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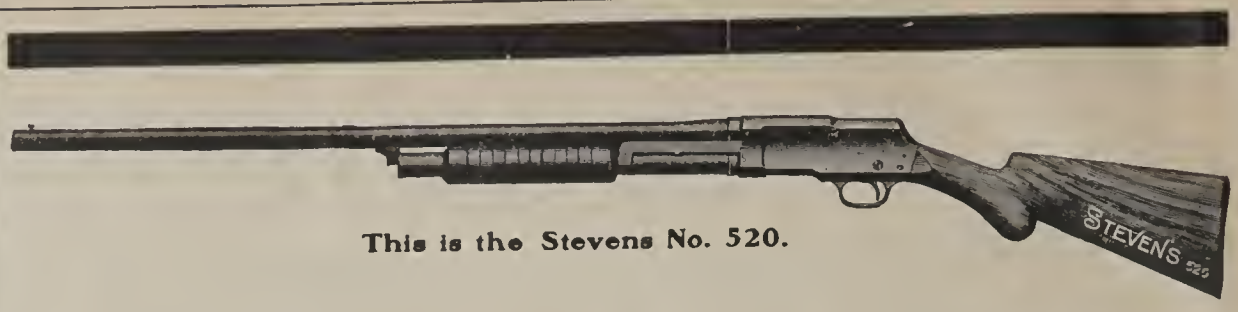

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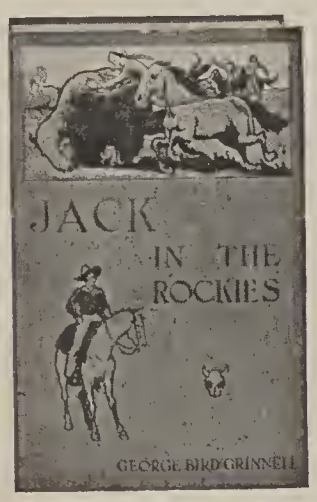

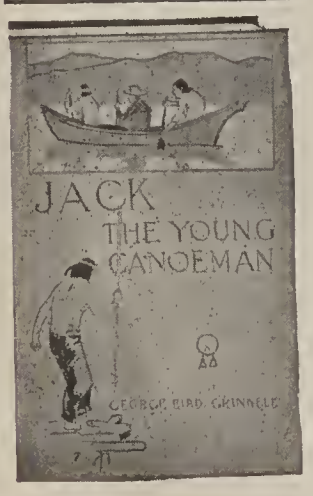

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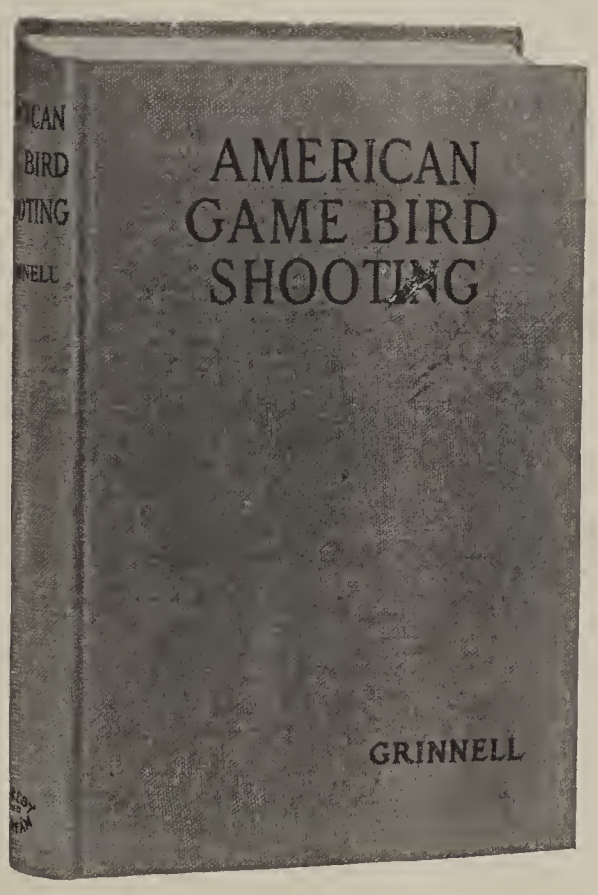

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FARMER BILLINGS' OTTER.

"WALLACE DIXON, trapper, residing in Bardwell, Bradford county, discovered signs of an otter in a stream near his home, something he had not seen or heard of in many a year," said Col. Parker, who keeps track of the doings of hunter folk in this State and tells about them. "So he lost no time in setting his long idle otter trap.

"Orville M. Billings, farmer, and a leading citizen of the Bardwell neighborhood, knew nothing about otter signs or otter, and wasn't aware that Wallace Dixon had set a trap for one of those creatures along the Bardwell Creek. The morning after the trap was set he discovered a large sleek and exceedingly angry animal trying to make headway across country handicapped by a steel trap on one of its forelegs.

"Farmer Billings determined to kill the animal. He got a club and approached the beast with much confidence and too little watchfulness, for before he fairly knew what was going on the otter had taken firm hold of his leg and with a peculiar twist had flopped him flat in the snow.

"As Farmer Billings describes it, the ding thing was onto him and all over him, it seemed to him, before he had time to think, gnawing and clawing and snapping and snarling and growling, 'like a consarned wildcat an' mad dog both together.'

"Soon as he could think a little Farmer Billings made up his mind not to kill the animal but to get away from there as soon as he could. He kicked and pounded and thumped until he managed to make an opening of sufficient size between him and the otter to enable him to get to his feet. Then he turned to leave the otter to itself.

"The otter took positive hold of the farmer's leg again and absolutely refused to let him go away. Farmer Billings couldn't go without his leg, and so he was forced to stay there and rescue the leg if he could. Farmer Billings was of the opinion that the work of rescue lasted more than a quarter of an hour, but whatever the exact time might have been, the snow was covered with the mingled blood of the farmer and the otter when the work was done and the otter lay pounded out of existence.

"Shouldering the hard won trophy, Farmer Billings limped with it to his sled, tumbled the animal and the trap into it and drove home, where he was promptly put to bed and a doctor was sent for.

"When Trapper Dixon went out that morning to look at his otter trap, hopefully, but not confident, he was rejoiced although his trap was gone. He knew that the trap wouldn't have gone away of its own volition, and he knew there was no likelihood that any other animal than an otter could have got into it and walked off with it. So Trapper Dixon started on the trail, feeling more elation that any trapper in that part of the Keystone State had had occasion to feel in many a year.

"He followed the trail a long way and at last came to the spot where the maker of the trail had been intercepted by some one, saw the sanguinary evidences of the otter's struggle with that some one, and woke to the melancholy fact that the some one had not only gone off with the otter, but with the trap as well.

"'But I'll foller him up,' Trapper Dixon declared. 'I'll foller him and git that otter and that trap if I have to foller him all over the State of Pennsylvany.'

"Farmer Billings lived only two miles from the scene of his interference with the handicapped wild beast and Trapper Dixon trailed him straight home. The doctor in the meantime had been there and patched Farmer Billings up. But the farmer was far from feeling well.

"Trapper Dixon went into the house and without delay said to Farmer Billings that he had come after that trap of his and the otter that was in it.

"'And I'm obleeged to you like everything, Farmer,' said he, 'fer stoppin' of 'em as they went.'

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"Farmer Billings thought the matter over a little and then he remarked in effect:

"'Well, Dixon,' said he, 'if that's your trap you are welcome to it, but all I've got to say is that you're mighty careless leavin' it layin' around where critters like that can git into it. If it hadn't been for me there's no tellin' where that pesky beast would have lugged it to. And in rescuin' that trap I came ding nigh to havin' my last job. You can have your trap and welcome, and you're lucky. You want to be more careful with it.'

"Farmer Billings had the trap brought in from the woodshed and it was handed over to Trapper Dixon.

"'But where's the otter?' he wanted to know.

"'If that's the critter that was in the trap,' replied Farmer Billings, 'I'm goin' to keep it for my trouble. It's mine, for I ketched it.'

"And although Trapper Dixon sued Farmer Billings before Squire Capwell to recover the otter, Squire Capwell decided that the farmer had a right to the animal, according to law and equity, and he sold its pelt for more than enough to get him a new suit of Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes to take the place of the suit the fight with the otter put out of business."—The Sun.

GULLS SHOT BY ALIENS.

DURING the past two weeks several foreigners have been shooting sea gulls along by the dike near the Newark Bay lighthouse, says the Newark Call. They use a gull for a decoy which was trapped by them and to its leg is fastened a line that permits the gull to fly about fifty yards. When the end of the line is reached one of the three men pulls the bird in, and its struggling antics attract other gulls, which are shot by the two men in hiding. They kill the gulls for their wings. Several attempts have been made by sportsmen to apprehend these men, but so far it has proved a failure. They work on the low tide and are prepared to get away by using a rowboat. It is to be hoped that the fish and game commission will put a stop to the violation, even though it might be necessary to station a warden in the vicinity.

THE FISHERMAN'S TEST.

"How do you know," this man asked of the man hauling on the seine, "whether the fishes you catch are up to the limit fixed by the law? Have to put a tape line on some of them?"

"Well, no," said the fisherman, "we don't exactly have to go to that trouble. We have an easier way of measuring them than that.

"Every fisherman has sawed in the seat of the boat little notches of the right distance apart to indicate the lawful length at which fish may be taken, and when he takes out of the net a fish that doesn't look much too long he lays its nose against one of these notches and its tail against the other.

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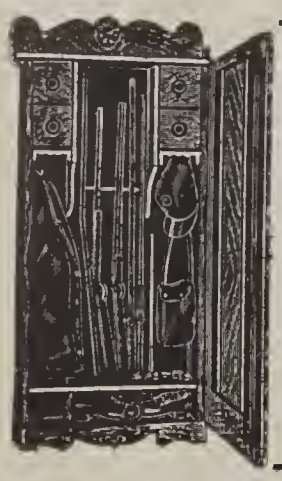

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127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

A VERMONT VICTORY.

THE first real fight in behalf of conservation in the State of Vermont ended recently in a victory for the conservationists—that is, the people of the State.

The question arose over a bill to control the Ottauquechee River—a measure to grant the Champlain Realty Company authority to float logs down the Ottauquechee River. The realty company desired the right to improve the channel of the river in order to permit timber cut on its lands along the river to be floated down to the Connecticut River. The Champlain Realty Company is said to be a subsidiary company of the International Paper Company.

It was held by the opponents of the bill that this stream not being navigable, the riparian owners owned to the center of the stream, that the bill conferred on the corporation the right of eminent domain, that the measure would cause irreparable damage to the residents along the valley, that the Champlain Realty Company was asking that the sovereignty of the people over this stream be surrendered to it, and that the rights of private persons should not be taken for the benefit of a corporation.

The fight in the House was led by Colonel F. S. Billings, whose interest in this and other matters of conservation and preservation is very great. Mr. Billings—a former New Yorker—is a member of the Boone and Crockett Club and a successful big-game hunter. His energy and care in getting to the bottom of this whole matter made him a most effective leader, and he was ably supported by many other members of the House. This was emphatically a fight of the people of Vermont to preserve their lands and streams. They are to be congratulated on the able leadership and the sturdy devotion to principle which defeated this bill.

HOWARD M. BULLER, who died on Dec. 22 in his forty-fifth year, was one of the Buller brothers who have long been identified with fish cultural work in Pennsylvania. William Buller is superintendent of the Corry hatchery; Nathan R. Buller is superintendent of the Wayne hatchery; A. G. Buller is superintendent of the Erie hatchery; Howard M. Buller was superintendent of the Bellefonte hatchery.

THE SPORTSMAN'S DUTY.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we print an argument in favor of the hunting of prairie chickens without dogs. It is not a new proposition, it will not be received with much favor, but it is worthy of careful thought, as it is indicative of one of the many new directions in which public opinion trends when old and well-tried plans have failed.

There was a time when it was the belief that the then abundant prairie chickens could be saved by the passage of proper laws. Little by little these laws were passed, from time to time they were made more stringent, but still the supply of birds dwindled. The settling up of the prairie country was largely accountable, but this and the great increase in the number of hunters are only items in the long list of reasons for the increasing scarcity of birds. In the prairie country as elsewhere the great truth has long been apparent, that good laws alone will not bring desired reforms. There must be rigid enforcement of these laws by conscientious wardens, and honest observation of them by farmer and sportsman alike. There have always been too many "sooners" in the chicken country—men who shoot the young birds in early autumn in the closed season. There has been too much zeal to be on the ground early before "the other fellow" has had his chance. In a wide region, where wardens are few and far apart, minor infractions are lost sight of, if indeed many of them are observed at all.

Meanwhile the glorious birds of the prairies have decreased in numbers at an alarming rate, and this, too, in a remarkably brief time. To follow them with good dogs has ever been a keen delight; to hunt them without dogs would, to the old sportsmen, seem a hollow mockery. Many would, if compelled to choose, prefer to leave their guns behind and take the dogs. To watch intelligent dogs at work is to many a greater pleasure than the shooting.

It may come to this, not only on the prairies but in the stubble fields as well. If we are to have game, there must be more restraint, less license and selfishness. We must be satisfied with the interest on our capital, for encroaching on the capital year by year is ruinous.

Bag limits are excellent where game and fish are scarce, but elsewhere the plan leaves much to be desired. In States where game and fish are abundant, and in which limits have lately been imposed, the number is invariably too high. There it is noticed that large parties return home, each man with the exact number allowed by law. Special efforts are made to fill out that number, and even the least skilled members usually boast "the limit." Then there are gunners who regard the fall bag limit as their just due, since they have paid for a license to shoot.

What has been said of the shooting is equally true of fishing. Ruinous methods of taking fish, in season and out, have too long been tolerated. Our laws are in the main excellent, enforcement fair, observance not what it should be. The time may come when it will be necessary to impose other restrictions which, to the average angler, will prove as odious as would the barring of bird dogs to the gunner. It is not unlikely that one of these will be the prohibition of all forms of angling save fly-fishing in certain waters. This has already been done in Michigan and, as we have pointed out, the result has justified the means employed. There one of the trout streams has by law been closed to all lures save the fly, and in it the trout have increased.

Limiting the angler to the use of single hooks will probably be another restriction.

Licenses to fish may be the next move, and the fishing public generally will have only itself to blame if this change is brought about. There are already indications that this will be accomplished, if at all generally, by enlisting the support of the gunners who do not fish but who pay for shooting licenses. A license to fish or shoot at one's option will probably be the entering wedge, to be followed by separate licenses, costing individuals but a small sum, but producing large revenues.

President Taft said, on New Years day, that it is the administration's intention this year to enforce strictly the existing laws rather than to look for relief from present ills in new laws. It is an excellent sentiment. It should be remembered by all persons interested in game and fish preservation. Present laws need only be made more simple, and enforced.

THE conservation movement is gaining strength. Its effect may be seen in the court decisions against the pollution of streams. The State Board of Health of New Jersey has ordered a half dozen villages lying along the Hackensack River to stop polluting that waterway, although the portion of the river affected is tide water. The Supreme Court of New York State has ordered the village of Sharon Springs to stop polluting Brimstone Creek. The village contended that the State had approved the plans for its sewage system; the riparian owners, mostly dairymen, complained that the water was unfit for use. The court held that no prescriptive rights on the part of a municipal corporation or of an individual exist to create a public nuisance detrimental to the rights and health of riparian owners.

WHEN John Enright, the famous salmon fly-caster and angler, died in the prime of life, his mother felt his loss more keenly than any of her friends thought. She continued to look after the welfare of the guests at her hotel in Castleconnel, Ireland, many of whom were anglers, but early last month her health failed, and in a week she was laid to rest beside her son in the cemetery overlooking the beautiful River Shannon, so well beloved by both.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Baltimore to Bangor and Back

A Leisurely Cruise on a Small Yacht from the Chesapeake Northeastward

By E. P. MORRIS

THIS title is, to be sure, rather aliiterative than precise, for we sailed a little beyond Bangor and we came back only as far as our home port, New Haven. But it will serve to outline a three months' summer cruise.

The craft that carried us is a small schooner yacht of Crowninshield design and Gloucester build, 35 feet waterline, 50 feet over all, nearly 8 feet draft. She is snugly rigged, with a main boom that hardly goes over the taffrail and without topmasts. For light sails she carries a balloon jib and a fisherman's staysail, both extremely useful in long runs. She is strongly built and rigged, an excellent sea boat, easily handled in any weather by two men; in short, she is a cruiser, pure and simple. I have always been an admirer of the Gloucester fishing schooner and I was greatly pleased to come upon a yacht which, in build and design and in appearance, too, is a kind of refined fisherman, a yacht and yet with the plain evidence in her looks of her descent from hardworking ancestors that had seen service on the banks. Two or three times, as we were lying at anchor with our swordfish stand conspicuous on the bowsprit, we had the amusing experience of hearing discussions of the question whether she was a yacht or a fisherman, carried on in that far-reaching tone of voice which characterizes conversation in a motor boat.

I am not sure that this uncertainty about our appearance and character was as agreeable to all the company as it was to me, but on the other hand our vanity was highly gratified when, on three occasions, we were saluted by the name of another yacht, the very prettiest little schooner, we think, now afloat. Such flattering resemblances bring with them their peculiar temptations, and we may come to grief in trying to live up to the company we keep. Indeed, the plans which we are making for smoother paint next summer and for neater rigging seem to show that we are not untouched by social aspirations. But by keeping the swordfish stand on the bowsprit and by remembering the family tree in Mr. Crowninshield's office, we hope to remind ourselves that our grandmother belonged to the working classes.

She is what wou'd be called a two-man boat; that is, she does not need more than two men to handle her even in a crowded harbor or in heavy weather, and I began the cruise with one man, counting myself the second.

It would be impertinent for me to praise my companion and helper, but I cannot allude to him without saying that we are all under a debt of gratitude to him for unvarying courtesy, kindness and generosity. I have had some experience in cruising, but for each thing that I know about handling a vessel he knows twenty. Nominally on the ship's papers I was master, and I thought it fair to assume the responsibility for difficult decisions, as I should have taken the responsibility for disaster, but he was more truly skipper than I was, and I shall call him by that name. In one respect we were almost equal; there is a motor in the 12-foot tender and neither of us knew or cared much about an engine. The result was that the machine ran—at times. It was like a telephone, an intolerable nuisance, and an indispensable convenience. It was in the hands of some eight doctors, each of whom had his own diagnosis, expressed with unconcealed contempt of the physician who had preceded him in the treatment of the case. But the engine towed us into harbor three times when it was distinctly convenient to get in and served us admirably after we had added to our crew a competent engineer, in the person of the skipper's son. I suppose that one cannot get the best out of even so inanimate a thing as an engine without paying the price of a personal interest in it. My affections were wholly given to the schooner and to sails, and the engine felt it and would not work for me. Next season I shall make an effort to overcome my repugnance and learn to pat it and rub it down. If I can conceal my sordid desire to get work out of it, I believe it will run.

THE YACHT.

The yacht was at Baltimore when I bought her, and the summer's plan included a start from there and a cruise down the Chesapeake. The skipper and I took possession on June 3 and spent two weeks in cleaning and painting and rigging. This was short time, and it was made still shorter by rainy weather, which hindered us on the outside work. On the other hand the location of the Baltimore Yacht Club at Curtis Bay is very beautiful. The low-lying shores, the variety of foliage, the appearance of perpetual high water which results from the slight fall of the tide made a most agreeable picture. The former owner of the yacht, in addition to many other kindnesses, had put me up at the club, and we experienced the warmth of Maryland hospitality. The steward served us with crab soup—a most delectable compound—and with strawberries grown on the place. "Charlie" supplied unlimited information, and the club launch was always pleasantly at our disposal. With these agreeable adjuncts to some pretty hard work we got the boat into fair condition and were ready to sail when my family joined me on the 16th of June.

We spent the next fortnight in a leisurely cruise down Chesapeake Bay. This was new to all of us, but we were supplied with charts and had no special difficulties in navigation. A certain amount of special care, however, is necessary, for the shoal points run off to great distances, and one is constantly surprised to find that the light or buoy he is looking for lies so far off the land. It happened, too, that the air was at this time full of smoke. We could hardly see more than five miles and were often confused in judging distances.

The thunder squalls for which Chesapeake Bay has a reputation did not trouble us greatly. There were some sharp ones at night, but none of any weight while we were under way. The breeze was usually rather lighter than we are accustomed to on the New England coast, lighter even than the sound breezes, and it was pretty steadily from the southward, but we were not

hurried and were glad to see as much as possible of the coast. Our harbors were Magothy River, Oxford on the eastern shore, Solomon's Island, Wicomico River on the western side, Severn in Mobjack Bay and Old Point Comfort. Each has its peculiar interest in our memory. We shall never forget the sweeping shores of the Wicomico, with the stately pine grove running out to a low sand spit where a solitary heron was standing, nor the friendly interest of Oxford in the visitors from the North, nor the beautiful silence of Severn. But of them all Solomon's Island was the most delightful. No cruiser in the Chesapeake should pass the harbor. It is in the deep and beautiful mouth of the Pawtuxent River, where the little island on the northern side incloses a small harbor, which in turn has still smaller islands within it and runs up into half a dozen tiny coves. Nothing could give a deeper sense of security; it is doubly landlocked and peacefully remote. Yet it is by no means an inactive place. It is one of the homes of the bugeye, and these picturesque little vessels lay at moorings around the harbor or were hauled up along the beach under the trees. There is a good store here for provisions and to my surprise we found water running from a pipe on the wharf, drawn, I learned, from artesian wells that supply the island. We filled our tanks, and the supplies that we laid in included soft shell crabs at forty cents a dozen. The engine in the tender called for tinkering here, and while the spark plugs were being adjusted in an out-of-doors shop, we were invited to refresh ourselves among the branches of a cherry tree that overhung the beach.

Here, as everywhere in the Chesapeake, we found the human element quite as interesting and novel as the scenery. There was a dignified and friendly courtesy of speech and bearing that charmed us, and the soft voices, the soft air, the low shores and the brimming levels of the waters seem, as we recall them, to make a harmonious picture of leisure and of peace; that is, I think, the permanent impression which we retain from this part of our cruise.

To return to the practical side, Solomon's Island affords the only clear illustration I know of an error in a Government chart. There is, it is true, a channel where the chart gives one close along the northern shore, but the usual and deeper channel, taken by the steamer, is directly out from the point of the island where the chart gives only four feet. I had been told of this in Baltimore, but might have hesitated to take it if I had not been piloted by a local boat.

In general, in the Chesapeake cruise, the steady beating with light southerly winds became a little wearisome, and we missed some of the panorama of the shore by being obliged to keep out so far. The heat was once or twice excessive, but this was chiefly in harbor, where we could protect ourselves with awnings and could find a beach for bathing. It was a pleasant surprise to find so few mosquitoes. We had made abundant provision against them with netting to cover all openings, but it was not until we were on the Maine coast that we were seriously troubled by them. To make up for this exemption we suffered, and suffered very seriously, from a plague of flies, which increased as we got down toward the tower end of the bay and reached their maximum as we were running up the coast outside. They seemed to be different from the common house fly, and they bit ferociously, even through thin clothing, not infrequently drawing blood. We did all we could think of to get rid of them, but without any effect, and when we were sailing at night and had expected to make up sleep in the day time, the inconvenience was great. But this was only in part chargeable to the Chesapeake, and it was the only considerable drawback to our pleasure.

So far as one may venture to speak from the experience of a single cruise, I can most earnestly commend the Chesapeake to Northerners. Probably May would be a better month than June for those who can get away at that time. Possibly April would not be too early. A shoal draft boat would enable one to explore the rivers that we had to pass by like the Choptank River and the tributaries of Mobjack Bay, and since the object would be sightseeing, and the chief interest would be in the harbors and rivers, it may not be heresy to suggest a motor boat. I had expected to find many yachts here, but between Baltimore and Old Point Comfort we saw only two.

As we had a long run before us up the coast, I did not go over to Norfolk, but contented myself with the poor anchorage at Old Point Comfort, just beyond the pier, behind the bar. Here we spent two nights of uneasy rolling, swung across the sea by the strong tide. This is probably a fairly safe anchorage and I noticed that it was used by two pilot boats, but it was in most uncomfortable contrast to the name of the place and to the quiet harbors where we had been lying. We got our mail, however, laid in supplies, saw Fortress Monroe and waited for the weather to settle.

The sail up the coast was a chapter by itself and of course a very different matter from easy cruising in the bay. The first stretch was of about 140 miles to Delaware Breakwater, with Assateague half way up as a possible harbor of refuge if the wind came in too strong from the northerly. On the morning of the 28th the weather was still so unsettled that we waited till 9 o'clock before starting and spent the time in getting weather predictions from shore and from a pilot boat. But finally, as the barometer was steady and the weather showed signs of improvement, we got under way and stood out across the bay for the bell buoy off Cape Charles. The day did not continue to improve and thunder showers worked about both to the east and in the southwest, killing the wind. By night, however, we were fairly on our way up the coast with a light southerly wind.

In the early evening we caught some sharp puffs and had to lower mainsail and run for a while under foresail. Toward morning the light southerly wind came in again and—not to make too long a story of what was at the best a dull business—it lasted for the next thirty-six hours, long enough to carry us to the breakwater by

BUGEYES AT SOLOMON'S ISLAND.

WATERFRONT AT BUCKSPORT.

noon of the third day. It was a slow passage, fifty-one hours for 140 miles, and it was rather wearisome, especially the second night. We kept about five miles off shore, hoping in this way to give outlying shoals a good berth and yet avoid the steamer track, but we were bothered by the fish weirs, which are set a long way off the beach. At night they are marked with lanterns, but until we understood what these lights were, we were rather confused than helped by them. The atmosphere, too, was thick with smoke and haze, so that it was difficult to make out shore lights, and we passed inside of the Overfalls Lightvessel without seeing it. But by pretty careful steering and by keeping track of the log we were able to pick up enough of the offshore buoys to feel secure of our course and position, and the thunder of the sea on the long beach would have been sufficient warning if we had gone in too far.

Toward morning of the second night we passed fishing vessels at anchor or drifting to one end of a net, the other end being marked by a boat with a light. The sea was at this time very smooth, the breeze was just strong enough to keep our sails quiet, and we slipped along past the fishermen as if on velvet without a sound. As soon as the increasing light made it safe, I lay down for an hour's sleeping, exacting from the skipper a solemn promise to call me at the end of the hour, so that he might have a turn before the sunlight roused the flies and made sleep impossible. This was the first nap we had had for forty-eight hours, and I plunged into it so profoundly that when my hour was up, the skipper was obliged to come down into the cabin and shake me vigorously to stir me.

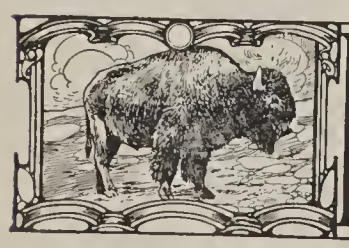
We anchored behind the inner breakwater at noon. There is nothing here to detain the cruiser. The lighthouse on its great pits of yellow sand is the only spot of beauty in the landscape. The town is wholly uninteresting, and with a southerly breeze the stench from the fish works is really horrible. We got ice and water, and what we needed most, a night of heavy sleep, and then with a steady barometer and weather predictions of "the same thing" from the station on the breakwater, we got under way at 4 A. M., July 1, for Sandy Hook, distant 125 miles.

In making my plans beforehand I had proposed to go across from Delaware Breakwater to Montauk Point, avoiding New York and the familiar Sound, having counted as a matter of course upon getting plenty of sleep during the day time, when one man on deck would have been enough. But the unexpected pest of flies made sleep entirely impossible between sunrise and sunset. Heavy-headed as we were, their savage biting kept us awake, and I could not risk two or perhaps three more sleepless nights. We were short-handed for such work, and I therefore laid our course up the Jersey coast, the breeze still light southerly and the sea smooth. There was little of interest in this stretch. Atlantic City, which we passed about 8 o'clock in the evening, was a beautiful vision of electric light like a necklace of shining jewels. I had not thought that anything electric could be so beautiful. In the morning a great school of sea porpoises, leaping and blowing with a vigor never shown by the sluggish porpoises of the Sound, enlivened our jaded nerves. But the night was a long struggle against sleepiness. We had lunch and hot coffee at midnight, we changed often from the wheel to the lookout, we talked of the most interesting things we could think of, but it was a long night and we quoted the words "as they that watch for the morning" with full understanding of their meaning. I got some amusement from noting the whimsicalities of the mind, when the senses are awake and the judgment is asleep. At one time I found that I was mistaking the lighted binnacle for a rather oddly shaped bowl of soup into which I was for some reason gazing with bowed head. At another time hearing the sound of the water under the counter as we slipped along and perhaps with a sensation of cold feet (in the literal, not the slang, sense), I thought I was wading up a stream of swiftly running water. Once I was startled into wakefulness by seeing the skipper, as I thought, turn a kind of handspring and put his feet up into the mainsail. This was no doubt due to a failure to control the muscles of the eye, the same cause which makes a distant light move with a sudden jerk when one is dropping asleep against his will with his eyes open. But morning came at last and the day slipped slowly on, and at five in the afternoon we anchored inside of Sandy Hook, under an oppressive pall of smoke, having been thirty-seven hours under way.

I do not know whether we should count ourselves lucky in these long runs or not. It is slow work to spend eighty-eight hours in sailing 265 miles, a distance that we might reasonably have expected to make in half the time with an ordinary southwester. But there are plenty of worse things than slow sailing. Even such a negative discomfort as lying over for three or four days in the stench and monotony of Delaware Breakwater would have been worse, not to speak of head winds or heavy weather.

On the whole I think we were fortunate, and I am glad to remember that we had self-command enough to avoid increasing the tedium by impatience. All of us, even the youngest and most active, took it philosophically, reading and writing and occupying ourselves with odd jobs about the boat. We cooked and cleaned and varnished, and the first afternoon was made joyous by a birthday celebration for which one of us provided the occasion, and the forethought of another provided a cake.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]



NATURAL HISTORY

Scavengers of the Lake.

The wind had been blowing a gale from the south all day, lashing the lake into fury, and the waves beat savagely on the north shore, where we were camped.

The next morning dawned clear and still, the wind having gone down with the sun the night before. I arose early and rowed alongshore, which was now lined with a kind of moss that the waves had washed up. The crows were unusually busy. From the trees, where they were exceedingly noisy, they frequently descended to the beach and walked along the edge of the water, every little while snatching up some morsel of food or making a wonderful ado over a dead fish.

A sharp-shinned hawk seemed to be playing hide-and-seek with them in vigorous fashion, chasing the crows or being chased by them, though I saw no real passage at arms between them.

Upon examination, the shore line, with its fringe of moss, was found to possess food in plenty of the kind that crows love. The line of moss held many bruised and battered crayfish, an occasional dead fish and dead insects of various sorts, especially a large mosquito-like insect which the residents called the lake fly. These crows were securing breakfast, and in doing so were cleaning up the shore. They are to the lake what the scavenger wagon is to the city.

Another day, when the wind was from the west, I found these scavengers on the east shore, and whenever I noticed them during a month's stay on the lake, they were always on the leeward shore, feeding on the insects, mussels, crayfish, minnows and fish that the waves had made available. To a young man whose home is on the lake, I mentioned the fact that the crows kept the lake cleaner and sweeter than it otherwise would be, by eating the carrion found on the shore, thinking that possibly he did not appreciate their value.

"Yes," he replied, "and the buzzards, too. They eat dead fish, but my! they are ugly."

The turkey buzzard I had not recognized. I had seen one soaring at a distance, but mistook it for a large hawk; but after the young man told me of their presence I saw them several times soaring over the shore after a heavy gale. There are not many of them in the Northwest, for their kind of food is scarce. In southern Texas, where many weak cattle perish in the clay-bottomed bayous, I have seen them soaring and circling in companies of hundreds, evidently in play.

One of the most interesting, and possibly one of the most useful scavengers of the lake

is the omnipresent black tern. There is no part of the lake's surface which they do not explore. Throw a dead minnow from your can and you will soon see a tern lift it from the water and swallow it as he flies. The sharpness of their eyes is marvelous. Nothing escapes them. And they are so numerous on all the Northern lakes that every foot of water surface is scanned by their quick eyes. If, while rowing, one looks steadily for a moment in any given direction, a tern is sure to come in sight.

One day I threw out some minnows that lay dry and stiff on the bottom of my boat. The terns immediately gathered them up, but instead of swallowing them at once, as they would minnows freshly dead, they flew low over the waves and dipped them in the water many times until the film upon their scales had been moistened, evidently so that they could be easily swallowed. The fishermen told me that they had frequently thrown up minnows ahead of these terns, and that the birds would take them in the air, as a kingbird takes a fly. This I tried repeatedly, but without success.

These interesting birds came frequently to our pier, where they perched upon the posts and gathered up the dead minnows that we threw out for them. So tame did some of them become, that by approaching very slowly I caught one in my hand. The accompanying photograph was secured from one of the pier posts at a distance of about three feet. These birds, like our bluejays, seem to be omniverous. They will gather up most any morsel that one throws upon the water; and in the spring they are seen feeding over inland sloughs where there are no minnows.

The neatness and precision with which they lift any morsel from the water is beautiful to see. Their bodies seem never to be brought nearer than two or three inches from the surface, then the mandibles part, the head dips gently—if the water be rough sometimes the opened mandibles point straight downward—and the morsel is lifted as unerringly as one could lift it from a hard surface with the fingers. Sometimes, it is true, the bird misses and has to wheel a second time; but this seems to be due not so much to miscalculation as to the probable fact that the eye, owing to the action of the waves, lost the object at the crucial moment.

Gulls search the Northern lakes for food, as do the terns. Of course, these birds take minnows alive, and one frequently sees them hover, hawk-like, a moment, and then plunge full into the water for their prey; but between gulls and terns, few morsels of food are left to litter the surface of a lake and strew its shores with decaying waste.

Another bird that, at least in a small way, may be reckoned among the scavengers is the swallow. They live on flies, and as far as I am aware, catch them alive. But the life of most flies is short, and those that are not taken alive, soon fall dead. I have mentioned the "lake flies." For a few days they swarmed along the shore in myriads; but after their short life was ended they were seen littering the water, and in masses washed upon the beach.

One day in a stiff gale, when a broken oar compelled three of us in one boat to drift to the lee shore, we found thousands of bank swallows feeding upon these flies which the wind was driving ashore. The swallows were in an open pasture, separated from the beach by a fringe of trees. Every wire of a fence was lined with swallows, sitting close together. They swarmed over the short-cropped grass, taking the flies on the wing, while hundreds of them lit upon the ground and picked the flies out of the grass.

Sandpipers and other birds gather all their

SOME OF THE SCAVENGERS.

food at the margin of the water, snatching eagerly whatever the waves wash up. The amount these birds eat would seem to be comparatively little, and yet, beyond question, they help materially to keep our lake shores sweet and clean. A number of animals help also. While walking in the timber on the shore of Lake Delavan, Wisconsin, through a little opening in the foliage, I saw four half-grown minks eagerly making their breakfast of a large dead fish which lay at the margin of the water. A shot from my .22, which went wide of the mark, sent them scampering to their hole in the bank.

We have seen the muskrat eating the pulp out of green bullrushes; we have had evidence that made us suspect him of occasionally robbing blackbirds' nests; and we have read of his being fond of clams. Will he eat a dead fish if he finds one cast up by the waves? I found one of these animals the other day far from rushes, and far from all his ordinary food, so far as I know what that food is. I was passing a farm house with my camera when one of the family said, "See what we have under our porch!" A muskrat had come up from the lake or from the swamp half a mile distant, and was living under a little porch in a nest that he had dug in the dirt.

At scavenger work, wolves and coyotes also help. A dead fish is a choice meal for them, and they are not infrequently seen at the margin of the water enjoying their prey; in fact, the margin of a lake, whether in prairie or forest, mountain or plain, is a favorite resort for both animals and birds, not only for the sake of water, but for the food that may there be found.

CRAIG S. THOMS.

A Jaguar in Texas.

THE jaguar formerly ranged over a great part of Texas, south of the Red River, but has long been regarded as extinct in that region.

At a recent meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, however, Vernon Bailey recorded the killing last spring near London, Kimble county, not far from the Llano River in Central Texas, of a large jaguar. Mr. Bailey exhibited a lantern slide photograph of the dead specimen, together with a map showing localities within the United States where this animal had been taken.

Malaysian Wild Pheasants for New York.

PROF. C. WILLIAM BEEBE, curator of ornithology, New York Zoological Park, who has been in the far East in search of pheasants, has met with success by securing a complete collection of fine specimens. Consul-General James T. DuBois writes from Singapore that in Borneo the curator secured specimens of all of the pheasants, obtaining eleven live birds. Exhaustive studies, photographs and paintings were made of the birds in their native haunts. Prof. Beebe is now in Java, where he expects to secure a fine lot of specimens.

Fur Seals in Captivity.

AT a meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, held last month, Dr. B. W. Everman reported that the two fur seals which came to the Bureau of Fisheries last spring, an account of which was printed in FOREST AND STREAM, were still in good condition. Of the ten fur seals referred to in FOREST AND STREAM recently as brought from the Pribilof Islands to Seattle, two were to remain there, two to go to Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; four to the National Zoological Park, Washington, and two to the New York Aquarium.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

GAME BAG AND GUN

A Greenhorn in a Logging Camp.

SEEING an advertisement in a daily paper for woodsmen, and having used all kinds of edge tools, I thought I might be the right man in the right place, so applied for a job. I got it. My outfit consisted of the clothing suitable for the arctic regions, a box of medical supplies, rifles for large and small game, and a shotgun with a stock of ammunition, and a good supply of fishing tackle. I now felt ready to tackle any kind of game which I had heard was abundant.

I arrived at Hastings Junction at 8:30 P. M. and boarded the company's log train, consisting of a locomotive and ten flat cars. The line runs back in the woods for twenty-nine miles, and is extended each year as the timber is cut. I arrived at the company's central camp at 9:30 P. M. and was ushered into supper with twenty other arrivals.

Next morning I was sent to Camp 12, ten miles away, and as the only method of transporting luggage was on one's back, I wished my outfit not quite so extensive. However, after a hearty breakfast I took my load on my back and set out. I finally reached camp and met the boss who took me to the sleeping shack and showed me my bunk. The foreman asked me if I could file saws, and as this was one of the things I could do, I got a job filing saws. As a saw filer I proved a success, putting the saws in good order in about half the time of my predecessor. The foreman (Josh) seemed pleased at getting the work done so quickly, and told me my time was my own after the saws were in order. Being fond of hunting and fishing, I took my rifle and fishing tackle and explored the country in my spare time.

In Cloud River, which flows close to the camp, and is the outlet of a lake of the same name, I saw numbers of fish jumping. I got my rod and line ready, and with a piece of meat for bait—at Josh's suggestion—I baited up, and casting, immediately a trout seized the bait and I hauled him out on the bank, cast in again and the same thing was repeated. I kept up this exciting sport for about two and a half hours until almost sunset, and found on gathering my fish together I had eighty-six trout, running from one-half to two and one-half pounds in weight. At this time I knew nothing of fly-casting, else I might have secured them in a more sportsmanlike manner. The trout were a heavy load to carry over rough granite and windfalls. As I passed the sleeping shack on my way to the cook house, one of the crew spied me and passed the word to the others. They surrounded me, spread the fish on the ground to count and examine, and all joined in a chorus of questions as to where and how I caught them. They agreed that the following Sunday they would all go "a-fishin'." We had trout for breakfast the next morning, and what a treat after a steady diet of beans, molasses, tea and dried beef!

A few days later a new arrival came to camp and was put in the bunk with me, I being the only man sleeping alone. I introduced myself and Ike and I soon started up a conversation that to us was intensely interesting. He had spent the previous winter in the same camp and was a thorough hunter and trapper. Ike asked me about my experience in moose hunting and I had to admit I was a greenhorn. He suggested that as I had a good rifle, and he was a good moose caller, we should have a try at the next full moon, which would be in a few days. He said there were plenty of moose around, and telling of different ones he had called and some he had still-hunted made me very eager to start out. I got out my rifle, cleaned and oiled it, looked at my cartridges and my hunting knife and found all in good order. Ike admired my equipment, but said it was good enough for an elephant. He reached under the bunk and pulled out a very long rusty looking gun and asked me what I thought of "her." It was a .52 caliber Snider single shot rifle in very poor condition, but Ike assured me "she was all right." I thought if "she" was, my .32 special was good for any game in these woods.

While we were talking, the shack man called out, "Nine o'clock, turn in," and Ike and I crawled into our bunk, and soon there was a chorus of snores in which I presently joined.

The next day when Ike came in to supper, he brought with him a large piece of birch bark to make into a horn to call the moose with. After supper he made a small fire on the ground and held the bark over it for a few seconds, when it curled inside out. He formed it into a megaphone and tied it with roots. He gave several grunts through it and pronounced it all right, and we hung it up in the shack for use the following night. As Ike was working some distance away from camp, he gave me instructions as to provisions, etc., telling me to get grub enough for three meals and stow it in a gunny sack, one of our double blankets, a good supply of matches, and some extra outside clothing. We arranged to start at 3 P. M., as we had about five miles to walk and should be at the calling rock by 5 o'clock. By 1:30 I had everything ready and it seemed as though 3 o'clock would never come.

All things come to him who waits, however, and promptly at 3 Ike arrived, got his old rifle and six cartridges and slung the grub bag on his back. I took my rifle, the bark horn and blanket, and we started down the tote road. We followed this for three miles till we came to Frog Stream, where we took the river drivers' trail two miles and came to a large clearing—burnt land on one side of the stream and a meadow and bog on the other—which was bordered by a hard wood ridge. In about the center of this meadow there was a large granite rock, one side of which formed a cave large enough for two or three men to get into. Ike said it was here that we would call if the wind went down in time. As it was blowing quite a fresh breeze, we put our packs in the cave, ate lunch and waited till sunset, hoping the wind would die down, but it did not. As it would be useless to call, we sat there talking in low tones, as Ike said there might be a moose within 300 yards of us on the hard wood ridge. We decided to divide the night, Ike taking a nap till 12, then I could turn in till 5 A. M. I pulled on my heavy sweater and Ike rolled himself up in the blanket, but before he went to sleep he cautioned me not to smoke. This was a hardship, for I thought a smoke would help me to keep awake.

Ike was soon asleep and I felt very much alone in the world. I did not mind the first hour or so, as the wind kept up and made a noise through the trees, but about 10:30 the wind died out, and it grew very cold. I moved over close to Ike and felt warmer; in fact, I was almost asleep when a peculiar sound startled me. I felt a little shaky and reached for my rifle which I laid across my knees. I felt a thumping in my breast, a choking sensation, with an occasional chill. I had just about recovered from the first shock when I heard the same noise again, but nearer. I made up my mind to awaken Ike, as I thought it might be a moose, so I gave his arm a hard tug, which roused him, and he bent over and whispered to ask what was up. I tried to whisper. My words came in lumps and jumps, but he got my meaning as I pointed with a rather shaky hand in the direction of the sounds. Ike threw off the blanket, hauled on his sweater, and we sat there speechless for perhaps ten minutes, when I heard the same sounds. Ike, looking very disgusted, told me to go to sleep, as it was only two porcupines calling to each other. It took only a few minutes to get off to sleep, and I knew nothing until I felt Ike shaking me, and heard him say it was a great morning to call, being clear, frosty and calm.

We had a bite to eat, and then Ike clambered up the rock and gave a call. It was unlike any sound I had ever heard. After he had waited about fifteen minutes he gave another call, and it was not many seconds before I heard a noise from the lower end of the hard wood ridge, and Ike came down and said he had an answer. He posted me at one end of the rock and told me not to make a sound, while he took up his position at the other end. We were out of sight of each other. Ike was looking over the burnt land, and I had a view of the meadow. Presently I heard a noise of breaking tree limbs and now and then a knocking sound. Being curious I crept around to Ike who gave me a terrible look, and whispered that the moose might come out at any moment, and that if I wanted a shot I must keep quiet, so I crept back as quietly as possible.

I now began to experience a most peculiar feeling. I shook, I choked; everything I looked at seemed to be an animal. My rifle was leaning against the rock within arm's length of me and I was straining my eyes in the direction of the approaching sound when suddenly it stopped. I do not know how long I waited there with chattering teeth, when I heard a sort of grunt

from the direction of Ike, and immediately there was a crashing and smashing of underbrush across the meadow. Soon an object came through the brush on to the meadow and stopped for a few seconds.

I saw it was a moose and a fine one, but it seemed I had forgotten that I had a rifle, and just lay there and stared and shook. The animal swung around and started straight for our rock and came within 125 yards, then stopped and put his head up to sniff the air. Just as he started to go, there was a loud report from Ike's old Snider, and when the smoke cleared, the moose was getting up. By this time Ike had another cartridge in his rifle, and fired again. When the smoke cleared I saw the moose running toward the river and Ike called to me to shoot. Up to this time I had not thought of shooting, but I picked up courage, grabbed my rifle, took careful aim and fired, and down came the old fellow in a heap. Ike called out, "Bravo!" and started to run toward him. I did not feel like getting too close till I was sure he was dead, but Ike went right up, took hold of one of the horns, and said that my bullet had broken his neck, and to bring my knife and cut his throat. I told him I thought he understood it better, and Ike said he thought I had a touch of buck fever. Ike cut his throat, counted the points on the horns and found there were eighteen, nine on each, which I supposed would make him a nine-year-old.

We finished dressing the carcass by 9 A. M., covered the meat with the hide and some moss and boughs, and started for camp. We hunted up Josh and told him of our luck, and he got one of the teamsters and a yoke of oxen and a go-devil—a kind of sled used in the logging woods—and after dinner we started after our moose. We got back, a very tired but happy pair, and I can tell you there was general rejoicing at the prospects of a roast of moose meat. The walking boss has the head mounted, and I have a fine rug made from the hide.

A. G. SIMMONDS.

Happenings at Scraggy Neck.

EAST WAREHAM, Mass., Dec. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The two following incidents occurred some thirty-five years ago.

It was raining with that steady patter which promises an all day's storm, but the wind had risen, and there were some streaks of light through the dull lead-colored sky that indicated a change.

The boys were having a game of seven up, while guns and wet clothes were drying about the room. The shanty was only a short ways from the shores of Squeteague Pond and a mile from the gunning beach at Scraggy Neck. They had been down there early in the morning to try their luck at sheldrakes and old squaws as they flew across from the large bay to their feeding grounds in Red Brook Harbor.

Al Wing and "Old Tuck" were fox hunting on the neck when the boys arrived. Al had gone on with his hound, leaving Tuck to shoot the fox, when it came off. As these men had arrived first, Tuck had chosen the best stand, known as the "Seaweed Blind." This was about in the center of the beach either way, and the most popular and coveted of all the stands there. It was rightly named, well made with thick walls of dry seaweed, warm and comfortable on windy days and also was in the best place. This beach was really an isthmus between the neck and main land. As it was much resorted to by duck shooters, a number of blinds were strung along from one end to the other. Those nearest the center were considered the best and the boys took them, Sumner and Louis Landers going on the west side nearest the neck, while Henry Lombard and Tom Fuller settled themselves in some low dunes nearer the main.

As day came on, a fine drizzle started with a freshening southeast wind. This made ideal ducking weather, but was miserable for fox hunting. However, Al's hound had been for some time working up a track and now voiced out in great style, the fox running around the neck with the prospect of his coming off at any minute.

Out of courtesy to Tuck the boys had refrained from shooting at several fowl that flew over temptingly near, and all were expectantly looking toward the neck. Soon a bunch of red was seen coming across the open flat below Allen's barn. Every man made ready. In a moment the fox was on the beach. A high windrow of seaweed lay along high water mark. Below this the cunning fellow ran, and only a glimpse of his back was shown Sumner and Louis. Tuck saw the ruse, and jumping from his stand ran to head reynard off. It was close, the hound was in sight baying splendidly, foxy ran as never before and Tuck sprinted like Hippomenes running from Atalanta. Too fast, in fact, for he could not stop to aim, and fired a wild first into the seaweed, and a wilder second into space as he shot headlong over the windrow himself.

Lombard and Fuller were so intently watching the proceedings that they neglected to run across in time to get a shot, and the fox escaped. Their disappointment and Tuck's chagrin were as nothing to Al Wing's disgust when that worthy reached the spot wet through and out of breath, his hound and the fox gone off into the Succonnussett Hills for the rest of the day. He had gotten to the open in time to see Tuck's performance, and after some spirited remarks on very poor shooting, intended for all concerned, he pointedly asked Tuck if he had tried to catch the fox. "I seen you dive after him," he said.

By this time the storm grew worse and the gunners, with the exception of Sumner, started back to the shanty. Sumner was a gunner and had it in his blood. "I'm going to get a fowl," he said, as the others were leaving, but the fowl had all found their feeding places for the day, and after waiting for some time without seeing any, he left the beach and started back toward the shanty. As he neared Squeteague Pond he saw a "plum pudding" fly across and alight in

THE TETONS FROM A HUNTER'S WAGON.

From a photograph by G. W. Ridge.

Gilbreth's Cove. It was easy to keep behind a stone wall until he reaehed some low sumacs that would screen him until near enough to shoot. The bird flew up sooner than he expected, but within possible chanee, and he tried a long shot, wing tipping it. Avoiding its spiked bill, he secured it without further injury, and tucking it under his arm, kept on his way.

I have said he was a born gunner, and had it in his blood. Such men love a joke that relates to their sport. He thought of a capital trick to play on one of the other boys at the shanty, so keeping out of sight from it till he reached a favorable spot on the shore, he put the bird between his knees while he searched his pockets for a string. Finding some he tied one of the birds' feet to a short stick, whieh he then thrust well into the ground. Leaving the bittern there, he went on to the shanty.

The game of seven up was in progress. Lombard had just dealt, and it was Louis Lander's beg when Sumner came in. "Where's your fowl?" they all asked. "Didn't get it," he replied. "Heard you shoot," said one. He put away his gun, took off his wet coat and drew up to the stove and watched the card players. After waiting a reasonable time he rose and went to the door, remarking: "I believe its letting up, boys." Going out he walked a few steps to where he could see the bird standing by the peg as he left it. The others had followed to the door to see how the weather was. This was what he wished, and affecting a cautious stoop, he drew back toward the building, saying: "I see a hern." The others took a cautious look and Lombard went for his gun, saying: "I'm going to get him, boys."

When he came out, gun in hand, the others began to advise him how to approach his game. "You'll have to crawl across Handy's field and keep the bushes in range of him," they said. Off he started in a half bent slouching walk along the wall until he hid the bird behind the bushes. Then he began a tedious crawl across the field, the wet grass adding to the unpleasantness of it. At length he reached the bushes and carefully worked through them, the boys in a group watehing with an interest that Sumner's evident excitement in no wise lessened. Presently a shot rang out and the bird collapsed. Lombard burst through the screen of brush in front of him and ran up to his game. Not heeding the fastening he snatched it up by a wing before making the discovery that it was tied to a peg all the time.

A loud shouting from the crowd about the shanty assured him that the joke was appreciated.

WALTER B. SAVARY.

Aeroplane Duck Hunting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The California duck season, owing to the continued lack of rain, has not been a great success so far, but the duek hunters are taking a lot of interest in the proposed air ship hunting of ducks. So far as known only one duck has, as yet, aetually been killed from an aeroplane, but plans are under way for at least one other attempt. Hubert Latham, the Freneh aviator, who is at present in Southern California, has the honor of bagging the first duck from an airship, a bluebill, which he brought down with the first shot on Dee. 22 on the game preserves of the Bolsa Chica Gun Club on the oeean shore fifteen miles from Los Angeles. Latham secured permission from the elub to make a try at the ducks from his Antoinette monoplane, and left the aviation grounds at Los Angeles shortly before noon. He eovered the intervening fifteen miles at about a mile a minute. After flying along a lagoon for a half mile or more without getting a fair shot, he made for the ocean and headed for a big flock of dueks which had fled from the lagoon. A few hundred yards from the shore he hazarded his first shot, bringing down a bluebill which fell into the water and was fished out by the club members present. Latham then pursued the ducks to sea for a mile or two and back again, shooting oecasionally, but without further success. The ducks were quicker on the turn than the aeroplane, and either altered their course or flew high in the air whenever the pursuer got within shooting distance. Altogether about a dozen shots were fired by the aeronaut before he gave up the sport and alighted in the yard of the club house at Bolsa Chiea.

During the coming week F. E. Scotford and Paul W. Beck, of San Franciseo, ehairman and seeretary, respectively, of the Business Men's Aviation Committee of San Franeisco, will be taken on an experimental goose hunt in the Sacramento Valley by R. R. Young, representing the Curtiss Bi-Plane Company, and Roy Knabenshue, of the Wright Company. Local hunters believe that the geese will have a harder time dodging airship hunters than the dueks had.

The duck season is still decidedly backward, and while a few good bags are seeured most of the local shooters have only moderate luck. The lack of rain seems to be the cause of most of the trouble. The wildfowl are still confined to the marshes and sloughs and to the game preserves, and continued shooting has made them deeidedly wild in most loealities. Along the San Francisco Bay marshes the hunting is probably holding its own as the season advanees, but there is practieally nothing doing at the inshore shooting grounds. Canvasbacks and bluebills have been most abundant. Sprigtails have nearly all left the Alameda marshes, but spoonbills are beginning to come in and are in fine condition.

Goose shooting is now good in many localities in the interior of California. In the counties of Glen, Colusa and So'ano in the Sacramento Valley the plains are alive with them. There is no limit to the number of these that may be killed, and some large shoots are reported. One shipment that came in to the San Francisco market, including bags from Colusa, Maxwell and Willows contained over 1,000 birds.

A wildcat weighing forty pounds was trapped in Golden Gate Park last week by a boy, the nephew of Prof. Barron, the curator of the park memorial museum. The eat had been destroying quail, rabbits and other small life in the park for three years, and many attempts to take or kill it had failed. The boy finally rigged a plain box trap baited with fresh meat, and succeeded in catching the intruder. After examination the animal was pronounced by the experts a hybrid wildcat.

A. P. B.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

About Foreign Game Birds.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The mania for the importation of foreign birds for Ameriean shooting still continues in this State, and I wish with all my heart that our publie here would come to their senses again and see things as they really are.

Recent numbers of FOREST AND STREAM, and especially the quotations from the new book, "American Game Bird Shooting," have more or less explained the odd mental attitude which is at the basis of this craze.

Gunners in different States who pay money for lieenses are disposed to insist that a portion of this license money be expended in the purehase of birds that may be shot, and at the present moment the bird in fashion is the European partridge, more commonly known as Hungarian partridge. These birds cost $6, $8 or $10 per pair, and, if turned out and shot, each bird killed costs the State $3, $4 or $5. To be sure not all the birds are shot at once, but sometimes are cared for over a season or two in the hope that they will multiply. In some cases it is reported that they are shot almost immediately; in still others, the birds are received in poor condition after a long voyage, are turned out weak and little able to care for themselves among strange surroundings, and soon disappear, falling a prey to wild animals, to hawks or to the elements.

I recently talked with a man who has had much to do with receiving and putting out these birds, and from him received considerable enlightenment as to the way in which they reach this country.

It appears that the birds come in large crates five or six feet square, but very low—less than a foot high. These crates are slatted at the sides, have solid board floors and are covered with ordinary bagging or gunny sacking. Each crate holds eighteen or twenty birds, and each is commonly divided into six compartments, so that there are only three or four birds in each eompartment. Around the outside of the crate runs a little trough for food and water. These crates are packed for shipment one on top of another, perhaps five in all, and are then inclosed in an outside crate which holds them firmly at the corners. Each of these large collective crates then is likely to hold from ninety to one hundred birds. In placing one of the small crates on top of another, it is evident that the floor of the top one would be immediately against the bagging cover of the one below, and that birds dashing themselves against this sacking cover would practically be dashing themselves against the boards of the crate above. To provide against this probability of injury, the packers place over each compartment of each inferior crate a little whisp of straw, rolled or tied up, so as to keep the sacking away from the solid boards above it.

These birds, thus crated, are often five or six weeks on their journey. Confined in this small space, they become very foul; they jump about in their small quarters, and when frightened throw themselves against the roof of bagging. Frequently this roof of bagging is worn through by this action, and as this wearing takes place, gradually long threads of the sacking begin to hang down into the birds' quarters. These strings or threads often get wound about their legs, heads and wings, sometimes killing the

birds, sometimes only crippling them, breaking a leg or crippling a wing. It seems obvious that wild birds subjected to conditions like these are not fit—and will not for a year or two be fit—to take care of themselves and to propagate their kind. Persons who are purchasing these birds are perhaps not expected to pay for dead ones, but so far as practical use goes, many of those paid for and turned out might about as well be dead.

Now to spend money for such material, or to spend much money for birds, even if in good condition, to be turned out to be shot, appears to me extravagant and wasteful. The average gunner does not realize that the birds turned out cost as much as they do. He pays $1, we will say, for a license, and the other $2, $3 or $4 paid for the European partridge come out of somebody else, and pass through the hands of the States, so that the individual gunner feels that what becomes of it does not concern him. The State authorities are not greatly to blame in the matter. They feel obliged to do what the gunners urge. But if a small fraction of the money expended for foreign birds had been devoted to experimenting with our native species in trying to rear them in domestication, we should probably be far better off as concerns birds, and no worse off as regards money.

While it is true that there have been many reports that European partridges turned out have done well and bred, people who have made a business of looking after the matter feel that these birds have not done well, and that in cases where they have bred, there has been little or no increase over the first brood, and the supply remains stationary or gradually dwindles away.

Some States have spent large sums of money in purchasing game farms, where the authorities attempt to rear pheasants, European partridges and other foreign birds, but, so far as I am able to learn, the success with none of these exotic species has as yet been sufficient to justify the great sums spent on them. They continue to be called for, but this only shows the thoughtlessness of those people who, hearing of great bags of game killed on estates in the old world, imagine that there must be something peculiar about these foreign birds, and that if brought here they will give better shooting than our native species. An editorial which appeared not long ago in FOREST AND STREAM dealt with the cost of shooting in England and was illuminating.

We in America would much better devote our attention to experimenting with our native birds, trying to rear them in confinement, and then turn them out in regions to which they belong, and where they would be obliged to contend only with the dangers to which their ancestors have always been exposed.

It seems to me extraordinary that the Americans, who profess to be practical people, should consent to see their money frittered away on such foolish schemes as this. When we see this happening, we are not surprised at the success which crowns the efforts of the various get-rich-quick concerns that prey on the public.

ORANGE.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

Hunting in Southwest Texas.

AFTER a few days' planning and preparation, a party consisting of W. E. Wills, R. G. Decker, Percy Reid and myself, with Severanio Rivera, a Mexican cook, left Corpus Christi, Texas, on Oct. 31. At San Diego, a station fifty miles west, by previous arrangement, Lee Ademi met us with a big wagon and buggy; when we were ready to start for the Ademi ranch, the mules furnishing amusement for the people of San Diego by stalling. The mules listened to a few encouraging words and made a new start and we camped for the night at a lake twelve miles out.

In the morning Lee Ademi and Dr. Wills took the buggy and went on to the ranch after a wagon, as the country was hilly and the load

BRINGING A BUCK TO CAMP.

too much for the mules. Our wagon also started, leaving Percy and myself behind to hunt for ducks on the lake. After getting several, we overtook the wagon and learned that Decker had shot at a coyote but did not get him, while "Bill," as we called our cook, had seen several deer.

During the day we killed a number of bob-white and California quail, and met three typical ranchmen with their six-shooters in view and eyeing us with suspicion. Just as we were about to camp for the night, Lee returned with another wagon and team. While unhitching, some one struck a match and off went the old tired mules in a hundred-yard dash, but as they were tied together, they were easily caught.

As we sat around the camp-fire, Bill gave us an account of some of his adventures with javelins [peccaries] and declared he had heard them snapping their teeth in the brush around the camp. At three o'clock we started for the ranch and about sunrise Bill wounded a large buck but did not get him.

Arrived at the ranch about noon, we were met by Gordon Ademi, who had killed a fat calf and had a good ranch dinner prepared for us and everybody did justice to the occasion. While there, Mr. Ademi told us of his father's early days on the ranch, his trouble with the cattle thieves, and the murder by cattle thieves of his two sons, Walter and Milus.

This ranch, owned by Mrs. Wm. Ademi, contains thirteen thousand acres of land. It is mostly hilly with a few miles of prairie around the ranch house, and two creeks running through it. The hills are covered with brush.

After dinner we went to the branding pens, which furnished amusement for the cowboys and ourselves. To the person who has never seen the cowboys branding, it is certainly worth the price of admission. Later we went to our camping ground near the ranch. We pitched our tent on a creek, near which could be found deer, javelins, coyotes, badgers, raccoons, quail, rattlesnakes, wildcats and a few Mexican lions.

We made an early start the next morning, Dr. Wills armed with a gun and Decker, Percy and myself with rifles, but luck was against us; Dr. Wills saw three deer and Percy four, but neither fired a shot. However, Dr. Wills and Bill caught some nice fish for supper.

I had not hunted more than fifteen minutes the next day, when I heard a deer run and stop. Being too anxious to see him, I stepped on a dry limb and away he went. Later I heard another one, and profiting by my former experience, I sat down and waited. A small buck went sneaking through the brush, and when the smoke had cleared away, all hands came up and decided it was a case of suicide—the buck was so poor. I saw another buck which I shot. He was not large, but was in good condition.

One day we hunted quail. Percy and Decker started a coyote and shot him six times. He pitched like a broncho, but the shot were too small to stop him. When we had killed about fifty quail we returned to camp.

One morning early Bill and I started for the hills, leaving the others asleep; there is no place like the hills to hunt. After leaving Bill, I saw a doe and heard a buck whistle; but the brush was too thick to see them. I was hunting on the side of a hill covered with prickly pear and brush, a favorite place for deer, when out jumped the largest buck I ever saw. I fired three shots before he got out of sight, and knowing that he was hard hit, followed him about seventy-five yards, when he fell. After Bill came we opened the buck, put him on a pole and started for camp; but a mile was our limit, so we hung him up and went to the camp for help.

The next morning, before day, we were awakened by hearing Bill sing out, "The coyotes stole the deer liver!" Decker had not killed a deer, so he left early with Dr. Wills. Percy's feet were tender, so he slept. At noon we heard a shot. Going out, we found Dr. Wills and Decker each with a deer. Decker killed his running early in the morning, marked the place where he left it and went after another. As the brush was thick and it was very foggy, he could not find his deer and started home. Hearing Dr. Wills shoot, he went to him and found him lost with a deer. On their way to camp Decker found his mark and deer.

Tuesday morning Lee came over to hunt with us. He went to the hills, and when he re-

turned at night, he had a total of five javelins. In the afternoon Perey shot at a big buek running, but did not get him and brought in a large rattlesnake for a substitute. That night the dogs stayed in eamp and kept us awake barking at eoyotes that were after more deer liver. Every night and morning we eould hear the unearthly howls of eoyotes. Lee set some traps while at eamp, eatehing five.

One afternoon, Lee, Perey and myself started on a javelin hunt with Mocho, a red bob-tailed hound; Fido, a blaek ring-necked hound; Beulah, a half bull-enr, and Coley, a brown hound. After going about a mile, the dogs started several javelins, which turned and dodged all the dogs exeept Mocho, who went out of hearing, as the wind was very strong. We waited for him until nearly sunset. On the way to camp, Fido started a young sow. Beulah and Coley joined in. Coley, a young hound, was always behind barking as loud as he eould. After the dogs bayed the seeond time, Lee and I saw the javelin but eould not shoot for fear of hitting Percy. It was nearly dark when the dogs bayed her for the last time and I stopped about fifty yards from her, as the brush was very thiek; Lee went in and shot her. The dogs were on her, but only for a moment, as she was not badly wounded. She started for Lee, who fired again and missed but finally killed her. Mocho eame in about nine o'clock slightly wounded.

Dr. Wills, Lee, and myself were off early next day on horses, so we could keep up with the dogs. When we had gone a couple of miles the dogs started a bunch of javelins, running them about a mile and then baying. Going to the dogs, we heard Coley yelp, and Lee remarked that a javelin had killed Coley, but we would go to the other dogs first. On arriving, I saw a large javelin run at Mocho, biting him through the ham. It turned and came within ten yards of me, its teeth snapping all the time; I started to shoot, but Lee shouted, "Don't shoot, you might kill my dogs." Lee finally killed the javelin.

Carrying Mocho and the javelin to the horses, we found Coley, whom Dr. Wills examined. The poor dog had received no wounds but was only frightened. As he had been cut very badly a few weeks before, his actions were exeusable. Dr. Wills took the javelin on his horse and Lee took Mocho. He looked so pitiful that I swore I would never hunt javelins with the dogs again. Lee certainly thought lots of his dogs beeause a faithful old dog had saved his life twice in one night. While camping he was awakened by his dog backing up on him and growling. Striking a match, he found a large rattlesnake near him. Early in the morning the dog had a fight with a mad coyote near where he was asleep. The coyote escaped after biting the dog, who never got over it.

We spent the afternoon bathing in the creek and shooting quail, as the bucks were driven away by the dogs. Dr. Wills killed a large rattlesnake, and after skinning him, made about five ounees of rattlesnake oil, which he tried to get Bill to put on some quail that he was broiling; but Bill positively refused.

The last day of the hunt Deeker and I were the only ones to go out. I had heard of red shirts hypnotizing deer, and as I had my limit, I was anxious to experiment for future knowledge. After hunting a while I made for the hills to see what effeet the shirt would have on things. But after stampeding two herds of eattle I returned to eamp. I am through with red shirts for all times.

That day we broke eamp and returned to the ranch house. There was not a day in the hunt that we did not have venison, javelin, quail, fish or dueks, and everbody enjoyed the outing.

D. A. Segrest.

A Taxpayer's Plea.

Philadelphia. Pa., Dec. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While a majority of thoughtful sportsmen probably agree that the lieense system as now in effeet in most States is a wise provision, many contend that some of the rough edges might well be taken from the law, as far as non-residents are eoneerned, without impairing its effeetiveness. Partieularly is this so in regard to New Jersey, the summer play ground of many city residents who are also quite extensive owners of summer homes and real estate, but whose voting residence may be just over the line. Should such a person desire to spend a few days gunning with his country friends he is taxed $10.50, notwithstanding the fact that he is a heavy taxpayer, and the resident pays $1.15 for the same privilege and perhaps pays not even a poll tax. It would seem that a just course would be to let a non-resident in on the basis of a resident if it eould be shown that he had paid loeal taxes equal to or exeeeding the $10.50. It might be urged that this method would involve great expense and considerable extra work, but when it is noted that the very official who issues the license—the county elerk—has all the data right at hand in his office to establish a claim for exemption, this objection loses weight. A tax receipt accompanying an application would also be a simple and direct method.

I doubt if the State treasury would lose a penny were this system adopted eompared with the few that are now eollected at the full rate. And besides it would tend to promote a feeling that the game resources were not being exploited for revenue only and would enlist more people in the eause of seeing laws enforced rather than trying to evade them. Public sentiment is far more powerful than game wardens, many of whom are decidedly lax, not to say lukewarm, when it comes to questioning friends and neighbors as to their legal standing as to killing game. This was shown in one instance where a noted huntsman in one of the shore eounties killed a fine buek deer and then immediately started for the county seat to procure a license, although he had previously been gunning every day. I am sure no real sportsman would object to paying a dollar to help improve the sport he loves, but when it comes to doubling the cost of a day or two in the field or in the blind by paying the non-resident license tax in addition to heavy taxes on other local property, many very good citizens differ with the men who claim to have the welfare of the gunner and effective preservation of game as their chief object.

W. H. E.

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Deer Hunting in Arizona.

Ash Fork, Ariz., Dec. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This part of Arizona is unsurpassed for fine climate. Altitude at 6,000 feet, the air is clear and erisp and one wants to be outdoors all the time. One eannot get enough to eat, and it is simply a joy to be alive.

I am hunting on Reid, Evans & Co.'s eattle raneh, about twenty miles northwest of Ash Fork, in the foothil's of the Floyd Mountains. It is an ideal eountry for deer. One of the cowboys, John Markham, showed me the eountry where a buneh of deer ean usually be found.

The first morning I was here I took my .35 automatie, and with a few extra elips of cartridges in my poekets, started for the cedar brakes about a mile and a half southeast of the raneh house. It was raining and had been for two days, eonsequently the ground was soft, but not enough to interfere with hunting, and made one's steps almost noiseless, a big point in favor of the still-hunter.

I struck out at a merry clip for a ridge, and about half way had to stop and eateh up with my breathing. I had forgotten the high altitude and was going at my accustomed gait while in a cornfield in Oklahoma shooting quail. The walking was fine, however, and the only time I have felt dead tired was after tugging and lifting a big blacktail buek which I had killed and gotten to eamp.

After that I filled my pipe, sat out on the steps, looked back over the distant snow-covered peaks of the San Franeisco Mountains and wished for one of my old shooting companions. These blacktails are big deer. One has a right to feel tired after he has brought one of them in on a horse, hung, skinned and cut it up all by himself.

Going through a small pateh of scrub eedar, a big jack rabbit hopped up about sixty yards away, sat on his haunches and eyed me until I was sorely tempted to see just what a high power bullet from the .35 would do for him, but I knew that it would not do to mix jack rabbit shooting and deer hunting. The next eedar-eovered ridge was a half mile across the smooth open valley that usually is to be found between the ridges, and it was on this ridge that many tracks had been seen the evening before. The eowboys had told me that one had to live here for several months before he eould see a deer standing among the eedars before it started to run, consequently I was very watchful and was using all the deer hunting sense I had gained in the past years of hunting the whitetails, going very cautiously, creeping to the edge of open glades and standing and looking over everything and every place that looked like it might hide a deer. When I had about reaehed the top of the ridge a movement off to my left caught my eye, and like the trained pointer I "froze" instantly. There he was, but I eould see nothing but just that enormous head of horns and those big ears facing me, and eould not tell whether he was beyond the ridge from me, as he was partly hidden by the barren limbs of a fallen cedar, and as he was not more than eighty yards away, I instantly deeided that I would have to risk a shot at his head. But as I shifted the rifle to raise it, he leaped to his feet, having been lying down all the time, gave one great leap, and as he went up in the air the rifle

cracked and he stood on his head just like a small rabbit killed with a shotgun.

As this buck went down, another big one jumped right over him and dodged to the left out of sight under the cedars, and I could get no other glimpse of him. Both had been lying down and were the only two there. I followed the tracks of the second buck on my way back to the ranch for a horse, old Red Bird, and found where several other deer had joined him inside of a hundred yards. My buck never knew what hurt him, for the bullet caught him in the back of the neck as he leaped for cover, smashed the bone into little splinters, cut the jugular vein and came out in a half dozen pieces all along the side of his jaw and under his throat.

This deer weighed nearly 300 pounds, but that bullet had the same effect on his great bulk as striking a kitten with a club. This rifle was made to order and is a very handsomely finished gun. It has terrific striking force and I do not think there is any animal living that could stand up in front of it for five shots. I had it fitted with a gold bead front sight and a peep, and open sights also for the rear. This gives any kind of sight a hunter could wish for for the rear, and as for the front sight the gold bead cannot be beaten. Personally I always use the peep in combination with the regulation open rear sight, and have never been bothered about "finding" a running deer or even a rabbit through them. I have used this rifle on everything I have killed here—deer, rabbits, ducks, hawks, big owls and coyotes—and it kills them all with never a kick or struggle on their part. I have used nothing but special bullets and it is simply wonderful the way those bullets tear up an animal. They are, or appear to be, just the ordinary soft nose bullet except that in the nose there is a small steel shot, and it is this that causes them to mushroom so well.

This is my first experience in hunting blacktail deer, and I believe the whitetail are far and away more difficult to get to. Then the chances for a good shot are much better here. These deer are not hunted and I have had no trouble in getting my limit of big heads. Usually in hunting the whitetail deer his big, white tail is about the first thing you see of him, while these big fellows are as easily seen as a cow if you know how to look for them. They usually stand for a moment and look at a man on foot, then dodge into the cedars. These cedar brakes cover the ridges, and the valleys between are perfectly smooth and generally free from breaks or draws and also from rocks, yet there are some very deep, rocky cañons whose sides are so steep that nothing but a goat can go up or down them. Water is the great and crying need of this country. There are no running streams or springs except in widely separated places. The cattle men have to build immense dirt tanks which catch the winter snows and rains. They build them big enough to hold water for all the cattle of the range for a year without rain. Of course the deer and all wild animals come at night to these big tanks for water and never go more than a few miles away from them in the day time. But let heavy rains fall and put water in the cañons and draws back in the rough country, and in two days one cannot find a cow or deer in a five-mile ride of the ranch where there were thousands before. They have gone where the range is good in the country where it is impossible for them to stay except in the rainy season.

Ranch life was always very interesting to me and the cowboys are about the finest fellows on earth if they like you, but they can make life very miserable for a fellow they do not like.

Of course I saw the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, and of course I am not going to attempt to describe it. If you have not seen it, too, why, do not die until you do see it, for you will die much happier. I could sit on the rim and gaze into it for six months without leaving if someone would just bring my meals to me. As one walks up to it, it seems as if the whole half of the earth has fallen off there in front of you. There were several young women from Philadelphia chaperoned by an elderly woman and her husband, and these young women were in a party that went for a drive several miles to a point from which a splendid view of the cañon is to be had. The guide and I were the only men in the party, and one of the girls fainted while returning up the trail down which we had been for a better view under the rim. Well, of course the guide and I promptly took the little thing in our arms, carried her to the top and gave her some whiskey which revived her. This guide told me women often fainted. It is just a bit hair-raising to look off where you could drop at one step for several thousand feet straight down.

My stay is about over and I will leave with keen regret. On the ranch here are some of the finest young fellows to be found in the world. Genial, warm-hearted, good-natured and afraid of nothing, they take chances every day that would appall an Easterner and seem surprised if one mentions it. I was raised on a Texas cattle ranch and know the game, but it has a fascination for me that is irresistible.

LEROY E. NABERS.

Sportsmen's Clubs.

THE Sportsmen's Association of Rensselaer county has been organized in Troy, N. Y. Among its objects are the protection of game, the prevention of snaring, and the enactment of safe and sane game laws. Dr. T. A. Connolly was elected President; J. J. Farrell, Secretary, and W. C. Feathers, Treasurer.

THE officers elected at the annual meeting of the Norristown (Pa.) Fish and Game Protective Association are as follows: Alfred Craft, President; H. G. Unger, First Vice-President; George H. Steinmetz, Second Vice-President; David Allabough, Third Vice-President; Louis B. Boyer, Corresponding Secretary; John P. Reiff, Recording Secretary; Norristown Trust Co., Treasurer; Norris D. Wright, Assistant Treasurer.

THE Blue Mountain Fish and Game Association has been incorporated in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Its intention is to maintain a fish and game preserve at Hamburg. The directors are from Reading, Hamburg and Allentown.

THE Niangua Fish and Game Association has been incorporated by sportsmen of St. Louis, Jefferson City and Kansas City, Mo. A preserve will be established in Camden county, that State, and stocked with game and fish.

Shall Hunting Dogs Go?

THE following editorial from the Watertown (S. D.) Opinion gives a hint as to one of the radical changes that may be advocated if present protective laws are not made more effective:

As the time for the next Legislature to get busy approaches, the suggestion that the game law be so changed that chicken shooting be permitted, but without the use of dogs, is coming to the front. This proposition has been considered for some time past, and while at first glance it seems almost an absurdity, it becomes more reasonable with more study.

Sportsmen who have fought long and hard for the laws that are preserving the game in this State will think more of the proposed change if they give it the attention it deserves. Of course hunting chickens without a dog sounds very similar to no sport at all. It is conceded that much of the best sport of chicken hunting is derived from the pleasure afforded in watching the dog work. Yet the first consideration in all legislation of this kind is the preservation of the game, and the object is to afford some hunting now and some in the years to come.

If the chicken season is opened again next fall, say for fifteen days, and it will scarcely be for fewer days than that, and dogs are permitted, what will be the result? For weeks before the first day every gunner in the country will be priming himself and his outfit to get the most out of the time the law allows. The summer will be planned so that the ardent sportsman can take his vacation in those fifteen days. As a result the fields will be searched and researched in that time. The game fields will be raked with a fine tooth comb, and because there are now chickens in fair numbers there will be good kills. The result then will be that what chickens are here now will be killed off faster than ever before, because of the increased number of hunters and the desire to get all there is out of the limited time.

Arguing along this line still further, one season will cause the disappearance of all the surplus of birds that has been reared during the past two years' of protection, and the second year would reduce the number to fewer birds than there were when the protective law was enacted two years ago.

But without dogs the hunters can make no such slaughter. Without dogs they will make no such elaborate preparations for the chicken season. But they can do this: On their hunting excursions for other birds they can sandwich in some time looking for chickens. When they discover a bunch here or a bunch there by accident or otherwise they can enjoy the pleasure of getting a few for the frying pan's sake. They can take a crack at those that fly over night and morning when on the slough or the pass without a pang of conscience. In short, they can have a chicken now and then, which is about all the future sportsmen of South Dakota can hope for.

Yes, hunting without dogs seems reasonable after all when the proposition is considered from an unselfish standpoint and with an eye to the best welfare of the State in the future, and the fun of the next generation, which considerations are the chief aims behind any game protective law.

Fines for the Reckless.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Hon. J. W. Brackett, chairman of the fish and game commission of Maine, has been doing some thinking on the subject of preventing the accidental killing of hunters while in pursuit of big game. He suggests in his annual report that the man who shoots another while hunting be required to pay a heavy fine for the benefit of the family of the victim. He would also dispense with the investigations of coroners' juries, believing them to be a serious hindrance to county attorneys. He declares that the verdicts rendered by such juries have usually ended all proceedings looking to the punishment of the guilty persons, notwithstanding the statute provides that these cases be investigated by county attorneys. His plan is to have such cases go directly to the grand jury for investigation. His reasoning is that if the hunter realizes in advance that he must pay a heavy fine if he shoots a man, he is not likely to shoot at every moving twig.

The commissioner's theory is that the offender fires without seeing anything but moving bushes, and in his intense anxiety to shoot a deer he is wholly oblivious for the moment of the danger to human life. The certainty of being obliged to pay a heavy fine would seem to be reasonable punishment, but if insufficient, it might very well be supplemented by imprisonment. It is certainly for the advantage of all parties interested that the inexcusable killing of human beings be brought to an end.

I am confident that not a few sportsmen have been deterred from making trips to Maine for big game because of the numerous cases that have occurred in the past few years of hunters being shot. Many of the Massachusetts hunters who formerly hunted in Maine prefer to go to regions where game abounds and the woods are not "full of hunters" as they express it.

Raymond Whitaker, a young man residing in Lynn, is now in the hospital of that city as the result of exposure while hunting in the White Mountains. He started out from Jackson with a companion named Linberg. They were lost on Doublehead Mountain, a spur of the Presidential Range. They came upon tracks of several deer which they followed, and in crossing a stream Whitaker fell in and was obliged to pass the night there endeavoring to dry his feet by a fire that they kindled, but not a good one, as they could only get small branches and twigs with which to keep it alive. The next day he was obliged to walk nine miles with frozen feet, the mercury being ten degrees below zero. He was able to get word to his father in Conway where medical aid was obtained, but was told that his toes would have to be cut off, and for that purpose he was sent to the Lynn Hospital. Whitaker says he supposed when they started into the woods that his companion knew the way.

H. H. Kimball.

The Chickaree's Mistake.

Three men working in the woods near here witnessed a most unusual spectacle a few days ago, says a Montreal Herald correspondent. They were engaged in cutting wood when a partridge hopped out of the bush and stood motionless a short distance from them. The men ceased work and watched the bird. Just then a red squirrel came out of his den and began chattering. A dog which had accompanied the men to the woods heard the squirrel and made a dart toward it. The little animal gave a frightened glance around, and espying what he took to be a stump hopped on top of it. The motionless object proved to be the partridge and it immediately rose up and flew away, carrying the squirrel with it. The astonished choppers watched the unusual sight until partridge and squirrel disappeared from view, but how far the partridge carried this strange burden they could not ascertain.

Ducks Abundant.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Two large hunting parties are expected to arrive here from the North and East within the next ten days. One party will come from Philadelphia, headed by Sidney G. Fisher and Mr. Pratt, the other party from Milwaukee. The visitors will spend some time hunting ducks and other game in the vicinity of Lakes Charles and Arthur, Louisiana. Thousands of ducks, geese and brant are around Lakes Arthur and Charles, and a number of hunting parties from New Orleans and elsewhere are enjoying the sport. Ducks are also plentiful at The Jump near the mouth of the Mississippi River. Recently Mr. Grunewald, of this city, had for his guests Councilman J. J. Frawley and a party of visiting friends on his yacht Josephine. They spent several days at and near The Jump and came home with numerous wild geese and ducks.

A large pair of black mallard ducks are being exhibited at the store of Henry Martin & Co. on St. Charles street. They were killed near Lake Arthur by R. B. Worthan. They are the largest and handsomest mallards seen in this city in years. Ducks are plentiful in the marshes and lakes on the Louisville and Nashville road between New Orleans and Bay St. Louis. Harry Farwell entertained a large party of friends on his houseboat on Bayou Barataria recently. The party succeeded in killing fifty ducks and landed a number of large redfish. The party spent four days fishing and hunting.

A number of complaints have been registered with the State game commission by hunters against the railroads. It is stated that roads will not allow hunters to carry their game in the regular passenger coaches and will require them to place their game in the baggage car. It is claimed this is quite an inconvenience, and it is probable the hunters will file a petition before the game commission asking for a ruling. It is likely, however, the commission will hold that this is a matter for the State railroad commission to settle.

Commissioner Miller is enforcing the rule vigorously in regard to requiring all shipments of game to bear tags descriptive of the number of game and character and where and when killed and by whom. The hunters are furnished daily with tags, and if they do not employ them they must take the consequence. Several large shipments of game have been confiscated by the game wardens and sent to various city hospitals on account of the failure to tag the game properly.

Quail are plentiful this season and wild turkeys are abundant. It is thought the number of deer killed up to date will not equal the record of last year.

F. G. G.

New Publications.

American Game Bird Shooting, by George Bird Grinnell. Cloth, 575 pages, illustrated, $3.50 net. New York, the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

"American Game Bird Shooting" is the latest work from the pen of Dr. George Bird Grinnell, author of many books, notably "Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales," "Blackfoot Lodge Tales," "The Story of the Indian," the Jack Serics, etc., and his more recent authoritative shooting work, "American Duck Shooting," which has passed through several editions and bids fair to pass through many more.

The modest title, "American Game Bird Shooting," falls far short of conveying an adequate idea of the real scope of this book. The same comment, with equal pertinency, holds good in respect to "American Duck Shooting," since each work comprehends a complete ornithological account of the birds treated therein as well as descriptions of the methods employed in their pursuit and capture by the sportsman. Thus the two works are complementary, covering almost the entire field of game birds taken with the shotgun, with a complete description of their natural history features. The completion of this work was a large task, requiring exceptional qualifications, knowledge and experience, and was never before accomplished by any other author.

There is nothing extraordinary, nothing mysterious, in the success of Dr. Grinnell's books. He knows his subjects thoroughly. He is an accomplished naturalist, and therefore is fully qualified to write accurately and instructively on the ornithological features. He is a practical sportsman, with a long and broad experience in wildfowl and upland shooting East and West and North and South. Therefore, he writes from first hand knowledge, without which no writer can properly impress his readers, or hope for more than ephemeral success.

The average Eastern shooter, if asked to state how many kinds of game birds there are, would probably answer that there are five, the bobwhite, the ruffed grouse, the prairie chicken, the woodcock and the snipe, showing thereby a lamentable lack of knowledge on the subject.

Part I. of "American Game Bird Shooting," contains 282 pages devoted to thorough descriptions of the upland game birds, their habits and habitats. Seven species of American quail are enumerated and ten species of American grouse. Of special interest are the chapters devoted respectively to the mysterious woodcock and snipe, and to that most sagacious and alert of game birds, the wild turkey.

Part II. treats of the various kinds of upland shooting, and contains 167 pages of instructive matter as to sportsmanlike methods of capture. The cunning and strategy of the pursued in evading the pursuer, each species having its own peculiar methods, was learned only by close observation and long experience. He is indeed an accomplished hunter who does not acquire much new information on reading this work.

The matter of proper clothing and footwear is quite thoroughly treated—a subject of much importance, having to do with the comfort, protection and freedom of movement of the shooter, all so important in the success of an outing. He who has been crippled in the attempt to break

in new hunting boots or shoes will best appreciate the importance of good information on this point. The proper manner of dressing for the different kinds of shooting is told.

The chapter on guns and loads will start the novice right on these points from the outset.

As to hunting dogs—the pointer, setter and spaniel—thirty-seven pages are devoted to them.

Part III. is worthy of special perusal, for it has to do largely with game propagation and preservation. It follows the transition from the rifle to the shotgun, and the rapid decrease of bird life when the shotgun gained a permanent place as a weapon of destruction. The native American killed with no thought of how much destruction he wrought, and the alien killed all forms of bird life, caring nothing as to whether final extermination came or not. There is a recountal of the many attempts to introduce and perpetuate different species of foreign game birds, most of which were failures. The chapter on Destruction and Protection shows the numerous destructive agencies against which the game birds have to contend—the multiplication of shooters, cats, dogs, hawks, owls, all the carnivorous animals, and last but not least the encroachments of agriculture, all pointing to self restraint and enforcement of the game laws.

The work is profusely illustrated. The frontispiece is an admirable colored plate of the ruffed grouse, and a similar beautiful plate is devoted to the bobwhite. The originals are by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. The Canada grouse and the sharp-tailed grouse are illustrated by Audubon plates; in short, almost all the American game birds are illustrated and some foreign birds also, and some shooting scenes enliven the text. The illustrations number sixty-four. With the text, they serve to convey nearly the same thing as a visual study of the birds, while the shooting information equips the reader with the equivalent of years of experience.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Adirondack Trout.

NOT long ago in one of the magazines I came across an article by Stewart Edward White, entitled, "The Cabin." One chapter was devoted to trout fishing in the Rocky Mountains, and by way of comparison Mr. White described an Eastern fisherman who, for the first time, was trying his luck in Western streams. The article was a good one and thoroughly descriptive of trout fishing in the West, but I feel that Mr. White gave the idea that our Eastern trout streams are tame when compared with the more rugged streams of the Rockies. For this reason I am tempted to write of this glorious Adirondack country which ten years' experience has taught me to love so well.

First I shall tell you something about Phil. I met him the first year of my stay on Little Moose Lake. The first time I saw Phil he was squatted leisurely on a large birch log, unfolding marvelous tales to some of his fellow woodsmen, and, attracted by his picturesque appearance and his French-Canadian accent, I made my way to the edge of the circle.

Before many days Phil and I had become quite attached to one another, and since then we have spent many a night together in camp. Phil is a lumberman by trade, woodsman by instinct, and great romancer by inheritance, as Phil himself acknowledges. Phil is an interesting character. In the whole North country there is no better woodsman, and he is as much at home on water as on land. Never yet have I seen a craft capsize under his management, though we two have battled with some pretty rough water. Once we were crossing Canachaga'a Lake, the wind blowing a gale, but Phil pushed the little craft forward, apparently with no greater effort than he might have used had we been crossing a mill pond. Every wave offered a separate problem, and Phil worked out each one. A person with less experience would have swamped in an instant.

At one place I expressed some anxiety lest we should capsize and soak the packs, but Phil only grinned. "Meester," said he, "I lak tell you, you ees saf' in dees boat lak' you is in de Lord's pocket," and I knew that for once at least Phil had spoken the truth.

It has been my experience that one of the most exciting points in hunting is in locating the game, and I could never see much sport in fishing for trout where I did not have to find

RUSSIAN RIVER, CALIFORNIA.
On the San Francisco Fly-casting Club Preserve.

them first. Once we were camping on the Moose River, eight or nine miles above Little Moose Lake. Phil had prepared an early breakfast in order that we might start at the head of the upper stillwater before sunrise and fish down stream, reaching the Grindstone Rapids about sunset.

The break of day found us at the head of the upper stillwater, where I made a few casts among the boulders at the foot of the swift water, but the trout seemed small, so we moved on, drifting lazily with the current, while I whipped the flies slowly back and forth across stream, letting them flutter down as close as possible to the bushes. In the holes where ordinarily a big fellow might be lurking, we seldom got a rise, save for one or two small ones which were not thoroughly schooled in the art of taking the black gnat and the brown hackle.

Phil grinned, displaying his even white teeth beneath his bristly mustache. "I'd lak' for see one beeg one jump," said he. "Me t'ink you fin' de feesh in de spring holes dees tam.",

Phil was right. We soon heard the trickle of water coming from some invisible spot among the bushes, and after a careful inspection found a small spring pouring into the river thirty feet below us. Phil brought the boat to a standstill and I began to whip the flies toward the spring hole, increasing the length of the line with each cast. Finally the distance was measured and the flies fluttered gently down over the pool. They had scarcely nipped the water when the expected happened. I hooked a two-pounder and after a lively tussle Phil dipped him up with the net. I made several more casts, but in spring holes of this size one will seldom find more than one trout, although I have caught three.

At certain periods during the summer months the trout seem to take to the spring holes. It would be hard to make a definite statement as to the cause for this, but the most likely explanation I have heard is that during the summer months when the river is naturally warmer, the trout seek the colder water of the springs. This, however, is the case only in the still waters. In the rapids you will generally find the fish quite plentiful throughout the season.

We moved on down stream with the current, watching for the spring holes as we drifted, and it was not long before we came upon a second. This was similar to the pool we had just fished and the first cast was greeted with a splash. "By Gar'," said Phil, "dat was vaire beeg feesh!"

So it was, but he had missed the fly. I made several more attempts, but he would not rise again. This is generally the case in the smaller

spring holes, and only on rare occasions will a trout rise a second time if he has felt the point of the hook on his first leap.

We fished on down toward the Grindstone, whose rushing waters we could faintly hear in the distance, and before long reached the point where the Canachagala Creek flows into the Moose. Canachagala Creek was originally the outlet of the lake which bears the same name, but the outlet had changed its course and the stream, which now enters the Moose at this point, still retains the old name of Canachagala. The creek is approximately ten feet in width, and at the point where it enters the Moose, a long deep pool stretches off down stream for forty or fifty feet. We approached very cautiously, as the slightest motion would send the trout helter-skelter into mid stream. Phil pushed his paddle deep into the sand and brought our little craft to a standstill. My first cast was welcomed by three almost simultaneous splashes, and I hooked a magnificent trio. When three fish are hooked in this manner and each one is fighting in a different direction, the wisest plan is to land them as quickly as possible. In this case a fisherman will find that his landing net is a useless article, and Phil chuckled with delight as he tossed the trout one by one into the boat. The largest tipped the scales at a pound and a half, while the other two weighed about one-half pound each.

The supply of trout in the Canachagala spring hole seems to be inexhaustible and we spent a lively half hour there.

As we had planned, we reached the foot of the upper stillwater about sunset, and there below us lay the rushing torrent of the Grindstone.

As we had floated down the stillwater we had heard no sound save the occasional song of some bird, and in the distance the perpetual murmur of the swift water. The mountains had been less noticeable because they were separated from us by a strip of level timber land which stretched away for half a mile on either side of the river. Now that we had reached the Grindstone, the mountains seemed to rise abruptly into the sky, and the huge boulders stacked up on either side of the boiling caldron seemed to be protecting the mighty mountains from the onslaught of the rushing torrent. Here an enormous rock projected out into mid stream, and against it the swift river dashed and rushed on around the end, increasing in force as the stream narrowed. A little further down a tremendous boulder, stood alone in mid stream defying all the forces of the river to move it from its bed. As far as the eye could see, thousands of other boulders of various sizes and shapes were strewn about in the swift water, and it was among these boulders that Phil intended to guide the canoe, while I sent the flies dancing about into the pools and eddies which backed up on the down stream side of the larger boulders.

For an instant Phil held the craft on the brink of the swift water, then with one mighty sweep of the paddle he sent her dancing off down stream. "Bien," he cried, as he burst loudly into song, the only song I ever heard him sing. It runs like this:

"Come all ye jolly maids and sit ye down beside o' me,
Treat my daughter kindly and say ye'll do no harm,
And when I die
I'll leave you, all my stock and farm."

This is the only song Phil ever indulges in. I have heard it so often that I can tell just when the outburst is to be expected. For instance, when we are lounging about camp, or tramping silently through the woods, no one would ever guess that Phil knew how to sing. But let him push a canoe into the swift water where he is called upon to struggle against the forces of nature, and nine times out of ten the concert will begin. Physical exertion is the only power on earth that can coax a song from Phil.

Fishing in the rapids is very exciting sport; not only because you are constantly in danger of swamping, but also because the fisherman is called upon to bring his keenest senses into action. The splash of the largest trout is almost imperceptible in the swift water, and the expert fisherman will give his undivided attention to his flies.

The sun was fast setting in the western sky. Such a sky as no man could gaze upon, without fully realizing the power of the One who made it. Before us the mighty river swept furiously away, leaping and plunging into the distance until it appeared but a tiny silver thread. A hundred yards below, where the stream shallowed, a large doe stepped fearlessly into the rapids and started for the opposite shore. She was followed by two spotted fawns that pranced playfully at her side until finally all three disappeared into the underbrush on the other side of the stream.

We had now reached a portion of the river where the rocks were so numerous and the current so swift that we were forced to take the canoe ashore. The sun had already slipped behind Pico Mountain, and the remaining light was rapidly fading. We decided to make camp at this point, so Phil shouldered the packs and set off in search of a suitable location.

Like many other fishermen I am especially fond of the last battle in the twilight, so gathering up my flies I pushed my way through the swift water to the center of the stream. I was now wading knee deep, but as I had my eye on a particular pool which was still some distance beyond reach, I pushed on till my waist line had disappeared from sight.

Here the current became so swift that more than once I almost lost my footing. But by holding to a friendly boulder I was enabled to reach the almost inaccessible pool.

Splash! The king of the Grindstone had opened fire, and away he went down stream taking the line with him. The next quarter of an hour was a lively one for both of us, but the resistance was gradually growing weaker, until finally I lifted him into the net, a completely exhausted two-pound trout. Above the roar of the swift water I could hear faintly the notes of Phil's old song. And as I listened I could detect the dull ring of his axe as the blows descended in perfect tune to the music.

Turning wearily, my eyes fell upon the cheerful blaze of the camp-fire. Occasionally the odor of steaming coffee drifted across the night air, and the very breath of it seemed to put new life into my tired body. I made my way to camp, quite convinced that there was nothing tame about Adirondack trout.

Mark D. Dodd.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Fishing for Steelhead Trout.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This is the time when the fishing for steelhead trout is supposed to be the thing. The Russian River which empties into the ocean fifty or sixty miles north of San Francisco is the classic ground for steelhead, and for the past two or three weeks San Francisco anglers have been making pilgrimages to that stream. Some reports show good catches, but the last reports do not come up to anticipations. Evidently the big run has not yet commenced. Some fair fish, ranging in size from ten to twenty pounds, have been taken during the week. So far as reported Dave Sachs, of San Francisco, is high hook to date with a twenty-two-pounder to his credit. Outside of the Russian River there has been good steelhead and salmon fishing in the tide waters of Point Reyes and vicinity.

Salmon fishing is fairly good at several points, and the fish seem to be of unusual size this season. W. D. Fassett, superintendent of the Price Creek Hatchery on the northern coast, reports a seventy-three-pound salmon caught at Eel River last week, the record for that district so far as known.

Striped bass continue rather scarce in the waters about San Francisco, though a good deal of sport is had right along. The catches are uniformly small. Some good sized fish are caught, these ranging from seven or eight to thirteen pounds.

The California Anglers' Association will on New Year's Day move into its new club rooms in the Dunn Building at Stockton and Ellis streets, San Francisco. The club is considering buying the "White House" at White House Pool, in the tide waters of Paper Mill Creek, one of the finest fishing streams in the vicinity of San Francisco. A. P. B.

Fishing in the South.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The weather has not been propitious for fishing during the past two weeks and very few have gone over to the fishing clubs on the L. & N. road. The various attractions incident to Christmas and New Years have militated against the sport to some extent. Numbers of redfish and striped bass and speckled trout have been landed, but this luck was only spasmodic and fishing as a rule has been quite poor recently.

The Game and Oyster Commission has decided to lease a total of 400,000 acres of oyster lands in Louisiana during January. No person or firm will be allowed to lease more than 1,000 acres for a term of fifteen years. The prices of the lease will range from $1 to $5 per acre. The best oyster beds to be leased are in the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines and Terrebonne. It is believed that a number of firms from the North will come here and contract to lease a large number of the beds which are said to produce some of the finest bivalves in the world.

F. G. G.

It is all very well to propose a law restricting the number of fish a man may catch in a day, but what the average fisherman wants is some assurance that he will catch any at all.—New York Tribune.

"Well, Sir! Once—."

I.

I LOVE to sit on the dock, or pier, over salt water, and fish for any thing that can take a bait, while the good hot sun—best of all masseurs—irons the kinks out of my desk-drooped shoulders.

It is all good—the limitless distanee; the ever-changing restless, restful surf; the denizens of the air and of the deep and the good fellow with a story.

There will be days when the fish do not bite, when the sun does not shine, when the surf is listless and things generally fail to measure up to the desired standard, but never the day without the "Well, sir! Once—" man.

He may come to borrow your tobacco or lend you bait. He may bring or seek advice. He may be just loafing about in idle content, but when he eomes he will bring a story. You do not have to hear it; he will not insist upon telling it, but if you are decently polite and responsive, the truth—I should say the narrative—will out.

It may be, and generally is, about fish or fishing, but frequently sidesteps and takes other subjeets.

While not pressed upon you to the point of violenee at the outset, once begun it will be completed, though the interruptions be many and serious. Cateh a big fish, eut a finger half off with the bait knife or fall overboard, as soon as quiet is restored the story will go on from the very point of interruption.

I like these stories, and have heard many of them in years past, 'most all forgotten now, but some—and not always the best, or most interesting—have remained tangled up with the good, bad and indifferent things in memory's strange colleetion of odds and ends.

While fishing I was approaehed by that pest of land or water, Mr. Knowall, who proeeeded in a very eondeseending manner to give me unsolicited adviee and instruction. When he finally tired of the sound of his own voiee and took his departure, a little man sitting about two posts away, who had been a silent listener, hitehed along toward me and began:

"We'l, sir, once I was fishing down here on this dock, and a fellow like that eome along, and he just knew it all. Criticised our taekle; said we were not using the right bait, and generally made himself a nuisance. He finally stopped by a big man who was fishing with a light bass rod and silk line and having no luek at all. The big fe'low looked like the last man on earth it would be safe to fool with, but this well of wisdom went right at him. Told him his tackle was all wrong; his bait was no good; he was not in the right plaee; he was fishing on the wrong tide, and then gave a long lecture on the proper methods of fishing, fish, their habits and habitat. The big man said not a word until the fellow had about talked out, and then laying down his pole, said:

"'I didn't ask you for advice or information, but you have given me both, and you know so blamed much about fish I am ine'ined to think you are now out of your proper element, and I'm going to put you baek,' and before the astonished bore could move, snatehed him up and threw him twenty feet off the doek into deep water. We all rushed to the rescue and quickly fished him out, but he was through talking. All the way back to the shore the full length of the dock he dripped along without saying a word."

"Well, sir, once I ran up on a man of that kind over on the west coast and learned how to handle him," said a man who had eome up just as we began to talk, and had remained listening to my neighbor's story. "I used to get mad when they first took to butting in with advice and information and would eall them down, differ with them and waste lots of time and temper, but after the time I tell you about, when I learned how to handle them, I've had no trouble. An old fellow who really knew all about it was kind enough to take me in hand as a newcomer and show me how and where to fish. We were making preparations to go out on the dock to fish, and my friend had rigged me up a strong hand line—about all they used then—and was fastening a big hook on the end of a pole to lift the fish, when we pulled them up to the dock. While we were at work two tourists eame along and stopped to look on and give instructions.

"'I say, my good fellow, you should set that hook a bit lower,' said one of them.

"'Yes,' said my friend.

"'Turn it around with the bend the other way,' commanded number two.

"'Yes,' said my friend, going on quietly with his work.

"'Drive a nail through the eye and into the wood,' was the next order. Followed by number two with: 'Cut that barb off when you get it fast.'

"'Yes, yes, quite right,' said my humble teacher.

"This went on until I was mad enough to fight, and only the quiet way in whieh the old man took it all kept me from calling them down. After they had exhausted every possibility of suggestion and all had been reeeived favorably and without resistanee, they took their departure. 'Look here,' I said, as soon as they were out of hearing, 'you don't want to do all the fool things those fellows sugges'ed; it would make that gaff entirely unfit for the work.' 'Of course it would,' was his mild reply. 'I have no idea of doing what they said; in fact, paid so little attention that I really do not know what it was, but if I had said one word in protest those men would have argued with us until too late to do any fishing to-day, and probably eome back early to-morrow morning to resume the discussion. You take my advice and always say yes, and then do as you please.' And I do it."

"Well, sir, onee I saw one of those know-it-all fellows take the gaff, and from a little ninety-pound woman, at that," said the next man up.

"A lot of us were fishing every day off the doek, catching anything and everything, when they were biting. One queer specimen was an ugly, warty spotted fish, with wide mouth and jaws that would cut like steel wire cutters. Some of the boys ealled them dog—and some toad—fish. They were good for nothing, but great bait stealers, and we would throw them on the dock when eaught, and when through fishing kiek them overboard. We often amused ourselves by putting a stiek in their mouths to see them eut it in two with one snap of their jaws. A big man, wearing a broad white sombrero, and carrying a massive gold-headed cane, came on the dock one day. He swept everything before him; knew everybody on the dock when he had walked to the end and baek. Lived in a little Western town, forty miles from any water, and didn't know a tadpole from a turtle, but in a half hour was teliing everybody all about fish and fishing. He did not fish, but haunted the doek, exhibiting the fish caught and laid out by the fishermen. He would watch for strangers walking on the dock and call their attention to the fish, fairly deelaiming, as he named them, and told all he did and did not know about them.

"I had caught a partieularly vicious dog or toadfish one afternoon, and Buffalo Bill, as we had dubbed the big man, was inspeeting it from a safe distanee, when two women eame down the doek. They were passing by, with merely a careless glanee at the fish, when Bill halted them. Stepping out and taking off his big hat, with a low bow he erupted: 'Ladies, that is a great curiosity. One of the wonders of the deep. It is a dogfish, and has jaws of steel. With one snap of its jaws it can bite through a pieee of heavy wire. Some call it a toadfish on account of its ugly mottled skin, but dogfish is the correet name for it, as it is both formidable and vicious.'

"The women were slightly amused and mildly interested by the big fellow's harangue and approaehed nearer the fish. 'Don't eome too near, I beg of you, ladies. It is not very large, but if its eruel jaws closed on your foot it would eut through your shoe like a keen steel blade.' They smiled, and one of them put the toe of her dainty little patent leather against the big mouth of the now quiet fish. There was a sudden gape and snap, and the lady sprang baek with a seream, her shoe cut through to the sole. Fortunately her foot escaped, so the injury was to property and not person. We were all astonished and for the moment speechless. The big man was the first to recover. 'Why, my dear madam,' he began, but got no further.

"'You great big overgrown eowardly brute. You deliberately got me to stop here and put my foot in that thing's mouth just to see it bite my shoe. Talking your long-winded speeeh about its being dangerous, knowing that no one would believe what you said for a moment. You are a mean, sneaking coward, and if my husband was here he would throw you off the doek as you riehly deserve; swelling around here just to show off your big hat and long-tail eoat.'

"The little woman was fairly crying, and stamping her foot at eaeh word, and the wise thing would have been for the big fellow to get away, but he did not have the good sense to do this; instead he tried again to explain and apologize, whereupon the little woman slapped his face. He went then and we saw him no more."

It was my quitting time, and I had been winding in my line during the last story. As I gathered up my belongings and turned away I heard the next man say, "Well, sir, onee—"

LEWIS HOPKINS.

THE Marion County Fish and Game Protective Association held a meeting in the State House in Indianapolis on the night of Jan. 4, to eonfer with Fish and Game Commissioner Miles in reference to a proposed bill to license anglers and to urge the establishment of a State fish hatchery.

THE TOP RAIL.

WHEN the late A. N. Cheney declared it was not all of fishing to catch fish, I doubt if he had in mind one form of amusement intimately associated with fishing which was not practiced to any extent during his span of life. Hunting with the camera came first, and here is a picture that belongs in the class of those which might well be called fishing with the camera, since in this pastime a rise is all important, and the bass shown have certainly risen until they appear to be in the record class for size.

Again, anglers who produce big fish generally explain the length of time their catches have been out of water and estimate the number of ounces of weight lost by shrinkage, but in the salubrious air of Arkansas, where J. M. Rose made this catch with his camera, it is plain that in this instance at least the very opposite of shrinkage took place, and once again the camera was initiated to full membership in the Ananias Club, thus lowering its traditional reputation for truthfulness still another notch.

Seriously, had I the choice, I would prefer to be photographed in this fashion than to be placed alongside of a rack of decaying big sea fish à la Catalina. For, in the former case, no one would be expected to ask the size of the bass, while in the latter one might be accused of keeping company with the same old stuffed fish that so many would-be anglers have claimed as their own.

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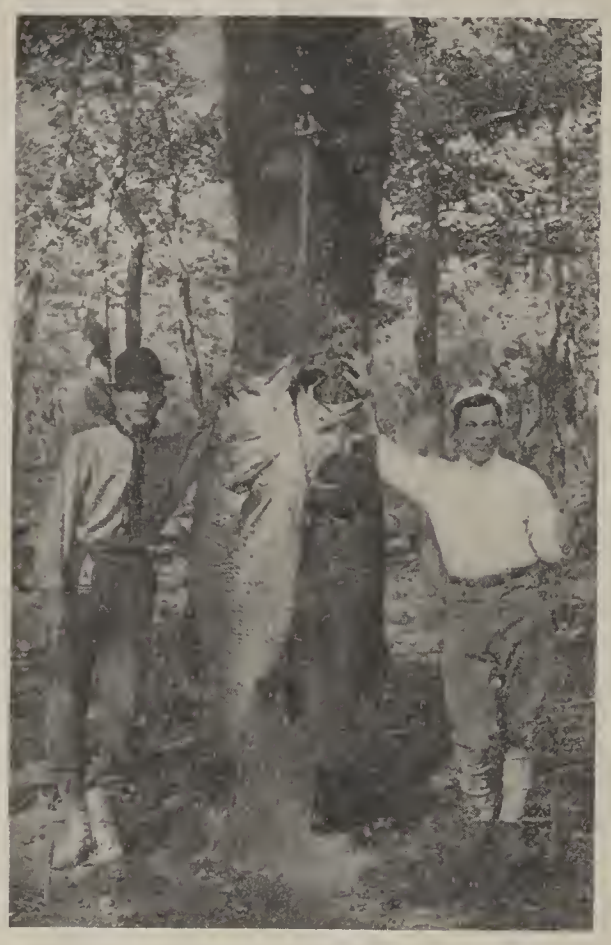
A retail lumber business in the South was purchased by a very young but enthusiastic Kentuckian who had ideas of his own as to advertising. One of these was to cut up pine boards to proper size and have printed on them in big



CAUGHT WITH THE CAMERA.

type, "No shooting allowed." Underneath this legend appeared an invitation to "Buy your lumber from ———." In the local papers he advertised these boards as free to all who might apply for them, and some of the results were astonishing in a country where the only warning signs referred to dogs; one that I recall being worded as follows: "Fer a bad dog lok out." Some of the recipients of souvenirs placed them on the front gates of their yards, others on their houses, and a wag stuck one up on the local rifle range, whereupon it was employed as a target. Far out in the backwoods, three miles from a house, and on unfenced land owned by the State, I came upon several of these signs. Curious to learn who put them there, I followed the road, facing away from town on the theory that the man who obtained them had found satisfaction enough in getting something for nothing, and had tired of the things, but felt himself in duty bound to put them up somewhere. Sure enough, the last board was on State land near the boundary line of the first farm, and the farm itself had none. The owner was always glad to have shooters about, provided they would stop at his house, for he was a sportsman himself in a way, and often accompanied his guests.

* * *

I WONDER if this is the reason why some people shoot first and investigate afterward while in the woods? A Texas paper, in referring to greenhorns, says that they "shoot at anything they see promiscuously." It seems a good explanation: they "see promiscuously" and shoot in the same fashion—an unlucky combination for anyone within range.

* * *

A NEWARK paper which prints fishing and shooting news, replies in the following novel fashion to an inquirer:

"Deer do not shed their antlers every year. If they did the horns would never grow any longer than two inches."

Just why this near-naturalist fixed on two inches is no clearer than the reason for the first misstatement.

GRIZZLY KING.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

THE keel of the new Plant schooner has been cast, and has about 86 tons of lead. The material for the construction of the hull has been assembled at Bristol and the work of setting up the frames is proceeding very fast. This yacht is to be ready for racing next June and much is expected of her. The vessel will be of the centerboard type, a centerboard dropping through the lead keel as in the Queen. This will give the new yacht an advantage at windward work over the Westward, which, being built for European racing, had to be a keel craft. Centerboards are taxed on the other side of the Atlantic, and many think properly, too. If a centerboard is of any advantage to a yacht, and it apparently is or Herreshoff would not use it, then it should be paid for. In the races between Queen and Elmina the centerboard was certainly of advantage. This was noticeable in a run of the New York Y. C. some two or three years ago. The yachts were beating through the Vineyard Sound, and it was nip and tuck between Queen and Elmina with the latter in the weather position. They were short tacking into the beach, and Queen could not use her centerboard. Elmina held Queen under her lee until Cuttyhunk was reached, but as soon as the two got into deep water Queen dropped her centerboard and at once pulled out and won the race.

It has been announced that Morton F. Plant has engaged Capt. William S. Dennis to sail his new yacht. Capt. Dennis has for many years sailed the Elminas for Frederick F. Brewster and sailed them well, so that Mr. Brewster has a large collection of handsome trophies.

Some attribute Capt. Dennis's success to luck and say that he is nearly always favored by slants of wind that others do not find. If this happened only now and then it might be attributed to luck, but Capt. Dennis has a faculty of telling just how the wind will shift if it is going to change and how it will come in when it has died away, and this must be attributed more to experience than to luck, and it is this experience that has enabled him to win many prizes. At one time it was thought that Capt. Barr would have charge of this new yacht because he had sailed the Ingomar for Morton F. Plant in her campaign abroad, but Capt. Barr is still abroad looking after the Westward, and this is taken as an indication that he is to have charge of the Westward again for a second season. With Capt. Barr sailing the Westward and Capt. Dennis handling the new yacht the racing should be of the best, and with the other big craft, old and new, in the racing the interest will be much increased.

———

The Rochester Y. C. is to challenge for the Fisher cup now held by the Royal Canadian Y. C. This challenge was discussed at the last meeting of the Rochester yachtsmen and Eric Moore placed his yacht Seneca unconditionally

at the service of the club. The Canadians have expected that such a challenge would be sent, and at the annual meeting discussed the defense of the trophy. Next to the Canada Cup this is the most important prize held on the Lakes. Seneca caused the hitch over the Canada Cup. It was built before the present scantling restrictions were adopted and consequently has other yachts in her class at somewhat of a disadvantage. New yachts must be built more staunchly and consequently heavier. Seneca was sold to the Hanan Brothers, and after racing in salt water for a season, was re-sold to the Lakes and the Canadians argue that having been out of fresh water she was not eligible to compete for the cup.

The Detroit Y. C., at its annual meeting on Jan. 9, will elect officers. These nominations have been made: For Commodore, G. H. Bury; Vice-Commodore, H. C. Kendall; Rear-Commodore, W. W. Baird, John Gregson, H. B. Gunnison, Robert Kerr; Secretary, Louis W. Shimmel; Treasurer, A. C. Kramer, A. C. Pressland; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. O. E. Fisher; Fleet Measurer, Walter A. Oades; Directors—O. Barkenowitz, George Berriman, John Gregson, Robert Kerr, Dr. McClellan, M. Leonard, A. R. Smith, O. J. Volkman, L. H. Weitz, Charles Zink.

The South New Jersey Yacht Racing Association is working for uniform rules and other things for the betterment of the sport. Among other matters that of money prizes has been discussed and efforts are being made to do away with silver cups as trophies. One yachtsman voicing the sentiments of others has this to say about cash prizes:

"Silver cups valued at fancy prices are becoming less popular every year among yachtsmen. The cups make pretty ornaments, but they are not worth anywhere near their stated value. For instance, a cup valued at $1,000 contains no more than about $98 or $100 worth of silver, the remainder of the value of the cup is made up in the workmanship, in the designing and engraving. The Bermuda cup, one of the finest ever offered and probably the heaviest of any of the so-called $1,000 cups, contains only 102 ounces of silver. What most of the yachtsmen want nowadays is money prizes which will go toward defraying the expenses of racing.

"The best thing to boom yacht racing would be to adopt the system used in horse racing, charging an entrance fee for each boat with an additional starting fee. To this sweepstake the club could add the amount of money which is now donated toward the purchase of silver cups. This would allow three or four prizes of enough money value to make it an object for the yacht owner to start his boat.

"Under the present conditions the announcement is made that eight or ten yachts have entered for a certain race, but when it comes to the time for starting there are only as many boats in the race as there are prizes offered. With three or four good money prizes conditions would be entirely different. The eight or ten boat owners, who had paid an entrance fee of say $25 or $50 would surely start, figuring that they had a chance to win one of the prizes, which would at least pay for the expense of racing the boat. Instead of having two or three starters in a race, there would be a big field and better sport would be the result. Boat owners, no matter how wealthy, favor this scheme and believe that if it is put into effect will prove the greatest boom yachting has ever experienced."

Walter P. Bliss has purchased the steam yacht May, which for many years was used by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Van Renssalaer, of Philadelphia. The May for some years was the flagship of the Corinthian Y. C., of Philadelphia, and before that was owned by E. D. Morgan and used by him when he was commodore of the New York Y. C.. Mr. Bliss is having some changes made on the yacht at Cramps, where it has been laid up. The May is a foreign built yacht, but her register was changed several years ago by an act of Congress and therefore escaped the penalty which is now being imposed on foreign pleasure craft under recent law. The May was built at Troon, Scotland in 1891. She is 207 feet long, 27½ feet beam and 17½ feet depth of hold. For the last two years the vessel has been laid up. Capt. Loveland has been in command ever since she was purchased by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and before that was in charge of pleasure craft owned by the late John R. Fell.

Sea Isle Y. C. Affairs.

MEMBERS and officials of the Sea Isle City Y. C. are looking forward to a much busier and more enthusiastic summer among the owners of motor boats next season than ever before in the history of the organization. In addition to the regular racing and open dates there will be inaugurated on Aug. 12 a special challenge cup race for speed boats open to all clubs on the South Jersey coast between Atlantic City and Cape May. The race will be held each year.

The cup will be of silver, valued at $150, and presented by Sea Isle City. The race will be run under the American Power Boat Association rules. The only special stipulations are that the contest always be held over the Sea Isle City Y. C. course around Gull Island, until one club has succeeded in winning the trophy three times in succession. Then it will be run over the winning club's course each year until another club has performed the same feat. In the meantime whichever club wins the cup, that organization shall be its custodian until the next race is run.

Another new series of races which will be inaugurated at the Sea Isle City Y. C. Will be those run for a set of six cups. These races will be held each Saturday beginning June 10, and will be kept up until one boat has succeeded in winning all six cups. The contests will be governed by American Power Boat Association rules, and will be open only to open boats.

Among the many prominent boats along the South Jersey coast, and one which has been the subject of much favorable and envious comment is a large cutter belonging to several members of the Stone Harbor Y. C. The craft has quite a history. She was built at Cramps' shipyard for a South American warship, but being discarded because of the fact that she was too large to swing inboard on the davits, was sold to Commodore Henry H. Ottens, of the Wildwood Y. C., who, after running her in Ottens Canal and Grassy Sound, found that she drew too much water. The boat was then purchased by the Stone Harbor men.

Outside of the Government surf boats, there is probably not a better built boat on the South Jersey coast than this handsome cutter, which is rigged with a 15-horsepower engine, and is at present doing service between Stone Harbor yacht basin and Cape May Court House.

End of Famous Yachts.

IN these days, when yachts are built of steel or manganese bronze, says a London writer in the Sydney Mail, famous racing craft do not reach a quarter the age of their predecessors, which were built of wood and sheathed with copper. A few years ago all the big yachts were little better than racing machines, and were, therefore, fit for nothing else, although Sir Thomas Lipton's first Shamrock was sold to an American, who altered her rig, and used her for carrying scrap-iron.

But the rather clumsy old yachts of the past were stanch vessels which sailed the seas under mercantile flag long after their pleasure days were over. There was that famous yacht the Princess Mary, which brought William III. to England, for instance. After her royal master had no further use for her, she figured as a privateer, a West Indiaman, a transport, and a collier before being wrecked off the Tyne in 1827.

Few modern vessels could equal that record, although the yachts that figured in the original race for the America's Cup had a long and honorable life. Arrow, the British vessel, raced for many years afterward, and was latterly engaged in the coasting trade. She could still be seen in Southampton a year or two ago.

The American had a still more checkered career. Little sentiment was aroused by winners in those days, and her owner sold her to an Englishman for £1000. She passed to various owners, one of whom rebuilt her, while several entered her for races. During the American Civil War she was engaged in blockade running, and, in order to avoid capture, was scuttled and sunk.

Later on she was raised and used as a training ship for the American naval cadets. Once again she was raced after a refit, and later on her owners used her for cruising. Another cup racer, Livonia, was used in trade for many years until she was wrecked. An earlier defender, Columbia, of 1871, is now a fishing boat.

Some vessels are sold to forcign owners, like Thistle, which tried for the cup in 1887. She became the Meteor when bought by the German Emperor, and this act on his Majesty's part started the popularity of yachting in Germany. Giralda, the Spanish Royal yacht, originally belonged to the late Sir Henry M'Calmont, who sold her to Spain during the war with America. She was one of the finest steam yachts of her day, and, after being used as a transport and hospital ship, was fitted out for the use of the youthful King.

A yacht which served George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria survived until some four years ago, when she was broken up. Launched in 1765, the late King Edward made a trip to the Channel Islands aboard her in 1846, so she was truly a link with the past.

Launch of Badger.

THE Sonder boat built by the Starling Burgess Company for C. H. W. Foster was launched last week at Marblehead and named Badger. This craft was designed by Starling Burgess, and as soon as it was put in the water it was towed to Mr. Foster's boat shop and hauled out for the winter. The new boat is very similar to the Beaver, which was built for Mr. Foster last year. Capt. Sam Doliber, who has charge of all of Mr. Foster's racing boats, in speaking of the new boat, said that she was the finest small racer that he had ever seen.

Built to the lines of the Beaver, which was considered last season by many to be the fastest Sonder boat of America, the Badger will be in the racing next summer from the very first and should make a fine showing. Her sister boat was the second member of the Spanish-American team and won for Mr. Foster the Gov. Draper cup. After the international series, Beaver was sold by Mr. Foster to George Dabney, who headed a syndicate of the Beverly Y. C.

Badger will not be the only new racer of the class next season, as there have been placed orders for four other boats. These are two Burgess-designed Sonder boats for A. P. Loring and a Mower boat ordered by Herbert M. Sears. Charles P. Curtis will have a new boat for the class to replace Ellen, and Fred M. Hoyt will replace his Skeezix.

Oregon Dinghy Club Meets.

AT the meeting of the Oregon Dinghy Club, at Portland, Ore., on Dec. 18, two interesting events were held. Four boats participated in each. The Butterfly, owned and sailed by Lew Woodward, won both by rather narrow margins. The race was over a one-mile course, which was covered by the Butterfly in 31m. and 10s., with the Bull Pup, sailed by Francis D'Arcy, second and the Celt and Kitten following in the order named. The second event over the same course was a little slower, the Butterfly winning in 32m. and 15s., with Celt, Bull Pup and Kitten following in the order given. The club will hold other events on Christmas Day and New Years Day.

Cost of Racing Yachts.

In British waters the popular class next season will be for yachts of 19 meters instead of 23 meters, and one reason for this is the cost of maintaining a first-class racing vessel.

"Are modern first class cutters too big to attract sufficient yachtsmen to keep the sport going? This is the question which has been agitating the yachting world of late," says the London Evening News, "but," it adds, "three cutters are being built for next season, but of 19 meters, roughly 100 tons, in place of the 23-meter boats as represented by the Shamrock. Two of these boats are being built by William Fife & Son, Fairlie, to the order of A. K. Stothert, who has already built Rosamond and Mariska, and Williams Yates, who built the 15-meter cutter Shimna in the first year of the rule, while the third is being built by McAlister to the order of W. P. Burton, who raced the Penitent and subsequently built Gauntless, Lucida, Brisomart and Ostara."

A. K. Stothert, explaining why 19-meter boats are being built, said: "The fact of the matter is that the new departure has been made owing to the 23-meter boats being too big. The building of a boat of this size entails an initial expenditure of about £11,000, while it would cost £4,000 a year to run her.

"In a 19-meter boat, however, the cost is much less, about half, roughly speaking, would be enough to run her, while you get practically the same accommodation as upon the 23-meter class. A 19-meter boat is really a Shamrock, but on a little smaller scale.

"Another advantage, too, is that owners with an income of from £4,000 to £6,000 a year can run a 19-meter boat, but a 23-meter would be out of their reach. This means that twenty men could support the smaller class, while there are only three or four who can run a boat the size of the Shamrock.

"On the smaller boats you get equally as much comfort as upon the larger and you can entertain quite as many friends. In the saloon of my boat, for instance, the floor is about 10 feet square. The bathroom, too, has a clear space of 6 feet square, and everything else is in proportion, while besides a roomy saloon the 19-meter boat has a roomy after cabin with two berths and three single berth cabins.

"It is also probable that the 19-meter boat will in the future be the largest of the international classes, for I hear that Germany, Spain and France will be building to this class, but none in the 23-meter.

"There is, I may add, some talk about the Americans sending a 19-meter cruiser to race in British waters, and if this should prove to be the case then races on both sides of the Atlantic in this class would be only the natural sequence of events."

Reverting again to the advantages possessed by the 19-meter boat over the 23-meter, Mr. Stothert pointed out that their lighter draft enabled hem to get in and out of harbor much more readily than their larger rivals.

"With a draft of 10 or 11 feet," he said, "a 19-meter boat can get in and out of the more difficult British harbors, such as Ramsgate, soon after or before half tide, but with the larger boat such a thing would be impossible.

"An expensive item in connection with the very large boats, too," continued Mr. Stothert, "is that of dock charges when the hull was to be scrubbed or examined. It costs from £20 to £30 to get into dock, but in the case of a 19-meter boat she can lie at the quay side and so be left dry as the tide runs out.

"As regards the question of the crew, a boat of the size of the Shamrock would need one of twenty-three and a pilot. In a 19-meter boat a crew of fourteen and a pilot is all that is necessary."

That Mr. Stothert is not alone in his opinion concerning the merits of the 19-meter class over the 23-meter is proved by Admiral Montagu's remarks in his Reminiscences.

"Every one who races," writes Admiral Montagu, "has his own opinion as to the size of yacht he prefers for the first-class racing. For my part, I think that of late years we have built too big craft. They are decidedly more expensive, and, to a certain extent, in heavy weather involve too great a risk to life and spars to be pleasant.

"All round the coast, with but few exceptions, tides have to be studied as of first importance, and these large vessels, drawing such an inordinate depth of water are in consequence severely handicapped. Then, again, they are quite unsalable when their racing days come to a close."

New York's Channels.

In his annual report to the Secretary of War, General Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., says that nothing has been done to carry out the Jamaica Bay Improvement project, and that nothing will be done until the City of New York has taken definite action satisfactory to the Secretary of War. The appropriation of $250,500 which was to be expended in opening and maintaining an entrance channel 18 feet deep and 500 feet wide cannot be disbursed until the government has been assured of the co-operation of the city. The main waterway, as projected, is to have ultimately a depth of 30 feet, with a width of 1,500 feet in the entrance channel, and a width of 1,000 feet in the main channel. The channels are to be opened by dredging and maintained by dredging, and by the construction of jetties at the entrance to the bay, if necessary. The total ultimate cost to the United States for the improvement should not exceed $7,430,050, plus the cost of maintaining the entrance channel. The Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels have both been widened to 1,200 feet, with depths of 35 feet. These channels are being improved under a project adopted in 1899, which provided for making Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels 40 feet deep at mean low water and 1,200 feet wide. The estimated cost was $2,500,000, of which $241,000 remains to be appropriated. The $5,000,000 Ambrose Channel is now seven-eighths completed. During the past year four U. S. dredgers were engaged upon this work nearly continuously, excavating 9,246,401 cubic yards of sand, mud and stones. Ambrose Channel has a depth of 40 feet at mean low water for 1,000 feet width over the inner half, and 1,750 to 1,900 feet width in the outer half. It is easily navigable at mean low tide for ships of 37 feet draft going at moderate speed and has a maximum high water capacity of 44 feet.

Horshoe Harbor Y. C. Officers.

The annual meeting of the Horseshoe Harbor Y. C. will be held next Wednesday. At this meeting it is proposed to raise the dues from $5 to $10.

The nominating commitee has posted the following ticket: George H. Sutton, for Commodore; Sidney T. Clulow for Vice-Commodore; Richard C. Heather for Secretary; C. C. Gould for Treasurer, and T. J. McCahill, Jr., for Trustee.

The nominating committee is William Page, Chairman; D. J. Levett, Frank E. Towle, R. C. Heather, G. H. Sutton.

Roxana to Cruise South.

The steam houseboat Roxana, owned by Larz Anderson, of this city, has sailed on a winter cruise in Southern waters. The vessel has been chartered to a wealthy Englishman, and she is on her way to Florida, where the lessee will take charge of her. She will be used on the shoal waterways of that State far a few weeks and later will go to Mexico, where she will make trips on rivers that the larger yacht belonging to the Englishman cannot go. The yacht will remain in Southern waters until late in the spring, when, it is said, she will return to this city to prepare for a summer cruise on the New England coast.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Yachting and Rowing in San Francisco.

About one hundred members of the Corinthian Y. C. met in this city on Dec. 20 to consider ways and means of raising money for the rebuilding of the club house at Tiburon on the north side of San Francisco Bay. It is planned to spend about $20,000 on the building, which will give the Corinthians one of the finest club houses on the bay.

The Dolphin Rowing and Swimming Club, of San Francisco, opened the winter season on Dec. 11 with a rowing contest held off the club house at the foot of Van Ness avenue. The course was from the club house around Alcatraz Island in the Golden Gate and return. Two boats participated, the six-oared barge John Wieland and the four-oared barge Dolphin. The former won by one boat length. After the race some three hundred members of the club participated in the banquet which followed. On Dec. 18, the club held their annual club run from the club house to the ocean front near the Seal Rocks at which point they took a dip in the surf.

Winter Yachting at Puget Sound.

For the purpose of awakening an interest in winter yachting, and more particularly in the proposed New Years Day regatta, the Tacoma Y. C., of Tacoma; Wash., on Dec. 18, held a cruise in Puget Sound and followed this with a social evening at the club house. A determined effort is being made to awaken an interest in winter yachting at Tacoma and Seattle.

Motor Boating.

Bermuda Race Conditions.

The annual race for motor boats from this port to Bermuda will be started this year by the Motor Boat Club of America on Saturday, June 17, from some point in Gravesend Bay. The start is to be made at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, so that the racers can get clear of the harbor and well on their course long before sundown. The special committee of the Motor Boat Club, Vice-Commodore F. K. Burnham, Henry R. Sutphen, James Craig, Charles P. Tower and Thomas Fleming Day met last week and drafted the conditions to govern this contest. They also made plans to make the race more attractive than it has been in former years and will do everything possible to induce yachtsmen to enter their boats.

The prizes are the Challenge cup and $1,000 in cash to the winner, a second prize if three or more yachts start, and a third prize if five or more start. This year the race will be for yachts not over 100 fet in length and not under 40 feet, over all measurement. The rating is to be calculated according to the present rule of the Motor Boat Club of America, and the time allowance figured according to that club's scale. The distance taken for the computation of this allowance is 670 miles.

Any form of internal combustion engines may be employed for propulsion. The sail spread provided for may be carried at all times, if required without penalty. Stores and water for thirty days must be carried, and this provision will be strictly enforced. No boat will be allowed to start with less than six men on board, one of whom is to be a practical navigator, one a practical engineer and at least one-half of each crew must be amateurs. The definition of an amateur for this race is that used by the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

The equipment called for is that a boat or life raft must be carried of sufficient buoyancy to salve the whole crew, or else two boats or a boat and a raft. There must also be a ring buoy or life jacket for each member of the crew. A full set of navigating instruments, a spare compass, sea anchor, oil bag and at least one gallon of crude oil, petroleum or other oil, and

fire extinguishers, must be on each yacht. Suitable arrangements must be made for fitting an emergency rudder. An assortment of spare parts and gear to the satisfaction of the committee must be carried. All boats must be equipped with the fittings and appliances prescribed by the government regulations.

Fuel must be carried in at least two distinct and fixed tanks permanently piped and connected. Fuel for lighting or cooking purposes may be carried in separate tanks. The carrying of fuel in tins or other temporary receptacles will not be allowed.

Entries for this race will be received up to one week before the start. There will be no entry fee, and there will be no fee for measurement.

Six Defenders for Motor Boat Cub.

COMMODORE H. H. MELVILLE, of the Motor Boat Club of America, speaking at the dinner of the Royal Motor Y. C. in London recently, announced that no less than six boats are now being specially built in this country to try to keep the British International trophy here this year. The races, he said, would be held in Huntington Harbor.

It is understood from reports from the other side that the changes in the deed of trust of this trophy have been agreed upon. Commodore Melville went abroad with power to act for the Motor Boat Club of America, the holders of the trophy, and now all remaining to be done is to get the sanction of Lord Northcliffe, the donor of the trophy, to the changes. The match in future will be not less than two out of three races. Some other slight changes have been made that more clearly define the requirements of the races. Challenges for this trophy must be received by the holding club by February, and after a challenge has been accepted, other countries can make entries. Efforts are being made to induce French, German and Italian motor boat enthusiasts to take part in the race.

It will be news to American yachtsmen that Huntington has been selected by the defending club as the scene of the contests. The Huntington course in 1908 gave entire satisfaction to all, and the change will be appreciated.

Fine Cruiser for E. H. Gold.

EGBERT H. GOLD, of Chicago, is to have a new yacht built which will be a fine addition to the rapidly growing fleet of the Lakes. Mr. Gold is an ardent yachtsman, and his new yacht will be thoroughly up-to-date and specially adapted for extensive cruising. The plans and specifications have been drawn by Gielow & Orr, and the yacht is being built at Manitowoc, Wis., at Burger's yard. The dimensions of this yacht are: Length over all, 69 feet 8 inches; length on load waterline, 67 feet 7 inches; extreme beam, 16 feet 10 inches; draft, 2 feet 8 inches. This light draft is necessary because Mr. Gold wishes to use his yacht where waters are shoal. She has, however, considerable beam, and her model is such that she should be good in any weather she is likely to meet. On account of the light draft, it has been necessary to have two tunnels in which the propellers work, and in case of the yacht touching ground, the propellers will not be injured.

The lines show an easy form with floor carried well forward and aft, indicating seaworthiness as well as liberal interior accommodations. Exceptional structural strength has been obtained by carrying up the sides of the hull for a distance of 50 feet fore and aft amidships, thus forming a flush deck vessel with nearly 7 feet clear head room. Instead of circular ports, rectangular windows are provided, which, together with skylights and ventilating cowls, will give excellent light and ventilation.

As the boat is intended for long cruises, the accommodations have been arranged with this feature especially in view, and liberal living quarters with ample closet and locker space have been provided. The main cabin or saloon is at the forward end, 13 feet long, and extending the full width of the yacht. It is fitted with divans, desk, piano, music cabinet, gun cases, etc. The space immediately aft of the saloon, 17 feet fore and aft, and the full width of the vessel, will be taken up by the owner's stateroom, bathroom and the guests' staterooms, fitted with berths, divans, wash basins with hot and cold water and open plumbing complete.

The next 19 feet of the boat will be used as the engine space, galley and quarters for the crew. The berths, bureaus and divans in the staterooms and saloon will be finished in polished mahogany and the balance of the interior will be finished in white enamel. The skylights and deck fixtures will all be of mahogany finished bright.

The yacht will be driven by a pair of Standard four-cylinder motors of 40 horsepower, with Tobin bronze shafts and manganese bronze propellers. The gasolene tanks will be forward on the main deck with gravity feed to the motors. The water tanks are cylindrical and fitted to receive air pressure, so as to supply running water throughout the yacht. The yacht will be steam heated and lighted by electricity. It is to be finished and ready for commission by May 20.

Yacht for Havana Race.

ENTHUSIASTIC yachtsmen all over the country are carefully laying their plans for the season of 1911. A host of new boats will be on the water during the coming summer, many of which are being built with a view to entering them in many of the famous events.

One of the principal boats now in course of construction is the handsome motor yacht which is being built in Camden, N. J., for J. F. Betz, 3d, of Philadelphia. Mr. Betz intends to use his new boat as a cruising yacht and has expressed his intention of entering her in the 1911 Philadelphia-Havana race.

The new yacht when completed will be 82 feet long, with a beam of 13½ feet. Her construction will be of the very best materials obtainable, having in view, at all times, strength as well as speed. She will be powered with a specially built 6-cylinder engine of 150 horsepower, and it is expected that this powerful piece of machinery will drive her through the water at a speed of at least 15 miles per hour.

The distance to Havana from Philadelphia is given officially as 1,300 miles, and in 1910, Berneyo, owned by S. W. Granbery, of Newark, N. J., negotiated these 1,300 miles in 6 days, 6 hours and 19 minutes. Berneyo's engine was one that is rated by the manufacturers at 25 horsepower, and as her average speed was a little less than 8 knots, it can readily be seen that should this new boat of Mr. Betz's come up to expectations, the best previous time record will be smashed. Mr. Betz has spared nothing in the way of expense in order to have this new boat the very best in all ways and confidently believes that, barring mishaps, he will equal the time by steamship from Philadelphia to Havana.

Much discomfort was experienced by the men who participated in last year's race by reason of the fact that most of the boats did not possess proper accommodations for the comfort of their crews in a race of that length and time. Mr. Betz intends that his new yacht shall provide every adequate convenience that may be the means of promoting the comfort of his crew. It is expected that the crew will consist of ten men, and since this necessarily means a considerable consumption of food during the trip, special attention has been paid to the galley, or boat's kitchen, which is designed to be extremely large and commodious.

One of the principal drawbacks which have militated against the success of ocean motor boat racing in the past has been the underpowering of the boats that have ventured on these long and hazardous journeys. Mr. Betz, however, has sought to prepare for this in the equipment of his new boat, and feels that he has successfully met the demand that conditions will exact, by the installation of this specially built engine of 150 horsepower.

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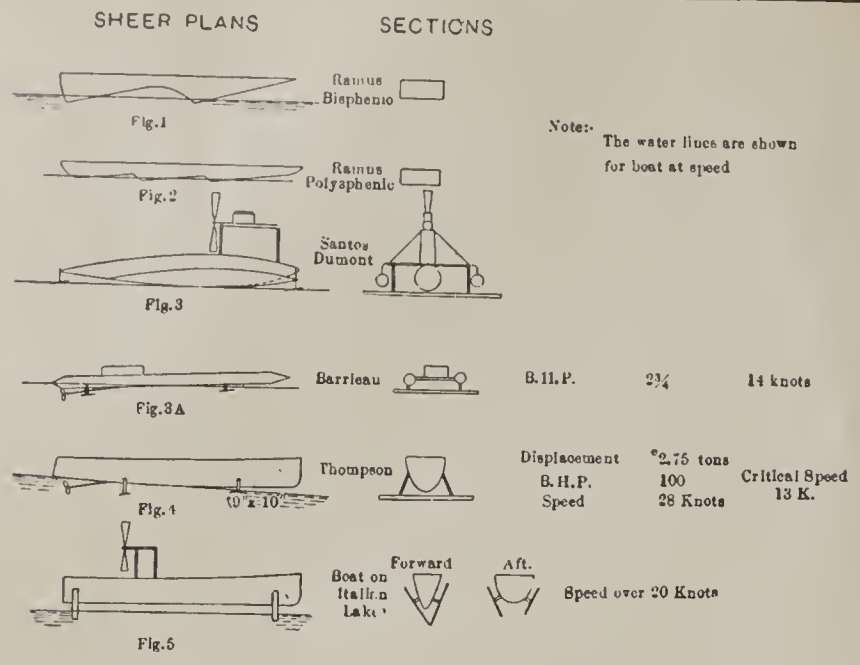

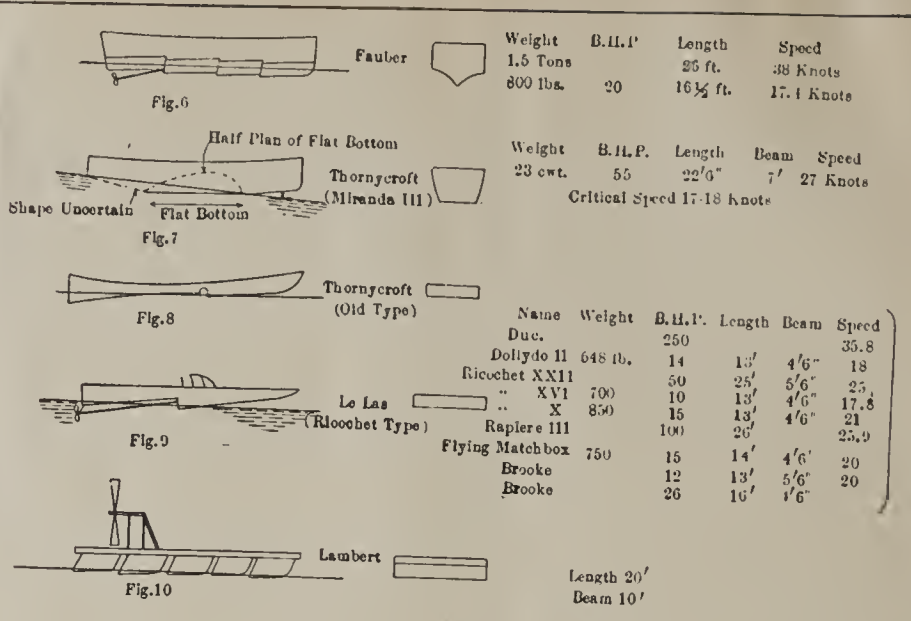

The Hydroplane Boat.

ALTHOUGH this type of boat has, commercially speaking, little value, the high speeds obtained by quite moderate powers (compared with boats of ordinary shape) render it interesting to all naval architects, says E. C., in the International Marine Engineering.

The idea of eluding resistance by "skimming" the surface of the water is probably very old; the earliest authentic records however, show that the credit of first exploiting the idea belongs to an English clergyman, Rev. Ramus. Figs. 1 and 2 show his boats. These, for want of a light source of power (A. D. 1870) were propelled by rockets, and a speed of 63 knots was once obtained.

Generally speaking, a hydroplane consists of a hull carrying two or more surfaces; in some boats incorporated with the hull and in others attached below, the surfaces have a slight general inclination, and in a few cases slight curvature. The planes, when separate from the hull, are of small dimensions in the fore and aft direction and large in the transverse. Not less than two planes is the general rule—this to obtain longitudinal stability.

GENERAL THEORIES.

The reasons why a hydroplane boat has less resistance than an ordinary boat of the same weight may be understood from the following brief outline of the theory:

The waves thrown up by a boat of ordinary shape in its passage through the water are of two main types: (1) Transverse; (2) diverging. If the boat is short and the speed comparatively high, the waves set up are in case of (1) so far astern, or in case of (2) have receded so far from the boat that the energy spent in their creation is completely lost.

In the hydroplane boat, however, only the lower portions of planes are touching the water, the approximate relation between the weight of boat, speed and wetted area being

$$W = 3\,A\,V^2\,O.$$

O being angle of inclination of planes. When the boat is "skimming" the pressure is suddenly applied to the water, and is immediately released—the water tending at first to move outward from the bottom of the boat in all directions. That flowing forward reduces the relative velocity of the boat and water—that flowing aft quickly passes the step, while the water displaced in an athwartship direction tends to form waves parallel to the fore and aft line.

Immediately the plane has passed the pressure is relieved; the waves, therefore, have no time to grow to any size, and the energy spent in their creation is partially returned.

TYPES OF BOATS.

It will be quite impossible within the limits of one article to describe in detail all the types of hydroplane boats in existence to-day. These types lie in four main groups:

(*A*) Boat-shaped hulls carrying attached planes:
  (*i*) Flat planes.
  (*ii*) V planes.
  Santos-Dumont, Fig. 3. Italian boat, Fig. 5. W. B. Thompson, Fig. 4. Barrieau, Fig. 3A.

(*B*) Boat-shaped hulls with planes incorporated:
  (*i*) Fauber, Fig. 6.
  (*ii*) Thornycroft, Fig. 7.

(*C*) "Skimming-dish" hulls with planes incorporated:
  (*i*) Ramus, Fig. 1.
  (*ii*) Thornycroft (old type), Fig. 8.
  (*iii*) "Ricochet," Fig. 9. This is a popular type.
  (*iv*) Count Lambert, Fig. 10.

(*D*) Adjustable plane boats. There are several patents—no records of results.

(*E*) Freak boats. These are combinations of aeroplanes with hydroplanes—no practical success recorded.

There are numerous problems still unsolved in connection with hydroplanes. It will be seen at once that the ordinary stability calculations do not hold, and it is a fact that transverse stability is not easy to obtain. Fauber's boats are shaped to get more stability, and, of course, will do so if the vertical component of the dynamic pressure cuts the middle line plane above the center of gravity when the boat is inclined. Stability gained in this way must be at the expense of speed. Even in calm water "pounding" is a source of trouble, and in some boats the occupants sit on spring seats. This is obviated by giving a boat-shaped bow to several types. Other interesting problems are:

(*a*) What is the minimum critical speed for "skimming"?

(*b*) Inter-relation between weight, speed and power?

(*c*) Position of "step"?

(*d*) Type of propellers and best position for them.

Cruiser for C. M. Clark.

CHARLES M. CLARK, of New York, has ordered a 65-foot power cruiser from designs by Swazey, Raymond & Page, of this city. The yacht is expected to show a speed of eighteen miles an hour, power being furnished by a 100-horsepower motor. On a beam of 10.6 feet and draft of 4 feet the boat has generous acommodations. The arrangement plan shows a dining saloon on deck, the quarters of the crew being below. The galley is located abaft the dining saloon with motor compartment amidships. The after part of the boat is reserved for the owner. Mr. Clark was formerly commodore of the Moosehead Lake Y. C.

Gas Engines for Battleships.

A FEW months ago it was reported that the British Admiralty proposed to equip one of the battleships of the new program with motor engines. The current issue of the Motor Boat now publishes a statement to the effect that motor engines for a battleship are at present bein constructed in England.

"The design," it says, "consists of eight cylinder engines, practically two four-cylinder motors coupled in tandem, developing 12,000 horsepower, that is 1,500 horsepower a cylinder. Three of these 12,000-horsepower units are in process of construction, making an aggregate of 36,000 horsepower. The engines will be installed in a Dreadnought, we believe, of this year's or next year's program, and a speed of 21 knots is anticipated. The engines are of the two-stroke Diesel type, single acting, using crude oil as fuel."

Berneyo Not Damaged.

No recent achievement in the motor boating line has made such an impression as the trip of the Berneyo from Norfolk, Va., to Bermuda, last week. The passage consumed 5½ days, and the Gulf Stream, always dangerous, was crossed during one of the worst storms of the season. Captain S. W. Granbery, writing from St. Georges, Bermuda, states that the Berneyo made the trip in good shape, without any damage to the hull, and the engine responded whenever called upon, under all conditions of wind and sea. The motor, so Mr. Granbery asserts, is in as good shape to-day as the day it left the shop. No better argument than this could be offered, that the internal combustion marine engine of to-day has come into its own, occupying a position in the public's confidence that can only be attained through absolute reliable and faithful performance under adverse conditions.

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

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March 17.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Jan. 10-13.—Hamilton (Ont.) G. C. D. A. Wilson, Sec'y.
March 6-11.—New York City.—International trapshooting tournament and sportsman's exhibition, Madison Square Garden. S. M. Van Allen, Mgr.
April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot. Budd & Whitney, Mgrs.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The match for the E. C. cup, arranged to take place between Lester S. German and W. R. Crosby, at Chicago on Saturday of this week, has been postponed to Jan. 14.

At Raven Run, a suburb of Shenandoah, Pa., Dec. 31, Thomas Williams, of Connerton, and Alfred Woods, of Raven Run, shot a match at 9 birds, 21yds., for a purse of $250. The scores were: Williams 5 out of 6, Woods 1.

At Tumbling Run, near Pottsville, Pa., a tie contest took place on Dec. 31, between John Rehman, of Pottsville and Charles Zerbe, of Mount Pleasant. The match was at 21 birds for a purse of 150. Each scored 19.

The next shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, of Jersey City, is fixed to be held on Jan. 15.

We are informed that "at a meeting of the Riverside Gun Club, held Dec. 28, the club voted to build a new club house. The club will be ready to hold the first shoot from it on Washington's Birthday. A notice of the registered tournament will be published later. The members of the committee are Harry Harrison, Wm. Peeters, H. Peeters, Less Trott, R. Patterson, Dr. J. L. Weller."

The tenth annual Sunny South Handicap, to be held at Houston, Tex., Jan. 23-28, will be managed by Alf. Gardiner. On the first and second days there will be ten 20-target events, $2.00 entrance, $10.00 added. On the third day, there will be five 20-target events, and one at 100 targets, $10 entrance, for the Chronicle trophy, emblematic of the Southern amateur championship. On the fourth day, eight 20 target events, $2.50 entrance, $25.00 added, and No. 9, the Post trophy, emblematic of the team championship. Five 20-target events on the fifth day precede the Sunny South Handicap, 100 targets, $10 entrance, $100 added, handicaps, 16 to 22yds. Ten 20-target events are provided on the sixth day. Ship guns, etc., prepaid to Houston Sporting Goods Store.

BERNARD WATERS.

Highland Gun Club.

EDGE HILL, Pa., Dec. 31.—There was a skillful gathering, several of the best shots of the club being present. The weather was severely cold. In the totals, C. H. Newcomb was high with 82 out of 90, while J. Griffith and Dr. Wentz were next with 80. In the club shoot, T. Tansey was high with 48. Frank S. Cantrell, Jr., and Charles H. Newcomb each had 46, Griffith and Boyer 44, and Wentz 43. In the shoot at 5 doubles for the George S. McCarty trophy, the honors were shared by Tansey, Cantrell and Herman, who each made 9.

Club shoot 50 targets:

Events:	1	2	3	Events:	1	2	3
Anderson	21	17	7	Newcomb	24	22	.
Griffith	23	21	4	Davis	20	20	4
Wentz	22	21	2	Perry	18	12	5
Firth	22	17	3	Franklin	19	15	5
Tansey	24	24	9	Harkins	17	18	1
Lindsey	21	17	7	Cantrell	23	23	9
Keenan	16	8	..	Herman	21	18	9
Boyer	22	22	..				
Sweepstakes:							
Anderson	18	13		Newcomb	24	12	
Griffith	23	13		Davis	16	7	
Wentz	25	12		Perry	19	7	
Firth	16	15		Harkins	19	11	
Tansey	21	10		Cantrell	22	11	
Lindsey	18	11		Herman	25	12	
Keenan	13	4					

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—On Saturday of this week, Haddonfield and the Highlanders will compete with the home club. In the club handicap to-day, H. Lindeman was high with 25.

Club handicap, 25 targets:

Lindeman, 16	5	25		Roland, 17	5	20
Swain, 18	5	23		*Hill, 16	0	20
Serfass, 16	8	22		Turner, 18	4	19
Murdock, 18	4	22		Fenn, 18	5	18
George, 18	4	21		Dr Roe, 16	7	16
Pierce, 18	5	21		Pancoast, 16	8	15
Depew, 18	5	20		*Emack, 16	0	3
Clegg, 18	3	20				

*Visitors.

Sweepstakes:

Depew	5	11	5	11	17	Linderman	5	11	16	..	..
George	6	4	3	8	14	Emack	2	6	15	..	..
Fenn	1	8	7	12	..	Serfass	4	12	9	..	..
Clegg	7	9	9	9	..	Turner	8	11	12	..	..
Murdock	8	11	8	12	..	Hill	8	8	..	..	..
Swain	7	7	9	12	19	Pancoast	10	..	..	..	..
Roland	7	8	..	..	..	Dr Roe	16	..	..	..	..
Barr	4	7	..	..	..						

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The attendance was light, there being only nine shooters present. A strong wind and a low temperature made unfavorable conditions for good scoring. The December cup was an object of keen interest, it being the last contest for that desirable prize. A. E. Ranney scored the leg, but as it was the only one he had scored, the cup went to G. J. Corbett, who had two legs scored on it. G. Lembeck scored a leg on the tournament cup, and in shooting off with the previous holder of the cup, G. J. Corbett, he won 22 to 21. Corbett was first with 23 in the scrtach shoot. In the event at doubles, Lembeck was high with 11 out of 20. Scores:

Haslin cup, 25 targets, handicap:

O C Grinnell, Jr...	1	20	E M Huggins.....	5	19
G Lembeck	1	20	Dr De Wolfe.....	3	19
G J Corbett.....	0	19	Dr Culver	0	18
W B Ogden.....	3	19	A E Ranney.....	3	16
L L Lawton.....	5	19			

Shoot-off: O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 19; G. Lembeck 18.

December cup, 25 targets, handicap:

A E Ranney	3	21	L L Lawton	5	17
W B Ogden.....	3	20	G J Corbett	0	16
O C Grinnell, Jr...	0	19	Dr De Wolfe.....	3	16
E M Huggins.....	5	18	Dr Culver	0	14
G Lembeck	1	18			

Club special, 25 targets, handicap:

G Lembeck	1	23	G J Corbett.....	0	17
Dr Culver	0	22	E M Huggins.....	0	17
O C Grinnell, Jr...	0	19	L L Lawson.....	5	17
W B Ogden.....	3	19	Dr De Wolfe.....	6	16
A E Ranney.....	3	18			

Tournament cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G Lembeck	0	21	Dr Culver	0	18
O C Grinnell, Jr...	0	19	E M Huggins.....	5	17
G J Corbett.....	0	19	Dr De Wolfe.....	6	17
A E Ranney.....	3	18	L L Lawton.....	5	17
W B Ogden.....	3	18			

Challenge tournament cup, 25 targets:

G Lembeck	0	22	G J Corbett.....	0	21

Scratch shoot, 25 targets:

G J Corbett	23	E M Huggins.....	17
G Lembeck	20	A E Rannel	16
Dr De Wolfe	20	Dr Culver	21
O C Grinnell, Jr.....	18	L Lawton	16
W B Ogden.....	18		

Special shoot, 10 pairs of doubles:

G Lembeck	11	O C Grinnell, Jr.....	9
Dr De Wolfe.....	10	Dr Culver	7

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., Dec. 31.—The weather was cold and clear. Fifteen contestants took part in the shooting. Full scores were scarce. The leg for the December cup was closely contested, this being the final shoot for it. George Felix was high with 23, and was the permanent winner with a total of 71, R. B. Fox, Jr., and C. R. James being the runners up with 68. In the contest for the J. F. James trophy, Frank B. Stephenson scored 24 from scratch and was tied by J. H. Vanderveer, with one allowance, they taking first and second in the order named. The latter was first in the sweepstakes shoot, 25 targets.

Three teams contested for the team prize, Stephenson and J. F. James tying Stiner and C. R. James with 43. In the shoot-off Stephenson and James won with a total of 46. R. E. Fox and H. W. Woodcock were high with full scores in the team and trophy shoot. Stephenson and Stiner tied on 23 for the Stake trophy. In the shoot-off they again tied on 23. In the second shoot-off Stephenson won, 20 to 19, Woodcock won the leg on the Lockwood trophy after a shoot-off with Stephenson. Scores:

December cup, 25 targets, handicap:

George Felix	2	23	J H Vanderveer....	1	19
F B Stephenson....	0	22	C H Pulis	3	19
C A Lockwood.....	2	22	J F James.....	2	18
R E Fox, Jr.....	2	21	George Brower	2	18
C R James.....	2	20	H W Woodcock....	4	17
M Stiner	1	20	Dr Atkinson	4	13
J S Lawson.....	5	20			

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson....	0	24	C H Pulis.....	3	22
J H Vanderveer....	1	24	George Felix	2	21
H W Woodcock....	1	23	J Corliss	3	20
R E Fox, Jr.....	2	23	J S Lawson.....	5	19
M Stiner	1	22	F W Fox.....	0	19
George Brower	2	22	C R James.....	2	18
C A Lockwood.....	2	22	Dr Atkinson	5	18
J F James.....	2	22			

Sweepstake shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Vanderveer....	1	23	C R James.....	2	19
F B Stephenson....	0	22	J Corliss	3	19
R E Fox	2	20	George Brower	2	18
J S Lawson	5	20	C H Pulis	3	18
C A Lockwood.....	2	20	Dr Atkinson	5	15
M Stiner	1	19	H W Woodcock....	4	12
J F James.....	2	19			

Team shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	24	C R James.....	2	23
J F James.....	2	19—43	M Stiner	1	20—43
C H Pulis.....	3	18			
George Felix ...	2	23—41			

Team and trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

R E Fox.....	2	25	M Stiner	1	20
H W Woodcock....	4	25	C A Lockwood.....	2	20
F B Stephenson....		24	J Corliss	3	20
C R James.....	2	23	J S Lawson.....	5	19
George Felix	2	23	J F James.....	2	19
J H Vanderveer....	1	21	C H Pulis	3	18
George Brower	2	21			

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson....	0	23	J S Lawson	5	20
M Stiner	1	23	C A Lockwood.....	2	18
George Brower	2	22	J Corliss	3	17
J H Vanderveer....	1	21	H W Woodcock....	4	17
R E Fox	2	21	J F James.....	2	17
C R James.....	2	21	Dr Atkinson	5	11
George Felix	2	21			

Shoot-off: Stephenson 23, Stiner 23. Second shoot-off: Stephenson 20, Stiner 19.

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson....	0	23	J F James.....	2	19
M Stiner	1	23	R E Fox, Jr.....	2	19
H W Woodcock....	4	23	J S Lawson.....	5	19
J H Vanderveer....	1	22	Dr Atkinson	5	14
C H Pulis	3	21	George Brower	2	13
C R James.....	3	21			

Shoot-off: Woodcock 21, Stephenson 20.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Vanderveer....	1	24	F B Stephenson....	0	20
J S Lawson.....	5	24	C R James.....	2	20
J F James.....	2	22	H W Woodcock....	4	6
R E Fox.....	2	22			

Shoot-off: Lawson 20, Vanderveer 19.

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 31.—The shooting members turned out in force, fourteen shooters taking part. A large crowd witnessed the competition. Four tied for the Daly trophy on 22, Hart and Daly shooting from scratch. J. A. Hart won the club championship, defeating A. Colgate, holder, with a score of 22.

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

A Colgate	6	25	B S Ross, Jr.....	8	18
C H Daly.....	0	20	L H Ross.....	8	17
D W Granbery.....	6	20	E W Heller.....	4	15
J A Hart.....	0	19	H T Schriver.....	1	15
B M Shanley.....	2	18			

Taylor cup, 25 targets, handicap:

A Colgate	5	25	K B Gordon.....	8	16
B M Shanley.....	2	21	J A Hart	0	15
C H Daly.....	0	21	B S Ross, Jr.....	8	15
D W Granberry....	6	21	E W Heller.....	4	15
L H Ross	8	19	C C Goodrich.....	8	15
H T Schriver	1	17	R T Bowler.....	8	15
Theodore Wilson ..	8	16			

Daly trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J A Hart	0	22	T Wilson	8	17
C H Daly.....	0	22	W E Stewart	8	17
A Colgate	4	22	B M Shanley, Jr....	2	17
D W Granberry....	6	22	L H Ross.....	8	16
E W Heller.....	4	21	C C Goodrich.....	8	16
B S Ross, Jr.....	8	19	A L Headley.....	6	15
H T Schriver.....	1	18	K B Gordon.....	8	15

Hart trophy, 10 pairs doubles, scratch:

E W Heller.....	12	W E Stewart	7
A Colgate	10	L H Ross	6
C H Daly.....	9	A O Headley	5
B S Ross, Jr.....	9	A Colgate	5
D W Granberry.....	9	J A Hart	5
H T Schriver	8	T Hawk, Jr.	3

Challenge cup match, Austin Colgate, holder, vs. J. A. Hart, challenger: Won by Hart with 22 targets from scratch.

Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The following scores were made at the grounds of the Ossining Gun Club, Monday, Dec. 26. A snowstorm set in, which made the light bad, so high scores were impossible.

Event No. 1, 10 targets:

N Hubbell	2	Col F Brandreth.....	7
Brewerton	8	D Brandreth	7
Hyland	5	Blandford	9
Burns	4	Tuttle	8
Lyons	6	Kirby	2
Barlow	6		

Event No. 2, 50 targets, handicap, for six prizes:

Brewerton.	6	48	J Jenkins	20	39
G Hubbell	6	47	Willi	6	37
Tuttle	9	45	Kirby	20	34
D Brandreth	4	43	N Hubbell	20	34
Dietrich	9	43	Lyons	8	34
Hyland	7	42	Hahn	12	33
Blandford	4	41	Barlow.	10	32
Col F Brandreth...	5	40			

Event No. 3, 15 targets, scratch:

D Brandreth	14	Lyons	10
Hyland	13	G Hubbell	9
Blandford	13	Tuttle	9
Col F Brandreth.....	10	Kirby	1

Event No. 4, 25 targets, scratch:

Col F Brandreth.....	15	Lyons	18
D Brandreth	18	G Hubbell	23
Hyland	15		

J. T. HYLANN, Sec'y.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—Lewis, at the 16yd. mark, scored his fourth win in the contest for the Comstock trophy, and carried the handsome cup home with him, being the first contestant to meet the conditions of the handicap. Attendance small because of the weather and the attractions of the Christmas season.

Practice scores, each man shooting at 60 targets:

Dixon	51	Neighbors.	49
Britton	41	Lewis	48

Comstock trophy No. 2, 50 targets, distance handicap:

Dixon, 18	42	Neighbors, 16	39
Britton, 18	37	Lewis, 16	46

Fred Macaulay Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Fifteen marksmen took part yesterday in the events arranged at the Speedway traps for the members of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Club. There was also a goodly turnout of spectators. Merchandise prizes were shot for; 2,125 targets were thrown. Accurate shooting was difficult, owing to the fact that the snow and wind interfered with the sportsmen.

Chris Feigenspan was high average gunner of the day with 207 out of 275. James J. Wheaton was a close second with 148 out of 200. Frank Mihlon, captain of the club, was third, with 177 out of 250 birds.

In the merchandise prize event, James J. Wheaton took first with 66 out of 75. B. M. Shanley, Jr., was second with 65 out of 75. Frank Mihlon was third with 63 out of 75. George A. Ohl, Jr., was fourth, with 59 out of 75. Fred Macaulay and Chris. Feigenspan tied for fifth prize with 51 each out of 75. Each member was handicapped according to the scores he made on the last three weekly shoots of the club. The scores:

N J Matthews	12	14	13	13	10	17	9	..	..	..
Fred Macaulay	16	11	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tom Cook	13	12	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
E Caruso	16	17	14	19	15	..	..	..	..	..
A D Tunis.....	14	18	16	21	18	19	..	..	..	..
Frank Mihlon	20	15	17	17	17	19	19	19	17	17
Geore H Ohl, Jr.....	15	15	11	15	20	12	12	11	..	..
James J Wheaton	20	21	18	18	18	23	16	14	..	..
James Quinn	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willard McKee	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Engelhorn	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joseph Burns	9	10	10	10	13	11	9	..	..	..
B M Shanley, Jr.....	13	11	10	13	14	18	16	16	10	..
Jack Fanning	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chris Feigenspan	18	19	21	16	23	17	19	15	17	24

Dec. 28.—The members had a lively time at the Speedway traps to-day. Frank Mihlon, the captain of the organization, was high gun with an average of 20 out of each 25 shot at, or 160 out of 200 shot at. He was also the only gunner to break 24 bluerocks out of a possible 25. It looked bad for Koegel in the $100 100-target match. J. J. Wheaton, of the Macaulay gunners, was second, with an average of 74 out of 100. There were ten squads in all, and 1,100 targets were shot at. Scores:

B M Shanley, Jr.....	19	13	17	16	17	18	12	19	14	21
F Lawrence	20	20	19	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frank Mihlon	18	14	24	21	20	22	22	19	..	..
Peter Bey	13	14	17	15	18	18	16	..	..	..
James E Wheaton.....	19	20	19	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fred Macaulay	19	15	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
E Fredericks	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Stengel	19	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Geiger	18	20	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Siwanoy Country Club.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Siwanoy Country Club held a shoot this morning for special prizes, as well as a continuation of the competitions for the president's trophy and the police commissioner's trophy. Fourteen members attended the shoot, and some good scores were made, as will be seen from the records given below:

Special prizes:

W Thorpe	10	23	C W Schedler.....	10	22
W Thorpe, Jr.....	6	20	G A Wylie.....	0	22
C G Stone.....	4	16	H D Lent, Jr.....	0	12
W M Wylie.....	10	20	J G Wintjen.....	0	20
H J Smith.....	6	23	Andruss.	0	7
L G Ranch.....	2	21	H V Morgan.....	2	18
J D Connor.....	10	15	H D Lent	8	21

There were four prizes offered. Messrs. W. Thorpe and H. J. Smith tied for first and second, and Messrs. C. W. Schedler and G. A. Wylie for third and fourth. In the shoot-off W. Thorpe won first prize, H. J. Smith second, G. A. Wylie third, and C. W. Schedler fourth.

President's trophy:

W Thorpe	10	23	C W Schedler.....	10	22
W Thorpe, Jr.	6	20	G A Wylie	0	22
C G Stone.....	4	16	H D Lent, Jr.....	0	12
W M Wylie.....	10	20	J G Wintjen	0	20
H J Smith.....	6	23	Andruss	0	7
L G Rauch.....	2	21	H V Morgan.....	2	18
J D Connor.....	10	15	H D Lent	8	21

Police commissioner's trophy:

W Thorpe	10	20	C W Schedler.....	9	23
W Thorpe, Jr.....	10	24	G A Wylie.....	8	25
C G Stone	8	20	H D Lent, Jr.....	0	16
W M Wylie.....	10	23	J G Wintjen.....	2	20
H J Smith.....	9	25	H V Morgan.....	10	25
L G Rauch.....	9	23	H D Lent.....	0	18
J D Connor.....	4	9			

The next shoot will be held on Monday, Jan. 2, 1911, at 9:30 A. M., at which time special prizes will be offered, as well as the final leg on the police commissioner's trophy, and next to the last leg on the president's trophy. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance on this occasion.

H. J. SMITH.

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Dec. 31.—Ungerer scored 10 straight, defeating fifteen contestants for first money in the club shoot to-day. Six tied on 9.

Ten-bird event, handicap:

Ungerer, 29 ..2112222122—10	Knowles, 28..0222012212— 8
Fisher, 30....2202212221— 9	Stev'ns'n, 28..2020212201— 7
Hoffman, 30..1122222202— 9	Gideon, 28...0211221010— 7
Murphy, 30..1111221202— 9	Bouvier, 28...1210202002— 6
Paul, 30 .....1222202222— 9	Forsythe, 20..2010010211— 6
Peltz, 29 ....2222220222— 9	McCull'gh, 20.2000110111— 6
Christian, 28.2202222212— 9	Aiman, 30....1201100200— 5
Dan, 28.....1201121101— 8	Redman, 28..2000111010— 5

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BROOKLYN, L. I.—The annual New Year's Day merchandise shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, Jan. 2, attracted a surprisingly large entry list, considering the weather that was served up, there being a mixture of rain, mist and fog, so that at times the targets would be lost in the gloom almost immediately after they were ejected from the trap, and even the trap house was hardly visible at intervals.

The officers of the club were on hand early to look after their guests, and in pairs and in bunches the shooters arrived, in spite of the rain and gloomy weather, until at the end there were forty-four amateurs who took part in the merchandise distance handicap at 50 targets, the shooters being arranged in Classes A, B and C, according to past achievements at the club's traps.

Of course, Class C, which is the kindergarten class, had the greatest entry list, but not the worst performers, as two men, T. H. Foster, a comparative beginner at the game, who borrowed Capt. Dreyer's gun, which he had never shot before, broke 45 out of his quota of 50, and W. L. Silkworth, who a very few years ago, could not break more than 50 per cent. of his targets, tripped in with the same number. Charley Schreyvogel, as enthusiastic as ever, smote 44 of them and was second high in his class, and his finish with a 24 was very classy after a mediocre start; 24s were very scarce, Deacon Moeller and John Gaughen, the latter in a postscript, being the only ones to corral that number in any round. Of course, these were from 16yds.

Gaughen topped the Class B delegation with his 45, which he made on a re-entry and thus supplanted Ad. Suydam, who looked good with a 43 in that list.

Louis Schortemeier, from 19yds., headed the Class A bunch, small and select as it was, with a 45, while J. F. Simonson was just one notch away and F. R. Long third with 41.

Capt. Dreyer and Charley Blake, side by side, had the same scores in reverse order, with totals of 42.

There were a lot of nice prizes, twenty-six in number, and the boys went away well pleased, especially John Vanderveer, who selected an umbrella for his prize on such a wet day, as he was just about to buy an umbrella, and Von Beckman did likewise.

As it was getting quite dark when the event was concluded, numbers were put in a hat and the men having scores at the top and then on down the list drew for choice, and Schorty got first choice and took a cut-glass pitcher; Gaughen an oval fruit bowl; Silkworth a silver nut dish, and Foster, who wears a beard, had a shaving set selected for him by his friend Long. The reader is left to conjecture what Long must think of Foster's whiskers. There were cut-glass pieces, carving sets, and silver pieces that would be useful and ornamental, but Billy O'Brien got a package of stogies that appealed to him.

The boys certainly kept the No. 2 set of traps busy from early in the day until it was too dark to see any more. Dalton, Strader, Blake and Gaughen, seconded by Dr. Groll, led the onslaught against the clay saucers. There were just three straights made in the 15-target events, Schorty getting two in a row and Dr. Medler getting the other.

Taking it all in all, the boys went away pretty well satisfied, with the exception of the kind of weather that was served up during the day.

The following are the scores:

Class C.				
I McKane, 16	18	19—37	..	..
J A Howard, 16	17	16—33	17	14—31
P Von Beckman, 16	20	20—40	19	23—42
*J W Hessian, 16	15	17—32	..	..
H D Tracy, 16	13	21—34	..	..
C Schreyvogel, 16	20	24—44	18	19—37
R H Strader, 16	17	17—34	..	..
T H Foster, 16	21	24—45	..	..
H F Stimpson, 16	11	16—27	..	..
W L Silkworth, 16	14	20—34	18	14—32
B Hamilton, 16	14	16—30	..	..
W Emmons, 16	22	20—42	..	..
Joe Whitley, 16	19	17—36	..	..
W L Groll, 16	20	19—39	19	17—36
F H Thoben, 16	18	15—33	..	..
M A Kelsey, 16	17	20—37	23	18—41
P Moeller, 16	24	18—42	16	18—34
W H Ryder, 16	22	13—35	..	..
W Huffmeier, 16	17	20—37	..	..
C Cooper, 16	18	16—34	..	..
W L Silkworth, 16	22	23—45	..	..
S Isaacs, 16	23	19—42	..	..
R Young, 16	19	18—37	21	17—38
H P Fessenden, 16	18	17—35	..	..
R Abeles, 16	14	11—25	..	..
D C Van Valer, 16	18	21—39	..	..
Class B.				
A M Dalton, 17	17	18—35	17	15—32
J Gaugnen, 17	20	18—38	24	21—45
W C Damron, 17	19	19—38	..	..
R A Metz, 17	16	17—33	17	16—33
R Morgan, 17	20	21—41	..	..
H W Dreyer, 17	22	20—42	..	..
C Blake, 17	20	22—42	..	..
T H Kelley, 17	16	18—34	..	..
J H Vanderveer, 17	22	20—42	..	..
H J Montanus, 17	18	15—33	..	..
W J O'Brien, 17	20	19—39	18	21—39
G R Schneider, 17	19	20—39	..	..
A V Suydam, 17	21	22—43	..	..
C S Medler, 17	19	18—37	17	13—30
Class A.				
F R Long, 18	21	20—41	19	21—40
J F Simonson, 18	22	22—44	..	..
H D Bergen, 18	19	18—37	..	..
Al Schubel, 18	20	17—37	..	..
L. Clinton, 19	23	22—45	19	22—41
P M Kling, 18	17	17—34	14	17—31

*Professionals.

Sweeps, 15 targets each:

L Schorty	12	8	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalton	11	12	12	10	12	12	11	12	13	12	8	12	..
Strader	3	5	7	10	7	7	7	10	8	10	..	..	..
Von Beckman	13	14	13	14	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracey	6	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damron	11	10	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suydam	12	10	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emmons	14	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitley	11	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groll	8	10	11	9	10	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kling	13	13	13	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Hessian	11	11	8	8	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gaughen	14	9	13	13	9	9	10	12	11	..	..	..	..
Morgan	12	9	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howard	9	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kelsey	10	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medler	13	12	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Griffith	11	11	12	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C Blake	12	12	12	13	11	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fessenden	..	10	9	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schneider	..	14	12	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kessler	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thoben	8	11	13	9	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skidmore	..	..	6	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bergen	..	..	..	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abeles	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silkworth	..	..	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Blake	..	8	9	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Van Valer	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dreyer	..	..	..	14	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T H Kelley	..	..	..	12	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osterhout	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schubel	..	..	..	6	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schreyvogel	..	..	..	10	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foster	..	..	..	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O'Brien	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton	..	..	13	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thompson	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isaacs	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R Young	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J F Simonson	..	..	..	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanderveer	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McKane	8	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R Metz	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dec. 31.—The weather was cold, yet there was a good attendance. The events were 25 targets each. Scores were about average, as follows:

G Kelley	18	21	21	22	22	22	20
W Silkworth	17	11	16	20	18	17	..
A V Suydam	20	20	18	20	19	17	..

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R Morgan	21	17	18	23	21	21	..
G Bates	19	22	22	20	17	23	..
H D Bergen	16	22	21	17	17	17	..
J Voorhees	21	22	20	16	20	24	..
H W Dreyer	17	18	16	16	15	18	..
W H Ryder	16	22	19	18	19	21	..
J Weisbacker	14	11	18	11	14	..	..

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 1.—With a straight score, Mr. D. D. Engle, started the ball rolling for 1911, at the Hudson Gun Club grounds this morning, and finished high gun with an average of 92 per cent. Billy O'Brien was the runner-up and finished with 87 per cent.

There was quite a gathering of trapshooters from the Clarendon Gun Club, who journeyed to our grounds to witness a team match between three shooters from each club for a suitable purse and dinners for ten friends of the winning team. The Hudson boys were victorious, winning by 34 targets. There was also a number of individual matches shot between several of our members to-day. It seemed as though every shooter at the grounds this morning had a chip on his shoulder waiting for it to be knocked off. First it was Burlington and Leary, who had to call it a draw after each shooter broke 42 out of 50.

Next to face the firing line were the Cherry brothers. There was nothing to it after the first 50 targets shot, and Lou was returned a winner by 15 birds. Burlington and Kelley were the next two that tried for fame. Two 25-target events were enough for them, so they adjourned to the club house to talk it over, and make way for Doc Groll and Joe Whitley, who each shot at 25 targets, Whitley winning by the narrowest of margins, one bird. The Doctor is willing to bet that he can clean Whitley up the next time they come together.

The morning was dark and cloudy, with very little wind blowing, but the rain that started about 11 A. M. made things very disagreeable for the boys to stand outside and shoot in it.

Jan. 15 is our next club shoot date. We start to shoot our club prizes on that date, and request the attendance of every member that can possibly attend.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
D D Engel	25	22	24	21	23	..
H J Burlington	..	17	15	23	10	..
R Bodie	12	18	16	19	19	19
J Craft	..	..	14	18	17	14	..
Dr Groll	..	16	20	14	21	15
W O'Brien	22	21	22	22	..	..
J Putney	14	22	18	19	17	19
A P Lane	..	10	17	20	15	..
H Pape	14	10	12	17	18	..
J Leary	..	17	15	16	18	..
F G Allen	17	16	19	16	14	18
W Emmons	20	19	20	23	23	22
J Pape	18	13	18	15	..	..
T Kelley	..	21	18	20	20	21
J Young	19	19	20	18	16	..
J Whitley	21	19	15	17	21	..
W Lewis	..	16	18	..	18	..
L Cherry	..	15	11	14	15	..
E Cherry	..	11	10	9	10	..
P Western	19	22	11	11	15	..

Team shoot, 50 birds per man:

Claradon G. C.		Hudson G. C.	
F Allen	35	R Bodie	41
W Lewis	35	W O'Brien	48
J Whitley	29—99	T Kelley	44—133

SECRETARY.

Freehold Gun Club.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 29.—N. Apgar was high professional with 163; H. H. Stevens, second, with 161; J. S. Fanning and H. S. Brown, third, with 157 each.

Dr. W. H. Mathews was first high amateur with 159; Frank Muldoon, second, with 155. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Targets:	15	15	25	15	15	20	15	15	20	25	Broke.
E J Vanderveer	13	12	16	13	12	17	12	13	17	19	144
P M Kling	13	12	15	12	12	11	11	11	16	7	130
F Muldoon	14	14	18	11	15	17	14	14	18	20	155
W J Mathews	10	9	12	10	8	12	9	9	16	20	115
Wm K Mathews	14	12	16	11	10	12	11	12	17	20	135
M Conover	12	10	19	12	10	18	9	13	13	17	133
Dr W H Mathews	13	12	18	12	12	12	14	14	19	25	159
B Creighton	11	11	10	14	11	17	11	9	13	21	128
C M Johnson	10	11	16	12	12	17	10	10	15	20	133
G Crawford	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	..	..	..	24
G Schenck	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	..	..	..	27
C Newman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	25	43
J H Barclay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24
Professionals:											
N Apgar	15	14	20	15	12	17	14	13	19	24	163
J S Fanning	13	13	18	13	14	19	12	13	19	23	157
H H Stevens	12	15	20	13	15	17	14	13	19	23	161
H L Brown	14	11	12	12	13	19	14	14	17	23	157

M. W. CONOVER, Sec'y.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

CINCINNATI, O.—With the coming of a New Year interest in trapshooting seems to be reviving a little. Nothing very startling, but just an indication that the old hustlers are still in the game, and propose to do business once more. On Dec. 31, there were five members at the grounds, not a big crowd, but very promising after a lapse of two or three weeks, with not a single shooter showing up on club day. The day was chilly, and the light poor, so that it was difficult to see the targets at times. S. Leever, well-known to the baseball fans, and not unknown to trapshooters in this section, was high with 45. This is his first shoot since last spring, and he will be practising until the ball season opens again. Malloy gets here once in a while, and generally makes good. The trap boys failed to put in an appearance, and Dr. Phillip tended trap, while E. W. Rugg pulled the lever. The latter was badly shaken up in a recent street car collision, and was not in trim to shoot. Scott is a new one, or nearly so, but he only needs a little practice to enable him to locate the clays without trouble. Eustis and Rhodes have not been out for a long time, as their scores would indicate. The club will start its series of monthly prize shoots about the middle of January. These have proved popular in the past and will be drawing cards in the future.

S Leever	22 23—45	Malloy	20 ..—20
Eustis	20 14—34	Scott	4 ..— 4
Rhodes	12 14—26		

Internal Ballistics.

DEFINITIONS.

A *gun* is a thermo-dynamic machine by which the potential energy of the explosive is converted into the kinetic energy of the projectile.

The *potential* of an explosive is the mechanical *equivalent* of the heat produced, acting on the increased volume of the converted charge, by the combustion of the explosive; the mechanical *effect* which may be obtained is but a part of the potential; the pressure derived is also a part only.

Internal ballistics is a term signifying the effects of the combustion of the explosive so far as they relate to the gun and to the projectile as long as it is within the gun. Therefore internal ballistics comprise—the nature and value of the stresses upon the gun barrel and breech; friction upon the gun; the pressure upon the base of the projectile; the muzzle velocity of the projectile; erosion; fouling; recoil; jump and flip.

The *combustion* of an explosive is a gradual process, and the rise of pressure is gradual, the time varying according to the nature of the explosive and in the manner of combustion; but the explosion may be detonation, in which case ignition of individual grains is quicker than the travel of the flame, and therefore they are not ignited by flame, but are ignited by vibration.

Detonation of an explosive is a term used by Berthelot and others to signify more than ordinarily rapid explosion; the result of particular conditions, some of which will be specified later.

Wave-pressure is a term applied to the abnormally high pressures which occasionally occur; they are the result of an unequal confinement of evolved gases.

Stresses.—The stresses upon a gun are a radial stress or "pressure"; a tangential stress, or hoop tension, which tends to split the barrel open longitudinally, being similar in its action to the force which bursts the hoops of a barrel; a longitudinal stress.

Recoil is the movement of the gun longitudinally in the reverse direction to that taken by the projectile. "Jump" and "flip" are secondary movements—vertical and lateral respectively—and are dependent both upon the charge used and the position of the shooter in firing.

THE BALLISTIC ACTION OF AN EXPLOSION.

The object of exploding a charge of gunpowder within a gun barrel is to move a load from a condition of rest and impart to it a certain velocity; it is obtained by the gradual expansion of the explosive as it decomposes by burning. This gradual expansion, by moving the bullet and so enlarging the chamber in which the powder is exploding, reduces the mechanical effect of the combustion. Instead of the 43 tons pressure to the square inch obtained by exploding black gunpowder in a confined vessel, but a fraction results when the same powder is fired in a small arm under ordinary conditions; much of the energy is used up in producing heat which is absorbed.

There are other causes, in addition, so that comparatively little of the total latent energy—or potential—of the explosive is converted by burning into kinetic energy in the projectile; with the most favorable conditions this energy is conveyed in a manner which may be likened to a vigorous push against the base of a yielding bullet; with unfavorable conditions, is of the nature of a crushing blow.

Time for the translation of the energy is all-important; a greater percentage of kinetic energy is derived from slow-burning powders, greater local pressure from those whose decomposition is most rapid. The nature of the work required of a gun, therefore, necessitates the use of comparatively slow burning powders.

"Work" is the result of a force acting upon a body through a distance; the product is termed "foot-pounds."

"The unit of work called the foot-pound is that amount which is performed in raising a weight of 1lb. through a distance of 1ft. against gravity. If 1lb. be raised 2ft., 2 units of work are done; if 4lbs. be raised through 5ft., then 20 units of work, expressed as 20 ft.-lbs. *Energy* is the expression used to define the work contained in a moving body, such as produced by falling from a certain height, and signifies its weight and velocity. Eliminating the loss of energy in overcoming frictional and other resistances, the work done by the pressure of the explosive on the bore of a gun must equal the energy contained in the projectile. The formula for ascertaining the energy is $Ps = \frac{wv^2}{2g}$, where P is the mean thrust in pounds exerted over a length of the barrel; s feet, on the base of the projectile; v the muzzle velocity of the projectile in feet per second; and w its weight in pounds, and g gravitation units. Example: What is the average thrust or pressure on the base of a Martini-Henry bullet? Length of bore = 33in.; of powder charge, 2in.; the difference, 31in., will be the distance through which the pressure of the explosive acts on the base of the bullet. The bullet weighs 480grs., or $\frac{480}{7000}$ lb., and its muzzle velocity is 1,315 foot-seconds; therefore

$$P \times \frac{31}{12} = \frac{\frac{480}{7000} \times (1315)^2}{2 \times 32.2} = 712.64 \text{ lbs.}$$

Example: What is the muzzle energy of the Lee-Metford bullet? Weight of bullet = 215grs. = $\frac{215}{7000}$ lbs., muzzle velocity, 2,000 f.s.:

$$\text{Energy} = \frac{wv^2}{2g} = \frac{\frac{215}{7000} \times (2000)^2}{64.4} = 1{,}907 \text{ ft.-lbs.}$$

Energy increases as the square of the velocity; thus, if the weight of the bullet is constant, and its velocity doubled, the energy is four times as great. The momentum of a body, whose weight is w lbs., moving with a velocity v foot-seconds is $\frac{wv}{g}$ (seconds-pounds), and may be defined as the quantity of motion in a moving body. Supposing a projectile to be traveling at the rate of 1,000 ft. per second, and its weight to be 1 lb., it would have the same momentum as a ½-lb. shot traveling at the rate of 2,000 ft. per second, but the energy of the ½-lb. shot would be double that of the 1-lb. shot."

From the formula it might be assumed that the energy is derived from constant thrust or push on the base of the bullet. Of course the action is quite different; there is increasing pressure upon the bullet until its inertia is overcome, but as it nears the muzzle, and its velocity increases, the pressure diminishes. As it is impossible to overcome the inertia of a mass save by the application of a force for a period of time proportionate to the weight, the ballistic value of an explosive depends upon the time required for the combustion, which, with black gunpowder, may be to some extent regulated by the shape, size and density of the grains. By a proper adjustment of the powder charge to the weight of the bullet and capacity of the barrel, such a pressure is maintained upon the base of the projectile as to increase its velocity as long as it remains within the barrel. Simple as this may seem, it constitutes a large portion of the science of gunnery; a theoretically perfect result would be obtained if the last atom of powder were converted into gas at the moment the bullet leaves the muzzle.

M. Berthelot distinguishes the variation in the rate of combustion of each kind of explosive by two classes—one, the normal explosion, as combustion; the quicker as "detonation"—but adds that "between the two there may exist a series of intermediate modes of explosion. In fact, the passage from one class to another is accompanied by violent and irregular movements of the material, during which the propagation of the combustion acts by a vibratory movement of increasing amplitude, and with more or less velocity." Black powder is computed to generate thrice the amount of radial pressure when the quicker class of combustion occurs.

Too rapid combustion produces an increase of heat and pressure, but the pressure being local—that is, confined to the cartridge chamber—it does not act upon the base of the projectile for the same distance; consequently the ballistic value is less, while the excess of pressure may prove dangerous, and is always detrimental. Means are taken to avoid a "detonation" or abnormally quick combustion of explosives when used in guns.

There are various methods by which the explosion of the charge, or a part of it, may be retarded after ignition. For instance, simply by granulating the powder, and proportioning the size of grain to the bore; for, supposing powder similar in all other respects, its conversion into gas depends on the rate of ignition of the grains and the time of combustion of each grain. The rate of ignition depends upon the facility with which the flame can penetrate the charge and its heat—that is, on the form of the grains composing it—and, further, upon the hardness of the grains, and the amount of glaze upon them; the rate of combustion, on the bulk or size of the grains themselves, and their specific gravity. The larger and denser the grains, the slower they burn.

It has been found by experience that greater uniformity of action is secured by having all the grains of the same size. The burning of the grains first ignited produces gas, and the pressure starts the bullet; then the heat generated causes the remainder of the charge to burn under conditions more favorable to rapid combustion, the gases are liberated more quickly, and a greater percentage of the explosive is converted into gas; so that there is an increasing pressure upon the base of the bullet until it shall have attained a proportionate velocity.

THE CLASS OF EXPLOSION.

Ordinary nitro powders are not readily ignited by a flame at a low temperature; a large flame or a hot flame, as from a blow-pipe, will ignite any powder, but especially nitro powders, more quickly. Once ignited, the combustion of a few grains produces such heat and pressure as to cause a far more rapid explosion of the grains contiguous to them, and if the heat increases with the combustion, as with some conditions it must, then eventually a point is reached when the grains do not burn, but detonate. Some years ago some experiments were carried out by Mr. Teasdale Buckell, who has long been editor of Land and Water; by these he ascertained that, whereas the flash of an ordinary cap would ignite the whole of the grains of black powder furthest removed from its base in a 12-bore cartridge case, the same flash would not ignite the furthest removed grains of nitro powder.

"When a shock sufficiently violent is produced in one part of an explosive substance, and if the pressures which result from this shock are too sudden to be propagated to the whole mass, the transformation of the vis viva into heat will take place chiefly in the first portion of the mass. This may thus be raised to a suffi-

cient temperature to detonate. If the first production of gas is so rapid that the mass of material has not time to be displaced, and if the expansion of gas produces a more violent shock on the adjoining portion of the material, the vis viva of the new shock will be transformed to heat, and thus give rise to the detonation of a new portion of the material. This alternate action of a shock, the vis viva of which is transformed into heat, and a production of heat which raises the temperature of the next portion so as to produce a new detonation, transmits the reaction from portion to portion throughout the entire mass.

"The propagation of the inflammation, then, in this class of detonation may be compared to that of a wave sound, i. e., it is a true wave of explosion traveling with a velocity incomparably greater than that of a simple ignition transmitted by contact from particle to particle, and when the gases freely expand as they are produced. It must also be remarked that while the wave of sound is generated by a periodic succession of similar waves, that of explosion is not periodic, but takes place once for all."—Longridge.

WAVE PRESSURE.

The maximum pressures are due to the wave action set up by the explosion. Capt. Noble has determined that the average pressure is much less. Using pistons shielded from the effect of wave action and unprotected pistons in the same gun at the same time, the shielded crusher pistons gave pressures of 32.4, 32.0, and 33.6 tons, but the unshielded piston gave 47 tons pressure to the square inch.

Further, wave action set up in a 10in. gun gave the same velocity as when no wave action was set up, so that the mean pressure must have been practically the same. The five crusher gauges were placed, three in the powder chamber, one in the shot chamber, and one a few inches in front; they gave:

With wave action, 63.4, 41.6, 37.0, 41.9, 25.8 tons to sq. in.
With no wave action, 28.0, 29.8, 30.0, 28.8, 19.8 tons to sq. in.

The theory is that the gas first produced rushes with great violence to the projectile, is checked by its inertia, and thus wave action is set up, giving irregular and local pressure in the gun, but diminishing rather than increasing the velocity.

SOME EXAMPLES AND DEDUCTIONS.

The practical value of these definitions of the two classes of explosion of black gunpowder is less than that derived from a knowledge of the conditions which induce the more violent combustion and produce pressures beyond the limit a gun barrel can safely withstand.

The velocity of the propagation of reaction, tending toward detonation of black gunpowder, is found to increase with an increase of the initial temperature of the mass. It is well known that a gun that has been heated by firing improves slightly in its shooting; possibly this is not because the heat of the metal affects the small shot or rifle bullet, but because the barrel does not to the same extent absorb the heat generated by the burning powder, and so more work is got from the same charge.

It increases also with the weight of the charge, because in this case the influence of cooling is proportionately less. This is not likely to appreciably affect any variation in the charges of small arms, with which the limit of variation is comparatively slight.

It increases with the increase of pressure under which the gas is generated—that is to say, a powder has a tendency to detonate when too much work is required of it, as firing a bullet from a large powder chamber through a barrel of smaller diameter, as in the Martini, or by an obstruction in the barrel, or even by tight ramming of the powder, as too much turn-over of a paper cartridge case, or too firm fixing of the bullet in its seat.

"When the explosive is confined by 'tamping,' the pressure will rise very rapidly, and the velocity of propagation may give rise to a shock capable of detonating a portion of the mass. This is, no doubt, the case with long charges of small-grained powder ignited at the rear. The forward portion of the charge is jammed up against the projectile—for the grains at the back are consumed before those in front are ignited—the powder wedged between the hurnt explosive and the projectile is crushed, and that part at least is detonated, producing enormous local pressure at the base of the bullet, which probably has not moved very far from its original position in the cartridge chamber."

A characteristic example of this form of explosion came directly to the author's notice a few years ago with a .450 single "Express" rifle, with "Field" breech-mechanism, and the barrel chambered for the 3¼in. long taper solid drawn brass case, for a charge of 125grs. of No. 6 rifle grain gunpowder, and a bullet of 260grs. The owner of this rifle, after using it for some months, was induced hy a friend to employ a very fine-grained black gunpowder of foreign manufacture—the owner was living in the south of Europe—and to try 4½drs., or the full charge. After firing several shots at a target, another similar cartridge blew the rifle into fragments. Fortunately, the shooter escaped with nothing more serious than a severe injury to his hand. The cartridges were tested, and found to give normally thrice the pressure obtained, with the rifle grain powder fired under the same conditions; the rifle was strong enough to withstand this, but was not equal to a "detonation" of the charge, and that this happened the author has little doubt.

It is unlikely that fine-grained gunpowder, similar to No. 2, would be chosen by any sportsman, having a knowledge of its qualities, for use in a rifle, and of course, in the instance cited no hlame attached to the maker either of the weapon or of the powder.

If a sportsman must use fine-grained powder in an "Express" rifle, no larger grain being procurable, he runs the risk of possihle detonation of the charge and the probability of a burst; but the risk may be lessened by reducing the charge, leaving the powder loose in the cartridge. This method is usually practised in Germany when using a .450 Express rifle at small deer. The additional air space behind the projectile lessens the pressure, and of course the velocity, which is the object sought.

Normally this proper ignition and comhustion of the powder is obtained by using large-grained powder, the interstices between the grains affording the air space requisite to combustion at a low temperature.

Heavy charges of black gunpowder and increased loads of shot or weightier bullets do not usually burst any well-made gun, providing the explosion is of the normal type, for there is an ample margin of strength left to safeguard the sportsman from the results of occasional overloading. If a gun is repeatedly fired with charges producing strains it is not constructed to bear, it will bulge, crack, or burst; but the exercise of moderate care will prevent any such accident when black gunpowder only is used, and projectiles and cartridge cases of the usual type. In fact, black gunpowder of No. 4 grain for shotguns, and No. 6 grain for rifles, can hardly he so used with breechloaders as to cause stresses beyond those produced by the proof charges in making the compulsory tests to which the weapon has been subjected.

"A somewhat remarkable instance of the difficulty of obtaining very high pressures with black powder in barrels of 0.303 bore occurred at Enfield, in 1891, in the course of an experiment to ascertain the effect of hardening and tempering in diminishing wear and erosion. Barrels in the rifled stage were hardened in oil and reduced to spring temper. They were tested to ascertain what stress they would endure without bursting. The charges, both of lead and powder, were gradually increased to 1,700 grains of lead and 220 grains of powder without effect. A charge consisting of 200 grains of powder, a felt wad, an air space of 1in., a plug of clay 1in., then 2,700grs. weight of bullets—the latter occupying about 15in. of the bore—was fired. The load was forced forward ahout 6in., but still remained in the barrel. In this state two of the barrels were screwed to bodies and fired with service cartridge in the chamber. One only was bulged; the other burst at the rear of the impediment, but without moving it or affecting the breech mechanism. The burst was caused by a sudden local increase of pressure when the bullet struck the impediment. In the other instance, on opening the breech, the cartridge case was blown out by the imprisoned gas. The body and bolt were uninjured. There is no reason to suppose that the pressure exceeded 30 tons to the square inch, except the local pressure in the last trial."

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF EXPLOSIVES.

The explosives—other than black gunpowder—used in small guns for the most part consist of granulated gun-cotton. These powders are supposed to approximate black gunpowder in ballistic effect, and chiefly differ from it in producing a smokeless comhustion. The strength, or explosive force, as registered by firing in a closed vessel, of gun-cotton and black gunpowder is as 7.5 to 1. If the gun-cotton therefore was not toned down, or by some means caused to burn more slowly, it would be quite useless for employment in small arms. There is a possibility of these conditions or means not sufficing in some circumstances, and then pressures more nearly approaching the maximum strength of gun-cotton will he produced by the combustion. Unfortunately, all these nitro-compounds are more prone to "detonate" than is black gunpowder; their combustion is accompanied with greater heat, and they are more susceptible to slight changes in the method or intensity of the ignition. Another ingredient now entering generally into the composition of explosives used in small arms is nitro-glycerine, and the relative strength of nitro-glycerine to black gunpowder is as 10 to 1, and its susceptibility to detonation greater far than that of gun-cotton, though this quality is lessened by its admixture with other explosives, or non-explosive ingredients. The other point of first importance is the quality high explosives possess of generating heat in excess of that desirable for the combustion of the powder with best ballistic effect.

EXCESSIVE PRESSURE WITH NITRO-COMPOUNDS.

When gun-cotton or its chemical equivalent is taken as the hasis for an explosive to be used in small arms, it is usually granulated, and coated with some "deterrent" to retard the ignition of contiguous grains; the grains are usually small because each grain, when it is ignited, decomposes so rapidly that its explosion is practically a detonation. It does not burn from the outside to the center, as a pellet of gunpowder does; so to increase the size of each grain would tend to quicken the explosion instead of to retard it. The grains are rounded, instead of being angular, because that shape renders the ignition of each grain more difficult.

In other respects a charge of gun-cotton pellets, or of any similar nitro-compound, resembles in its behavior a charge of black gunpowder grains. If the load is too heavy, the combustion takes place within the cartridge chamber, and before the load of shot is started, and excessive pressures result. If too great a charge of the explosive is used, the heat generated is so much in excess of that needed that a part at least of the charge remaining is detonated, and excessive pressures result. In short, the ntiro-compounds may be said to give ballistic results similar to those obtained from the very fine grain black powder, and when used in small arms require to be used with care, discretion and knowledge.—From the Ninth Edition of "The Gun and Its Development," by W. W. Greener.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 31.—Something must have been wrong with the boys to-day, as all scores were frightfully low—20 the best during the entire afternoon. Perhaps it was the cold or the hazy atmosphere.

In event No. 1, Frazee won out with 20 breaks, getting the main trophy for the day, while in event 2, H. S. Sindle was high man with but 17 breaks. Crane and Atwater tied for first place in event 3 with 18 targets, while event 4 resulted in a tie between Frazee and H. S. Sindle.

The final event, a pick-up team race, 10 targets, per man, was won by Team No. 4, composed of Messrs. Crane and Winslow with a score of 17 out of a possible 20.

Events:	1	2	3	4	Events:	1	2	3	4
Targets:	25	25	25	25	Targets:	25	25	25	25
J Francisco....	14	12	12	13	F Sindle	14	14	16	13
J C Atwater...	16	16	18	..	W Story	11	14	8	8
H S Sindle...	19	17	16	19	E Winslow	17	10	14	..
Y T Frazee....	20	15	11	19	I S Crane.....	..	16	18	..

Event No. 5, pick-up team race, 10 targets per man:
Team No. 1: Francisco and F. Sindle 12.
Team No. 2: Atwater and H. S. Sindle 15.
Team No. 3: Story and Frazee 10.
Team No. 4: Winslow and Crane 17.

White Marsh Tournament.

WHITE MARSH, Pa., Dec. 28-29.—The program totaled 150 targets on the first day, 160 on the second. Sked was high professional with 299 out of 310.

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
Lindley	150	125	...	...
Ziegler	150	130	160	127
Clegg	150	121	160	134
Anderson	150	119	160	136
Hasting	150	144	...	...
Slear	150	127	59	70
Beattie	150	93	160	115
Matthews	150	79	...	...
Cordery	150	125	160	125
Weinert	150	83	...	...
Ochletree	150	103	160	118
Freed	150	125	160	133
Finletter	75	54	...	...
Sloan	15	9	160	133
Stockton	...	...	160	136
Hibbs	...	...	160	135
Buckwalter	...	...	25	13
Professionals:				
Hawkins	150	141	160	156
Sked	150	146	160	153
Lewis	150	113	160	137
Brown	150	129	...	...

Blue Ribbon Gun Club.

CONCORDIA, Kans., Dec. 27.—Herewith appended are the scores made at a team shoot between the Concordia Blue Ribbon Gun Club and the Leonardville Gun Club, held at Clay Center, yesterday. Each man shot at 25 targets:

Blue Ribbon Gun Club.		Leonardville Gun Club.	
Myers	22	Olson	24
Clark	24	Stafford	23
Sewart	24	Brodine	23
Cole	23	H Wetzig	23
Exstrum	23	Hofline	22
Krohn	22	Stone	21
Wilder	22	Noble	21
Phillips	22	Beadberry	20
Empson	21	Gramley	20
Snyder	20	Herman Wetzig	20
Caldwell	20	Doyle.	19
De Graff	19—261	Wagonrodt	18—254

J. F. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Eastern Indoor League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The first match of the season in the Eastern Indoor Rifle Shooting League was fired on Thursday night of this week, fourteen cities being represented in the schedule. Each club will fire one match with every other club, the matches extending until the middle of March. A similar league is also in progress in the West, and the winning team of each league will, at the end of the series, shoot a match for the United States club championship.

The results of this week's competitions are as follows:

Bangor, Me	904	vs. Atlantic City, N. J...	709
Birmingham, Ala.	919	vs. Savannah, Ga.	647
Bridgeport, Conn.	879	vs. Washington, D. C...	849
Butler, Pa.	864	vs. Providence, R. I.....	845
Portland, Me.	943	vs. Erie, Pa.	848
New Haven, Conn...	976	vs. Pittsburg, Pa.	905
Warren, Pa.	970	vs. New York City.....	953

Conditions governing the firing call for five men on a team, each firing 20 shots at 75ft. on a target with a 1¼in. bullseye, with nine concentric rings, the count being from 1 to 10. The competitors all fire prone and use .22cal. rifles without telescopes, and any ammunition. All of the matches are held under the supervision of range officers appointed for the purpose by the National Rifle Association of America.

Unofficial Returns U. S. R. A. League.

THE following are the scores in Match No. 1 of the U. S. Revolver Association, Dec. 18-24:

Manhattan	1108	vs. Philadelphia	1015
Stoneham	——	vs. Boston	1044
Belleville	——	vs. Century	1049
Newark	1055	vs. Osborne	565
St. Louis	1081	vs. National Capital	1058
Willow	1025	vs. Oakland	999
Youngstown	931	vs. Shell Mound	1017
Louisville	968	vs. Culebra	963
Columbus	958	vs. Myles Standish	961
Spokane	1051	vs. Smith & Wesson....	1081
Duluth	943	vs. Seattle	1051

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Rapid Fire Shoot at Los Angeles.

SIX members of the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club met at the Glendale range in Los Angeles on Dec. 18, for the purpose of working out a new rapid fire system, devised by Stewart Edward White, the well-known writer, who is a member of the club. A new muzzle rest was also initiated by the members, wishing to try out new loads or check up the accuracy of their rifles. In the timed fire system, the object of the inventor was to get away from the old slow fire military style of shooting, and to encourage speed of fire as well as accuracy. In the plan the member stands to the ready until the command to fire is given, when he throws his rifle to his shoulder and fires as quickly as he can and still hit the target at 200yds.

The time between the command and the discharge is noted. For each second over 18 seconds one point is taken away from each shot, and for each second under 18, one point is added.

Timed fire, 200yds., "A" military target:

	Score.	Time. (secs.)	Time prem.	Total Score.
E C Crossman	18	10	32	50
	19	11	35	54
	15	10½	30	45
	17	10	32	49—198
E C Price	16	12	19	35
	14	10	27	41
	16	10½	25	41
	16	10	24	40—157
G T Kellogg	18	17	5	23
	18	13	25	43
	19	15	15	34
	13	9½	21	34—134
H C Miles	13	13	15	28
	9	10	1	10
	13	12	19	32
Sam Crawford	17	15	12	29
	10	22	*14	†12—111

*Penalty. †Minus.

Slow fire, 300yds., 10 shots:

E C Crossman	43	H C Miles	39
G T Kellogg	41	Sam Crawford	32
E C Price	41	C J Dearborn	40

Slow fire, 500yds.

Sam Crawford	45	G T Kellogg	35
H C Miles	40		

Annual Awards of California Schuetzen Club.

THE California Schuetzen Club, one of the oldest in the State, founded in 1876, held its closing contest for the year in California Schuetzen Park on Dec. 18. This is the club which was originally organized to send a team to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and which had the satisfaction of having its team capture the highest honors at the international competition there.

F. O. Bratton this year made the highest score in the yearly handicap competition, winning the first bullseye premium on a score of 46 from the dead center, and the top prize for the best bullseye of the year. Frank H. Bremer made the ten highest scores of the year in the medal competition; Otto A. Bremer made the highest single ten-shot score of the year. Wm. F. Blasse won the medal in the pistol competition.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The weekly competitions of this Association were shot to-day on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa. In spite of the cold weather, there was a fair attendance at the range, and some good scores shot. This was the closing shoot for 1910, and with the exception of Feb. 22 the guns will be out of use until the opening day in April.

Record match, 200yds., rifle: Geo. Schnerring 214, 210.

Honor target, 3 shots: Geo. Schnerring 23, 14, 21; Williamson 14, 19, 22.

Fifty-shot match: Geo. Schnerring 222, 216, 215, 210, 200.

Military match: Williamson 43, 43, 41, 41, 40.

Revolver match, 50yds.: H. A. Dill 86, 85; Dr. Dubbs, 84, 82, 81, 80; Horace Beebe 59.

Pistol match, 50yds.: H. A. Dill 83, N. Spering 89, 88; Horace Beebe 74, 54.

MANY MISSES.

THE hunt came about in this wise. Frank, "Ruf" and "Gi" had been out for the day and brought home seven woodcock and two partridges. So when during the evening chat Jake suggested that he and I go out the next day I agreed at once. We first drove about five miles to a very good looking ground, and hitching our horse to the fence hunted through the alders on each side of the creek without finding a bird. Coming back, we hunted along the edge of some woods near the creek and alders, where it was swampy, and there was an occasional bunch of alders. As we walked by one of the bunches we heard a woodcock whistle, but did not see him. We called the dog, who was working closer to the woods; he came and promptly nailed the bird in an adjoining clump. We got into position and Jake ordered the dog to flush him. It was Jake's shot and he killed with the first barrel. As this was the end of this ground and it was after noon, we went to the buggy and ate our lunch, while our horse was eating her grain.

Lunch over with, we started for a ground famous for woodcock. The mare knew what we were after and pulled up at the post in the fence where we always hitch.

The grounds were very wet, and I was thankful that I had taken the precaution to wear hip boots. The dog splashed around, and soon disappeared in some very thick alders; and as he did not come out when he naturally would in quartering his ground, we knew he had located a bird. Jake was on one side of the alders and I on the other. I called to Sim to order the dog to "put 'em up," which he did, and away went the bird. I caught a glimpse of it and fired, but failed to stop it. Jake said he "did not see it, but from the noise it made getting up out of the bushes thought it was a partridge." After correcting his ideas on this point, we moved on as far as a creek, which was too deep to wade, so we decided to hunt up the creek on the side we were on. As we turned to start I asked Jake where the dog was. He did not know and began to call and whistle. After a while he came to us and Jake ordered him on, but he at once turned and started back in the direction he had just come from, looking at us the while as if he wanted us to go with him. I said, "Jake, he has a bird back there." Sure enough, after going a few rods, he circled around a bunch of alders and came to a handsome point. I immediately wallowed through the mud and water to an open spot, and as soon as I got in position Jake walked in and put up the bird, which did not fly exactly as I had calculated, but I fired through the alders. A second later Jake fired, and I tried again with my second barrel. I thought I saw the bird fall on the other side of the alders, but a search failed to find him, so we concluded that we had both missed.

We hunted down the creek for some distance, but the dog did not show game; so I decided to go back to where I thought I saw the bird fall, and take another look. After I had been there some little time without finding him, I heard Jake calling me; and I hurried to him. As soon as I got there he said, "There is a bird in here somewhere; you go out there," pointing to an open spot, "and I will stay here." When we were in position he ordered the dog on, and he flushed a bird, which Jake missed with both barrels, a beautiful right-quartering bird.

I then started down the creek, on the bank of which at this place was a thick fringe of cedars. Up went a woodcock from among the

cedars and crossed the creek without showing himself. I was soon across with the dog, while Jake kept on the other side. Working into the alders, the dog soon made game, and after a few moments came to a point. I called to Jake to get ready, and went to an open spot from where I tried to make the dog put up the bird; but the dog would not move. I walked in front of the dog, and all around him outside a radius of eight or ten feet, but no bird went up. I then went nearer, and got so near that I could touch the dog with my foot, which I did standing beside him, and urged him to go on. At this the bird sprang up between us with a whirr and a whistle. I quickly raised my gun to shoot, and at the same instant the dog made a spring at the bird (something he was never known to do before), but missed him. As I saw the dog jump, I threw the muzzle of my gun up just as I pulled the trigger, to avoid shooting him, and of course missed my bird, which was flying very low and sailed toward Jake, who promptly fired and dropped him into the creek.

I was floundering along about half way back to where we started in, when up went a woodcock. I fired, as I always do when I see the bird, and again scored a miss. The dog was on the other side with Jake. I tried to get him to hunt with me, but he would not stay; so I wallowed alone. I had thought the walking was bad before, but soon after flushing the bird I went to my knees at nearly every step in black mud and water, and finally made a spring to escape a particularly vicious looking hole, and as I landed I could feel my left foot sinking into the mud until it nearly ran over the top of my hip boot. I mechanically dropped on to my right knee and tried to pull the other leg out, but I was stuck. Within reach of me was a rotten stump, against which I leaned my gun, and off of which I broke pieces to place under the knee that was on top. These supported me if I kept quiet, but when I put any pressure on them they broke. I saw a long piece of drift wood that looked as if it would bear my weight; this I reached after an effort, and just as I got a firm hold and began pulling it toward me, up went that woodcock from near the other end of it. I suppose he had been sitting there and chuckling to himself over my dilemma. I thought so anyway, and hastily reaching for my gun, cut loose on him at long range without ruffling a feather. In a moment or so after I fired I heard Jake say, "What did you shoot at?" and there he was on the other side of the creek laughing at me.

I soon got the long stick under my knee and hoisted myself out; then went directly to the bridge, which was near, and crossed over to Jake. We then worked through some cedars up the creek until we struck the alders again. The dog went in with a rush down the wind, and was not fairly in the brush before he flushed a woodcock, which flew low so that we did not see him. If there is one at this place there are always more. The dog soon pointed where we could see him on his point; and as Jake had killed all the birds so far, he said he would go in and flush the birds, while I was to remain on the high ground and do the shooting. He went to the dog; then commenced some of the finest work by the dog that I have been permitted to see in some time. He would work along very carefully for a short distance; then stop and cautiously turn his head to see if Jake was coming; then move a few steps further; stop again and look. I could only account for his actions by the thought that possibly there had been a large flight of birds there that had gone that morning, leaving a very strong scent. After going through this performance several times, and covering about six rods, he came to a point. Jake thought he was over-cautious and was stopping again, so he told him to go on. This he refused to do, and Jake called out to me to get ready, as he guessed there were two or more birds straight ahead. I secured a good position, and Jake walked a few steps ahead of the dog, when up went a bird. He did not come my way, but gave Jake a good snapshot, and he killed. The dog took a step or so

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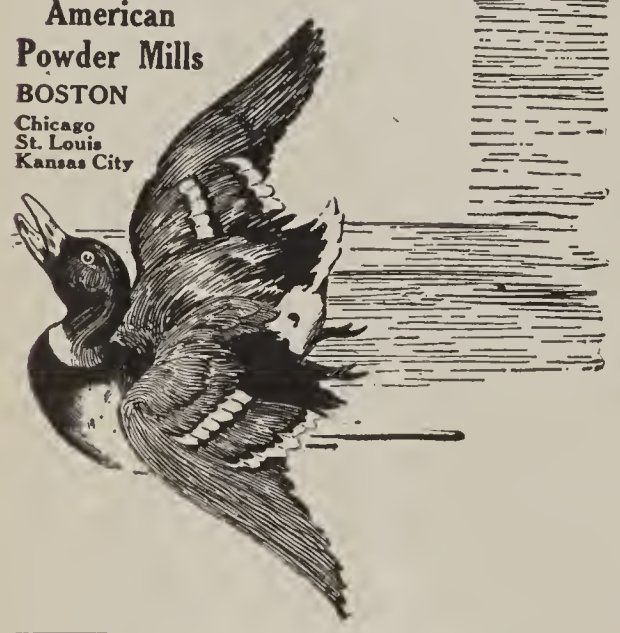

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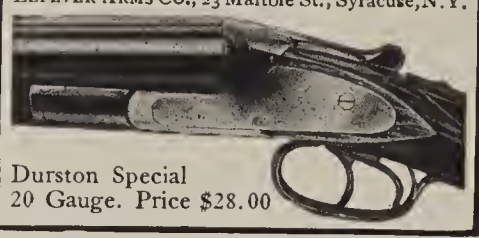

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and froze again. Jake walked the bird up; he was a strong flyer and went some distance before he rose above the alders. As soon as he did I fired. It was a long shot and I scored another miss.

Jake picked up his bird and told me to come where he was. I went, and we hunted for the one I had just missed. We had only hunted a short distance before up he went in the safest place in the world for him—among thick alders. I tried a snap shot and missed; then remarked that "we would leave him for seed." Jake replied: "From the number of misses you have made I should think you intended seeding rather heavy." Jake now had three birds and I none, so I felt that I must retrieve my lost reputation as a fair wing shot.

We took the dog over to another likely looking place on the same ground, and soon heard a bird get up, but did not see him until as he came to the ground, we marked him and got in position. We had no sooner done so than he flushed wild, and gave me a left-quartering shot. I looked square at the bird and quickly brought my gun to my face, so that I saw the top of the barrels on a line with the bird. Then I pulled the trigger, and had the satisfaction of seeing my first woodcock for the day tumble to the ground near a cedar. He had looked very large on the wing, but when I picked him up he exceeded my expectations by proving the largest and handsomest woodcock I have ever killed. Jake remarked that if he had not been so large I would have missed him. The only shot mark to be seen was a scratch on his lower mandible. I decided to have him mounted.

After walking some distance to the next patch of brush, the dog went in and flushed a partridge. Jake had a snap shot, but failed to kill. Soon after this we turned, and crossing the creek on a slippery log, went back on the other side. We did not find any game until we arrived at the place where the last woodcock I shot at and missed had alighted. The dog found him, and Jake did not see the bird until he was just going by the open place below the clump of cedars. He fired at long range, and was not positive as to whether he killed or not.

A search by the dog and man, however, failed to find a bird, live or dead, so we concluded that he had escaped unscathed. When we hove in sight of the mare we were greeted by a whinny which plainly said: "I am glad you have come; it is time to start for home."

WAYS OF THE SNARER.

"ONE of the most important errands certain residents of our backwoods districts have in town at this season of the year," said a citizen of an up-country county, "is the purchase of ammunition and things that may be brought into use along about this time of year. If any one curiously inclined should happen to be present in the stores patronized by these way-back folk when they are selecting their material he could not fail to observe that many of the purchases include several yards of copper wire not much thicker than coarse linen thread, but of great strength and flexibility.

"If the curious person were a stranger he would doubtless wonder what part in the uses of a sportsman's outfit this wire was intended to play, and if his curiosity should make him bold enough to inquire of the purchasing citizen what that use was he would in nine cases out of ten be told that the wire was to be used in 'mendin' things.' But if this curious person should happen to be one acquainted even slightly with the methods of certain backwoods dwellers he would not need to be told that the true service the copper wire was to be in the shape of a delicate but infallible destroyer of the partridge.

"The wire is made into snares, which are set in unsuspected number about the places where this bird feeds and hides and which annually kill hundreds of the birds in spite of the law. These snares are placed on the ground in the birds' favorite feeding places, and on decayed logs,

which are persistent resorts of the partridge, the cock bird especially making them his favorite promenading ground. The wire is made into a slipping noose, which is suspended above the ground or log, and spread out so that the bird in walking thrusts his head and neck through it. The pressure of his body against it as he walks on draws the noose to and the bird is soon strangled.

"When the snare is set on the ground little pens are built by making a miniature fence by sticking twigs in the ground around three sides of a space three or four feet square. One end of the pen is left open. In the other end a small space is left in the center of the fence. In that opening the snare's noose is suspended. The bird in making its way along walks into the pen at the open end. The sides of the enclosure keep it headed straight for the open space at the other end of the open, where the noose is hanging. As the unsuspecting bird passes out through that opening it is caught by the wire and strangled to death.

"The partridge killed by these wire snares during a year in that region amount to many hundreds. Sportsmen and others tramping through the woods and among other haunts of this game bird discover and destroy many of the snares, but not one in ten is ever detected. As this illegal method of killing this greatest of American game birds has got in its destructive work for many years, rivalling the onslaughts of the fox, weasel, hawk and other natural enemies of the bird, the wonder is that the game is still to be found at all in any of its old-time haunts, but it is there yet in astonishingly large numbers.

"And speaking of this snaring of partridge reminds me. One of my fellow citizens who stands very high among us for probity and general estimable qualities, and who kept his dog and his gun and almost invariably came in with a nice bag of partridges, to the envy of us less fortunate hunters, has this fall not indulged himself at all in his favorite sport. If there ever was one among us who railed fiercely and at all times against the copper wire snare and its patron, it was this most estimable fellow citizen of mine.

"I was out one day after birds and luck hadn't come my way. As I was trudging through the woods I came to a copper wire snare set among some old grapevines, a likely place for a snare to get in its deadly work, which this one had done, for hanging in the noose was a fine hen partridge. My first impulse was to tear out the snare, but it struck me it would be a good idea to lie in wait and find out who had set it, as he would doubtless be coming along after a while, looking over his line of traps, for it wasn't likely that this was his only one. So I hid in the bushes and waited.

"I didn't have to wait long. The owner of the snare came quietly out of the woods and made straight for the snare. He had a gun and his dog was with him. He also had, as I could see by its bulge, his bag well filled with game. He took the bird out of the snare I had discovered, set the snare again, added the bird to his bag and was going on when I stepped out. Nobody could have been more surprised and taken aback than he was except myself when I saw who the owner of the snare was. It was my highly esteemed fellow citizen whose indignation against copper wire snares and snarers had always been so great!

"What could he say? Not much of anything, I think. But I know he would rather have given a thousand dollars that minute than have me or any one else there. I never had the heart to expose the highly esteemed citizen, but he quit going hunting, ardent sportsman as he had been, and every one of his fellow citizens except me wonders why."—The Sun.

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FOUR BEARS.

William Misner, of Frost Valley, proved himself the banner bear hunter of the Catskills this winter by shooting four bears recently on Graham Mountain along the West Branch of the Neversink. Misner took the bears down to Kingston and was about town looking for a purchaser, says the Catskill Daily Mail. It is not often that a bear hunter is as fortunate as Misner in getting four bears at once, and in as short a time, for he was on their trail less than four hours when he found where they had holed up.

He struck their tracks in the snow just below the dam at Winnisook and followed them around the side of Hemlock Mountain down the West Branch to Rock Brook, where they followed up the stream to a ledge on the side of Graham Mountain. He had not followed their tracks far along the side of this ledge when he saw about twenty rods ahead of him where they had gone into a cave. As he stood watching the mouth of the cave wondering how he could best approach it without alarming the bears, one of them came out on a run and started up the side of the mountain. Misner was prepared for just such a move, and, as the bear started across an opening in the brush about twenty-five feet from the cave, fired, hitting it in the shoulder. The bear dropped to the ground, but was up again in less than a minute. As it started off Misner fired again, hitting it in the head and killing it.

After determining that the bear was dead, Misner set about trying to get the other three. He crawled in the cave a short distance to make sure there was no other opening for the bears to go out by, then formed his plan to get them out. He found there was a rock across the end of the crevice that could be pried away with a crowbar, so after firing five or six shots in the cave he gathered a lot of rocks and walled up the mouth. After fixing this so he was sure the bears could not throw it down, he went home for a crowbar. This he got, and secured two other men to help him. When they reached the cave it took but a short while to pry away the rock at the end of the crevice. When this was done, the stones were removed from the mouth of the cave, and while one of the men went into the crevice and drove the bears down to the mouth of the cave, Misner shot them as they appeared.

The first bear shot proved to be the mother and the others were cubs. The she bear when dressed weighed 164 pounds and the cubs 52, 58 and 61 pounds. Had the cubs been smaller the she bear would probably have put up a fight, but as they were well grown, her object in running away was to get the hunter to chase her and allow the cubs to escape.

PHEASANTS TOO TAME.

Out of some 6,000 English pheasants distributed in various parts of Missouri late last summer by State Game and Fish Commissioner Jesse A. Tolerton, reports have been received from all but fourteen shipments, according to a Missouri paper. In these latter cases it appears that nothing has been seen of the birds since they were liberated. In the case of all other shipments reports are satisfactory.

One thing that is worrying Mr. Tolerton not a little is the fact that in a number of instances these birds show a disposition to become domesticated. Many persons to whom he shipped the birds report that they are disposed to stay about the barnyard and in some instances have become almost as tame as chickens. Whether this will continue when the mating season arrives Mr. Tolerton does not know, but the presumption is that in the spring the birds will pair off and seek the woods and fields for nesting purposes. But should it develop that these birds become thoroughly domesticated, their value to the sportsmen will deteriorate, for there would be no more sport in hunting them than in going into a chicken yard and shooting chickens.

GAME IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

GLENS FALLS and vicinity people who have recently journeyed through the lower Adirondack region report that game is unusually plentiful. Very recently several residents of this city who have driven through the stretch of country between Long Lake West from Utica to Montreal, and the village of Long Lake, a distance of twenty miles, in Hamilton county, were surprised at the number of forest animals which they encountered on their journey and which showed no signs of alarm or timidity at the approach of strangers.

On the trip out, while driving along the roadway a large cow elk and two half-grown specimens of its young were encountered. All three animals turned out as complacently as barnyard animals to let the travelers pass. After the vehicle had proceeded on its way, the animals halted at the roadside and gazed back in curiosity at the travelers. Teamsters along the road, who were met afterward, stated that game of all kinds is unusually plentiful.

A short distance further along the road the travelers passed a big buck deer. The noble animal was complacently lying in a clump of bushes. The driver yelled at the animal, which sprang to its feet and ran away. Still further on a buck and a doe were encountered. A large beaver colony is quartered on Tupper Lake, a portion of the Whitney preserve, which consists of ninety-seven thousand acres, of which twenty-seven thousand is water.

In this connection it should be stated that beaver in the State generally are more plentiful than heretofore for the reason that some time ago, owing to the gradual disappearance of beaver due to the work of trappers, a State law was enacted making the trapping, shooting, possessing or interfering in any way with beaver in this State illegal and punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense. The law also authorized the colonizing of beaver for the purpose of propagation. This law was passed four years ago and it is estimated that one year ago there were five hundred beaver in the State.

Another wild species, which has already been reported by old guides is the timber wolf which has appeared in the forests of the Long Lake section. One old guide, a few days ago, described the playful antics of two timber wolves which he observed running on the beach along the lake. Both animals gamboled like two dogs, running and jumping over each other in a most care-free manner. The tracks of deer crossing the roads are reported as thick as cattle tracks in the vicinity of farmers' barns.

A few years ago the owner of Littlefield Park, a tract of land covering 6,000 acres, imitating the example of Dr. Seward Webb, who tried to fence in the deer in his preserve, built a large, strong wire fence around his tract of land and turned out a herd of wild boars in the corral. It is claimed, however, that the wild boars liked the palatable meat of the deer on the Webb preserve and therefore refused to remain fenced in and that at the present time a larger herd of wild boar are roaming wild in the forest preserve at the outlet of Long Lake, a beautiful body of water thirteen miles and a half long.—Glens Falls Times.

FROG LEG INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

ACCORDING to estimates which are reliable, though not official, says Consul Andrew J. McConnico, St. John's, Quebec, the frog leg industry is worth to the Province of Quebec at least $100,000 annually. During 1909 the Montreal markets disposed of over $200,000 worth of frogs' legs, of which probably more than 50 per cent. were produced in this Province. The local market prices averaged forty cents per pound.

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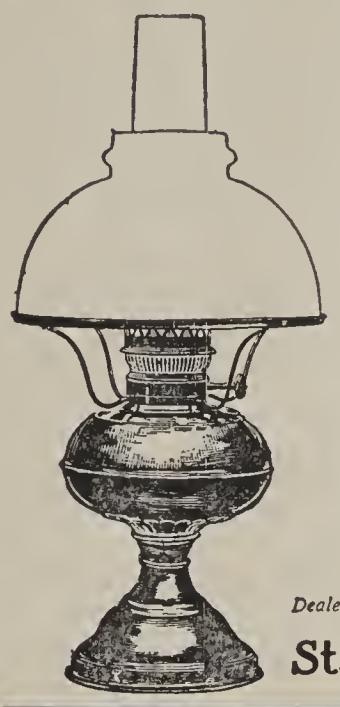

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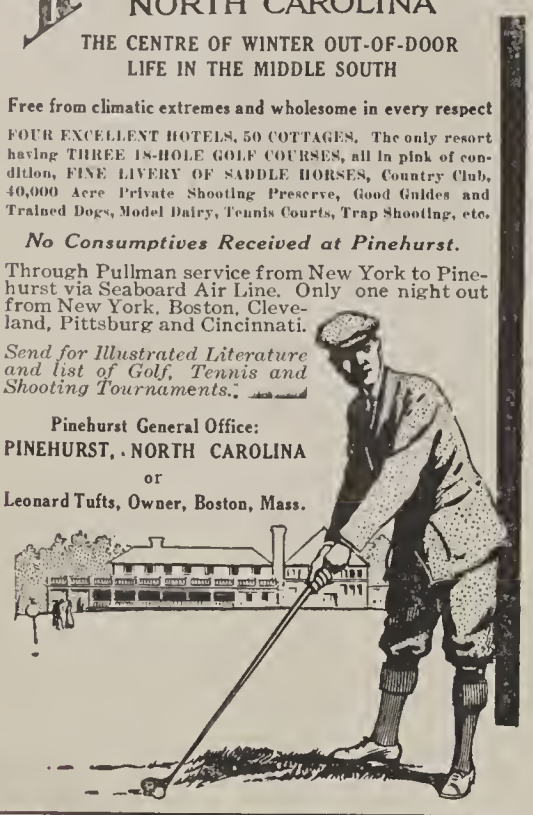

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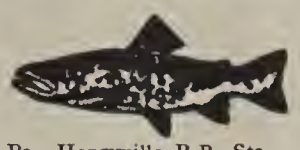

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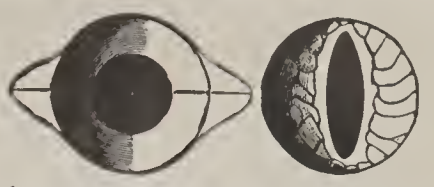

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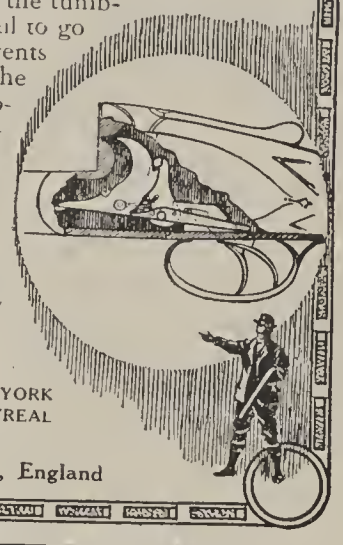

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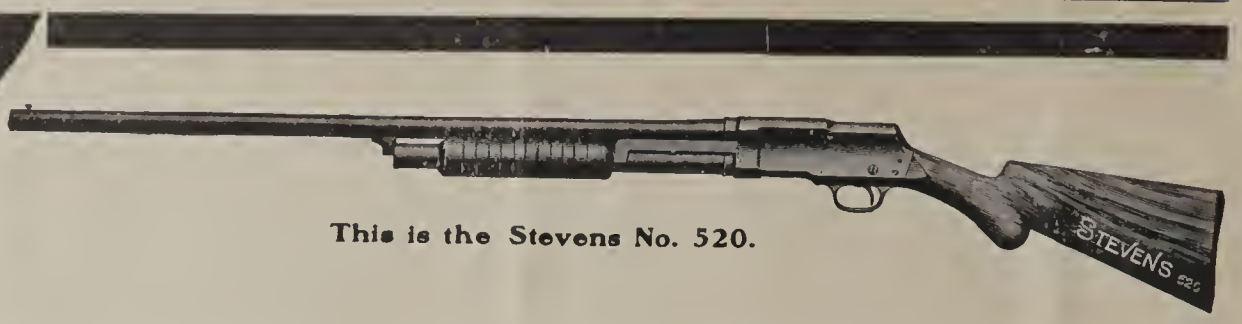

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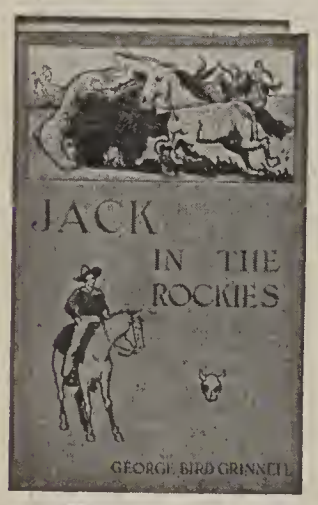

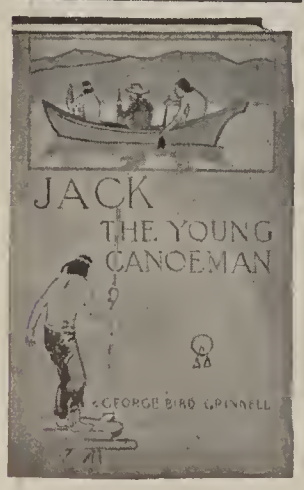

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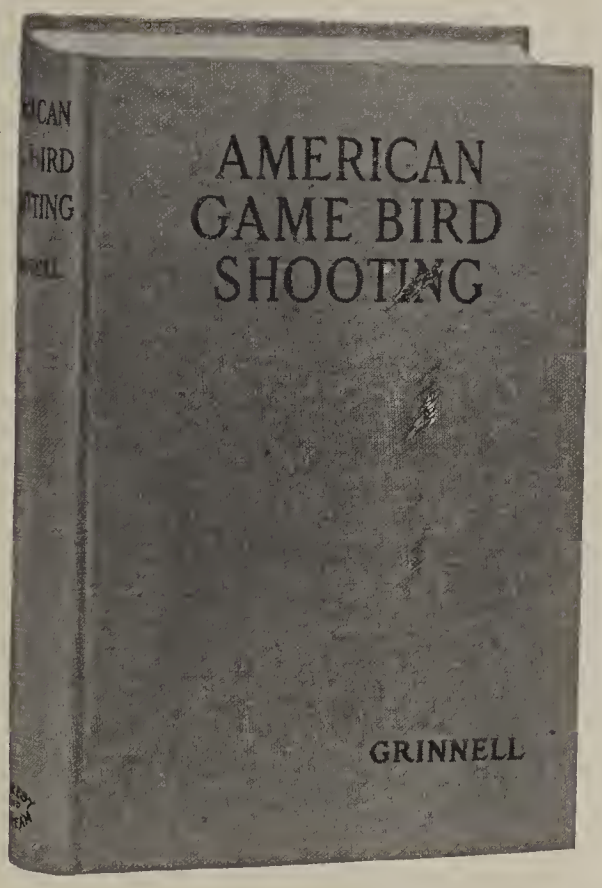

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ODDLY NAMED BEAST.

THE first snow which fell this fall in the Moose River country was written upon by a fisher or Pennant's marten, called Old Squaw Lake by the trappers in that part of the Adirondacks. This particular fisher gets its name from one of the localities where it travels and it is one of the few Adirondack wild animals which has a name of its own.

Fishers range in size from twelve to forty pounds. They are members of the weasel family and rank next to the wolverine in size. They are, weight for weight, the strongest and fiercest kind of animal in the Adirondacks and some of them are more cunning than foxes, although their intelligence or instinct is usually no keener than that of a mink or marten. They are fairly plenty in spite of the fact that an ordinary pelt is worth $6.00 or $8.00, while as high as $15.00 to $20.00 is paid for a large, prime black skin. Old Squaw Lake, trappers reckon, must be worth at least $25.00 and perhaps more.

Old Squaw Lake, says the Sun, is very seldom reported in the summer months. About three years ago, however, two campers were going along the alder bed opposite Balsam Lake on Indian River when they were startled by seeing a large black animal dash out of the alders and run up the valley toward the mountain. The first thought was that it was a small bear, but a moment later when they had a clear view they saw that it was a monster weasel of some kind. The two had perhaps the best sight of Old Squaw Lake that any one ever had, and they agreed that the animal's pelt was almost but not quite clear black. There was a tinge of brown along its back and its nose was a dirty gray.

Down in the alders the two found where the fisher had been catching frogs. On a bit of sandbar they found a frog torn to shreds and half eaten. Along the bank was a distinct trail showing where the fisher had tramped back and forth through the grass and weeds searching for frogs and possibly for fish and mud turtles.

A perceptible limp besides its size identified Old Squaw Lake. One foreleg was caught in a trap some years ago and the animal chewed its leg off and broke the bones just above its wrist to get out of one of French Louie's fox traps. The paw was as large as that of a good sized coon. The missing paw has enabled trappers to identify the animal certainly in the snow. Some have followed the tracks just to see what "the old cuss is up to," while others have followed determined to add the fur to their winter's catch. The story seekers have been more successful.

The Squaw Lake country reaches from Moose River to the West Canada lakes. The big fisher seems to make that land its home. In winter, trappers say, it follows a line around and around, going from ten to twenty miles a day, depending on the loose snow, and taking ten or fifteen days to make the circuit. Two or three trap lines cut across the circuit, but the fisher knows them all. Sometimes just to show what it thinks of trappers it tears a trap cubby to pieces and eats the bait. Again, finding a marten or a mink in a trap, Old Squaw Lake eats it and thus exasperates the trapper to the extent of $10.00 or $20.00. Whatever the real value of the fur destroyed, the trapper firmly believes it was a ten-dollar mink or a twenty-dollar marten.

Old Squaw Lake enjoys hunting rabbits, judging by its trail. In winter the rabbits live in balsam swamps, and Old Squaw Lake has a number of such swamps along its runway. A mile or two along the trail in a balsam swamp indicates the most approved of time and method of hunting rabbits. When the new fallen snow lies a foot deep, loose and fluffy, in the woods Old Squaw Lake travels through the swamps with unusual care. Running is out of question, and fishers hate to walk. Long acquaintance with Old Squaw Lake's track makes it easy to tell when it is in a swearing mood. The animal tries to run, and at every jump lands ear-deep in the loose snow. In half a hundred jumps the animal is breathless and angry. It whips the snow to right and left with its stump and paw and shakes the icicles from its whiskers and porcupine quills. Then it walks till its breath is back, when it runs again.

But in spite of anger and hurry the old fisher hunts right along. It crawls under brush heaps, it seeks hard pan under the thick balsam cap top canopy, and at last sneaking noiselessly it plunges suddenly around a bush or hummock of snow or tree trunk and seizes a rabbit squatted in the snow. Then the fisher takes its revenge on the bawling rabbit, shaking it and tearing it to pieces.

The porcupine quills in the whiskers of Old Squaw Lake are a matter of inference. French Louis says Old Squaw Lake's principal diet is porcupines. All fishers kill some porcupines, and no trapper remembers catching a fisher that did not have porcupine quills in its forelegs, among its whiskers and in its chest. Places where Old Squaw has killed a porcupine may be found along its trail by following the trail a day or two or less. There are three or four mountains along the runway on which porcupine dens are found in the broken cliffs and stone.

Old Squaw Lake climbs trees and fights the porcupines in topmost branches. Still fighting the two animals come crashing to the ground, and when the porcupine yields the least bit the fisher's nose plunges to the unprotected belly. Then at its leisure the nsher eats its fill. After such a gorge the animal retreats to the rocks and sleeps a while.

HOLD UP.

"ALL the wise men in this world are not in the cities by any means," said Otto Hornich in the Newark Star. "Why, I heard of a farm up in Sussex county that had not been hunted over in three years, and several of my friends and myself went up there two weeks before the season opened, and a short walk over the farm convinced us that it would be a good place to hunt when the season opened. On our way to the depot we met the farmer that owned the farm and paid him $10 for the hunting privilege, and at his request we went back to the farm, and he put up over thirty rabbits, two partridge and several quail just to show us that we had a bargain in the hunting line.

"The morning that the rabbit season opened we were on hand before daylight, and believe me when I say that five of us hunted that farm even to the extent of pulling some of the stones from the fence, and all we got was one rabbit. About noon we went to the farmhouse to see the farmer, and his wife said that her husband had taken the $10 we gave him and went hunting over to Johnsonburg. We asked her what had become of the game, and she said that they must have holed up, and that was all the satisfaction we had for our trouble and our money."

TWO DEER AT ONE SHOT.

IN the recent deer hunting season in Michigan at least three Upper Peninsula men were successful in filling their licenses as the result of a single shot. Sheriff Turnbull, of Luce county, was one of these. Two deer were standing together. The sheriff fired at one, the ball passing through its body and killing the other animal also.

Paul Laabs, Sagola, Dickinson county, found two bucks engaged in a battle. A shot from Laab's rifle killed the spikehorn and the other was so weak from the loss of blood that it expired as soon as released.

Prof. Hill, superintendent of schools at Crystal Falls, is the third man who bagged two deer with one shot. One of his trophies was a dead deer, however. The animal had been engaged in a battle, during which their antlers had become interlocked, and one of the combatants was dead. Prof. Hill shot the living animal.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THOSE STRIPES.

"Now, children, what is this?" asked the teacher, holding up the picture of a zebra. "It looks to me like a horse in a bathing suit," answered a little boy.—Our Dumb Animals.

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LOUIS DEAN SPEIR, Treasurer,
127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR N. Y. Z. S.

SINCE its organization, the New York Zoological Society has been in the rather extraordinary position of having the charge of great institutions, without possessing any income-producing property whatever. The law authorized it to collect and care for wild animals, and assigned a piece of waste land for its uses. That the society has secured its splendid collections and has housed them in elaborate and beautiful quarters in the Zoological Park, is due chiefly to the generosity of members of the society. A year ago the executive committee determined to raise an endowment fund of $250,000, and this task has just been accomplished. The society and New York city are greatly to be congratulated on the achievement.

Wisely managed, great funds, such as the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations, cannot fail to be of enormous service to humanity. A fund like one of these in the hands of the men who in ten years have created the Zoological Park and the Aquarium could be made the means of a vast amount of work, far-reaching in results and of the highest economic value, in the conservation of native animals and birds and the protection of our streams from pollution.

It may be conceived that the executive committee will not be satisfied with the endowment fund already raised. Of the public and semi-philanthropic institutions of New York city, like the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other institutions more distinctly benevolent, many possess large endowments, received by gift or bequest; and the Zoological Society, which performs so useful a work and whose collections last year interested and instructed five and one-half millions of people, is likely, as its educational value becomes better understood, to receive further gifts and large bequests from wealthy persons in New York city. The endowment fund just established ought to be made ten times larger.

The credit for raising this fund belongs largely to Madison Grant, the secretary of the society. Since its establishment, Mr. Grant, who was one of the founders, has put into his work in behalf of the institution, the best that was in him. His labors have been untiring and markedly successful, and the Zoological Society and the city of which he is native owe him a large debt of gratitude.

FEED THE GAME BIRDS.

THERE is now no doubt that the severe storms of last month were detrimental to the quail. Low temperatures, snow, rain and sleet were frequent throughout the month, and on at least two occasions the mercury fell from twenty to forty degrees in a few hours' time. Judged by the average for a score of years, the month was unusually cold and stormy, and small game was taken at a disadvantage. This was especially the case in nearby States where the long drouth of summer and autumn affected all vegetation and reduced the food supply of the birds. In this region the rainfall of the month proved to be of little benefit to the people, for the ground was frozen and the water, therefore, ran off instead of being absorbed and held against this year's needs.

The time is ripe to look after the welfare of the birds and small game. Every man who shoots will be well repaid in time if he will scatter a little grain where it will be found by the birds. This may best be done after a storm of snow or sleet. Though the winter may or may not be a severe one from now on, it will be a long one, and with the lack of old-time covers the game will need all the attention it may receive.

In this connection it is gratifying to note how widespread is the desire to feed game birds. Farmers are doing commendable work, and sportsmen's clubs detail members to scatter food after every severe storm. In many places local papers print frequent reminders that the game needs feeding, and mention the names of those who are doing their part, thus establishing friendly rivalries among communities, all of which is praiseworthy.

GOVERNOR DIX'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

GOVERNOR DIX'S first annual message to the New York Legislature contained a surprise for those who have followed closely the interests of the game, fish and forest conservationists. There were rumors that the Governor would probably recommend that a division be made in the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, one department to take charge of forestry, and the other to protect game and fish, each under a deputy commissioner, with a commissioner over both.

Instead, Governor Dix recommends that the Forest, Fish and Game Commission and the Water Supply Commission be consolidated. He believes that to one commission should be entrusted the "very important question of the conservation and proper development of the natural resources of the State." He states it as his belief that the conservation of the forests and the saving of the stream flow are matters that are related in one form or another to each other, and that, therefore, they should be placed under one jurisdiction, in order to secure efficiency and economy. He further favors the establishment of manufacturing plants along our system of waterways, but throws no light on the important question of just how these changes should in his opinion be brought about.

While the Governor favors reforestation of denuded and waste lands, and the establishing within the forest preserve of tree nurseries, he is opposed to the purchase abroad of seedlings to be used in this work.

Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, formerly a public service commissioner, has been appointed Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner to succeed H. LeRoy Austin who, on the resignation of James S. Whipple, consented to fill the position during Governor White's term. Governor Dix, it is asserted, favors a single-headed commission for the department, with the water supply interests as a bureau only within this commission. At present there are five water supply commissioners.

FROM the West comes a strange tale of hardship, possible riches and impending death in Alaska. As a sort of postscript, there is the implied defense, "If you don't believe it, ask the man who killed the goose." It is said that Fred Mordaunt, of Webb, Neb., shot a wild goose which was unlike other wild geese that follow the Missouri and Mississippi southward in December, in that it bore a message from a prospector in Alaska. This was attached to the goose's leg or neck by a bit of wire. It is said the message bore date of June 15 last, and was signed by George Powers of Memphis, who wrote that he had broken his right arm after finding a rich vein of gold on Pine Creek north of White Horse Pass, Alaska; that he could not walk and was unable to cook the little food he had in his cabin. That it is possible to catch a wild goose while it is moulting is known. To write a letter and attach it to a goose, using the left hand only, might well be more difficult for some persons.

THAT there are optimists in Madison county, New York, is evident. The Bird and Anglers' Association of that county, in its annual report, says its efforts have been productive of such satisfactory results that it anticipates that it will be able to restock the waters of the county with fish and the covers with game birds. Netting in the east end of Oneida Lake has, through the vigilance of sportsmen, become a precarious calling.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Baltimore to Bangor and Back

A Leisurely Cruise on a Small Yacht from the Chesapeake Northeastward

By E. P. MORRIS

(*Concluded from page* 10.)

AT Sandy Hook we lay over two nights, sleeping, eating and resting. The heavy cloud of smoke continued till the second evening, when it was lifted by a westerly wind, and we were able to look up at the Navesink Highlands and the splendid wheeling light. But the impression that remains on my mind is dun-colored. This may have been partly subjective, for I felt a considerable dislike to going through New York Harbor under sail. But on the morning of the glorious Fourth, there was a fine W. S. W. wind, and the prospect, both within and without, was more cheerful. By the time we reached the Narrows, the air was clearer, and at Quarantine there was a brilliant scene, a dozen big steamers waiting to go in, decorated with flags in honor of the day and crowded with excited passengers. The sail up to the Battery, too, was extremely interesting and the buildings of the lower city had never before seemed so impressive. But by the time we turned into the East River, the wind had gone around, first to the northwest and finally to northeast dead ahead, light at times, so that we could scarcely stem the tide under the bridges, then increasing and puffy, till we were occasionally sailing rail under.

BUCKSPORT LOOKING SOUTHWARD.

With room enough this would have been nothing. Even in a narrow channel, like that by Blackwell's Island, it would have been a bother only if we had had the place to ourselves. But the day was the Fourth and every excursion steamer was out, nor was the ordinary traffic greatly diminished, as I had hoped it might be by the holiday. As my sailing has almost always been in a small boat, it has been my habit to keep out of the way of steamers, without standing much upon my rights. But the skipper has been trained in another school. He not only knows his rights, but also "knowing, dares maintain."

No other sailing craft was so insane as to be beating through the East River that day, and we had, therefore, the right of way over everything. It was an inspiring and instructive sight to see the skipper holding his course. "That ferryboat is just coming out," said I. "We're big enough for him to see us, I guess," said the skipper, and did not turn his head to look. He might have been a second Hendrik Hudson, exploring a river in a wilderness. And it was equally instructive to note the behavior of the steamers. The ferryboat backed into her slip to let us pass, and a tug with an unwieldy carfloat swung out of our way. Nor did the captain of the tug, as experience in the past would have led to expect, lean from his pilot house to curse us. Nor, by this time, so great was the effect of the skipper's coolness, should I have cared if he had. Indeed, I ought not to be speaking thus of tugboat captains, for it was one of that much tried, and I am sure much maligned class who, as we were making short tacks past Blackwell's Island, shouted out to us that there was plenty of water and we could run right up to the shore anywhere. And we were soon to need all the water there was, for a tug with two barges was going up just ahead of us, and we could not get room to beat past on either side. Our right of way was gone and we had to sail with jibs aback to keep astern of the barges, making nice calculation of their rate of speed.

While we were thus busy, an excursion steamer came up astern to pass us and a steam yacht selected this particular juncture to come down on the other side of the barges, cutting us off from a tack in that direction. It was a crowded moment, and the skipper, who had never been through the East River before, said: "How much more is there of this?" It was the only indication he gave that he was not enjoying himself. As for me, I was not yet enough at home with a wheel to trust myself to relieve him, but I tended jib sheets with such earnestness that I wore my trousers through at the knees.

UNDER WAY.

And how did all these excitements, nautical and sartorial, work out? As such things usually do, we anchored at five in Manhasset Bay, got supplies and fresh drinking water, had a dinner of unusual splendor, celebrated the day with

fireworks and then sat late on deck, enjoying the peace of an especially beautiful evening. It is in such quick contrasts that one of the pleasures of cruising is to be found.

From this point our cruise had the charm of familiarity, or renewed acquaintance with places already known rather than the excitement of novelty. The log of a cruise in waters so well known would be tedious. To summarize briefly, we spent a few days in the Sound, sailed to Boston to pick up our very youthful granddaughter with her attendant father and mother, loitered for a month or more on the Maine coast, chiefly in Penobscot Bay and about Mount Desert, spent a week of unfavorable weather running offshore to look for swordfish—saw one and got none—and then turned south again, dropping grandmothers and mothers and babies and sons and sons-in-law at various points as the demands of home duties were felt. I finally anchored in Morris Cove, a sole survivor, at 6 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 13, completing a cruise of a little more than 1,600 miles.

On the Maine coast above Portland we were in search of the comfortable and the picturesque; that is, of harbors where we could lie in quiet and could find new beauties of scenery, and yachtsmen who cruise in that region may be interested in a few notes. In Casco Bay, if you go into Pott's Harbor, the northern side is a much prettier anchorage than the southern side near the steamboat landing. Harpswell, opposite Orr's Island, is, I suppose, known to everybody, as it deserves to be, but Cundy's Harbor is quite as pretty in a different way. Anchor in the cove on the southern side, just round the point. At Pemaquid do not go into New Harbor, but up John's Bay, around John's Island, past the steamboat wharf; then turn to the northward into the little basin, and if you did not know the place before, be grateful for this information.

In Penobscot Bay go by all means into Gilkie's Harbor, the upper end near the light, not the lower harbor near the millionaires. Choose for this a night when the wind shall drop to a dead calm and when there shall be a full moon. Then, as you hear the cry of herons and the barking of seals, you will be learning in its perfection the charm of this region. (But on your way up stop at Rockland and buy ten yards of mosquito netting, double width.)

Do not fail to go up the river to Bucksport. This is one of the prettiest little towns on the whole coast, with fine trees and old houses in well-kept yards and shaded streets and a waterfront like a Whistler etching. But let no persuasions—no, not of twelve wives and twenty-four daughters, induce you to go up the river to Bangor. Twice I have yielded and twice the ebb tide has left me aground. There are uncharted shoals in that river, shoals composed of sawdust and water-logged slabs, and to go aground on such ledges is a peculiar ignominy. Therefore, let Bucksport be your limit. It would have answered just as well as Bangor for my alliterative title. I must admit that there is a very beautiful cove a little above Bucksport, below Wintersport, with a fine view up into the mountains. But here again I came within an ace of getting aground.

At Castine the anchorage above the wharves, where the local boats lie, is out of the tide, and the shore is infinitely prettier than the summer cottages below.

Up the Bagaduce River, about two miles above Castine, there is a very nice anchorage in a curve of the hills. We thought Pretty March Harbor, in Blue Hill Bay, a fine specimen of the Maine cove, and we were greatly interested in the process of bailing herring out of the fish weirs that line one side of the harbor. (The local pronunciation of this, as if *ware,* is not a corruption, but a perfectly correct survival of the early pronunciation, as the spelling *wear* shows.) Blue Hill itself is also pretty in a more sociable way, and the anchorage proved better than I had expected from the chart, but the entrance is a little difficult. Perhaps my nerves were not quite steady, for an hour before we came to Blue Hill I had barely escaped running on a sunken rock. The skipper's keen eye and the vessel's quickness were all that saved us. That kind of thing gives me a distaste for the look of rocks under water, and I thought it the part of prudence to have the skipper at the bowsprit end, both as we went in and again when we were beating out the next morning.

Buck's Harbor is known, I suppose, to all Maine cruisers. It is beautiful in itself, and the view from the anchorage out toward Pumpkin Island Light is especially well composed. We lay over a Sunday here and walked to the heights above the village to get the fine outlook over the bay.

Coming down to the southward, Muscongus Bay has a number of good anchorages, especially Friendship, which is the skipper's home, and which we look upon as our own home port in Maine. The harbor is fine, the view from the hill is very pretty, excellent supplies and water can be had on the wharf and it was here that our engine was finally and successfully tinkered. The passage out toward the eastward behind Morse's Island is particularly beautiful, though it requires a little care for a stranger. There are also some charming spots in the Georges River, especially Turkey Cove.

The passage through Davis Strait among the Georges Islands is very frequently used by cruisers along shore. When next you go that way turn out to the southward and spend a night in the little harbor between Allen's Island and Benner's, anchoring among the lobster boats and perhaps carrying a line out to shore, since the cove is narrow. The anchorage would perhaps be a little uneasy in a northeaster, but the place is so perfect an example of a small fishing community and so untouched by external influences that it well repays the slight risk.

To conclude this guide book to the picturesque with a spot nearer home, I fancy that not many cruisers use the little cove at the head of West Harbor in Fisher's Island. It is both pretty and comfortable, giving a better shelter, even from a northeaster than the chart would lead one to expect, and it has been to me a welcome relief from the monotony of going into New London. Go inside of the Dumpling and follow the buoys around as far as the lead gives you water enough. Boats of four feet draft can anchor inside the little island. The passage on the southern side is the better one. If you lie over here, the view from the high point of Fisher's Island is superb, not surpassed in the Penobscot.

On a cruise there is one subject of observation and remark of which we never tire. We

PORTLAND HARBOR.

A STRANGER FROM THE LAKES.

are forever looking at boats and passing judgment upon this or that product of the designer's skill, as if we carried within ourselves a perfect standard of taste. Yet it is as true of boats as of houses that the variety is infinite. We saw in the course of the summer almost every kind of thing that floats, boats beautiful, boats ugly, boats new or old, graceful or able-looking, in the fashion of the day or forty years behind it. There is a certain comfort in the very fact of such variety, for no man need fear to be conspicuous by reason of the old-fashioned look of his craft. Some time he will surely find himself anchoring alongside a vessel of an older vintage than his own. And a yacht must be a very great beauty if in some harbor she does not have to confess herself outshone. Yet underneath all this variety of tastes there exist such things as permanent standards. In one harbor, where some 200 yachts were at anchor, I spent a forenoon in running about and looking them over, and a very pretty and instructive sight they were. Of them all the one to which I returned with most lasting and complete satisfaction was an old boat in short cruising rig, topmast down, paint dingy, mast weathered, varnish worn off. But her lines! The perfect sweep of her sheer! The admirable proportions of her overhangs! The very absence of all the usual accessories of finish and polish only brought out more clearly the truth that beauty is a matter of proportion and line, not of ornamentation. And when I ran under her stern a second time and read her name, now painted out, and remembered who her designer was, I was pleased with my discernment. For she has been a famous beauty and will be a beauty till she is pulled to pieces.

Encouraged by this recollection of my own perspicacity I will venture to express my weariness of the monotonous uniformity of the yachts that have been turned out during the last half dozen years. At its best the type is very good, but it is so rarely at its best. The formula and pattern for turning out a boat that shall be in the fashion is now an open secret, and the builders are repeating themselves and each other with unintelligent facility. But there are signs that this fashion is nearing its end, and that designers are again to be allowed to show originality and individuality.

Having allowed myself this little fling at men who know much more about the subject than I shall ever know, I dare not say a word about the "raised deck cruiser," but the most dignified and satisfying vessel that I saw under power —with the exception, perhaps, of some steam yachts—was a common tugboat. The man who shaped her had an artist's eye. And the very ugliest vessels that I saw in the whole summer under sail or power were the vessels of which you and I are part owners, the vessels of the United States Government. There was a revenue cutter in Rockland Harbor when I was there. She lay out toward the breakwater where all her shape could be seen, and near her lay two steam yachts of about her size to point the contrast. Fellow citizens, it was a contrast to make us weep. Bow, stern, sheer, placing of deck house, rake of masts, size and rake of smokestack—as one examined her, feature by feature, and compared her with the yachts, it was plain beyond question that every single thing about her was wrong. Everything was wrong; nothing was right. And she is not alone. She is typical of what is to be seen wherever you meet a Government vessel. They are all alike—tenders, launches, even tugs, conspicuous among vessels of their kind for shapelessness and lack of right proportion. To what combination of causes this state of things is due I am unable to conjecture, unless the lines are drawn with red tape instead of battens.

Another subject of daily interest to us on this cruise was, of course, the weather. I do not know what the accurate records of the Weather Bureau would say, but to us it seemed to be a summer of exceptional friendliness. The log shows that we lay over twenty-eight days out of eighty-nine. Of these about half were from choice, for pleasure or rest. Four or five were days of heavy weather; fog was responsible for four only; slighter causes accounted for the rest. The longest delay was at South Boston, where we spent four days of calm and rain and fog. This was on the way home, when only two of the party were left. We were by that time rather anxious to push on and the delay was vexatious. But there was this comfort about it, that the calm and fog left no room for indecision. The weather was plainly unfit for a start. At Provincetown on the contrary, where we were detained almost as long, only one day was unmistakably bad, and we were, therefore, in a constant state of watchfulness and uncertainty, ready to start at any hour of the day or night if the weather should be favorable; in fact, we made two starts and turned back, once because the wind dropped, once because we ran into a sea so heavy that we put the whole pulpit under, pole and all. At the time when this happened the skipper was at the wheel and my daughter and I were in the galley hanging on and trying to get some breakfast. Neither of us has ever known seasickness, but the motion was extremely violent, aand we were both dizzy, and one at least was pea green. We gathered up what food we could carry and staggered aft, and learning from the skipper when we inquired what mountain range we had been crossing, that he had been letting the vessel take it easy, I thought it time to turn back before we got into really rough water. A heavy northeaster all day justified the decision. We had our reward, too, the next morning, for we were able to make our third start in a clear and moderate northerly, and though the breeze kept heading us as far as Highland Light, giving us a slow beat to that point, yet when our sheets were once started we had thirty hours of the most delightful sailing of the whole summer. We passed Pollock Rip before sunset and the Handkerchief Lightship before dark, and then took the well-lighted course up Vineyard Sound. There was a fresh young moon till eleven, the sky was clear and starlit, and the air was not very cold. I am aware that the skipper, who wore only two coats and his suit of oilers, would not endorse this statement, but I had on a thin jersey, a thick sweater, a winter coat and a heavy overcoat, and I pronounced it a fairly comfortable night. We went through Quick's Hole with a strong tide at daybreak, and after a few hours of light and shifting wind at mid-day, we slipped into Stonington in time for a comfortable dinner, having made nearly 150 miles in thirty-six hours of easy and delightful sailing. I think we were agreed that this pleasant run was compensation for the delays of starting, as it was a vindication of the practice of waiting for a "chance" and then using it to the utmost.

I do not often sail by night, but as the skipper smilingly remarked, when I was talking it over with him at Old Point Comfort, "We can't go from here to Maine without staying outdoors over night." We sailed at night when we had to, or when we were in a great hurry. I happened to read in one of the few newspapers I saw during the summer the account of a collision between a yacht and a tug off Point Judith in which the yacht was sunk, and the men who were asleep in the cabin escaped with difficulty by swimming. Naturally I thought of my family, not all of them swimmers, and of what would have happened to them in such a case. But without allowing myself to prejudge the matter on the strength of a brief report in a newspaper, I venture to think that we shall never be in such a case. There were always two of us on deck. The man on lookout was often forward; the side lights were frequently inspected and were especially examined whenever we were nearing another vessel. I am confident that nothing under sail or steam got within a mile of us without our having already seen it and carefully determined its course with reference to our own.

I do not mean to say that there are no special risks in night sailing; indeed, I should have to admit that we ran past the bell buoy off Wood End, going into Provincetown about 10 o'clock without either seeing or hearing it until our wave set it ringing. But at least we took great pains, not nervously, but steadily, to diminish the risks.

That, I believe, is the reason why I have no adventures to relate. The nearest approach to an adventure was my shaving too close to a rock in Blue Hill Bay. If I had run on that it would have been uncomfortable or worse, and the fault would have been mine. I had not laid a course, but had trusted to a general impression that I was far enough off to escape the ledges which I knew were somewhere near. That was poor seamanship, and I am inclined to think that most disasters in summer weather are due to the same cause. They are not adventures, jolly or otherwise, but simply evidence that the man in command was for the time a poor sailor who did not know how to play the game. For the essence of the game is that one voluntarily puts himself and perhaps his family into circumstances where safety depends upon an unusual degree of watchfulness and an unusual kind of will. One should not enter the game and then refuse to play it, trusting to chance. But we all know that eternal vigilance is a little hard to keep up on a pleasant summer afternoon.

A few statistics for a close. I was on the boat 102 days, not sleeping ashore during that time and taking only four or five meals ashore. We were in commission and cruising eighty-nine days, sixty-one under way some part of the day, twenty-eight at anchor. We were under way five nights, beside some evening runs, one of which lasted till 2 o'clock in the morning. The shortest run was seven miles in eight hours of drifting; the longest were 145 and 146 miles. The total distance, not counting beating, was 1,600 miles. We anchored in fifty-two different harbors, some of them several times. The longest time in one harbor was four days.

NATURAL HISTORY

Maryland Academy of Sciences.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* With this I am sending you a couple of photographs, one of the American widgeon (*Mareca americana*); the other of the European widgeon (*Mareca penelope*).

The European widgeon is a specimen killed Nov. 12, 1910, at Carroll's Island, Md., by J. O. Norris, of Baltimore, who in his note of gift states that he has known of but two being killed on the island in forty years.

"The American Waterfowl Family," by Leonard C. Sanford and others, speaking of the European widgeon, says: "This bird is a rare straggler to the United States, the most noteworthy instances of its occurence being on Long Island, December, 1884, at Alexandria, Va., and

EUROPEAN WIDGEON.

occasionally along the coast of California. One full plumaged male was killed on the Illinois River, and one full plumaged male was killed on Long Island in 1899."

The description given by this author, exactly fits the specimen now in my possession. It is: Adult Male: Forehead and top of head white; sometimes buff (mine is buff); rest of head rufous brown; cluster of small green spots behind eye; chin and throat black; breast, pinkish-brown; back and sides undulated with black and white; wing covers, white; speculum green; lower parts white; under tail covers, black; tail pointed, brownish, becoming black at tip; iris, hazel; bill, slate; nail, black; legs and feet, slate, with dusky webs.

That it occurs more frequently than is supposed would be indicated by the fact that in some localities gunners speak of a red-headed widgeon, supposing the bird to be a cross between the red-headed and the common (American) widgeon. The widgeon has been known to reach the age of twenty-three years.

Any correspondence giving data concerning this bird will be much appreciated by

H. LINDLEY,
Chairman of the Ornithological Bureau.

[The author of "American Duck Shooting" says of the European widgeon: "This species belongs to the old world, yet has been over much of the new. It occurs regularly in Alaska and breeds there, and, no doubt, it is due to this fact that it has been killed in California, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Florida. I have killed it in North Carolina, but it occurs there so seldom that it is not at all known to gunners, and my boatman, when he picked up this bird, took it at first for a redhead and afterward for a hybrid."

Since this was written we have known of several other specimens being killed in North Carolina, where the European widgeon when seen is usually found associated with the American widgeon or the gadwall.—EDITOR.]

The Recent Exposition at Odessa.

ALTHOUGH the recent exposition at Odessa was gotten up by the Imperial Society of South Russia, aided by nearly all branches of industry, art and culture, it was not a financial success, says Consul John H. Grout.

Among the many causes of this, the two following are given: An exposition at Ekaterinoslav, 250 miles distant, and in the vital center of Russia, which was well managed and well attended; and the prevalence of cholera, which, although in a mild form, kept many people away.

Of live things, perhaps the greatest attention was drawn by the exhibit of a wealthy landowner, who devotes much of his time and spends large amounts in the acclimatization of various exotic animals, such as zebras, antelopes, bison, Asiatic wild horses, birds, pheasants, flamingoes, ostriches, etc., and to the domestication of some of the wildfowl which were so plentiful here at one time, as, for instance, giant bustards, of which a fine pair, perfectly tame, but a little vicious, were exhibited. The greatest interest in this exhibition centered in the crosses between horses and zebras, and between bison, as well as the Russian "zebur," and domestic cattle. The first are very finely marked animals, of the size of the pony, bulky, strong, and good workers, but not capable of propagation, either with horses, zebras, or among themselves. The hybrids from bisons and domesticated cattle were fine large animals, capable of further breeding with pure-blooded bison or cattle. They are somewhat intractable but submit to the yoke, and are expected to give finely flavored dark meat. There were also some pure-blooded American and European bison born upon the estate of the exhibitor. In this way bison may be saved from extinction by the infusion of new blood, and by forming separate herds, widely apart, from which procreators may be circulated.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

Endowment Fund for the New York Zoological Society.

SINCE its establishment the New York Zoological Society had contributed, up to the end of the year 1909, nearly $500,000 in annual contributions and outright gifts to its park in the Bronx. Of this great sum, a large portion was spent on building walks, and other construction work at the park, which work ought to have been borne by the city, which the Park so greatly benefits. Nevertheless, as the city was slow to provide funds for this work, it seemed best to the society to do it in order that the public might realize what the Park was and might have some intimation of what it would be.

In December, 1909, the Executive Committee of the society determined that the time had then come for the establishment of an endowment fund.

AMERICAN WIDGEON.

This was required for many reasons, of which the perishable character of a collection of living animals is one of the most obvious and important. The animals in such a collection cannot be compared to the objects gathered in a museum or a library. Those are permanent and constantly increasing in value, while living animals collected from all parts of the world, held in confinement and necessarily under more or less unnatural conditions, need to be constantly replaced.

The park having been substantially completed, stocked with animals and established in the public esteem, the society felt that the next essential step was to provide the nucleus of an endowment fund of at least $1,000,000 for the following purposes:

(1) Permanence of the society and thus of the park and aquarium.

(2) Scientific exploration and publication such as is conducted by other similar societies in other parts of the world.

(3) Protection of animal life as the society's part in the great conservation move-

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ment, which is going on not only in the United States but all over the world.

As a beginning it was decided by the Executive Committee to raise, before the first of January, 1911, by subscription, the sum of $250,000—and with the assistance of the friends of the society, this amount was secured. The income derived from this initial sum of $250,000 will do little more than enable the society to comfortably carry on its work on the present basis, without any enlargement or extension, but it is hoped that this amount will soon be increased through special subscriptions, and through bequests, until the sum of at least one million dollars is reached. The income from a million dollars would enable the society to greatly extend its work.

The thanks of the society and of the City of New York are due the subscribers to the fund, whose generosity has made this splendid beginning of the fund. Their names are as follows:

Samuel Thorne	$25,000
Jacob H. Schiff	25,000
George F. Baker	25,000
Cleveland H. Dodge	25,000
J. Pierpont Morgan	20,000
Est. Phoebe Anna Thorne	10,000
Ogden Mills	10,000
Levi P. Morton	10,000
Percy R. Pyne	10,000
Edward S. Harkness	5,000
Andrew Carnegie	5,000
Miss Emily Trevor	5,000
A Friend	5,000
Samuel P. Avery	5,000
Frank K. Sturgis	5,000
John L. Cadwalader	5,000
George C. Clark	5,000
George W. Perkins	5,000
Robert S. Brewster	5,000
Henry A. C. Taylor	5,000
John D. Archbold	5,000
Frederick G. Bourne	5,000
Charles F. Dieterich	5,000
George J. Gould	5,000
Hugh J. Chisholm	5,000
Mrs. F. F. Thompson	5,000
Lispenard Stewart	2,500
Miss Serena Rhinelander	2,500
Grant B. Schley	2,500
F. Augustus Schermerhorn	1,000
Walter B. James	1,000
Miss Helen Miller Gould	1,000
Miscellaneous	1,055
	$256,555

The possession of this fund and of the greater fund of which it is believed this is only the beginning, will make it possible for the New York Zoological Society to accomplish a great work in science and in economies. Preparations are on foot when the city shall have provided means for changing the Aquarium buildings, to establish on one of the upper floors a great marine biological laboratory, which should take its place among the best in the world.

The Zoological Society has already shown its interest in the nation's welfare by stocking the Wichita National Game Preserve with buffalo. The society, notwithstanding its name, in fact is far more than a local organization. It belongs to the whole country and its purpose is to work for the whole country. Many methods suggest themselves as to how this may be done, but just how the thing will work itself out is as yet unknown. It is a fortunate thing for the United States that so great and so popular an institution as this is determined to offer its services to the country at large.

It was at the seventeenth annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society that the announcement of this endowment fund was made by Madison Grant. The meeting was held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel the night of Jan. 10,

THE OWL.
Photographed by Mr. Smith.

and Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn presided. In his report as chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Grant laid special emphasis on the advantages to members of the society's new Administration Building and on the importance of the National Collection of Heads and Horns. He also made an earnest appeal for the proposed new Aquarium in Battery Park, funds for which the city will be asked to provide; and spoke of the efforts that are being made to secure additional protection for birds.

On this subject Frank M. Chapman submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, the widely diversified statutes of the various States of the Union relative to the protection of wildfowl are entirely inadequate for the preservation of game birds, and

Whereas, many species of birds in their annual migrations traverse the entire length of the United States, and pass through many distinct jurisdictions wherein the laws vary greatly, with the result that the birds are unduly persecuted and are drifting rapidly toward the verge of extinction,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the New York Zoological Society urge Congress to provide by Federal statutes for the protection of these birds, and be it

Further Resolved, that if this course should be found impracticable, that the New York Zoological Society urge the various States in the Union, particularly along the main routes of migratory birds, to unite in uniform laws for the conservation of the wildfowl of America.

Another resolution presented by Mr. Chapman is as follows:

Whereas, it has been generally asserted in the public press that certain commercial interests in the city of New York will endeavor at the coming session of the Legislature of the State to repeal Section 98, Chapter 24, of the Laws of the State of New York, restricting the sale of the plumage of wild birds, and Section 241, Chapter 24, relating to the possession and sale of game birds during the close season, and

Whereas, the market hunters of Long Island have declared publicly their intention of securing the repeal of Section 170, Chapter 24, of the Laws of the State of New York, prohibiting the spring shooting of wildfowl, and

Whereas, the laws as they now stand are barely sufficient for the protection of our wild birds,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the New York Zoological Society does hereby condemn any attempt to modify the existing statutes in the aforesaid manner, and be it

Further Resolved, that the officers of the Zoological Society be instructed to take such steps as may, in their judgment, be most effective to provide for the maintenance of the existing provisions of law for the protection of the birds of this State.

Curiosities of Evolution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Have naturalists any theory as to the formation of the eyes on the wings of the tiger moth? Seen at a distance, these have the most wonderful resemblance to a tiger glaring from a tropical jungle. I have puzzled my head trying to imagine how they came to be formed. Of course, it is a case of evolution, but what was the primal impulse or cause? That is the question.

Another curious phenomenon is the mark on the breast of the bleeding heart pigeon. It resembles exactly a dagger wound. Can any ingenious naturalist throw a little light on these marvels of evolution? They cannot have been merely fortuitous or the work of chance. The resemblance is altogether too perfect for that.

FRANK MOONAN.

An Owl Attends a Lodge Meeting.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Acadian owl that I had in captivity for a day flew into the lodge room of an order holding a meeting in Norwalk, Wednesday evening, Dec. 7. The owl was very tame and the first thing that he did was to fly and alight on the head of a redtail hawk that I had mounted, and he sat there and allowed me to take his picture.

WILBUR F. SMITH.

Mr. Pinchot on Conservation.

AT the Hotel Astor, New York city, last night, the North Carolina Society held a banquet, at which Gifford Pinchot spoke on "Conservation," with particular reference to the proposed Appalachian forest reserve.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Two Thousand Miles for Moose and Caribou.

On the night of September 7th, 1908, with a friend I started from home in Ridge Spring, S. C., on the long trip to Bathurst, N. B. It was our first visit to Canada for a moose and caribou hunt.

Necessarily we had had quite a little correspondence before deciding on Bathurst as the place and Imhoff Bros. as guides. There being six of them, and as we only wanted two, we engaged Gilbert and Alphonse. So far as we found they are all splendid fellows and excellent guides and cooks.

We had no little trouble in deciding what kind of rifles to take for this special kind of game. We studied weight of bullets, velocities, trajectories, energy and such matters; read for months the arguments of different writers on the relative merits of large and small bore rifles, and after having read it all we were about where we started at the beginning, so far as being able to decide what was really best, whether 30-40, 303, 35, 405, 45-70 or 45-90 high velocity. I even wrote one of the celebrated manufacturers of rifles for advice as to which of the company's rifles were best for moose, but they answered by sending us one of their catalogues and expressed the hope that when we did buy, it would be one of their make, but did not offer any advice as to which one was best for moose.

About that time we had a letter from the guides asking us if we had purchased our rifles as yet, and if we had not, they would be glad to know what we had in mind and that they would be glad to give us their expert advice. We wrote them, stating our preferences. They replied that those we contemplated purchasing were good rifles, but advised 35 cal. automatic rifles, and we took their advice. More of these arms later.

Arrived at Bathurst, we spent Saturday and Sunday at the hotel. Monday I rose early to meet the guide at the station when the morning train came. A. C. Imhoff I found a very pleasant fellow indeed; in fact we found all of the guides competent and thoroughly good fellows. After breakfast, we having bought our licenses the day before from the post master, Henry Bishop, there was nothing to do but wait until Imhoff was through with his purchases, and finally were off to the Imhoff settlement, about twelve miles over a splendid road, so good in fact as to make one wish for an automobile, or better still a horse, in order that time could be had in which to enjoy the beautiful scenery along the road.

At the settlement we donned our hunting togs and were ready for the great woods. With Gilbert and Alphonse we went to a field near the house to try our rifles, and found them to be very handy and accurate. The outfit having been loaded on Joe Doucet's wagon, drawn by his two fine horses, we were at last ready for the tote road; and what a road! The way those horses went over it with their load was a revelation to us. By taking a trail which was more direct we shortened the distance and struck it again after several miles and waited there for the team to catch up. On the way we saw our first moose track, a pretty big one too. After going twelve miles we came to the first camp, Wild Center, and a more fitting name it would be hard to find. There we spent our first night in the wonderful Canada woods, never to be forgotten. This camp, built like all the rest, of logs, was the newest of their camps. It was built during 1908 and we were the first party to occupy it. It was quite late before we tired listening to the guides' talk and turned in, for such sleep as we could get before day.

CAMP WILD CENTER.

THE HUNTERS AND THEIR TROPHIES.

Early next morning we left with Gilbert, Joe and Alphonse following with the team. Being in a splendid game country, we were now on the watch for game, and we saw plenty of moose, caribou and bear signs. Our destination was Camp Big Moose, where we were to hunt. I carried a .22 caliber pistol for partridges and got several which, with trout caught near the trail in a splendid trout stream, constituted all the game we saw until we reached camp, about noon. When we got near enough to camp to see clearly we discovered that two of the windows had been broken, the bears having paid the camp a visit before us, and not knowing how to raise the latch, went through the

windows. The guide told us a bear always provides two openings before he goes in. Inside we found things torn up, the table cloth pulled off, dishes broken, a sack of flour ripped open, pickles and a can of lard upset. We spent the balance of the day resting while the guides cleaned up the camp and made spruce beds.

Late in the afternoon we went with Gilbert a short distance to a moose wallow, but saw nothing. The next morning after a breakfast of trout and partridge we started out in earnest, all going to a dead water on Forty-mile Creek. We saw plenty of signs, but no game except some mallard ducks, one of which I killed with the pistol, which shoots equal to a rifle and which I would not think of being without. I prefer it to a rifle of the same caliber on account of its being so light and handy. For the afternoon we paired off, Gilbert and Albert, my partner, going to Spruce Pond, Alphonse and myself to a series of four lakes on Forty-mile Creek. This arrangement of guides we kept for the rest of the hunt. Alphonse and I had gone to two of the lakes without seeing any game, but on approaching the third he suddenly stopped and holding up his hand, whispered that he heard something in the water. Quickening our pace we went cautiously ahead and I too heard the noise in the water. Presently we were close enough to see over the alder bushes what seemed to be immense horns bobbing about in an excited way, but I could not see anything else. I stepped back just a little, hoping to see the body through a little opening in the alders, when Alphonse pulled me forward and pointed out the back of the animal, saying "It's a caribou, shoot him." I only had an instant to carry out his suggestion and taking a snap shot, did what most anyone would do under the same circumstances, shot over him and missed. Before I could shoot again, even with the automatic rifle, he was out of sight in the bushes. I ran up on a mound in front of me and saw the caribou going straight away. Up went the rifle for another snap shot and this time I saw the whole body and scored, hitting him a little back of the fore shoulders. Another bullet struck about two inches from the first and down he went into the water; whereupon I called out to the guide, "I've got him down," and ran through the brush to the water's edge where I would have an unobstructed view in case the bull should get up again. He was threshing around trying to get up, but couldn't, and on the advice of the guide I fired another shot and he went under the water with the exception of the antlers.

Didn't I feel fine about then? A caribou is a fine game animal, to be sure. Alphonse waited until he was sure the caribou was dead, then waded into the water, caught him by the antlers and pulled him out far enough for me to get hold, and together we pulled and rolled him out on the bank, where we took off the head and hide, cut up the meat, which he put out in the water on a rock, together with the hide. The head Alphonse took with him, and we went on to the fourth lake where we stayed for some time without seeing anything. Starting back we approached the opposite end of the lake where I had killed the caribou, when suddenly Alphonse dropped to his knees, at the same time beckoning me to do the same, and then telling me to come cautiously to where he was. There on the other side of the lake I saw my first moose, a cow, standing in the edge of the alders with head well up, the late sun striking her full in the face, making a picture never to be erased from my memory. She stood there as if posing for a picture, then disappeared so quickly and quietly as to make no noise whatever. When we walked into camp late in the evening, Gilbert and Albert opened their eyes pretty big, and Gilbert remarked "I would rather have that caribou head than have a moose."

They had heard our shots and Gilbert had remarked, "They have killed whatever they were shooting at, for I can tell by the way the shots were fired: two close together, then two more, then after a little while one more, which means coup de grace." It certainly was encouraging to have a nice caribou head in camp, and we sat up late that night and talked of caribou hunts in which the guides had taken part in previous seasons.

Alphonse and I went the same route on Forty-mile Creek next day, so that we could bring in some of the meat and the hide on our return to camp that evening. We went to all of the four lakes, waiting at each until we concluded no game was about that particular lake. On our return trip, when near the second lake coming in, where I had killed the caribou, we again heard something in the water, and the wind being favorable, we had no difficulty in getting to a point where to our disappointment we could see that it was a cow moose. However, I had a splendid opportunity to see her feeding, and watched for about two hours, thinking a bull might come in but none came. It was interesting to see her put head, ears and all, under the water and get something which she seemed to enjoy very much; and to see the change that came over her when we finally showed ourselves. She was within thirty yards of us, but being unable to get our scent, could not make us out. Finally she stalked off in a most majestic manner until she was about midway of the lake, when she turned completely around and faced us. Going on to the edge of the lake she again turned facing us, then she seemed to become alarmed in earnest and lost no time getting into the bushes, where she gave vent to what the guide called the cry of alarm, and was probably intended for her calf in the woods to know there was danger near.

At the last lake coming in, about one hour before sunset, it being still, the guide called from time to time but got no response. The weather was too warm for the moose to mate, so he said. To hear the guide call for the first time, and listen to the sound as it grew and swelled, roared and bellowed, rolling on and on over the hills and valleys, was a revelation.

At camp we found Albert and Gilbert. They had seen several deer and moose, but none with good enough head to shoot. I began to feel like the blood of Samson was running in my veins. Did I have an appetite? Ask the others how the trout, partridges, caribou steak and baked beans disappeared. My partner said, "If your wife could see you she would certainly be alarmed for fear you would make yourself ill eating." I replied that what I came for was something that would make me eat.

Getting away early, Alphonse and I followed the route taken by Albert and Gilbert on the previous day, and they ours. We saw plenty of signs but no game. Just after we determined to return to camp we walked into a bunch of partridges, and out of eight shots with the little pistol I bagged eight birds, which was enough for one day. After lunch we got the tackle and went for trout below the deadwater on Forty-mile Creek. We didn't expect to see any moose as the wind was almost straight down the way we were going, but of course the rifle as well as the rod went along. We walked about three and a half miles to the canoe landing, got into a canoe and rowed down stream, trying for trout in likely places as we went, getting several rises from small trout, but hooking none of them. Near the deadwater I noticed several rocks sticking out above the water about four hundred yards ahead, then what I took to be a rock proved to be a splendid head and antlers.

"Alphonse," I whispered, "look at the big bull moose!" The bull did not seem to see us and put his head under to feed again, which gave the guide the opportunity he wanted. He made for a little island about a hundred yards from where we first saw the moose, and the way he made that canoe go through the water was marvelous. In less time than it takes to tell it we were in the shallow water at the island and I jumped out of the canoe and ran for the island in order to have a steady footing from which to shoot should the moose discover us and start off.

Twice the moose raised his head to chew and breathe without getting our scent, but at the third time the wind must have gone from us straight to him, for almost immediately after his head came up he pointed his nose directly toward us and held it there for several moments, then turned and started straight away. I had never before shot game at anything like the distance and had only shot my rifle at a distance of one hundred yards, while the moose was about 300 yards distant, I determined not to raise the rear sight but would depend on taking a coarse front sight. The guide told me he could not give me any advice relating to adjusting the sights, but told me to begin shooting and I could get the range by noticing where the bullets hit, but I told him I would wait until there was more of the body exposed for a target before I started to fire, and gave him two extra clips to hold in readiness. He said the moose was getting further and further away all the time, but I waited until I could see the entire body. Then I carefully got the sights in line, figuring that if I shot low the ball would be deflected and lose only little energy from striking the water, and would very likely hit the moose. This it did, striking the water and hitting the moose in the hip. I then took a little coarser sight and fired again, hitting him just a little to the right of the base of the tail, which knocked him down with a tremendous splash, and the guide said "You have got him, you've got him," but the next second he was up and going as if nothing had happened to him, turning his left side to me at about an angle of forty-five degrees. I aimed back of the fore shoulder and fired, striking him squarely back of the shoulder, with no apparent effect save to make him turn around with his right side toward me, at the same time getting on a high place in the bed of the stream.

My next two shots went low; I could see the bullets strike the water underneath and beyond him, Alphonse said "You are shooting too low, shoot higher." I replied "I am out of ammunition, give me another clip." Loading, I fired five times at the shoulder, hitting the bull three times an inch or two apart in the centre of the shoulder, and once at the base of the neck, the other bullet barely touching the skin of the back. Still he went on as if nothing had happened, and before I could get the contents of another clip into the magazine he was up on the bank and gone.

Alphonse started for the canoe, I following close at his heels, and in a minute we had the canoe out into the deep water and were paddling down stream to pick up the trail.

At about the place we thought the bull went out we saw a big moose track and beached the canoe, but soon saw that the track was an old one and that we had stopped too soon.

We tried to go through the bushes to pick up the trail, but found them too thick. The guide then went around the edge of the stream, and in attempting to follow, I went into the mud half knee deep, and in trying to extricate my feet fell flat on my back. Fortunately the mud where my back was, did not have the consistency of that which held my feet. I caught a limb and pulled myself out to firmer ground. The guide, unaware of my predicament, called out, "Come here quick. Here he is!"

I had been thinking all this time that perhaps after all my shooting the moose would get away from us, and when I heard Alphonse call, I naturally thought the moose was making a stand and that he might move on at any moment. It can therefore easily be imagined how anxious I was to get close to him, but how I was to get to this right then was the point, for I had tried to go through the bushes and failed and along the edge and bogged, so I said "I don't see how I can, for I've bogged up in the mud trying to follow you." The guide's "You have got to, come on," was enough, I was sure then that if I did not get there instanter the moose would be gone, and rushed around that bit of unstable ground so quickly that there was not time to get stuck in the mud again. Fifteen or twenty steps up the bank lay the moose, stone dead. The vitality a big moose possesses is marvelous.

The first thing I did was just what, I am told, everyone does: I caught hold of the head to examine the antlers, and as I pulled the head over so that I could the better see the left antler, there was a good big piece of velvet still sticking on to the tips of the points, for which I was very glad. This was my first moose, and with all of its wild setting, all who have experienced it know how I felt, and those of the great brotherhood of hunters who have never killed a big bull moose will have to wait until they do before it will be possible for them fully to appreciate how one feels, for I do not believe it possible to express it, like so many of the finer feelings. It was about two o'clock when I killed him, and after standing around admiring the big fellow, Alphonse got out his metal tape measure and said "what is his spread?" I said "48," he said "54," but both had overshot the mark; it was 45½ inches, and while not as wide as some, the antlers were very symmetrical, with 23 points and 15-inch blade, good enough for me, and I was happy. Think how far I had come for caribou and moose, and now that I had them, why should I not feel good? I did.

Out came our hunting knives to take off the head and hide, the hair of which was a rich dark color almost black. We were 5½ or 6 miles from camp, and after we had finished taking off the hide and head we loaded them in the canoe and took them to the landing, and from there to camp, three and a half or four miles, we had to take them on our shoulders, which we did by taking turns, first one with the head and then the other. The trail from the landing to camp was over logs, rocks, down and up, in places the trees growing so close, it was almost impossible to get through, and it was dark when we finally reached camp. And didn't we strut in, you say? well, perhaps we did, and I don't believe you would censure us for it. Gilbert and Albert were much surprised, for they had not heard our shots.

In addition to the heads and hides I took out with me both of the front feet of the caribou, which I had mounted as ink wells for my two boys. To the youngest I gave the caribou head, and to the oldest the moosehead, one of the front feet of the moose I had mounted with a thermometer, which together with the hides, nicely tanned with the hair on for rugs, I gave to my wife. The piece of velvet, the birch horn the guide used to call, and some pieces of our spruce bed I kept for myself, together with the memories of the pleasantest trip of my life. When it was time for Joe to come with his team and wagon, I was sorry I had not told him to come later, for I was loath to leave the woods and Camp Big Moose, and on the morning when we left, with the frost twenty to thirty feet high on the spruce trees, the ice half an inch thick, the sky as clear as crystal and bluer than the ocean, I turned and looked back at the camp with deepest regrets that time was up, and business necessitated my return to South Carolina and home.

In conclusion I will briefly sum up the behavior of the .35 caliber automatic. It shot without a hitch, the recoil was hardly noticeable, the trajectory was very flat, the clip loading device of utmost value, it was light and therefore easy to carry. It handled well, as was shown by its effectiveness at the caribou while on the run and in the thickest kind of bushes with only a second of time in which his body could be seen. It was a hard hitter, as was shown by the explosive effect on the caribou at close range, the bullet making a hole the guide put his fist in, and knocking the moose down when hit near the base of the tail at a distance of nearly or quite 300 yards. I would say, however, get as close as you can, to be more certain of getting your game, even if you are sure of hitting the game at the greater distances, on account of the higher velocity and consequent greater explosive effect of the bullet. Finally I have come to the conclusion that for moose the most powerful rifle and cartridge are not quite powerful enough, and for my next trip I have bought a 405 caliber box magazine rifle, which is well balanced and should have great stopping power. This is what is wanted, as it is possible you may get only one shot, and you want that to count.

F. G. ASBILL.

Hunting the Bobcat.

THE item "Hunting Bobcat" in your Dec. 3 issue seemed all right until I read the last paragraph. That caused a smile.

A number of years ago I spent the winter on a sheep ranch about eighteen miles from Eagle Pass, Texas. The country was wild then—we were 250 miles from the nearest railroad—and game of all kinds was very plentiful.

At the ranch we kept a pack of seven hounds bred and used exclusively for cat hunting. Now there is no place in the world where a tenderfoot or "short horn" is allowed—I might say encouraged—to display his ignorance with less opposition than among cowboys or sheep men.

Reared as I was in Maryland, I have known of and enjoyed 'coon hunting all my life, and one of the chief pleasures, when we tried a 'coon, was to cut the tree down, or to climb up and punch him out and have him fight the dogs.

The first cat hunt I went on in Texas we treed a bobcat that probably weighed about twenty-five pounds. The tree was a mesquite and the cat was about twenty feet from the ground. According to custom the boys were going to shoot him, when the tenderfoot exclaimed, "Oh, don't do that; let me climb up and punch him out and let him fight the dogs as we do the 'coons back in the States." Did they let me? Sure; I did not hear one word of objection.

I easily climbed up to within punching distance and with a six-foot stick proceeded to punch the bobcat that, according to the above mentioned article, "has never been known to attack a man, even when in order to make it sit up and look pleasant it has been teased with a short stick among the branches of its arboreal retreat." The bobcat was facing me as I climbed up, and his remarks showed he did not care for closer acquaintance. At about the third punch he jumped and for a month afterward I could show proof that he did not jump toward the dogs. Claw marks in both shoulders and teeth marks in my arm that I had interposed to protect my face and throat proved conclusively to my mind that they will attack, and that with very little urging.

We sailed out of that tree together. I did not stop to climb down, just let go everything and sailed. Fortunately for me the minute we struck the ground, the dogs took a hand, and relieved me of my most unwelcome companion.

When I had time to look around I thought the boys were having fits. They nearly rolled out of their saddles—we always hunted on horseback—laughing at my "great act." To them it was probably funny, but the next time we wanted a cat, and we killed dozens of both the bobcats and the spotted cats—ocelots—during the winter, we sent for him with a pistol ball. H. L.

A Tagged Mallard.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Dec. 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While duck shooting Friday last on the Nissequogue River at the Wyandanch Club I shot a drake mallard tagged with metal band No. 2852 *M*—.

He was leading (in flight) half a dozen black ducks. Can you in any way assist us to ascertain "whence he came," as someone, judging by the number, must be liberating large quantities?

SIMEON J. DRAKE.

Changes in Elk Legislation.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Wyoming State Legislature, which meets next month, will be called upon and will undoubtedly give the Wyoming game laws a general revision and correction.

It will be remembered by readers of FOREST AND STREAM that a peculiar blunder was made two years ago by which a clause was inserted in the game laws placing elk in the restricted list when elk were so plentiful they were starving by the hundreds and even the thousands in the worst winters; but the restriction was an error, and was recognized as such by all sportsmen and game wardens.

Word was sent out by the game wardens that the shooting of elk would be allowed as usual, and as the game licenses (which were equipped with coupon tags, one for each elk, deer or mountain sheep which could be killed under the law), were issued, the hunting of elk has continued about the same as usual, in spite of the fact that an error in the laws prohibited it. Which only goes to verify that statement, "that no law is effective unless the people stand back of it."

The people of Wyoming are now demanding that this error be corrected, and that other changes be made in the game laws. Those who are working on proposed game laws will ask that the resident and non-resident game licenses for elk be issued more freely and at much smaller expense, the price for a license to a non-resident now being $50. They will also demand that each hunter be allowed to bag two elk instead of one on the same license. The old law provided that a second elk might be killed by taking out an additional special elk license. This license may be retained in force and make it possible for the hunter to secure a third elk on it if he wishes.

Under the existing laws, antelope were protected from 1909 to 1915, and there is some talk of again opening the season on antelope which has now been closed for two seasons. This, however, will meet with opposition, for the antelope are scattered over the State so generally that different sections are divided on the antelope subject. In some places they are plentiful and could be killed without danger of exterminating them, while in other sections there is no question about their requiring constant protection for several years yet to come. The male mountain sheep can be killed under the present law, one each season, and this regulation will probably not be changed, as the sheep range so high up in the mountains during the game season that they are under a natural protection of topography and weather conditions, which make their quest so hazardous and difficult that there is little danger of their extermination by hunters.

A new situation in the elk hunting has grown up since the last game laws were passed which will require special legislation. The sportsmen's club of Sheridan, in the northern part of the State, has liberated thirty-five young elk in the Big Horn Mountains for the purpose of restocking this district, which was in early days a natural elk range. These elk were taken from the Jackson's Hole country in the western part of the State in the spring a year ago, when they were in danger of starvation, and they soon picked up on a diet of hay and were in a good condition for a 500-mile trip by rail to their new feeding grounds. I walked into the car in which these young elk were being shipped and found them very gentle and unaggressive. Although they had been out on their natural haunts but a few days, they were not very wild, and few of them made any objections to being stroked about the head or nose.

These elk are now straying somewhere about the Big Horn Mountains, and are under protection agreed on between sportsmen and ranchmen, which is probably more effective than laws; but the coming Legislature will be asked to prohibit the hunting of elk in the Big Horn Mountains for a term of five or six years. More elk will probably be planted there, and within a few years it is expected that they will multiply, and there will be another fine elk hunting ground opened up in this State. Of course the hunting of elk in the Jackson's Hole country, south of the Yellowstone National Park, will not be cut off at this time.

An effort will also be made during the next Legislature to have the season on elk open earlier in the Jackson's Hole, for when it opens under the present law, on Sept. 25, the weather is in some years so cold that many hunters are prevented from going up into the mountains where elk can be found. At the same time, this would make it necessary to have a different game season placed on deer, as they feed in the lower hills and can be reached more easily than the elk. Under the present law the same open season, from Sept. 25 to Nov. 1, was placed on all large game.

The one subject which has been a great source of discussion among legislators, ranchmen and sportsmen will come up at the coming Legislature. That is, in regard to the feeding of elk in the winter and spring months when they come down into the valleys of Jackson's Hole to escape the deep snow and cold of the higher mountain ranges, which cuts off all access to the grass and feed. As it is estimated there are 50,000 live elk in this territory, when they are forced in such large bands into the lower lands which are pretty well eaten off by the domestic stock, a most appalling loss from starvation is always the result if the spring weather is severe. During the last two years they have been fed both by the ranchmen and by the State game warden, an appropriation of $5,000 having been made by the Legislature two years ago for this purpose. This sum was about exhausted during the first winter, and as the Legislature was not in session last winter, there arose a serious question as to how funds could be raised for their protection. As the spring opened early, the loss was fortunately not great last year. But as the law-makers cannot forecast the weather conditions for two winters in advance, they will be asked this spring to make provision for feeding elk on an estimate sufficient to cover two severe winters.

The people of Wyoming consider these great herds of wild elk one of the State's most valuable assets. It can easily be figured that they have a high commercial value in meat, hides, horns and teeth; but are worth more to the State as an attraction which no other State possesses, a large revenue being reaped annually from the sale of non-resident game licenses, from the money expended by large hunting parties going into the game country, and from fines imposed on those who violate the game laws. The State officials believe they are able to adequately protect these magnificent monarchs of the forest both from slaughter by avaricious hunters and from the ravages of cold, starvation and carnivorous wild animals.

An effort was started a year ago to have a new national game reserve set aside by Congress in the Grovont country, east of the Jackson's Hole, as a winter feeding ground for elk, where the range would be kept free of domestic stock and reserved for the elk; but as this is quite high and covered with deep snow in winter, there is some doubt about the wisdom of this proposition, and it is being opposed by those who wish to see this country settled up by homesteaders and farmers.

The elk question is a big and many-sided one. The various commercial interests of ranchman, some of whom are bothered by elk breaking into their hay stacks in winter, while others reap a revenue from visiting hunters; of land agents who wish to sell farm lands or locate settlers on lands proposed as elk reserves; of game wardens and guides, each of whom has various theories to advance, perhaps with some financial gain involved; of hunters, some of whom desire ample hunting privileges and proper protection for elk; and of the law-makers, to whom the demands of these various interests are made by their constituents, all make the elk situation a most complex one, which must be handled with care and forethought. But the main purpose of the State officials is to give the elk proper protection at all times and from all sources, and this will be the aim of the coming Legislature.

WM. A. BARTLETT.

Quail Experiments.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At Pinehurst, this State, remarkable success has been won in the rearing of quail. At several other points these birds have been raised in captivity. So far not much has been done with the pheasant, except at one or two preserves near High Point. Numbers of quail have been taken to Pinehurst from the West for purposes of experiment. This year the number of birds is much larger than usual in most parts of North Carolina. In many cases the birds are very wary, and take to trees on their first flight, hiding in the pines very adroitly, usually getting in a fork of the branches and staying there until the hunter passes. I found this to be the case several times this season and dogs have been noticed lifting their noses in the air and looking up into the trees, evidently knowing that the birds are not on the ground, and perhaps seeing them where they are perched. In many cases the birds will fly directly after the hunter has turned his back upon them. The quail are learning things and they have not a little of what may be termed more than instinct. FRED. A. OLDS.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Forty-five Minutes with the Geese.

SELBYVILLE, Del., Jan. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Possibly some of the many readers of your very interesting paper would have enjoyed being in the blind with my friend V. and myself some weeks ago, shooting geese. I can assure you I would have enjoyed the company of many of my old shooting friends of years gone by, but the Great Spirit has so arranged it that possibly we may never meet again, and this is why, with your permission, I want them to know where I am and one of the many things I am trying to still do—point my gun straight, as well as my character.

Friend V. and I agreed, as we had tramped the fields enough after quail, to give our dogs a much needed rest and hunt bigger game. While we are up with geese, we are behind with quail, on account of the scarcity of the latter.

We procured three days' provisions and aboard the gasolene boat we went, stopping on our way to get the bayman and his live geese decoys and sailboat. When we landed on the shooting grounds, it was 8:50 o'clock, and a fine sunny morning. As no geese were in sight, the bayman started up the bay to see if some could be found, while V. and I fixed a nice warm blind out of reeds and grass with a few bushes broken and stuck in the marsh with grass thrown over them.

I had brought along a few shells loaded with No. 7½ shot, intending, while waiting for geese, to shoot a crow or lark as it flew by while V. dozed a little in the hot sun. The decoys had been hobbled and staked off some twenty-five yards from the blind, and I was just about to shoot a lark, when I heard that familiar sound over my head—wish-wish-wish—and behold! there were about seventy-five geese going over our heads. A quarter of a mile down the bay they turned and pitched in among our decoys. Our geese were surely saying something to them, the prettiest and sweetest music I ever heard. One can talk of fox or rabbit hounds for music, but geese are good enough for me. After listening a moment I roused V. as the geese pitched among our decoys and pointed through the blind. I shall never forget the look in his eyes as he asked, "How did they get there?" I told him they just fell out of the clear sky. We got upon our knees to shoot, as we never shoot geese over decoys until they are on the wing, for fear of shooting a decoy. When the rumble was over, V. Said, "Floyd, we got two." I told him he was wrong, for he had killed two and the one I shot at was still going. I never held any better in my life, and I was studying how it could happen, when V. said, "Let me see that empty shell." To my surprise, I was shooting 3 drams and No. 7½ shot.

These geese pitched down not more than two hundred yards away and twelve of them started to swim back. We made up our minds to receive them in good sportsmanlike fashion. On they came until close enough, and our guns made more noise. Two fell to our first shots and five for the second.

Down the bay they pitched again. The baymen, hearing the noise and starting back, saw the geese and drove the remaining seven back to us, and we brought down six this inning, making thirteen dead, with one old gander going away saying something in goose language.

We concluded we had plenty and had started to pick the thirteen geese up, when to our surprise, we looked up the bay and there came that lone gander, sixty to seventy-five yards high. He was talking and our decoys probably told him to come along. When he was about sixty-five yards away I poked that old single-trigger of mine out and touched it off, and the gander went into the pile with the thirteen, making fourteen down in three innings in forty-five minutes.

My advice is, never take in the blind when shooting wild geese, any other than goose loads—all the powder that the ammunition company will load and 1⅛ ounce BB shot—for a wild goose is not so hard to hit, but is hard to kill.

C. W. FLOYD.

Governor Dix's Message.

IN his annual message to the New York Legislature, Governor John A. Dix had this to say regarding the State's natural resources:

As to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission and the State Water Supply Commission, under these heads I wish to call your attention to the very important question of the conservation and proper development of the natural resources of the State. It is now generally recognized that much of our prosperity, health and progress depend upon a continuous, all-year supply of pure water for the people, and that this can be assured only in great quantities by the preservation of the forest lands of the State.

Intertwined with these questions is that of the proper development of the great water powers which are now permitted to go to waste and the proper utilization of which would result in bringing to the State an annual revenue of many millions of dollars as well as adding greatly to the wealth of the people. The State has been buying from time to time large tracts of woodland, and as all of these matters are related in one form or another to each other, it has seemed to me to be the part of wisdom that they should all be placed under one jurisdiction, to the end that they may be all treated in such manner as to ensure to the people their development along the most efficient and at the same time the most economical lines.

The Constitutional Convention of 1894 contemplated the preservation of the Adirondack forests of this State. The intent to preserve carries with it the necessity to conserve, and a constructive administration of the forests involves the development of the natural resources in the forests. In order that the State of New York should derive the full benefit of those resources, either developed or undeveloped, it will be necessary to utilize all the forces which will aid in the advancement of this great Commonwealth. This State ranks last in the proportion of population productively engaged. Although we rank first in the total value of our manufactured products, other States are relatively in-

DEER IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.
From a photograph by G. W. Ridge.

creasing in their manufactured products faster than the State of New York, and this is particularly true of the coal-producing States. During a score of years prior to 1900 New York increased its manufactured products 100 per cent., Pennsylvania 157 per cent., Illinois 200 per cent., Ohio and Indiana 150 per cent. If coal from other States furnishes the heat energy, we pay the profit to the coal-producing States, although we have within the confines of this State power energy equal to all the power energy that can be produced from the coal mines of other States, and it remains only for us to conserve and utilize this power energy for the commercial and industrial development of our State. In the construction of the barge canal we are spending $100,000,000 to facilitate transportation of the products of the soil and of the factory, yet we have hitherto failed to take advantage of the hydraulic energy or power units which are wasted by the unfettered course of the water from the mountains to the sea. Cheap power is vital to manufacturing, and hydraulic energy is practically the only natural resource within this State for the development of power—that great and fundamental requisite to the prosperity and comfort of a civilized community.

The total power used in manufacturing in 1905 was 1,643,000 horsepower, of which 850.000 horsepower was produced by steam. To produce this 850,000 horsepower with coal throughout the year costs $85,000,000. To produce 850,000 horsepower by water and distribute it electrically would cost $25,000,000 per annum, thus saving $60,000,000 per annum. These figures interpreted mean that we are contributing $60,000,000 per year to other States for the purchase of coal.

This amount could be saved annually to the State by taking advantage of our own resources. Rivers, like other resources of nature, must be adapted to man's uses in order to reach anything like a reasonable degree of efficiency. Every river in the State exhibits such irregularity of flow in its natural state that the water power which may be developed economically from the present minimum flow is far below the average which can be obtained by means of scientific regulation. We should take advantage of these industrial benefits so as to increase the number and prosperity of the people by the location of manufacturing plants along our systems of waterways. In this way there would be increased prevention of damage by floods, and there would be increased general wealth and health of the people. The accomplishment of this great project should not be delayed if we are to maintain this Commonwealth as the Empire State.

Reforestation to perpetuate our forests is a vital problem to be solved by practical methods diligently applied. That we should purchase seedlings abroad to do a fractional portion of tree planting is a reflection on our forestry system, and I advocate active work being done to establish tree nurseries in various localities within the forest preserve, where ample shipping facilities are obtained. These nurseries should be on a commercial basis, affording abundant stock for tree planting in this State.

I recommend to you for these reasons, the consolidation of these departments into one body.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Cat and 'Coon.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My old ducking friend, Harley M. Smith, of River Sioux, Ia., was in my office one evening recently, and after a little chat on the prospects for next season's shooting, he said:

"I want to tell you of a fight I witnessed on Thanksgiving Day, while out looking up some late mallards I had seen going down in a certain slough the evening before.

"I built a blind of dead smartweed and sawgrass at the lower end of this slough, which was several hundred yards long, with the upper end thickly overgrown with wild plum trees. I hadn't waited more than an hour when a small bunch of mallards, those old red-leg fellows, came in and went down near the line of the plum trees. They had no more than settled below the tops of the tules, when they arose with a loud, discordant quacking and went off pell mell over the fields and out of sight. A quarter of an hour later a lone mallard came in, and after warily reconnoitering up and down the slough several times, always of course keeping out of reach of my little 16-gauge, he, too, went down near the plums. But he did not linger more than a half minute, when up he bounced with a vigorous squawking and flapping and disappeared in the direction the other birds had taken.

"Again a flock came in, a dozen, maybe, and they, after the usual circuit of investigation, settled down near the plum thicket. Again I was thrilled to see them rise almost before they had gotten their feet wet, all of them squawking frantically, and off they went over those same old fields as fast as their wings would carry them.

"With my curiosity whetted to an edge, I got up and slashed my way through the mud and weeds around to the upper end of the slough. As I cautiously approached the line of plum trees I heard a floundering and splashing among the tules, mingled with a spitting and whimpering that puzzled me greatly, and I realized that something unusual was going on. I crouched and carefully crept forward until I gained a clear view of the opening under the low trees, and you can imagine my feelings when I saw there a common tiger house cat and a big, fat raccoon facing each other as they squatted about a yard apart, the cat with her back arched and tail swollen and the 'coon with his thin lips drawn back showing his teeth. They had undoubtedly just emerged from a scrimmage, as both were bedraggled with mud and water. The struggle had evidently been long continued, as it was certainly the cause of startling the first bunch of mallards into such precipitous flight over an hour before.

"Anxious to witness the outcome of this interesting combat, I kept myself well hidden and watched the two animals closely. For ten minutes they remained in the same attitude as I found them, the cat caterwauling low and threateningly, and the 'coon whimpering plaintively as if anxious to compromise. But pussy was mad clean through, and all at once, as the 'coon lifted one of his fore feet, as if to turn and retreat, she was on him like a fury, and over they went, in a furry ball, into the low, roily waters that ran in quite a ways under the plum trees. It was a great mixup, and mud and water and fur flew in all directions. I could not see the struggling animals as well as I would have liked, while they were down, and clawing at each other as they rolled backward and forward, and was just about to advance to a better position, when there came a particularly loud squeak or squeal, evidently from the 'coon, and I saw the cat as she sprang up into the low crotch of one of the plum trees. The blood was dripping from her mussed features, and, I think, was not quite so full of fight as she had been.

"The 'coon, first glancing covertly up at the cat, raised himself to his haunches, and after wiping his pointed snoot and rubbing his frayed ears for a second or two, lowered himself, and with another look up at the still complaining feline, lumbered slowly away into the thick tules bordering the slough.

"I waited a moment, thinking there might be a renewal of the fight, but seeing nothing further of the 'coon, I stepped quietly forward, intending to see how badly kitty was hurt. But she did not appreciate my amiable intentions and flung herself out of the tree with a spiteful cry and slunk off among the amaranthine flags. I raised my gun, but was too late. I knew she was one of those devastating tramp cats and meant to kill her if I could, although at first I intended to offer her a helping hand.

"Looking about the spot, which was much trampled, and sprinkled with tufts of hair from both cat and 'coon, with many bloody splotches, I found a dead redbird—a cardinal—half buried among the broken down weeds and grasses. Which animal had stalked and slain the bird, of course I had no means of determining, but naturally inferred that it was the cat, as birds are the main diet of these predatory aliens.

"What puzzled me most was how the 'coon got tangled up with her. I never knew the two animals were hostile to each other, and the only animal I had ever known the 'coon to fight was old Joe, my 'coon dog, after we had shaken him out of a tree."

Henry N. Miller, of Wahoo, has been appointed chief game warden of Nebraska to succeed Dan Geilus.

While I do not know Mr. Miller personally, he is said to be a good man for the office, a well posted enthusiastic sportsman himself and much interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of our game birds and animals.

Sandy Griswold.

Ocracoke Island.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If any of your readers want some real sport I advise them to go to Ocracoke, N. C. I have just received word that the ducks, brant and geese are there in untold thousands. I was there in November and had fair shooting among the early birds, but now they have all arrived and the gunning is ideal. Miah Garrish, or J. H. Fulcher, or the postmaster at Ocracoke, Hyde county, North Carolina, can give details as to accommodations, etc. A game warden who lives in the town has the issuing of non-resident licenses. A gasolene boat from Beaufort, N. C., makes daily trips. The place is ideal, for you get all the shooting you want without any of the usual discomforts and hardships.

Louis H. Parke.

Ducks Scarce.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The severe cold weather of the past few days has made it almost impossible for the hunters to enjoy the sport. The prairie section, swamps and lagoons have been either frozen or filled with ice, and the lovers of the gun could not hunt with any satisfaction or pleasure. The ducks have sought shelter and warm places, and it has been almost impossible to get within good range of them in the last several days. The cold has been quite unusual. Warmer weather is predicted, however, and the hunters will be in their glory.

The season up to this time has been fairly good and large numbers of ducks, brant and geese have been bagged by hunting parties. Quail are quite abundant, although they have not been so plentiful in the public markets where they are usually sold. Some of the restaurant and hotel people claim that they have found it difficult to get quail this winter on account of the new law which limits the kill to any one hunter on a single day to fifteen. A number of sportsmen have killed a good many quail.

Wild turkeys have been only fairly abundant and probably not so many have found their way to this market during the present season as in the winter of 1910. The best turkey shooting is found in the central and northern portions of this State. Not so many deer as usual have been marketed, but deer are shipped here from various sections of the State in the greatest number in January and early February, and venison steak will be on sale at all the big restaurants in abundance this month.

Muskrats are being trapped in considerable numbers and their skins marketed. The fur animal record will show up well this year from present indications.

One of the local papers published a special dispatch from Montgomery to the effect that Governor B. B. Comer, of Alabama, will go on an extended hunt immediately after his retirement from office the latter part of this month. It is said that Governor Comer and a party will go to British Columbia and probably to Alaska to hunt big game. The Governor is confident of killing several grizzly bears. He has purchased a new rifle and ammunition to take with him on this hunt. He is one of the best known hunters in the South.

Last Thursday game wardens and Henry Jacobs of the game commission confiscated two shipments of game and sent them to the Jewish Orphans' Home and the Protestant Episcopal Widows' Home. One shipment was from Basile, La., and consisted of ten doves, eight robins, eight quail, three woodcock, one squirrel and three rabbits. The other shipment contained thirty quail and one dove from Opelousas, La. Neither consignment of game had the official tag attached to it and the shipper violated the law. Commissioner Miller says that each hunter is furnished with thirty-one tags each month, and if they do not attach one tag to each shipment, they can expect that their consignments will be confiscated.

A number of winter visitors are arriving here and a great many more are expected the latter part of the month. The largest number will come during February to witness the annual Mardi Gras festivities. It is expected many of the visitors will go on hunting and fishing trips. Some of the local hunters and fishermen have received notice of the coming of quite a number of friends from the East and the North.

F. G. G.

Spring Shooting.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Let us stop the shooting of ducks if necessary to preserve them. If they are to be shot, then let the law be a fair one. I have canvassed New York State, and the present law is very unsatisfactory, and while the shooters want to protect the ducks, they think a much more satisfactory law could be passed which would please the larger majority and at the same time preserve the ducks.

As I have given careful thought to this matter after consulting with gunners, I take the liberty of making the following suggestions to the gunners of the Northern States.

I believe in cutting down the shooting of ducks to even one day a week if necessary to protect them. If there was no shooting of ducks on Monday, Tuesday and Friday of each week, and the season extended in all States from October 1 to April 1 (ducks do not mate as a general thing until after April 1), and then cut down the bag limit to six or eight a day and prevent the sale of ducks I believe they would have ample protection—much better than under the present law. Such a law would be fair to rich and poor alike. If there was no selling of ducks it would knock out the business. We have as an example two men who killed 1,400 ducks on the North Carolina coast in a week and shipped them to Boston and New York city markets.

There will not be any incentive then for wealthy men to bait their points at other places, killing anywhere from forty-five to one hundred a day. A bag limit will stop that. Such a law would give the farmer boy, who has thousands of ducks on his back lot in the spring and none in the fall, a chance to get out and kill a duck legally and not make him a criminal.

If such a law as this could be obtained in all the Northern States, it would do away with the bothersome question of spring shooting. This question is the one that brings more ridicule to game laws, and more than any one thing I know of prevents the protection of other game.

I have no interest in this matter. I am taking the stand which seems to be most fair for those most concerned. A duck killed in its Southern flight cannot breed and one killed in its Northern flight cannot breed either. What difference does it make when one is killed? Better not be shot at all. But if ducks are to be shot, let there be a uniform law in the Northern States. Such a law can easily be obtained. Now let the gunners decide what is the best law. First consider the ducks, then let us have a limited amount of shooting and have it extended to those dates that give equal chance to all.

I believe such a law would be all the protection the ducks would need. Any man who wants more than six or eight ducks deserves never to shoot any. It is enough for any man, and it is a greater amount than the average New York State shooter can get in the fall. I say, come on, gunners. What is the best law for ducks? and then let us work to get it. Remember, cut the shooting so the ducks will hold their own or increase.

W. E. HOOKWAY.

Game in Saskatchewan.

REGARDING game, the Agricultural Department of Saskatchewan has this to say in its annual report for last year:

The district guardians have proved a valuable aid in the investigation of complaints and have while patrolling been efficient means of making known the game laws. The members of the Royal North-West Mounted Police have also done good service, and probably the greatest number of convictions for infractions of the game laws can be placed to their credit.

Patrols by our district guardians were systematically carried on throughout the season, and reports show a great improvement in the matter of observance of game laws. There is not anything like the amount of Sunday shooting that formerly went on, but there have been a few persons convicted for that offense this season.

From reports received from local guardians it appears that the first arrivals of geese and ducks were noticed about the third week in March, but it was well on to the middle of April before they appeared at all numerous. In parts where there was sufficient water to attract them, the ducks nested, being undisturbed by spring shooting, but prairie fires in some localities damaged many nests. Prairie chickens, to the surprise of many, have been fairly abundant in localities where they have been scarce or entirely absent. This is accounted for by the semi-migratory nature of this bird, which is influenced in its movements by the supply of food and other conditions. Crows are said to have been very destructive in some localities, many nests of eggs having apparently been destroyed by these birds, and the same complaint is made of coyotes. I notice reference is made in the papers to a club organized in the neighborhood of Moosomin for the purpose of reducing the number of crows by offering prizes for the greatest number of eggs brought in by the boys. The eggs collected totaled 1,800. This would not be a contravention of any law, the crow being exempt from protection under the useful birds ordinance, but it must not be assumed that the crow should be at all times classed as a harmful bird, as it undoubtedly destroys vast quantities of grasshoppers, cutworms and other insects which are injurious to crops. From the standpoint of the game protector it may be considered harmful, but it is a friend of the farmer.

Difficulty is still experienced with the Indians; of some bands who pay little attention to laws intended to help maintain a supply of game and which should have the strong support of the Indian Department.

The forest reserves have with the consent of the Dominion Government been constituted game refuges for the propagation and perpetuation of the native birds and animals, and all shooting, hunting, trapping or carrying of firearms within the boundaries of the reserves has been prohibited. This is, next to the prohibition of spring shooting, probably the most important legislation relative to the protection of game which has been enacted since the inauguration of the Province, and I hope other larger areas may soon be dealt with in a similar manner. From these refuges we may expect game to spread as it increases, and in this way benefit the surrounding country.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

In the Land of Canaan.

My friend Fritz, having been long in city pent, came up in the latter part of June. With his arrival, following a quadrangular correspondence which had lasted through the winter and spring, our party was complete.

We were willing and ready to start, and the expedition got under way the next morning. In a chill fog before the dawn we set forth, bound for the Land of Canaan, Vermont. The Parson held the reins, and his little brown Morgans, the apples of his eyes, the winners of many blue ribbons at the county fair—gentleman's drivers they were—dashed out upon the open country road with all the energy of cagerness.

In the surrey were four men and one dog; namely, the Parson, the Professor, Fritz, I and Bingo. The last named was included in the load because he was a Dachshund and not built for pedestrianism. The surrey also contained, where some of our feet should have been, the various paraphernalia of hunting, fishing and camping—all of the luxuries and some of the necessities. I will not attempt to describe, or even to enumerate, the articles which comprised our outfit of prospective comfort and convenience. The entire list may be found, where we found it, in Halley's "Camp Guide for First Campers," a remarkable literary effort offering plentiful advice as to what to take on a camping trip, saying little or nothing as to how to make use of it.

On trotted the Parson's Morgan span. At midday no Canaanitish earmarks had been observed, so we revised our pre-conceived idea of Canaan and resolved to seek information at the next village. The next village proved to be a small and more or less scattered collection of farmhouses. The Parson lightly applied the whip and with a grand flourish the Morgan span swept into somebody's front yard. The Parson's "Whoa!" brought a woman in kitchen clothes out to the ivy-twined stoop. The Professor alighted, removed his hat and made his most graceful bow. Bingo leaped to the ground and emitted a few officious barks, as if he belonged to a committee of introduction.

"I beg your pardon," said the Professor, "but will you tell us if this is Canaan?" He spoke amicably, for the woman eyed him with sternness and suspicion. He paused for reply, which was made with great deliberation and obvious pity.

"Land sakes! no, this ain't Canaan. Canaan's 'most as big as Thomasville. I been there once. There's a store there and the Congo church. You can't miss it."

The Professor mopped his brow with his handkerchief, a white, linen handkerchief which the woman eyed with evident disfavor. The Professor ventured once more: "Would you mind if we had some water from the well?"

"Wall, no, it's free, the water is. But if you folks is dry I got some milk in the buttery."

This unexpected and generous invitation considerably relieved the tension. The Parson, Fritz and I alighted, and the four of us stood around and drank milk that would have been denominated cream on a menu card. The housewife poured from a big blue pitcher and the cup was passed from hand to hand. Meanwhile Bingo chased the hens.

"Who's goin' to pay for this here milk?" demanded the lady of the blue pitcher presently, and added, "The water's free as air."

The Parson, the Professor and Fritz looked first at the thrifty housewife, then at the ground, and then at me. I paid, after which I drew some water at the pump and gave it to Bingo.

Our hostess nervously offered a few more words of conversation as we departed.

"I—I see you got your fishal tackin'—tickle—fishin' tackle—with you. Goin' fishin', ain't ye?"

We answered "Yes" in chorus and said "Good-bye."

The Parson appeared troubled. "I hope she didn't think we were dead-beats," he said, and Fritz remarked, "I was just going to pay for the milk when she mentioned it."

Canaan we found an hour later. Canaan was our jumping-off place. It consisted mostly of a general store, meaning a department store, and a box-shaped wooden meeting-house, painted white but showing the marks of fifty years of New England weather. The Parson engaged a Canaanite to take care of the Morgans for a fortnight and gave detailed instructions as to the amount of hay and oats to put in their mangers. The Canaanite suggested a different ration, but the Parson only replied that he "would make an oat of it." The Professor, who was standing by, accused the Parson of having fetched his little joke too far.

After a lunch of crackers and cheese and canned goods on the veranda of the general store—all the natives came out to see us eat—we shouldered our packs and sallied boldly into the big woods. Bingo, like Satan, came also.

We followed an abandoned tote-road—terribly abandoned—for about seven miles. Our burdens became heavier than we could bear. The day grew dusky. We decided to go no further. We were too weary to erect a shelter according to Mr. Halley's specifications, and agreed with alacrity to sleep under the starry canopy of heaven. Alas, as shall be told, we did not fulfill the agreement—as to sleeping. Mr. Halley had written that a mossy slope would prove an excellent out-door bed, so we carefully selected such a spot in a grove of young evergreens. We opened our luggage and extracted the blankets and the food materials, then proceeded to get supper, a supper that was fearfully and wonderfully made.

First we built a campfire, or rather a bonfire. In our culinary operations we each assumed a professional air which would have accorded better with the professions which we pursued in non-vacation life; and each displayed a somewhat startling lack of adeptness in the art of woodland cookery. To make toast we tossed slices of bread into the coals and poked them out again with sticks. On the advice of Mr. Halley we had brought numerous pounds of salt-pork to be our mainstay of subsistence; and some of it we cooked by impaling chunks on spruce rods sharpened at the ends to serve as spits, and holding the meat in the midst of the flames. The Parson insisted on making the coffee. He set the pot in the center of the fire. The solder melted and the beverage vanished in steam. In the process of getting that supper we blackened our faces, scorched our skins, swallowed quantities of smoke, and damaged our tempers, but our appetites remained unimpaired. The dog refused to eat any of the salt-pork, so we fed him on doughnuts imported from Canaan.

After supper we piled more wood on the bonfire, spread the blankets on the mossy slope close by, lighted our pipes with brands snatched from the burning, sat down in positions suggestive of Romans, Turks and Indians, and talked awhile. The flickering firelight danced in and out among the shadows of the forest. Rabbits scampered near, emitting strange, squeaky noises. Now and then one of them would hop into view and as quickly hop out again. The dog, oppressed by the mystery of the forest-night, curled up against the Parson and moaned and whimpered. Presently Fritz startled us with a command for silence. "Sh!" he whispered, stage-fashion. "There's a rabbit on that knoll."

Sure enough, a dimly white shape of small proportions was to be seen moving slowly along the outer edge of the firelight. Fritz reached for a club and rose to his feet. The white object on the knoll had now become stationary. Fritz advanced cautiously, his heavy club raised. The club fell. Instantaneously a loud crash, as of a rifle volley, smote the stillness. The air became thick with broken glass and preserved prunes, whizzing toward all points of the compass.

"By the Great Horn Spoon!" ejaculated the Parson. "There goes my jar of prunes." The Parson was exceedingly fond of prunes.

Bingo had risen to his feet. He began to howl dismally, and the sound, mingled with shouts of laughter from the human contingent, echoed uncannily among the trees of the ancient forest. By-and-by we replenished the fire, rolled ourselves in our blankets, stretched wearily on the mossy bed, and fell asleep.

There is a limit to the softness of a bed of moss, and after a few hours we reached it. The moss, we learned, covered a rock with nubbins on it; and the nubbins, as time went on, emerged gradually but persistently from their secret places. To add to the horrors of the night, we found that our couch sloped down to a pool of water, the incline being sufficient to cause our bodies slowly but surely to demonstrate the infallibility of Newton's laws of gravitation. When we felt the water percolating among our toes we climbed back to our original position on the moss-covered rock. This

performance we repeated unanimously once an hour; and we were thus enabled to tell the time of night without referring to our watches. Finally sleep became impossible, as well as intolerable, and we devoted the remaining hours of the darkness to the employment of language suitable to our needs, and to counting the stars which shone peacefully through apertures of the forest roof. At dawn we rose as one man, stiff and sore, brushed all the dew of the spruces down our backs, concocted a breakfast which included salt-pork, and resumed the march.

Nothing else of note happened until two or three days later. We had ensconced ourselves as snugly as possible in a log cabin which had formerly been occupied by lumber-jacks. After a thorough housecleaning we had moved in. Several other decrepit shacks stood in the clearing, and one of these, which had been the cook-house under the régime of the lumbermen, contained, fortunately, a stove. A crystal stream flowed through the clearing, and trout could be angled for at our very doors. In the river we washed our dishes and our stockings.

Friday afternoon, having done up the camp work, we all went blue-berrying. Fritz led the way to a berry-patch which he had discovered half a mile from camp. The patch covered fifty acres of burnt woodland. At once we began filling with luscious spheres the tin tomato cans we carried. We looked forward, with appetizing thoughts, to a supper of berries, grateful for a variation from our palling diet of salt-pork. Trout had already given considerable relief, but we had not yet reached the point of deciding that it would be safe to throw away the numerous pounds of pork that still remained to us.

While we were busily engaged we were suddenly perturbed by a crashing among the bushes and the sound of a loud "Woof!" Bingo, tail lowered, ran to take refuge at the Parson's feet. Then a big black bear hove in sight, but to our infinite joy turned quickly in the opposite direction and galloped off. When we had somewhat recovered from our surprise and other emotions, Fritz remembered his gun, which was leaning against a nearby stump. Fortified by the gun, we lingered on the scene and filled our receptacles with berries. On our campward journey we stopped to drink at a woodland spring and detected in the ooze the footprints of a huge animal which might have been a bear. It is not too much to say that our minds became permeated with thoughts of bear. This fact is offered in partial extenuation of the subsequent events. The shadows were long when we arrived at the clearing. Fritz arrested our attention by pointing toward the bunk-house and commanding us to look. "What's that in the window?" he asked. "Doesn't it look like a bear?"

"I can discern what to my mind closely resembles the head of a bear," said the Professor.

"It moves!" exclaimed Fritz, apprehensively. "You take the gun—you're the best marksman here," and he handed the gun to me.

"Let's establish the facts first," urged the Parson, who was always something of a skeptic. "Let's all yell together, at the top of our lungs, so that if there is anybody in the house, he will know he is called for."

We followed the Parson's excellent advice and called lustily, but no response came, save the echoes. The black-and-white object in the window, however, moved perceptibly.

"See him wag his head!" said Fritz; and Fritz, being a cautious man, looked about him on all sides. Near by stood a rickety shanty—only a roof, supported by four posts which had long since abandoned all pretense of perpendicularity. Fritz climbed up. The Parson and the Professor did likewise. I was left on the earth with Bingo and the gun. Bingo whimpered and cowered underfoot, and the gun trembled.

"Shoot!" cried Fritz from his place of vantage on the roof. I aimed and fired.

"You hit him but didn't kill him," announced Fritz, when the smoke had been wafted away. "He's there yet."

I fired again. The object in the window scarcely stirred.

All of a sudden Fritz began to shout hilariously. He flung his arms aloft and began to dance a jig on the overburdened roof. The performance was too much for the props. Down came the shanty with a crash. The Parson, the Professor and Fritz extricated themselves with difficulty from the wreck, while I kept one eye on the window of the bunk-house. Fritz was still hilarious. "That's not a bear," said he. "It's my old white-toed stockings. I hung them in the window to dry."

The next evening we had a treat. Back at the general store in Canaan the Parson had surreptitiously purchased a dozen cigars, receiving no change for the half-dollar offered in payment. This supply of incense he had kept concealed about his person until Saturday evening, when, at the psychological moment, he produced it.

We were all puffing away bravely at our cigars when a knock sounded at the door. The Professor ushered in a stranger. Our visitor had come up from Canaan to ask the Parson if he would preach in the village church the next day. And the Parson acquiesced. The Canaanite accepted one of the Parson's cigars and proceeded to enjoy it, smoking all but the last quarter-inch.

It puzzled the Parson at first to know how his identity as a clergyman had been discovered. For myself, I have never seen anything in the Parson's garb or gait which would mark his profession. The visitor explained the mystery. The storekeeper of Canaan was also postmaster. His mail-bags had lately been wondrously heavy-laden, some of the letters bearing an unfamiliar name to which was prefixed the title of "Reverend." The postmaster, knowing that they were naturally eager to learn who had passed that way, had not withheld the information from his townspeople. The cracker-box logicians, who frequented the store of evenings, had decided, with the aid of great clouds of tobacco smoke, that "the fat, jolly man" of the party was the minister. This decision had resulted from the storekeeper's description of the secretive manner in which the Parson had made his purchase of cigars.

The little church in Canaan had been abandoned several years before, first by the congregation and then by the pastor, and the bell had hung silent for a long time. The fact that a clergyman was near at hand had been a suggestion, and everybody through the whole countryside has manifested a willingness, if not an ardent desire, to hear preaching again. Our guest imparted all these things to us as he smoked his cigar, and being urged, he bunked in the cabin over night.

Sunday morning, bright and early, we bestirred ourselves. The back-trail to Canaan was pleasant with the sunlight which streamed down through the tree-tops and with the music of the many birds in the leafy branches. The Parson preached the plain unvarnished gospel to a congregation which consisted of all the people of Canaan. His auditors showed their approval by sundry nods and winks. At the door, following the service, I overheard a remark: "Hell of a good sermon, wasn't it?" And some one answered that "It beat the devil." The Parson, as we were returning to camp in the afternoon, declared that he had never faced a congregation so inspiring—he had not felt that armor-plate encased the hearts of his hearers.

We stayed in the big woods another week. We followed many trails in those delightful days; we watched the swift and artful deer; we learned the wily ways of the speckled trout. We climbed hills and mountains. Our muscles hardened, and the blood rollicked through our veins. Of evenings we reveled in great freedom of talk and badinage, adding to our souls the fine experience of social relaxation. Since then we have gone together on similar expeditions.

Last Christmas the Professor sent me a book. On the fly-leaf he had written:

"One sometimes gets to thinking—especially by an open fire-place—that the hard miles and crooked trails have wrought in him more than sinew, and that, though he went forth for meat and muscle, the hills have bestowed on him in this subtle something a richer legacy."

RAYMOND G. FULLER.

Anglers Waiting.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fishermen are waiting for the cold weather to abate before attempting to land any of the finny tribe. It is expected that balmy days will come soon and then the rod men will get busy. A number of the members of the clubs on the Louisville and Nashville road and gulf coast will take advantage of the first favorable Saturdays and Sundays. It is expected that speckled trout will be biting well very soon.

F. G. G.

The Cheerful Catfish.

When de nights is warm an' de moon is full,
You kin ketch mo' cats dan you cares to pull.
No trouble 'bout de bait;
A grub 'll do or a li'l fat meat,
Fer all he wants is supp'n' to eat,
En he ain't no han' to wait.

Ner dar ain't no trouble 'bout luck wid him,
You kin tie yo' line to a swinging limb,
En when you goes to look
You'll fin' dat limb a-dodgin' 'roun'
En a catfish on yo' hook.

But I choose to take a pole in mine
En git a splotch er bright moonshine
En fish dar wid my han';
I knows, den, when 'e hits his lick
(He swallers de hook; you needn't be quick).
En I lets him show his man.

When I slings him out on de good dry grass
He don't complain, but he's full er sass.
He kicks a little while,
Den lays dar, wid a pleasing look,
En while I's rippin' out de hook
He takes it wid a smile.

—*Charlotte Observer.*

"Well, Sir! Once—."

II.

"Well, sir, there was a time when I wanted to go fishing every time I saw a bucket of water," said a man one day, stopping to admire my fish, "but now I like to spend my vacations loafing around the water watching other people. Did you ever realize what an unusually fine field for the study of human nature is to be found in a congregation of fishermen? The absorbing nature of the sport leaves few opportunities to play combinations, and the real colors show out strong. Let me spend an hour or two with men when the fish are biting—or not a thing doing; when bait is scarce and hooks are lost; when lines tangle and particular locations are evidently much desired, and at the end of the session I will pick the men from the crowd. I'll divide them as quickly and surely as the new separator will divide the cream from the blue john in a gallon of milk. Been down here only an hour this morning and have already found a half dozen genuine and half as many paste jewels. Worst I ever saw up the dock there just now. Man, at least a biped, fishing with his wife. She asked him to bait her hook. He growled, 'Wait,' and sat there twenty minutes catching fish, while she sat waiting and wistfully looking on. That kind of a fellow makes me hate civilization, and wish times were back in the primitive when might made right. I should greatly enjoy seeing how far I could throw him out into the water, and how often I could beat him back when he tried to climb out without really ending his selfish career."

"Awful thing happened over on the west coast where I have been fishing," said a man who had come up. "A peddler traveling through the country with his pack came to a deep creek and found the only boat there on the other side. He looked up an old man living near and asked him to put him across, but the old man told him he would have to wait until someone came along from the other side and brought the boat over. The peddler was in a hurry and finally offered the old man a dollar to swim over and get the boat. The man refused, saying there was a big alligator in the creek, and it was almost sure to attack anyone trying to swim the stream there. After waiting some time the peddler became impatient, pulled off his clothes and started to swim after the boat himself. Half across he was attacked by the alligator, which pulled him under and devoured him. The old man said he would get the alligator if he had to watch a month. He made a blind on the bank, and on the second day saw the big fellow come to the top. Being a good shot, he put a bullet in its eye, and getting help, pulled it out with grab hooks. Once on the bank they cut it open to make sure it was the man killer, and in its stomach found the buttons from the peddler's clothes."

The man passed on. "Didn't you understand that fellow to say the peddler pulled off his clothes before he started to swim the stream?" said the man who had first approached, and who had remained listening to the story.

"Yes, that is certainly what he said."

"Well," said he, after reflecting a moment, "had the peddler been reduced to a diet of buttons, or did the wily saurian go out on the bank and eat up his clothes to destroy the traces of his crime? I hold to the latter theory against all odds."

Lewis Hopkins.

An Angler with Nimble Feet.

The piscatorial event of the week has been the capture by Mr. Kennard of a 49½-pound "salmon" in the bay. As everyone knows, this angler has lost both his arms, and the feat of successfully playing a bender of this caliber and bringing it to gaff despite such a physical handicap is a notable one. Mr. Kennard uses a light rod, which he manages entirely without help, and I have often seen him playing a fish in a manner which no expert could find fault with. My hearty congratulations to the veteran, and may his fish prove a pennant winner!—"John Dory" in the Durban Pictorial.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

Eastward is to be the name of the new schooner building at Herreshoff's for Morton F. Plant. Mr. Cochran's yacht is Westward, and it is expected that she will return to this side to race against Eastward. The meeting of two crack vessels so named may rather complicate the reports of the race. It will seem odd to read, "The Westward stood on the port tack to the eastward, while the Eastward held the starboard tack to the westward." The Herreshoffs intend to launch the new yacht on April 24, which will be the 70th birthday of John B. Herreshoff, the head of the firm. This will be a most fitting way to celebrate such a day at Bristol.

Yachtsmen are speculating on the relative merits of the two yachts. Some think that the centerboard in the new craft will not be of much advantage to her, especially as the Westward draws about 17 feet, which is rather more than allowed a vessel of her size according to the American rule. She will be penalized a little for this excess of draft, but it is possible that it may be offset in some other way, just how will be known when the measurer puts his tape over the two yachts.

A writer from Bristol, commenting on the two schooners, says:

"Late advices from England confirm the report of a few weeks ago that the racing and cruising schooner yacht Westward, owned by Alexander S. Cochran, N. Y. Y. C., will positively return to America in the spring in charge of Capt. Charles Barr. And it is also positive that she will be raced in home waters next season under the flag of Mr. Cochran and with Capt. Barr in command.

"It looks in Bristol just at present as if Capt. Barr will face a dangerous man and a dangerous boat next season. It is believed in a general way by racing men that the newest Herreshoff design in large schooners will be more than the equal in speed of the Westward, but how much more can be determined only when the pair come together at some of the racing lines along the Atlantic coast. That there will be most exciting sport in B class of schooners next summer, in which these two speedy craft will race, is accepted without any argument. Westward, sailed by Capt. Barr last summer over some of the most famous courses on the coast of the European continent, carried her owner's flag to victory in twenty-three out of the twenty-four contests and at present is considered the fastest two-sticker in the larger class afloat.

"On the other hand, Capt. Dennis has been in the racing game for thirty years and has handled all sorts of sailing craft. He is a resident of Long Island, and has the habit occasionally of departing from the racing fleet when on a run and emerging with his charge, carrying a reaching wind and bowling past his contestants as if many of them were at anchor. His feat of winning the Astor cup for schooners with the Elmina last August off Newport was a feat to be remembered. In a stiff wind he led the fleet around the Hen and Chickens Lightship and return to Brenton's Reef, logging at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

"It is a known fact in Bristol that instead of Alexander S. Cochran bargaining to sell the Westward in England he has made all arrangements for having the racer brought from Southampton to the United States next spring, and it is now likely from what has been disclosed that the Westward will be seen at Bristol next May, taking her turn in the fitting out operation at Herreshoff's. It is settled that Mr. Cochran means to race his craft next season here.

"Another big schooner that will cast her mudhook at Bristol next spring and will probably be there about the time of the launching of Eastward is Queen, built a few years ago for J. Rogers Maxwell at Herreshoff's, and recently given in exchange to Commodore E. Walter Clark, of Philadelphia, for the schooner Irolita, also a Herreshoff designed and built schooner, though of smaller dimensions that Queen.

The members of the Pavonia Y. C. have succeeded in getting a rather dangerous obstruction in New York Harbor marked by a buoy. Within a few hundred feet of Robbin's Reef Lighthouse there is a pile of rock which just protrudes at low tide and forms an extremely dangerous obstruction to navigation. It was originally a cribwork filled with rock, but the spiling and cribbing have rotted away, leaving the rock.

While this obstruction lies to the west of the light and is therefore out of the channel and away from the larger portion of the traffic, yet there is sufficient water for a long distance inside of it, and many tugs with their tows, small freight steamers and other commercial as well as hundreds of pleasure boats pass within a few feet of this point in order to keep out of the strong tides which they would find outside of the light on their way up or down the bay. Only a short distance to the southward of this point is an anchorage where many large vessels wait for docking.

Besides the large number of craft thus en-

dangered there is an anchorage to the west and in that part of New York Bay which is adjacent to Bayonne, where several hundred yachts and pleasure boats are annually moored, and forms the outlet for all those who enjoy outings on the water, and who reside in Bayonne, Jersey City, Hoboken and points far to the northward and also the westward as far as the Oranges. Many even who live in the greater city of New York have found this the most accessible as well as the safest place to leave their boats.

A number of boats had hit this obstruction and been damaged to a greater or less extent, so that some time ago the Pavonia Y. C. of Bayonne, which uses a portion of this westward part of the bay, came to the conclusion that the Government ought to erect and maintain a beacon or mark of some nature over the rocks, and accordingly brought this matter to the attention of their Congressman, the Hon. E. P. Kinkead. He went before the lighthouse board and has succeeded in having the board establish the Pavonia Crib Beacon as a permanent mark.

Three prominent yacht clubs held annual meetings last Wednesday and officers and committees were elected at each. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. Members dined at the New York Club and later attended to business with the result that these officers were elected: Commodore, Frank S. Hastings, ketch Peggy; Vice-Commodore, Edward F. Whitney, steamer Arrow; Rear-Commodore, Daniel Bacon, sloop Avenger; Secretary, Everett Dominick; Treasurer, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; Measurer, C. Sherman Hoyt; Trustees (class of 1914)—James A. Blair, Jr., Alfred Ely, Beverly R. Robinson. Franklin A. Plummer was chairman of the nominating committee.

The meeting of the Bensonhurst Y. C. was held in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn and the following officers and committees were elected: Commodore, G. R. Le Sauvage, sloop Joy; Vice-Commodore, Samuel Cochrane, motor boat Eronel; Rear-Commodore, Dr. C. L. Atkinson, sloop Althea; Secretary, W. W. W. Roberts; Treasurer, F. L. Billingham; Measurer, Alfred Mackay. Regatta Committee—H. L. Leggatt, Chairman; J. Wunder, H. T. Lane, J. F. Doutney, J. W. Cherrie. Nominating Committee—W. L. Inslee, Chairman; C. H. Clayton, M. B. Hoffman, C. H. MacKrell, H. D. Scribner. Auditing Committee—A. H. Hawkins, W. R. Sainsbury, J. F. Doutney. Executive Board—C. H. Clayton, R. W. Rummell, J. L. Mitchell, H. A. Robbins, A. H. Hawkins, M. B. Hoffman, R. B. Moore, G. B. Waters, F. R. Smyth, John Brown. Board of Directors—A. V. Finn, W. A. Collins, E. Zimmerman. Delegates Y. R. A. G. B.—H. L. Leggatt, W. L. Inslee. Delegates A. P. B. A.—Walter M. Bieling, F. R. Smyth.

The meeting of the Corinthian Y. C. of Marblehead was held in Boston, and the officers elected were: Commodore, Charles B. Wheelock; Vice-Commodore, William P. Wharton; Rear-Commodore, John B. Fallon; Secretary, Herbert S. Goodwin; Treasurer, Fred W. Moore; Executive Committee—Arthur K. Simpson and Frederick P. Bowden; Membership Committee—Percival Pope, Merrill Hunt, Samuel W. Lewis and Harold Peters; Regatta Committee—William L. Carleton, Lawrence F. Percival, George Upton, George H. Mayo and Leonard M. Fowle; House Committee—Pierce L. Fish.

Commodore Wheelock owns the 31-rater Amoret, and is an enthusiastic racing man.

The Manhasset Bay Y. C., at its annual meeting last Tuesday, elected the following officers: Commodore, John F. O'Rourke; Vice-Commodore Clarkson Cowl; Rear-Commodore, E. A. Sierck; Secretary, B. G. Loomis; Treasurer, E. J. West; Measurer, William Gardner; Trustees (class 1912)—A. H. Alker and Robert B. Sizer.

The newly elected officers of the Philadelphia Y. C. are: Commodore, S. B. S. Barth; Vice-Commodore, J. H. Johnson; Rear-Commodore, George S. Schilling; Recording Secretary, S. W. Bookhammer; Financial Secretary, C. Carroll Cook; Field Surgeon, Dr. F. J. Haerer; Harbor Master, Barnard Bloch; Measurer, Alexander G. Rea; Trustees, J. H. Bromley, W. A. Christy, A. English, G. W. Fite, J. H. Simon, W. N. Stevenson, R. J. Williams.

The Chesapeake Bay Y. C. has purchased a three-story brick building at Easton, which was formerly the residence of the late Gen. Richard Thomas. It contains fifteen bedrooms and other apartments, and is well suited for club purposes. It has been thoroughly overhauled, and when opened, will make one of the best club houses on Chesapeake Bay.

The Boston Y. C. has challenged the Quincy Y. C. for a race for the Quincy cup, which was won last year by the Sonder boat Harpoon, owned and sailed by Charles Francis Adams 2d. The challenger named is the Ellen II., a new Sonder boat now building for Charles P. Curtis. Besides the Boston Y. C. it is expected that the Eastern Corinthian of Marblehead, Manchester, Hingham, Beverly and Sippican Y. C. will have starters in this series of races. Several new Sonders are being built and this series will bring together the best of the fleet. The races will be sailed in Hingham Bay, starting off Hough's Neck.

New Yachts for Cruising or Racing.

BOWES & MOWER, the Philadelphia naval architects, are very busy with new work for the coming season, and have on hand orders for many different types of racing and cruising boats.

The largest vessel for which an order has been received is a three-masted schooner of 275 gross tons for Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, for service in connection with the Labrador Mission. This vessel will be about 150 feet long, 28 feet beam and 12 feet mean draft. She will be a working vessel designed to carry freight, but is designed to be much faster than a regular working schooner and will have somewhat the appearance of a yacht with a handsome clipper bow and an overhang stern. She will be equipped with auxiliary power sufficient to give a speed of six knots. She will be built of wood and in accordance with the requirements of the American Bureau of Shipping.

Plans are being prepared for a 125-foot cruising power yacht for a member of the New York Y. C. She will be built of steel and will have unusually fine accommodations and will be equipped with every modern and up-to-date detail for comfort of her owner.

Orders have been received from Philadelphia yachtsmen for a 65-footer, a 50-footer, two 45-footers and a 40-footer of the famous Ilys type designed by Mr. Bowes, which combines comfort with speed and seaworthiness necessary for long distance ocean racing.

A shoal draft auxiliary schooner, 78 feet over all, 60 feet waterline has been ordered by a San Francisco yachtsman, and the contract will be placed with the Salisbury Marine Construction Co. She will be a sea-going type similar to the Atlantic City fishermen with a pole-masted rig and will have a 40-horsepower Murray & Tregurtha engine for auxiliary power.

For the racing classes a Class Q boat has been designed and is now building by Sheppard at Essington, Pa.

A new Sonder boat has been designed for Herbert M. Sears, of Boston, and the contract for building has been placed with the Fenton Company, of Manchester, Mass. In design she is an improved Cima, a boat of Mr. Mower's design, which was one of the boats chosen to sail on the American team against the Spanish boats at Marblehead last season and also selected as one of the three boats to go to Kiel next June to race against the Germans.

A new 18-footer has been designed for Harvey J. Flint, of Providence, and is now building by the Narragansett Yacht Yard.

A boat to compete for the Taft cup at Toledo is being designed, and she will be an improved Possum, the winning boat of 1909.

For Lake Ontario a Class R sloop has been ordered by a syndicate of the Crescent Y. C., of Watertown, N. Y.

A 35-foot day service launch has been designed for E. E. Sargent, of Newark, N. J., for use on Lake Hopatcong, and orders have been received for five 28-foot runabout launches similar to the Thousand Islands one design class built last year from Mower designs.

An auxiliary sloop of 22 feet waterline has been designed for a Vancouver yachtsman, and a 25-foot waterline auxiliary yawl for a New York owner. A large auxiliary party boat with knockabout rig has been designed for Herbert Smith, of Ocean City, N. J., and a 30-foot raised deck auxiliary cruising knockabout has been ordered by C. T. Schaefer, of Germantown.

Yachting on the Chesapeake.

REAR-COMMODORE GRAHAM ECKEL, of the Corinthian Y. C., of Baltimore, has written very interestingly of the sport on Chesapeake Bay. He tells what was done last year and what the yachtsmen of those waters are aiming to do this year. There is lots of yachting on Chesapeake Bay, lots of racing in many classes, and it is an ideal cruising ground. Some yachtsmen who are wishing for other fields might do well to pay a visit to Chesapeake Bay during the season, which opens early and closes late. Commodore Eckel says:

"The yachting season of 1910 on Chesapeake Bay was a remarkably good one in several ways. The weather during the months of July, August and September was ideal for the sport—fair weather, plenty of wind, few squalls. This was very encouraging to the owners of craft of all descriptions. Then the formation of the 'Yacht Racing Association of Chesapeake Bay' gave this delightful sport an impetus which it greatly needed. The organization of two new motor yacht clubs in Baltimore also had its effect in increasing the number of enthusiasts afloat. The rapidly increasing number of power craft on the Patapsco and other tributaries of the upper Chesapeake is a very good indication of the increased interest that is being manifested in yachting, and especially of the desire to know more of the beauties of the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries.

"The people of this city are not alive to the fact that in the Chesapeake Bay, its rivers, creeks and inlets, they have the finest body of water for yachting, especially in small craft, that is to be found in this country. Beginning at the head of the bay with the beautiful Susquehanna, with its high banks and rolling hills, down to Eastern Shore, we find the Northeast and Elk rivers, with Bohemia Creek, where is located the well-known Bohemia Manor; the Sassafras, with Worton and Fairlee creeks, and the noble Chester River and Corsica Creek.

"Further south we find Eastern Bay, with lovely Miles and Wye rivers. On the western shore are the Bush, Gunpowder, Middle and Back rivers, and the Patapsco, well named as the river of White Caps. The picturesque Magothy is the next river that entices the lover of nature, with its islands—Gibsons, Dutch Ship and Round Island. The Severn, with the State capital, Annapolis, at its mouth, is better known probably than any of the others, and many Baltimoreans are establishing summer homes on its beautiful banks; a great many are also locating on the Magothy.

"All of these sheets of water are within 50 miles of Baltimore and accessible to cabin motor boats, and many of them to boats of almost any size. Each has a beauty all its own, and the writer has not the ability to fitly describe them. To those who do not wish to travel so far, the creeks tributary to the Patapsco offer scenic inducements that are worth while. Curtis Creek, with its lovely coves, and Furnace Branch, with the ruins of the old iron furnace where they made cannon during the Revolutionary War; Stony Creek, with its rolling hills; Rock Creek, Bodkin Creek and

its snug hiding places; Bear Creek and Old Roads Bay are within 10 miles of Fort McHenry and can be reached even in an open boat.

"The Baltimore Y. C. is the oldest yachting organization here, being now, I believe, in its twenty-first year. During the last year its members have done considerable racing, and the social functions have been well attended. The opening races on May 30 were hotly contested. The Fourth of July races were spoiled by lack of wind, but this did not prevent them from winning the joint contest with the Corinthian Y. C. for a handsome silver cup.

"The Corinthian Y. C., which, though smaller, keeps pace with the Baltimore Y. C. in the number of sailing craft and the enthusiasm of its sailors, is now in its eighteenth year. It had a very successful season, beginning with the opening and club races on May 30, which were full of excitement. On July 4, the club had its annual cruise and races, together with a joint race with the Baltimore Y. C., losing the latter. On Labor Day it held a very enjoyable club cruise to Magothy River, with a race home for a silver cup, offered by Commodore J. H. Robinette.

"The Maryland Motor Boat Club had races as a card for its opening day, and its pretty club house was thronged with visitors. The fleet of this club now contains some very fine motor yachts, which are often met at various points on the bay during the summer.

"The Baltimore Motor Yacht Club has also had a successful season. Its opening day regatta was well attended, and its motor boat races on Defenders' Day was better contested and handled than any such races during the season.

"The joint cruise and races held by the Yacht Racing Association of Chesapeake Bay the week of July 16 was a most successful and interesting event. The rendezvous was at Solomon's Island in the Patuxent. Unfortunately, a strong northeast wind prevented a great many of the sailing craft from reaching this point, but those that did raced gamely to Oxford, where the full fleet had assembled. The harbor was alive with craft of all description, from canoes to three-masted schooner yachts, and the marine picture presented was a most beautiful one.

"The reception given by Commodore Goldsborough at his handsome home on Trippe Creek, on behalf of the Chesapeake Bay Y. C., was very much enjoyed, and was an opportunity for the yachtsmen from the various clubs to get together. The races at Oxford were very good and the race from Oxford to Annapolis, by the whole sailing fleet, was fine. The races held the following day off Annapolis were also fought. The advent of the fast racing sloops Eleanor and Vingtrois lent a new interest to the sailing races this season, and it is hoped that some more of this class may be added to the fleets next year.

"Two or three new boats are needed in the T Class of sloops to compete with Ojigwan and Englet. The P Class is too small to make the racing very keen. The popular yawls will have some additions, and this class should furnish good sport. The officers and executive committee of the Racing Association are to be congratulated on the good showing made in its initial year, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be rewarded by larger entries in all classes."

Preparing for a Long Voyage.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Adolph L. Frietsch, a well known navigator, is here in his schooner Forward, in the new Basin Canal, preparing his plans for the Wanderlust, which he will have built. This boat will be a schooner of 40 feet in length and five tons. He proposes to sail practically around the world without any companion. Captain Frietsch has lived on the sea for many years. His daughter, Miss Charlotte, accompanied him on several of his voyages. His son resides here. Captain Frietsch was born in Sweden, although his home is in Australia.

Scooters for South Bay.

Members of the Islip Y. C. are turning attention to scootering. They have formed the Islip Scooter Club, and sixteen boats have been built by Fred O. Smith, of Bayport. It is a one-design class and will be known as the "Duck Class," because each scooter will carry on its sail a duck and will be named after a duck. Each boat also has its own particular color. The names and colors of the boats and their owners are:

Butterball, combing maroon, deck scarlet, sides maroon, bottom scarlet, runners maroon; August Belmont.

Pintail, same colorings, but oppositely arranged; August Belmont, Jr.

Whistler, perpendicular hoops of yellow and white, one foot wide; deck and combing light blue; Raymond Duval.

Mallard, deck slate color, sides mallard gray, bottom white; Lewis M. Gibb.

Redhead, all red; S. A. Walsh, Jr.

Ruddyduck, perpendicular hoops of blue and white a foot wide; Allan Pinkerton.

Greenwing, deck green, sides white, bottom green; Buel Hollister.

Broadbill, all yellow; Aymar Johnson.

Bluewing, deck gray, sides light blue, bottom white; Harold Weeks.

Shellpeg, top and sides natural wood, bottom white; John M. Knapp and Samuel Cushing.

Blackduck, H. B. Hollins, Jr.; Widgeon, Rockhill B. Potts; Slipper, George A. Ellis, Jr., and Woodduck, E. F. Hutton, are all white. Horace Havemeyer's scooter has not yet been named.

Motor Boating.

Cruiser for M. H. Alworth.

A cruising motor yacht of more than ordinary interest to all lovers of the game, especially those interested in a boat for offshore cruising, as well as for use on more protected waters, is the big power boat now under construction in the yard of a prominent builder at Muskegon, Michigan, for M. H. Alworth, of Duluth, Minn. It is the intention of the owner to take the boat, when completed, to Florida waters by way of the Mississippi River.

The general dimensions of the boat are: Length over all, 96 feet 4 inches; beam, 16 feet 6 inches; draft, 3 feet 6 inches. The construction is the very best, no expense being spared to produce a boat that will stand extremely hard service, and be good to look at and live in as well.

All interior woodwork is of selected African mahogany, and the interior work, with the exception of the galley, quarters for the crew and engine room, will be mahogany and white enamel. The galley and crew's quarters are finished in V-jointed southern pine and the engine compartments in selected quartered white oak. A unique feature will be that the decks are left almost entirely clear, with the exception of two small companionways, aside from the main saloon and pilot house which will occupy a position amidships, affording an unbroken view on all sides. Surmounting this is the observation deck and steering bridge. Awnings will cover the observation deck and the main deck forward and aft of the pilot house, affording plenty of cool shady deck space, where the owner and his guests can enjoy life. The yacht carries a power tender in davits on her starboard quarter and a rowing dinghy in a similar position to port. The forecastle will have berths and lockers for four men with a complete toilet and bath room. Next to these are two staterooms with upper and lower berths for engineer and officers. Aft of these will be the engine room and fuel tank space, the boat being powered with two 6-cylinder 100-horsepower engines, air starting and reversing, driving twin screws, with a separate gasolene engine to generate electricity for the lighting of the entire boat, including sailing lights and searchlights. Aft of the engine, and completely isolated by watertight bulkheads, is a fuel tank 54 inches in diameter, extending nearly the full width of the ship, and with a capacity of 1,400 gallons. Aft of this will be carried 600 gallons of water and 2,000 pounds of ice. Next comes the galley, floored with concrete, with range, hot water heater for steam heating plant, sink and every modern culinary convenience.

A wide passage leads aft to the owner's and guests' staterooms. There are three guests' staterooms, all equipped with lavatories, hot and cold water, lockers, cushion seats, and open into a starboard bathroom, as well as an extra toilet room at the foot of the stairs.

The owner's stateroom extends the full width of the boat, and has a large double berth and upholstered divan and seat, with roomy lockers and cabinets.

All doors, windows and ports are fitted with the best of plate glass and equipped with bronze mesh screens. The upholstery, carpets, and all materials for decorations are selected to harmonize with the woodwork and will provide a pleasing effect. Mr. Alworth intends to spend the entire winter in short cruises among the Florida and Gulf ports.

A New Itaska Ordered.

E. B. Hawkins, who formerly owned the cruising motor boat Itaska, and who in that yacht cruised along the Atlantic coast, in southern waters and on the Lakes, is having a new craft built from designs by Whittelsey & Whittelsey by the Hudson Yacht and Boat Company at Nyack. This yacht is to be 98 feet long. There will be a large deck house forward which will contain the dining room, and over this will be the bridge from which the yacht will be handled. There will be a dummy stack for ventilating purposes and one spar on which will be carried a crossyard for signalling.

Aft of the stack to the taffrail will be clear deck space for the use of the owner and his guests. The owner's stateroom will be amidships with a bathroom attached on the port side. Aft of this stateroom on the port side will be a guests' room and on the opposite side a companionway which will lead to the deck. Further aft will be more staterooms.

The yacht is to be driven by two 100-horsepower air reversing Standard motors, which will drive her 15 miles an hour. An auxiliary motor will drive the air compressor, dynamo and bilge pump. The gasolene tanks are to be amidships. These will have a capacity of 2,000 gallons. The keel of the yacht, the frames and deck beams are of white oak, the deck will be of white pine and the plankshear, waterways, etc., of mahogany. The interior fietings of the owner's quarters aft are also of mahogany. This craft will have six watertight compartments and is to be ready in the spring.

Motor Boat Show.

The National Motor Boat Show will be held in Madison Square Garden from Feb. 21 to March 5, and it is expected to be better than any previous exhibition of the Association of Engine and Boat Builders. There will be over 300 exhibitors of motor boats, engines and accessories. New York in the past has led the world in the exhibition of motor boats, and this year's show will surpass anything heretofore.

High speed launches which can make 35 miles an hour will be shown that are not racing machines but pleasure boats, affording comfortable seating appointments, maximum safety and seaworthiness. Cruising yachts will be exhibited capable of accommodating a party of ten or twelve. These boats have become most popular for off shore cruising and for extended trips on rivers and canals. Few realize the many delightful trips that can be taken in a cruising motor boat, a boat of this size being easily managed by one man.

Engines varying from the smallest ½-horsepower two-cycle motors, to 300-horsepower slow speed yacht engines will be exhibited, together with high speed motors capable of delivering an enormous amount of power from

the minimum weight. In many ways the marine engine has been developed to a higher state of perfection than the automobile motor, as in the marine engine the maximum power is required continuously, the driving of a motor boat being uphill work all the time in comparison with a motor car.

Accessories will be exhibited, including different makes of propellers, reverse gears, engine carbureters, boat hardware and electric ignition outfits and electric lighting plants. The exhibit will interest all motor boat enthusiasts and yachtsmen who visit the show and will be largely attended by people from cities outside of New York, it being the only motor boat show held in New York city.

The show will be held under the auspices of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, the association comprising all the leading boat and engine building and accessory manufacturers. Among the special features will be the Government exhibition of power life saving boats, which will be under the supervision of Capt. McClelland, supervisor of Long Island stations, and a detail of life savers. The exhibit will include the largest power life boat in the world.

The Thousand Islands Y. C. will exhibit one of its famous 28-foot power boats, while the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company will show the steamer Rapids King, which negotiates the dangerous St. Lawrence rapids.

The Curtiss aeroplanes will be exhibited in the concert hall and demonstrations given every afternoon and evening. In addition to a series of lectures by an expert, Glenn H. Curtiss will be on hand during the show to explain the science of aeronautics. In the basement 1,600 boys will compete on sixteen ranges for the Public Schools Athletic League rifle shooting championships.

Inventor of Barometer.

TORRICELLI invented the barometer in the seventeenth century. It was a tube of mercury then; in many cases it is a tube of mercury still. The tube is a yard long and about half an inch in diameter. It is open at one end and closed at the other, and is partly filled with mercury. The open end dips into a little trough of mercury or is bent slightly upward in the form of a tiny cup. The top of the mercury column is exposed to view and by means of a scale alongside of the column its height is read off. These are the essentials in the construction of the ordinary instrument, says the Marine Journal.

What is known as the wheel barometer, so often met within houses, is an ingenious variation of Torricelli's idea. This barometer was invented by Robert Hooke, probably the greatest philosophical mechanic of his day. It is intended to indicate the weather without observing the mercury itself. There is the usual tube, but bent at the bottom into a short leg. In this leg a little glass float rests upon the surface of the mercury. A cord attached to the float passes over a pulley. The pulley is furnished with a pointer which moves round the dial, the moving agency being the rising or falling mercury, which lifts or lowers the float.

As regards modern barometers, everybody is familiar with the aneroid—a very beautiful portable and accurate instrument independent of a column of mercury, and the danger to which it is liable from spilling. The aneroid consists of a metal box partly filled with air. One face of the box is corrugated and so thin that it yields to the variations of the atmospheric pressure. Then there is the self registering barometer, which writes its record on paper wound on a drum. The drum revolves by clockwork. A pencil connected with the barometer presses upon the revolving paper and rises and falls with the mercury. When the mercury falls the line drawn by the pencil slopes down; when it rises the line slopes up.

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Gas Producer Plants.

CHARLES B. PAGE, at the recent meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, read the following paper on, "Two Marine Installations of Producer Gas":

Last year, the members of the Society had the pleasure of listening to an article on "The Producer Gas Boat Marenging," by Mr. H. L. Aldrich. The profession as well as vessel owners are deeply indebted to Mr. Aldrich for taking the first step toward what must shortly be a very extended use of producer gas power on shipboard.

While the Marenging was but forty feet in length and powered with a 25-horse plant, the practicability of marine producer gas power was amply demonstrated at least for small powers. The next boat to be fitted with producer gas was the auxiliary Geodetic Survey yacht Carnegie. The power plant consisted of a 150-horsepower anthracite coal producer and a four-cylinder, four-cycle, regular type marine engine adapted to the use of producer gas by enlarged inlet and exhaust valves and passages and increased compression. Both producer and engine were constructed largely of non-magnetic materials and were especially notable because of this fact. The Carnegie has been in commission since the summer of 1909, has made one round trip across the Atlantic, is now in the southern hemisphere, and is expected shortly to go to Australia.

The next installations of marine gas power, so far as I am informed, were made in the power boat Mary A. Sharp, operating on Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, and the Superior, of Bayfield, Wisconsin. These two boats are the first commercial craft, certainly of any size, in America to be powered with producer gas.

Their principal dimensions are as follows:

MARY A. SHARP.

Length over all	66ft.
Beam	14ft. 6in.
Depth of hold	5ft. 3in.
Producer—	
Height	6ft. 10in.
Diameter of shell	4ft.
Engine, three-cylinder	75 B.H.P.
Bore	9in.
Stroke	12in.
Air starting and reversing and direct connection to propeller shaft.	
Propeller, 3-blade—	
Diameter	44in.
Pitch	56in.

SUPERIOR.

Length over all	65ft.
Beam	12ft. 9in.
Depth of hold	4ft.
Producer—	
Diameter of shell	3ft. 6in.
Height	6ft. 6in.
Engine, two-cylinder	50 B.H.P.
Bore	9in.
Stroke	12in.
Air starting, fitted with reverse gear.	
Propeller, 3-blade—	
Diameter	40in.
Pitch	54in.

The same general description will cover the interesting points of the power equipment of both boats. The producers used in both installations are the same type and make as fitted in the Marenging and Carnegie. The producer is a cylindrical steel shell lined with asbestos and fire-brick to such thickness that, when running at full load, the heat radiation is not important. While the shell is rather warm to the touch, it cannot be regarded as hot. With proper ventilation this heat in summer is not objectionable, while it is most agreeable in other seasons of the year. The whole principle being one of suction or vacuum, there is no escape of gas into the boat. The writer has been aboard the Mary A. Sharp after she had been closed up for a week, excepting about half an hour ever other day, when a little additional draft was given to the producer to keep

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the fire alive, and found no odor of gas in the engine room. At a suitable distance above the bottom to form an ash-pit is located the gate and on a line with this are two fire doors for slicing the fire and raking off the ashes. An ash-pit door is fitted for the removal of ashes and clinkers. The coal is fed into the producer through a hopper on top and just below, reaching into the center, is the gas take-off pipe. The side walls of fire-brick are substantially vertical and we have then a fire-brick lined cylinder filled with anthracite pea coal in various stages of combustion. While operating, the hottest fire zone is from six to eighteen inches above the grate. Above this is a red hot and black hot layer of coal extending up to the take-off pipe. The top of the producer is effectively insulated by a considerable layer of coal around and above the take-off pipe. Thus it will appear that the producer itself is extremely simple.

Contrary to general land practice there is no water vaporizer whose function is to generate steam vapor which, mixed with the air and passed through the fire, serves the double purpose of enriching the gas (the steam forming water gas) and softening the clinker. A number of attempts have been made to incorporate this device with marine producers, but without success, owing to the deposit of salt and the effect on the vaporizer of the rolling and pitching of the vessel. It is in fact a mooted question whether the presence of considerable water gas is not a detriment rather than an assistance to a smooth-running engine. This being the case, it is only necessary to find a substitute for steam for the softening of the clinker. Exhaust gas introduced under the grate has this effect. The exhaust line from the engine is accordingly tapped and a portion of the exhaust by-tapped to the producer. To keep the ashes and the bottom of the producer cool, a small quantity of water is run into the ash-pit, say fifty drops per minute on a 75-horsepower producer. Such steam as is formed from this small amount of water of course is turned into water gas and assists slightly in keeping down the clinkers.

With proper care the grate should last two years or more as the best operating conditions require a layer of ashes between the grate and the hottest fire zone. The fire-brick lining is good for three to five years, according to usage and the skill of the operator. Relining is comparatively inexpensive.

The gas is taken off near the top of the producer through a two-way water-cooled valve, one outlet to the scrubber, and the other to the purge stack. The latter carries off the gases from the producer when the engine is not drawing same through the scrubber. The purge pipe should be of sufficient height to induce enough natural draft to keep the fire alive when standing by for long periods—weeks if desired. The purge pipe is most conveniently run into a dummy stack which may also contain the exhaust mufflers. The scrubber, whose function is to cool and clean the gas, is located on top of the engine room house and after the stack on the Mary A. Sharp. It is of the static type, is cylindrical in shape, and fitted with baffles, each section being provided with three water sprays. The material is copper and monel metal to withstand the effect of salt water from the sprays and sulphuric acid from the gas.

The operation of the producer is exceedingly simple and mechanically and chemically similar to that of the self-feeding parlor stove. Starting a new fire, a few bushels of shavings and charcoal (preferred) or wood are thrown on the grate. As soon as this is lit off the fan is started, giving a gentle blast to the fire. Directly coal is fed through the hopper until the producer is full. Very frequently good gas of sufficient volume to operate the engine can be obtained in thirty minutes. The coal on the grate is burned to complete combustion (CO_2). This gas is reduced to CO on passing through the red and black hot fuel zones above. The fire can be kept for months at a time and the producer is capable of being continuously for long periods without shutting down the engine, the removal of the ashes and poking down the clinker being done while the engine is in full operation, and this without any serious fluctuations in the quality of the gas and consequently the speed of the engine. The entire system of producer, scrubber and piping while the engine is operating is under vacuum, the suction of the engine inducing a draft in the producer proportional to its speed or power requirements.

On a plant of the size of the Mary A. Sharp, it takes about thirty minutes to clean the fire in the morning, that is, poke down the clinkers, rake out the ashes, and fill the producer with coal. With a small (2-horsepower) auxiliary engine for running a blower, it takes about ten to fifteen minutes to get up gas, a total of three-quarters of an hour from the time the engineer steps aboard until he is ready under way. On long trips the fire should be sliced on the grate and poked from the top every hour. Once an hour is often enough to charge with coal. On short runs of an hour, or an hour and a half, no poking is necessary.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of these two installations is the engine. It is two-cycle in principle, in that an explosion is effected in each cylinder each revolution, scavenging in action and substantially equivalent to the four-cycles in efficiency. The commercial use of producer gas on shipboard involves the vital questions of weight, space, first cost, and simplicity. The two-cycle principle naturally appeals to the imagination of the marine engineer as fulfilling these requirements more easily than the four-cycle provided it can be made economical and reliable. In land practice we know of the Koerting two-cycle engines which are economical on full loads. Now a marine engine is operated at full power continuously. Hence it is evidently possible to fulfil the specifications for economy. Reliability is a matter of careful design, good material and workmanship, and high grade ignition devices. If the use of a four-cycle engine is made difficult by reason of its weight, space required and first cost, the two-cycle engine should make marine producer gas power installations commercial.

The engines, as stated, are two-cycle. The explosive charge after expansion is completely blown out by a charge of air before the gas is admitted to the cylinder. The admission of the latter is so timed that none of the gas is lost through the exhaust ports. This gives a clean charge of great power and efficiency, and without any possibility of back-firing. Producer gas is particularly susceptible to back-firing, due to its slow burning, and eliminating all back-firing in the type of engine described a decided forward step has been made. The saving in heat losses and in friction due to an explosion every revolution in each cylinder compensates in large part for the loss in the air gas compressors. The working cylinders are of the ordinary construction but with exhaust ports extending around the entire circumference of the cylinder. The exhaust gases pass with the utmost freedom from the cylinders to a large water-jacketed exhaust manifold. Differential pistons and cylinders are used as gas pumps. The downward stroke of the piston induces direct suction on the producer, compressing same into a receiver on the upward stroke. This receiver communicates with the cylinder heads and the air and gas valves controlling their admission. Air only is drawn into and compressed in the base and of a volume of about 50 per cent. in excess of both the working piston displacement and the clearance in the combustion chamber. Both air and gas are admitted to the cylinder through mechanically operated valves and are so timed that such a proportion of the air as is intended for scavenging is firstly admitted, blowing out the burnt gasses. The gas valve is then opened, admitting gas direct to the cylinder and mixing with the balance of the air from the base.

On July 14 and 15 a non-stop run of eighteen hours was made from Baltimore to Sharp's Wharf on the Rappahannock River. Careful records were made of distances, revolutions, and coal consumed. Following is the condensed log of the trip:

July 14:
- 7:48 A. M. Started to blow fire (using hand blower) after two nights lay over.
- 8:20 A. M. Left dock.
- 8:36 A. M. Arrived at coal dock. Took on ten tons of coal.
- 10:42 A. M. Left coal dock.
- 11:30 A. M. Arrived at oil dock. Took on one barrel of gasolene for canning factory.
- 11:14 A. M. Left oil dock.
- 1:55 P. M. Passed Sandy Point.
- 6:43 P. M. Passed Cove Point.

July 15:
- 1:33 A. M. Passed Windmill Point.
- 5:30 A. M. Arrived at Sharp's Wharf. Cruised around the river.
- 6:00 A. M. Tied up and closed draft on producer.

Weather favorable for entire trip with light variable winds. Course steered during the night not a true one, owing to compass not being adjusted. Distance from oil dock to Sharp's Wharf approximately 155 miles, but probably covered 160. No stop was made for any cause whatever.

Blowing up fire	32m.
Actual running time	19h. 15m.
Stand-by	2h. 25m.
Average revolutions	234.5
Average indicated horsepower	60.8
Indicated horsepower hour (allowing 40 per cent. for blowing up fire and standbys)	1,246
Coal burned (allowing 74 pounds to fill producer at end of trip)	1,408 lbs.
Coal per indicated horsepower	1.13 lbs.
Weight of engine complete, approximately	9,500 lbs.
Weight of producer	6,000 lbs.
Total	15,500 lbs.
Weight per B. H. P. (75 B. H. P. commercial rating)	205 lbs.
Economy of space is important, the length of engine and producer room being but	13ft. 3in.

No particular economy or horsepower tests were made on the Superior. She is used as a fish-runner out of Bayfield, Wisconsin, collecting fish among the Apostle Islands. This service is probably the most severe that a producer plant can be subjected to as it is constantly stopping and starting. Some ten to fifteen wharves are made in the course of the day with stops of from five to thirty minutes.

Distance Cut by Panama Canal.

The distance via the Strait of Magellan from New Orleans to Callao in Peru is 10,000 miles. By the opening of the Panama Canal this will be cut to 2,750 miles, according to the Marine Journal. From this port to Japan or China via the Suez Canal is more than 13,000 miles. By the Panama Canal this distance will be 3,000 miles shorter. From San Francisco to New York via the Strait of Magellan the distance is 13,000 miles. By the Panama Canal 7,790 miles of this will be saved, bringing these two ports within 5,300 miles of each other. In other words, a steamer making 16 miles an hour will then reach this port from San Francisco in about 14 days instead of 60 as now.

Where Fresh Water Comes From.

Of all natural stores of water the ocean is, of course, the most abundant, and from it all other water may be said to be derived. From the surface of the ocean a continuous stream of vapor is rising up with the atmosphere, to be recondensed in the upper regions and precipitated as rain, snow and sleet. Some eight-elevenths of these precipitates return directly to the ocean; the rest, falling on land, collects into pools, lakes, rivers, or else penetrates the earth, perhaps to come to light again in springs and wells.

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Trapshooting.

Fixtures.

Jan. 18-21.—Pinehurst (N C.) Country Club.
Jan 26—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
Jan. 26.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
Feb. 13-18.—Kansas City, Mo.—R. S. Elliott Arms Co.
Feb. 16.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
March 17.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.
March 17.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 6-11.—New York City.—International trapshooting tournament and sportsman's exhibition, Madison Square Garden. S. M. Van Allen, Mgr.
April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot. Budd & Whitney, Mgrs.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

At the monthly merchandise shoot of the Smith Gun Club, of Newark, Chas. T. Day, Jr., took first prize with a score of 45 out of 50, made from the 22yd. mark.

The City Park Gun Club has made application to the Interstate Association for registration of the Louisiana State tournament to be held April 10, 11 and 12, on the grounds of the City Park Gun Club.

The great match for the E. C. cup, between Lester S. German and W. R. Crosby, fixed to take place at Chicago, Jan. 14, has conditions which try out the contestants severely, namely 100 targets unknown angles, 100 targets, expert rules, and 50 pairs.

C. W. Billings, R. M. Owen, Dr. D. L. Culver, Geo. J. Corbett, W. B. Ogden, Byron E. Eldred, D. T. Leahy, R. L. Spotts and E. W. Reynolds have all signified their intention to attend the Midwinter Handicap tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., the week of Jan. 16 to 21. Many others from about New York will go, if business matters permit their absence.

Secretary L. H. Schortemeier, 201 Pearl street, New York, under date of Jan. 7, advises us as follows: "The Bergen Beach Gun Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will hold their annual series of shoots in February, March and April, 1911. Dates will be announced later. Handicaps 16 to 19yds.; expert traps; best two out of three scores to count. All amateurs welcome. Manufacturers' representatives will shoot for targets only."

In the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League contest, held by teams at Holmesburg Junction and Meadow Springs, Jan. 7, the results showed the standing of the clubs at present to be as follows: Highland, 6 points with 896 targets; South End and S. S. White, 5 points each, with respectively 866 and 861 targets; Meadow Springs, 3 points and 833 targets; Haddonfield, 3 points and 804 targets. The competition is obviously very close, and as this was the second contest of the series, it is any one's race as yet.

At the Pinehurst, N. C., tournament, Jan. 18-21, a most generous program is provided for the fourth annual midwinter handicap. Optional sweeps will be shot in conjunction with every target event, valuable medals will go to the high average winners, and the Squier money-back system will protect the weaker shooters. The Preliminary Handicap will be shot on Jan. 20, while the Midwinter Handicap, the chief event of the tournament, will be shot on Jan. 21. The members of the excellent handicap committee are C. W. Billings, New York Athletic Club; R. M. Owen, New York Athletic Club; D. T. Leahy, Crescent Athletic Club; J. C. Todd, Newburyport, Mass.; Chas. Newcomb, Independent Gun Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. T. Edwards, Union City, Tenn.; Harry Lee, Greensboro, N. C.

BERNARD WATERS.

Phoenixville Tournament.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Pa., Jan. 5.—There was a light attendance at the registered tournament of this club to-day. Scores averaged low, as the following totals will show:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
C Newcomb	100	74	H Heinzie	200	135
P W Sweisfort..	200	120	F B Zeigler....	100	59
E J Dunlap....	200	104	M A Freed.....	100	52
Fred Coleman...	200	170	Wm Torpey ...	100	85
John Steven....	200	147	Wm Armstrong..	80	37
C B Heinzie....	200	147	F Obrion	40	12
Professionals:					
N Apgar	200	167	C S Sked.....	200	171
L R Lewis.....	200	147	E S Richards...	200	123
J M Hawkins...	200	173			

Shuler Tournament.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 6.—Scores made at the registered tournament of the Shuler Shooting Club:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
C B Prutzman..	150	88	J H Waddell...	150	77
I Schef	120	84	W H Rhoads...	105	47
I Hallman	150	80	J Nettles	60	38
W H Clegg.....	139	79	J G Fredwick...	80	23
P W Sands.....	150	92	H Trumbown ..	90	53
J B Eschbach...	150	81	T Coles	30	10
F Schwayar	150	95			
Professionals:					
J M Hawkins...	150	127	F Coleman	150	132
N Apgar	150	137	O S Sked.....	150	123
T R Lewis.....	150	107			

Tri-State Live Bird Tournament.

THE fifth annual tournament for the live-bird trophy and championship of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, was held by the Northern Kentucky Gun Club on Jan. 2 and 3, at the grounds north of Dayton, Ky. The weather was not favorable for shooting, and doubtless caused a much smaller attendance than had been expected. The birds were a very good lot, better than any which have been had for recent shoots in this section. There were few sitters and most of the birds were extremely strong and fast flyers, as can be seen by the number of "dead outs" which were scored.

The committee having charge of the arrangements consisted of John A. Payne, Cincinnati, O.; J. V. Dea, Maysville, Ky.; Geo. Dameron, Bellevue, Ky.; John Schaeck, Covington, Ky.; Geo. Walker, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; C. B. Woodbury, Dayton, Ky.

Dr. I. P. Gould, the club secretary, handled the financial end of the shoot.

A fine dinner, served by Mrs. Taggart each day, was a feature of the shoot which all enjoyed. Another pleasing feature was the egg-nog, à la Payne. Those who tried it said it was the best ever, and it certainly improved their shooting.

The local shooters turned out fairly well, but many well-known live-bird shots were absent. Among the out-of-town visitors were Jesse Young, Chicago; W. Webster, H. Smith and Lon Fisher, Columbus, O.; T. Clay, Austerlitz, Ky.; J. S. Day, Midland, Tex., and H. A. Woody, Cynthiana, Ky. The bunch from Lexington and other towns which had been expected, failed to materialize, and Indiana had no representatives, even the veteran Ed Voris, who won the title in 1908, failed to appear.

Everything ran smoothly during the two days, and, barring the weather, the tournament was a big success.

First Day.

Monday, the opening day, was cold, with a strong, chilly wind blowing, and the sun hidden by heavy clouds, altogether a disagreeable day for outdoor sport, and the shooters stayed in the club house near the fire when not at the score. The attendance was fairly good and a number of local shooters entered the events. There was a big crowd of spectators in the afternoon, more than have attended a shoot here in a long time. The birds were the best the club has had at any of its shoots during the past season. A very few sitters, most of them being strong, fast flyers, and when once started off down wind, it took quick work and straight pointing to bring it down inside the boundary. If a bird escaped it had to run the gauntlet of a crowd of bushwhackers surrounding the grounds, the fusilade sounding like a regiment of soldiers firing at will. George Keifer filled the office of referee to the satisfaction of every one, and Dr. Shouse was official scorer. The handicapping committee consisted of T. Clay, Austerlitz, Ky.; Ed Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind., and F. Alkire, Williamsport, O. The last two gentlemen were absent and their places were filled acceptably. The program consisted of the tri-State championship contest at 25 birds, handicaps 29 to 33yds. The first 15 birds of this event, and the last 10 birds constituted events 2 and 3, entrance $10 and $5 respectively, divided high guns. The shooting began about 9:30 with a practice event at 10 birds, in which Holloday, Jr., was high gun with a straight score. In the championship event there were nineteen entries This was a close race between H. A. Woody, of Cynthiana, Ky., and John Schreck, of Covington, who were tied on 19 kills, after shooting at 20 birds, Schreck missing his third bird and Woody losing his eighth bird dead out. In the last five birds of the match, Schreck let two get away, and Woody missed one, winning the title and trophy by 23 to 22. Holoday, Jr., was high man in the event with a score 24, his 20th bird falling dead just over the boundary; but he was ineligible to win, being a professional. Dameron, unquestionably one of the best shots in this section, had an off day, and withdrew after shooting at 10 birds. Of these he had the hard luck to lose 3 dead out. T. Clay was also unlucky, three of his four lost birds were dead out, all of them barely clearing the boundary. In the second event Holoday, Jr., was high with a straight score. Second place honors were divided by Clay, Schreck, Woody and McFee on 14 each. Jesse Young captured first in the third event with 10 straight. Day, Gould, Holoday, Jr., Woody and Phillips second with 9 each.

The tri-State trophy has been won by C. A. Young, Springfield, O., in 1906; Horace Bonser, Hartwell, O., 1907; Ed. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1908; George Walker, Ft. Thomas, Ky., 1909; H. A. Woody, Cynthiana, Ky., 1910.

The regular events were finished in good season, and the balance of the afternoon was devoted to $3 miss-and-out events. The scores:

Practice event, 10 birds, $5 entrance, 60 and 40 per cent.:

Holladay, 30	2222222222—10	Walker, 30	1220112212— 9
Woody, 30	2211222021— 9	Clay, 30	2222*2222*— 8
Day, 30	2222222202— 9	Webster, 30	2222022202— 8
Young, 30	2222211012— 9	Dea, 30	2202011220— 7
Schreck, 30	2022111222— 9	Dick, 30	1202202200— 6

H A Woody, 29, 32 ..... 1212222*12222111111120122—23
Schreck, 29, 32 ..... 1201222122212122222200222—22
*Holaday, Jr, 29, 32 ..... 2222222222222222229*22222—24
Clay, 29, 31 ..... 2222222222222*2*20*222222—21
Day, 29, 30 ..... 2222222022222002222*222222—21
Dea, 29, 30 ..... 2211112*10111211102220122—21
Gould, 29 ..... 0121222012122*21102222212—21
Payne, 29, 30 ..... 2222220222222*2220220211122—21
Young, 29, 30 ..... 011*22211012*11121211211 2—21
Phillips, 29, 30 ..... 222*2212*01112222220122222—21
Webster, 29, 30 ..... 2212222220220*2202022122 12—20
Walker, 29, 31 ..... 22*200212*22121222222*2—20
Holaday, Sr., 27, 30 ..... 2222212202200222111112010—20
McFee, 29, 31 ..... 2111212121221011220122000—20
Fisher, 29, 30 ..... 2012201211222121200212202—20
Smith, 29 ..... 22*1012*22121200012222222—19
Woodbury, 29, 30 ..... 2222221022222202*200122022—19
Rugg, 29, 31 ..... 222211111222**01200w
Dameron, 29 ..... 222*202*2*w
*Professional.

Event 2, 15 birds, $10 entrance, divided 60 and 40 per cent., high guns, sliding handicap, all start at 29yds.: 5 straight go back 1yd., 4 out of 5, stay at same mark, 3 out of 5 go up 1yd.:

Holaday, Jr., 29, 30, 31 ..... 2222222222222222—15
Clay, 29, 30, 31 ..... 22222222222222*2—14
Schreck, 29, 30 ..... 1201222122212122—14
Woody, 29, 30 ..... 12122222*122211—14
McFee, 29, 30, 31 ..... 2111212121221 01—14
Dea, 29, 30, 29 ..... 2211112*1011121—13
Woodbury, 29, 30 ..... 2222221022222202—13
Payne, 29, 30 ..... 2222220222222*22—13
Fisher, 29 ..... 2012201211222212—13
Wchster, 29, 30 ..... 2212222220220*22—12
Gould, 29 ..... 0121222012122*2—12
Holaday, Sr., 29, 30 ..... 2222221220220022—12
Rugg, 29, 30, 31 ..... 22221111222**01—12
Phillips, 29 ..... 222*2212*011122—12
Day, 29, 30 ..... 2222222022222200—12
Smith, 29 ..... 22*1012*2212120—11
Walker, 29 ..... 22*200212*22121—11
Young, 29 ..... 011*22211012*11—11
Dameron, 29 ..... 222*202*2*w

Event No. 3, 10 birds, $5 entrance, divided 60 and 40 per cent., high guns:

Young, 29, 30 ..... 1212112112—10
Day, 29 ..... 222*222222— 9
Gould, 29 ..... 1102222212— 9
Holaday, Jr, 32 ..... 2222*22222— 9
Woody, 32 ..... 1111120122— 9
Phillips, 30 ..... 2220122222— 9
Wchster, 29, 28 ..... 0202212212— 8
Smith, 29, 28 ..... 0012222222— 8
Schreck, 31, 32 ..... 22222*0222— 8
Dea, 30 ..... 1102220122— 8
Payne, 30, 27 ..... 2022021122— 8
Holaday, Sr., 29, 30 ..... 2111112010— 8
Clay, 31, 30 ..... *20*222222— 7
Fisher, 30, 29 ..... 1202012202— 7
Woodbury, 30, 29 ..... *2001220 22— 6
McFee, 31 ..... 1220122000— 6
Rugg, 30 ..... 200w

Miss-and-outs, $3 entrance, 60 and 40 per cent., 32yds.:

No. 1:

Young	211122112—9	Webster	22222222 —8
Clay	0 —0	Woodbury	22220 —4
Day	222222222—9	Clay	220 —2
Schreck	0 —0	Schreck	220 —2
Payne	220 —2	Woody	220 —2
Phillips	20 —1	Walker	2121 —4
Walker	0 —0		

No. 2:

Woodbury	22222—5	Day	220 —2
Young	12222—5	Dameron	2220 —3
Clay	220 —2	Payne	21210—4

No. 3:

Young	21220—4	Day	2222 —4
Clay	0 —0	Schreck	2122—4
Woodbury	210 —2	Payne	0 —0

Second Day.

The sportsmen awoke on Tuesday to find the ground covered with six or eight inches of snow, and more coming. The outlook was decidedly dubious, and a notice in the daily papers that the shoot had been declared off had the effect of cutting the attendance in half, many of the visitors returning to their homes. Several of the local men also failed to show up, although the start was delayed until nearly noon. Only nine men shot in the day's events, and there were very few spectators, the weather also cut down the number of bushwhackers. The birds were fast, and included an unusual number of white ones, which were extremely difficult to see in the snow. The handicapping committee was chosen from the shooters present, and consisted of T. Clay, J. Young, Chicago, and J. Schreck, Covington.

The program consisted of an event at 50 birds, two events at 20 birds each, and one at 10 birds, being the first 20 the second 20 and the last 10 of the 50-bird race respectively. The big event was won by Jesse Young with a score of 47; 2 of his lost birds were dead out; his 33d and 41st birds just cleared the boundary. His 45th bird was a fast one, and escaped, apparently untouched. John Schreck was second with 45, and of his 5 lost birds, 4 fell dead just over the line. Walker was in hard luck, losing 6 birds dead out. Young captured first money in the second event on a straight score, with Day and Schreck close seconds on 19 each. In the third event Payne and Young divided first on 19 each; Gould, Schreck and Dea second with 18 each. Day and Holaday tied for first in the fourth event on straight scores; Walker and Schreck second with 9 each.

The regular events were finished about 3 o'clock, and five specials were pulled off, the last two being at 5 pairs each. It was dark before the last pair was shot. In double shooting Young was high with 15 out of 10 pairs; Payne and Day killed 14 each. For the day; in all events at 100 birds, Young was high with 88. Day and Payne tied on 86. The scores:

Event No. 1, 50 birds, handicaps 26 to 33yds; entrance $20, birds extra; three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.; class shooting. The race shot in series of 10; 10 straight, go back 1yd for next 10; 9 out of 10, stay at same mark; 8, or less out of 10, advance 1yd. No one to go nearer than 26, nor further back than 33yds..

Gould, 29 28 2222222202222011020222221
2102212211222*222f1222*0222--42
Day, 30, 31, 30 ..... 2222222220222222222221*202
2022022021222222222222222—44
Clay, 30, 29, 28 ..... 2222111110**11*2112212201
1102100111221122112*112021—40
Young, 30, 31, 32, 33 1222121222212122221121221
2112211*2121112*112022222—47
Walker, 30, 29, 30 ..... 2*2212*2222122222212121*
2022221221211*1*221212*122—43
Payne, 30, 29 ..... 2222012212022 0*2122111122
1220221222122111220212 12*—43
Schreck, 30, 31, 30 ..... 1221121111*1211112220*211
1122212222222*122*2222222—45
Holaday, 30, 29, 30 ..... 2022222222*222222222222222
0222f12222012*022222222222—44
Dea, 28, 27 ..... 120*112111011110111222*1
2111121112 2*2112012211*02—41

Event No. 2, 20 birds, $10 entrance, divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent., high guns sliding handicap, 26 to 33yds.:

Gould, 29 ..... 2222222202222011020 2—16
Day, 30 ..... 2222222222**2222222222—19
Clay, 30 ..... 2222111110**11*21122—16
Young, 30, 31 ..... 1222121222212122211—20
Walker, 30, 29 ..... 2*2212*2222122222221—18
Payne, 30 ..... 2222012212022 0*21221—16
Schreck, 30, 31 ..... 1221121111*1211112222—19
Holaday, 30, 29 ..... 2022222220222222222222—18
Dea, 28, 27 ..... 120*1121110111101111—16

Event No. 3, 20 birds, $10 entrance, divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent.; sliding handicap as in event No. 2:

Gould, 28 ..... 2222121022122112 2*22—18
Day, 31, 30 ..... 1*2022022022021222222—15
Clay, 29, 28 ..... 1220111021001112211 2—16
Young, 32, 33 ..... 2122121122 11*2121112—19
Walker, 30, 29 ..... 2121*2022202212 11*1*—16
Payne, 29 ..... 1112212202212221221 1—19
Schreck, 31, 30 ..... 0*2111122212222222*1—18
Holaday, 30 ..... 2222202222222222012*0—16
Dea, 27 ..... 222*1211112111222*211—18

Event No. 4, 10 birds, $10 entrance, divided, 50, 30 and 20 per cent., high guns; sliding handicap:

Gould, 28	22222*0222— 8	Payne, 29	122021212*— 8
Day, 30	2222222222—10	Schreck, 30	22*2222222— 9
Clay, 28	212*112021— 8	Holaday, 30	2222222222—10
Young, 33	*1120222222— 8	Dea, 27	2012211*02— 7
Walker, 29	221212*122— 9		

Special event No. 1, 10 birds, $7 entrance, 60 and 40 per cent., class shooting:

Payne, 31	2122222222—10	Walker, 31	2220222200— 7
Young, 33	*112221122— 9	Schreck, 32	12*0022202— 6
Day, 32	2*22222222— 9		

Special No. 2, 10 birds, $7.50 entrance, 60 and 40 per cent., class shooting; same handicaps:

Day	2222222212—10	Young	2222112102— 9
Payne	122122222*— 9	Schreck	0002022222— 6

Special No. 3, 10 birds, $7.50 entrance, 60 and 40 per cent.; class shooting:

Payne	2222121222—10	Young	1111*10222— 8
Day	2222222202— 9		

Special No. 4, 5 pairs of doubles, $7.50 entrance, one money, 28yds.:

Day	01 11 10 11 11—	8
Payne	10 10 01 11 10—	7
Young	00 10 10 11 01—	6

Special No. 5, 5 pairs doubles, $7.50 entrance, one money, 28yds.:

Young	11 10 11 11 11—	9
Payne	11 11 00 10 11—	7
Day	00 10 10 01 10—	6

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—The last day of the old year was very well taken care of by the Palefaces at their annual winter shoot, held to-day, and with the thermometer now nearly to the zero mark, it was a wonder that thirty-six shooters ventured out to do justice to a dandy program.

Otherwise the weather was the most perfect of any that could be had, and it was peculiar, to say the least, that there were not more high scores. Clarke and Burnes were the real ones with the high average for the former and the high on the 100-bird for the latter, the 95 per cent. of Burnes being a dandy bit of shooting.

Osborne started in like a sure winner, but an unfortunate event or two played havoc with him, and after vainly struggling to keep the lead, had to see it go to Clarke, who always kept at it no matter what the result was.

In the program Hank Stevens nosed out on top after a see-saw battle, but did not quite catch Doctor. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
W F Clarke	175	155	C E Comer	175	120
P E Osborne	175	152	J W Davidson	175	115
R N Burnes	175	149	A C Spencer	175	114
H C Kirkwood	175	145	F R Richardson	175	110
F Hilliard	175	142	W R Hurd	175	109
E A Stayles	175	140	F Whitney	130	59
H Edgarton	175	140	F Buckingham	115	83
G H Hassam	175	140	G E Cole	100	79
G R Steele	175	138	E B Muldown	100	79
T Howe	175	137	H Frazar	100	69
S Winslow, Jr.	175	134	J Frazar	100	63
J E Lynch	175	131	J Wirth	40	29
C A Allen	175	126	E B Wildman	60	33
C F Marden	175	126			
Professionals:					
H H Stevens	175	153	A E Sihley	175	132
J S Fanning	175	151	G H Chapin	175	131
T H Keller, Jr.	175	148	M Ballou	175	129
O R Dickey	175	142	G M Wheeler	175	120

Scranton Gun Club.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan 3.—The Scranton Rod and Gun Club held a shoot on their Lincoln Heights grounds Jan. 2, but on account of rain the attendance was light. A heavy fog made it difficult to find the targets. The scores made were as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per C't.
E A Highfield	25	16	64
C Hall	131	69	53
H F Von Storch	150	100	67
Geo B Curts	75	33	40
J D Mason	100	85	85
Chas Roth	100	61	61
F Bohn	125	62	50
Chas Whitmore	75	37	49
Chas Connell	100	57	57
T J Snowdon	50	30	60
W A Wilnoski	150	123	82
Edw Hardenbergh	75	61	81

J. D. MASON, Sec'y.

Buffalo Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The team event was one of the features. There were twelve men on each team, captained respectively by Lambert and Covert. Lambert's team won easily with a total of 303 to 280 out of a possible 360.

In the handicap event, 25 targets, E. F. Hammond, a veteran member of Springville, scored 25 from the 20yd. mark. Geo. Fish, of Lyndonville, was close up with 24, and made high average for the day with 161 out of 175. For third place, Cox, Wright and Talcott tied on 156. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Targets:	15	20	15	20	15	20	15	25	15	15	Total.
Geo Fish	14	19	14	16	15	18	12	24	14	15	161
F D Kelsey	14	18	14	18	14	18	14	21	15	14	160
Ed Cox	12	18	13	17	12	19	15	21	15	14	156
F Wright	15	17	11	20	12	17	13	23	13	15	156
J L Talcott	12	18	14	17	12	18	14	22	14	15	156
B V Covert	13	19	14	19	12	19	14	21	12	12	155
C S Sidway	14	17	14	17	12	15	15	21	13	15	153
J Savage	9	20	11	19	11	17	13	23	14	12	149
H Walls	11	17	14	18	10	16	15	22	12	13	148
O Warner	8	18	12	17	13	19	12	23	14	12	148
Hammond	13	18	11	17	10	18	11	25	12	12	147
Dr Burke	13	17	12	16	13	15	11	22	13	13	145
Burgwardt	12	17	10	18	13	14	14	18	12	13	141
C Lambert	6	16	12	17	15	19	12	15	14	15	141
R H Reed	12	18	10	18	12	15	12	17	13	13	140
S Freeman	9	17	10	15	13	18	11	18	10	12	137
W Imhoff	12	17	10	15	13	18	11	18	10	12	136
C J Wilson	10	16	8	17	10	16	14	20	12	12	135
W H Smith	10	12	14	13	12	15	11	22	12	11	132
W Hopper	12	15	12	17	14	17	13	16	11	4	131
Mesinger	13	17	11	17	10	11	10	18	10	8	125
J E Lodge	9	14	11	13	13	18	10	17	7	7	119
J Reed	10	15	7	14	5	13	10	14	10	12	110
Reinecke	..	..	..	..	..	17	13	19	13	9	71
Bernhard	12	17	12	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	68
C Weiss	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18	9	8	45
J Geddes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	13	41
Rappich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	11	10	39
Burke, Jr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	3	2	18

Team Shoot:

Lambert's Team.

Lambert	14	15—29
Wright	13	15—28
Kelsey	15	14—29
Walls	12	13—25
Hammond	12	12—24
Smith	12	11—23
Dr Burke	13	13—26
Talcott	14	15—29
Mesinger	10	8—18
Wilson	12	12—24
J Reed	10	12—22
R H Reed	13	13—26—303

Covert's Team.

Covert	12	12—24
Cox	15	14—29
Fish	14	15—29
Savage	14	12—26
Warner	14	12—26
Hopper	11	4—15
Freeman	12	10—22
Imhoff	10	12—22
C Sidway	13	15—28
Burgwardt	12	13—25
Lodge	7	7—14
T Wilson	12	8—20—280

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The first shoot of the Audubon Gun Club for 1911 was held to-day. The marksmanship was not really up to the standard, but the sharp wind which made the birds jump from their otherwise natural flight, is held easily accountable for the poor scores.

At that, breaking 70 out of 80 is fair shooting, and that is the scores that Clarence S. Sidway and Jack Talcott made. Both started out with rather poor scores in their first event. Sidway also won Class A with 18 and also made the only straight of the day in the third event. Will Imhoff had a rather easy win in Class B with only 14 to his credit. Dr. J. M. Burke and Renn Spaulding finished the excitement in Class C. Both were shooting in the same squad, breaking their birds nicely until the 17th, when both missed, but finished out with 19 each.

In the shoot-off which followed, Dr. Burke, who is certainly hitting them just right lately, kept up his former pace and finished with 18. A. C. Conley, of Cohocton, N. Y., won the Reed trophy with 19 from the 20yd. mark.

Each man shot at 80, except E. Wacker, who shot at 20.

Targets:	20	20	20	20	Total.
J L Talcott	16	18	18	18	70
C S Sidway	14	18	20	18	70
W Imhoff	18	14	16	15	67
Dr J M Burke	14	19	18	16	66
C J Lambert	17	16	16	17	66
Ed Cox	14	15	18	16	63
W T Hopper	11	13	15	17	59
A E Conley	12	16	15	15	58
T H Clarke	15	12	15	15	57
Ed Reinecke	12	13	12	18	55
Dr W Wootton	12	15	14	9	50
S V Spaulding	10	19	11	10	50
John Reed	11	12	13	12	46
John Ebberts	9	17	18	17	41
W Coburn	10	10	6	5	31
E Wacker	7	..	..	..	7

E. REINECKE, Sec'y.

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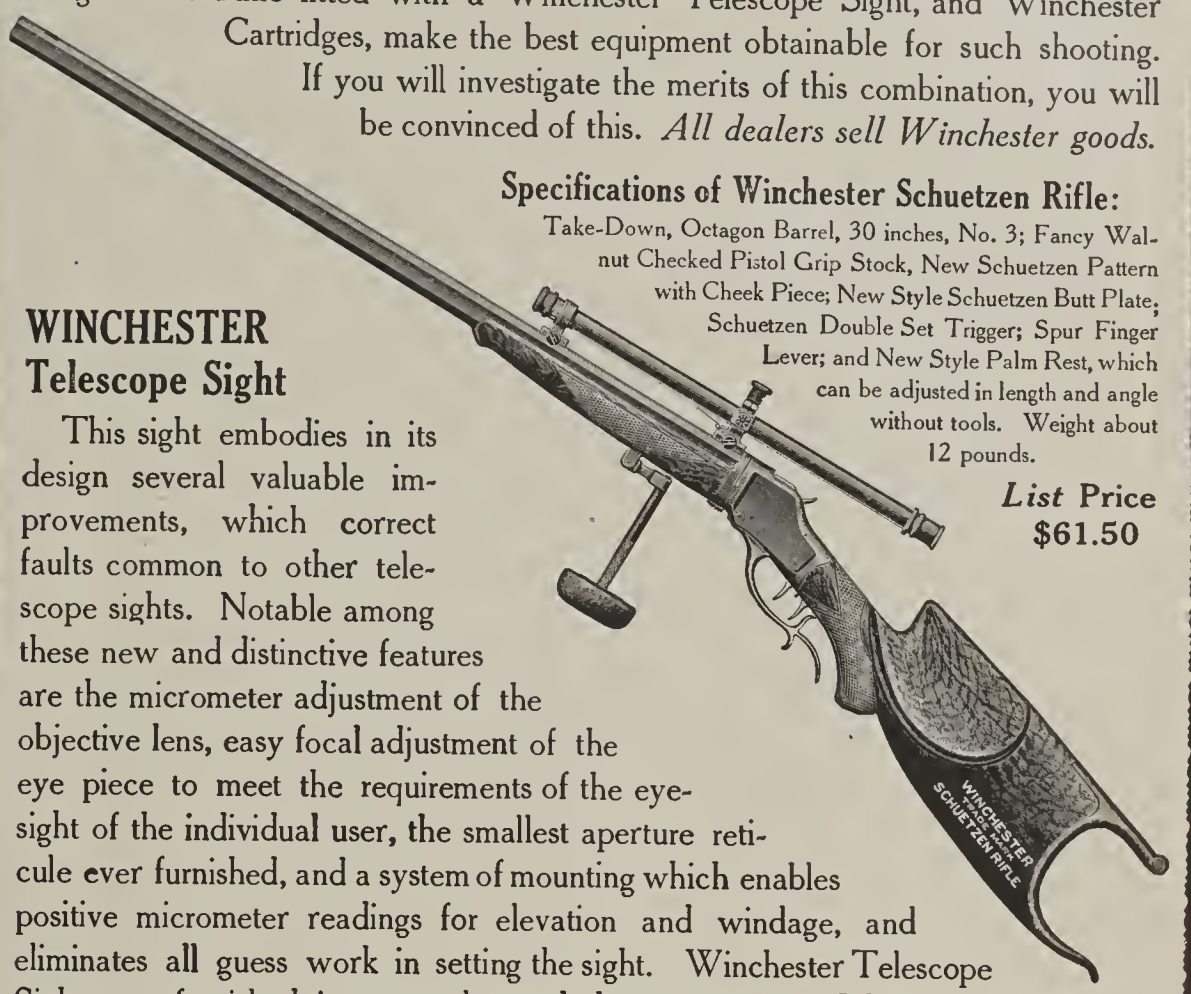

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Columbus Gun Club.

THE last regular monthly shoot, held Dec 31. was a good one. Thirty-two shooters took part. It seemed like old times to see a nice crowd of shooters out once more. Most all of the shoots held by the club in the past year were well attended, though the weather and the car strike cut the attendance some.

The club will continue to hold a regular monthly shoot the same as last year, so those out-of-town shooters can come in once a month and do some trading and shooting.

Clarence Coburn was high amateur. Bert Cooper second; Binney Nolder and Wm. Webster third. Frank Hulshizer and Harry Hopkins fourth; J. R. Taylor was high professional; R. O. Heikes second; W. R. Chamberlain third.

The next shoot will be on Jan. 26; 150-target program, on the money-back system. Feb. 22 and 23 will be the annual midwinter shoot; 150-target program each day, on the money-back system. This system seems to be the best for the poor shooter, as all one can lose is the price of targets at 2 cents each. Any one ought to feel safe in shooting when he can only lose so much and stand the same chance to win. The club thanks one and all for your liberal patronage, and hopes to see you all as guests of the club many times in 1911. A prosperous new year to you all.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
C Hedges	150	128	J T Wells	150	119
H Hopkins	150	137	K Nolder	150	138
H Smart	150	126	W Webster	150	138
W Chamberlain.	150	132	R O Heikes	150	144
J Walters	150	126	J A Van Fossen	150	129
C Ward	150	102	W Coffman	150	125
H Kilgore	150	131	H Hildinger	150	130
I Hedges	150	125	H Armstrong	150	126
L Fisher	150	127	B Wince	100	88
C Coburn	150	144	H E Smith	100	87
J R Taylor	150	145	B Harris	100	83
B Cooper	150	142	H Simkins	50	39
H Kelly	150	119	C Carson	65	47
J A Smith	150	127	K Joyce	35	23
J H Smith	150	123	C Hanawalt	35	30
F Hulshizer	150	137	J Evans	25	23
Scores of Jan. 7:					
T Barstow	125	104	J Jones	70	58
B Shilling	100	86	W Chamberlain.	50	46
G Smith	130	109	L Fisher	45	42
E Coe	75	50			

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The attendance was light, notwithstanding the favorable weather. R. L. Spotts, a scratch man, scored a leg on the committee cup with 23. A tie between Bready and Johnson for the Commodore Schaeffer cup, each scoring 25. In the shoot-off Bready won, 23 to 22.

Committee cup, 25 targets, handicap:

R L Spotts	0	23	E A Wilson	2	19
G L Bready	4	21	J Morrison	2	18
R I Johnson	1	19	R Cobden	3	14

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

E A Wilson	0	25	J Morrison	4	23
K L Bready	4	25	R L Spotts	0	19
R I Johnson	2	23	R Cobden	4	14

Commodore Schaeffer cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G L Bready	5	25	J Morrison	4	22
R I Johnson	2	25	R L Spotts	0	21
E A Wilson	2	24			

Shoot-off, same conditions:

G L Bready	5	23	R I Johnson	2	22

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

R L Spotts	0	25	R I Johnson	4	23
E A Wilson	2	25	J Morrison	2	23
G L Bready	3	23			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

J Morrison	5	25	E A Wilson	3	22
R I Johnson	3	25	R L Spotts	0	21
G L Bready	4	23			

Price won by R. I. Johnson on a toss.

High gun prize for day:

G L Bready	94	R L Spotts	88
E A Wilson	93	J Morrison	88
R I Johnson	89	R Cobden	18

Jan. 8.—A high wind blowing across the traps was something of an obstacle to good scores, though high scores were made nevertheless. In the handicap contest at 125 targets, S. Halstead broke 110, which, with his handicap of 28 landed him the winner. R. L. Spotts, scratch, scored 105; F. E. Samson and Spotts tied on 105 for high gun. Totals follow:

Handicap match, 125 targets:

S Halstead	28	110	R Johnson	4	100
T Lenane	12	108	W B Short	12	99
G W Lembeck	10	108	J G Batterson	8	93
F E Samson	2	107	E Williams	8	92
W J Emerson	8	105	W G Abbott	12	91
R L Spotts	0	105	H Hobart	28	63
W E Bemis	20	100	K R Hooker	4	61

High gun score:

R L Spotots	105	W B Burnett	89
F E Samson	105	W B Short	89
G W Lembeck	99	S Halstead	88
W J Emerson	97	W G Bemis	84
R Johnson	96	R C Williams	86
T Lenane	96	H Herbert	80
J G Batterson	90	W G Abbott	79

Commodore's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

R Johnson	1	19	G H Abbott	3	21
S Samson	1	25	J Herbert	7	18
T Lenane, Jr.	3	24	W E Bemis	5	22
J G Batterson	2	21	G W Lembeck	2	22
W B Short	2	20	R L Spotts	0	24
E Williams	2	20	K R Hooker	1	19
W E Burnett	2	23	S Halstead	7	25
W J Emerson	2	23			

Tie between Halstead and R. Samson won by Samson.

Sauer gun, 25 targets, handicap:

R Johnson	1	21	W J Emerson	2	20
S Samson	0	23	J Herbert	7	15
T Lenane, Jr.	3	25	G H Abbott	3	19
J G Batterson	2	23	W E Bemis	5	25
W B Short	2	21	G W Lembeck	2	23
E Williams	2	18	R L Spotts	0	20
W E Burnett	2	22	S Halstead	7	18

Tie between T. Lenane and W. E. Bemis won by Bemis.

Baudouine cup, 25 targets, handicap:

R Johnson	1	20	G H Abbott	3	23
F E Samson	1	18	W E Bemis	5	20
J G Batterson	2	15	G W Lembeck	8	24
T Lenane	3	21	R L Spotts	0	18
W B Short	3	21	K R Hooker	1	23
E A Williams	2	18	S Halstead	7	22
W E Burnett	2	19	J R Collins	5	20
W J Emerson	2	21	G Schroeder	7	21
J Herbert	7	13			

Won by G. W. Lembeck.

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 1.—A heavy rain and thick fog spoiled the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. Only six members showeod up. These, however, shot the full program and furnished some good sport. Scores:

Ten birds, scratch, sweepstakes; won by Hoyt:

H L Hoyt, Jr.	9	C M Gould	4
J E Meyer	8	I O'Rourke	2
J W Alker	6		

Fifteen birds, scratch, sweepstakes; won by Alker:

J W Alker	14	I O'Rourke	4
J E Meyer	13	C M Gould	3
H L Hoyt, Jr.	10		

Twenty-five birds, handicap, sweepstakes; won by J. W. Alker:

J W Alker	3	25	CM Gould	6	21
H L Hoyt, Jr.	0	22	B G Loomis	2	23
J E Meyer	3	24	I O'Rourke	7	13

Alker cup, 25 birds, handicap; won by Loomis:

B G Loomis	2	23	H L Hoyt, Jr.	0	17
J W Alker	3	21	C M Gould	6	17
J E Meyer	3	20	I O'Rourke	7	15

Yearly prize, 25 birds; won by Gould:

C M Gould	6	25	J E Meyer	3	20
H L Hoyt, Jr.	0	22	B G Loomis	2	19
J W Alker	3	20	I O'Rourke	7	17

One hundred birds, scratch:

H L Hoyt, Jr.	81	B G Loomis	76
J W Alker	77	C M Gould	51
J E Meyer	76	I O'Rourke	45

Jan. 8.—The regular weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was held to-day. C. M. Gould, who had just bought a new L. C. Smith gun, surprised us all by getting away with two events. Scores:

Sweepstakes, 10 birds, scratch:

C M Gould	9	J E Meyer	7
H L Hoyt, Jr.	9	E A Sierck	6
E P Alker	8	G C Meyer	6
H Funke	8	G Brinkman	1
J W Alker	7		

Sweepstakes, 15 targets, scratch:

J E Meyer	14	J W Alker	11
C M Gould	13	E A Sierck	11
H L Hoyt, Jr.	13	E P Alker	10
J C Meyer	12	W Brinkman	6
H Funke	12		

Swepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

J W Alker	2	25	B G Loomis	3	21
H L Hoyt, Jr.	0	24	C M Gould	5	20
G C Meyer	4	23	E P Alker	5	18
J E Meyer	3	22	E A Sierck	2	10
H Funke	2	22	C M Gould	4	25

Yearly cup, 25 targets, handicap:

J W Alker	3	24	H L Hoyt, Jr.	0	14
J E Meyer	3	23	G C Meyer	4	17

Alker cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G C Meyer	4	25	J E Meyer	3	21
J W Alker	3	23	H L Hoyt, Jr.	0	20
H Funke	2	23	C M Gould	5	23
E A Sierck	2	22	B G Loomis	3	22

One hundred targets, scratch:

H L Hoyt, Jr.	84	C M Gould	75
J W Alker	82	G C Meyer	71
J E Meyer	78	E A Siercy	60

Ten double targets:

H L Hoyt, Jr.	13	J E Meyer	6
J W Alker	8	G C Meyer	6
C M Gould	7		

Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The President's shoot, so-called because the president, Col. Franklin Brandreth, provides the prizes, was well attended, though the rain was steady and the mud deep. The shooters were divided into two classes, A and B. Everyone won a prize, and there were more prizes than shooters. John T. Hyland was high with 54 and took the cup. Scores at 60 targets:

J T Hyland	54	F Zarr	40
Jack Fanning	54	W Fisher	39
R B Lawrence	48	W H Hyland	39
A L Burns	48	S A Kipp	37
L F Lyons	47	B Partrick	36
W S Smith	45	J H Moran	33
D Brandreth	45	J V Kirby	33
C G Blandford	44	W F Wagner	33
C P Dietrich	44	J F Jenkins	30
N J Tuttle	43	G Brandreth	30
I Willi	43	J L Barlow	27
Col F Brandreth	42	G B Hubbell	14
W A T Clark	41	M C Palmer	0
R Lawrence	40		

The first shoot for the Poughkeepsie cup was at 100 targets, and resulted as follows:

J T Hyland	85	N J Tuttle	72
A Bedell	81	Col F Brandreth	71
D Brandreth	80	W S Smith	71
C G Blandford	76	W A T Clark	71
A L Burns	76		

At the conclusion of the shoot each contestant thanked Col. Brandreth for the delightful afternoon made possible by him, and realizing that his friends were happy, he left for home in a most cheerful mood.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 7.—In event No. 1 to-day Messrs. Boxall and Frazee tied for first place with 21 targets each. Event No. 2, the first leg on the January cup, also resulted in a tie between Messrs. Frazee and Young. Frazee won out in the shoot-off, which occurred in the following event, he breaking 24 targets to Young's 15, and this with a new pump gun that he was using for the first time.

In the fifth event, a pick-up team race for two-man teams, each man picking up his partner's missed birds, but four targets were missed out of a total of 60—a very good showing.

Event 4, a walking match, was won by Frazee with 8 breaks.

Events:	1	2	3	4	Events:	1	2	3	4
Targets:	25	25	25	10	Targets:	25	25	25	10
G W Boxall	21	17	19	1	E Winslow	16	12	..	1
C L Bush	15	18	14	6	Y T Frazee	21	22	24	8
J C Atwater	18	16	19	2	L Young	..	22	15	4

Two-man team race:

	Team No. 1.		
Winslow	10	Young	9—19
	Team No. 2.		
Bush	10	Frazee	9—19
	Team No. 3.		
Boxall	9	Atwater	9—18

E. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

The Gun of To-Day.

How frequently in a day's shooting one feels certain a bird was correctly aligned by the gun, but was missed; and in like manner a bird, well brought down, jumps up and runs away. Scientific research has furnished a complete explanation; it is the gun's fault. Recent experiments, tests, and instantaneous photographs have put the matter in a nutshell, if the results are tabulated in their proper juxtapositions; and the most careless, unscientific observer must admit on the evidence of the experts that the gun of to-day stands convicted of serious imperfection of shooting and of antagonisms in abilities.

At present the barrel has yet to be invented which will perform perfectly the same shooting requirements at both ends of the range. We want full choke pattern at 40yds., a half choke at 30yds., and a true cylinder at 20yds. The present boring for the one will not give the other. But, further than this, we want an even distribution of pellets, and reliable consecutive performance; the former is not obtained with choke, and the latter certainly not with cylinder.

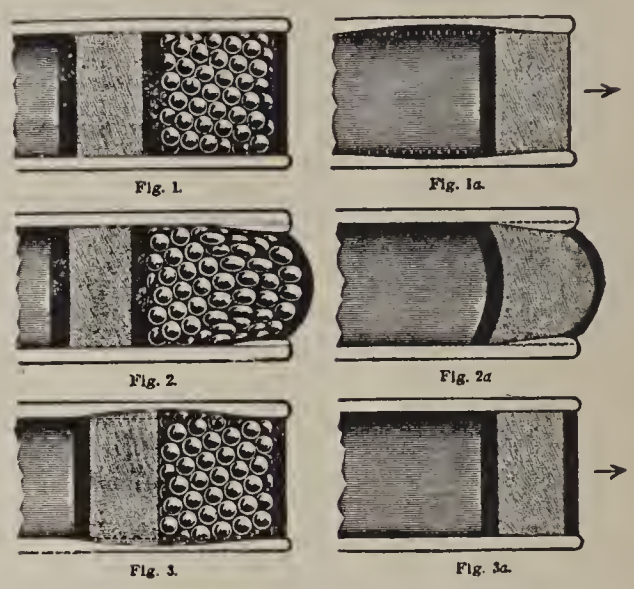

Fig. 1. Fig. 1a. Fig. 2. Fig. 2a. Fig. 3. Fig. 3a.

In English shooting, as now commonly found, quite 80 per cent. of the shots in a day are at less than 30yds. range, while in driving and shooting inside the covert probably 50 per cent. will be under 20yds. For all such the choke pattern is wrong; but the cylinder is often inconsistent, "cartwheel" and "holiday patchy" patterns frequently letting off the bird, though it was correctly covered by the gunner. Then we have the "tall birds" high overhead. Here the choke pattern is essential; the head and neck of the pheasant is the only vulnerable point, the body is a convex target with closely packed feather armor. The head and neck give a target of about 5in. by 1in. Place such a form on the best cylinder pattern obtained at 40yds., there will be found at least six spaces within the 30in. circle in which not a single pellet would enter; and on an average of about two in ten patterns practically the whole vital part of the bird would find a vacant space. The cause of this we shall see. In the gun of to-day shot spread is obtained by plain cylinder, augmented and frequently ruined by gas blast and wad disturbance. Close shot pattern is got by constriction of the charge by choke boring, and spoiled by the crushing and deforming of the pellets to a considerable extent. Intermediate boring does not avoid these faults. The so-called "improved cylinder," more reliable than plain cylinder in even repetition of pattern, and very excellent at close ranges, has the fault of open work when it comes to "tall birds," and it suffers occasionally from cartwheel disorder. The half choke undoubtedly shoots far too close a pattern at 12 to 20yds., and at 25 and 30yds. it loads the center and starves the rest of the 30in. area.

The mechanism of the gun of to-day has obtained a stage of perfection far in advance of its quality of shooting. The design of the gun may, however, be open to question. A point of the highest import is the placement of the barrels. The question of "under and over" instead of "side by side" is now in the testing stage with several leading gunmakers. So also the question of "magnum," smaller bores being preferable to "standard" larger bores. But these are all of the "gun of to-morrow." Having nothing to do with the gun trade, I am not bashful at glunging into the mysteries of technical gun making, even if I flounder. But I carry as a life buoy the dictums of the expert professors and experimentalists, the findings of the exhaustive trials made by the Field the unanswerable evidence of photographs, and the results of my own experiments and shooting experiences. All these I take to be gospel sufficient for scheming improvements. There can be no doubt that often old ways may be usefully fitted to new requirements, and many a sound principle has been dropped in the fashionable rush for a new line. Such, for instance, was the "recess choke" or "tulip" boring, used in the days of black powder, and dropped to the fashionable "choke," and I think it deserves reconsideration, minus the choke, for nitro powder.

You cannot photograph within the barrel; what there happens must remain for an educated guess; nor can you photograph within, say, 18in. outside, because of the explosion flare light. But spark photographs have been taken and published at 24in. out by Mr. W. D. Borland, and at 4yds. by Prof. Boys. Some of these researches are published in the transactions of the British Association for Science of the meeting held at Edinburgh, and those of Mr. Borland in a most interesting article, with prints of the spark photographs, in the Field of Aug. 15, 1908. Though criticism of scientific matters demands

exact words, I must here be short, and so speak generally. The result of the investigations is, shortly, that in "choke" the pellets showed they had been jammed into one another by the construction, and a large number were badly crushed out of spherical shape. The column was much elongated, and was centrally crowded. In the cylinder shots the spark photographs distinctly showed that the gas blast, allowed by cylinder boring to act upon the shot, was the cause of fringe dispersion, and probably of cartwheel pattern, and certainly of the wad being driven into the charge. Probably a graphical description, by sketches, will be the shortest way of explaining the action of the different borings, so as to grasp the findings of the various scientific experiments. The sketches are not intended to be actual scale, but are very nearly so, and the formation of the shot charges is mere freehand as nearly as may be in accord with the actual results photographed. All experiments thus far recorded go to prove that the charge of pellets in flight, and clear of the powder gas blast, gradually separate outward, and continue to do so as the range is traveled. The extent of spread, when unaffected by the gas blast, is much dependent on the amount of elongation ot charge set up at the muzzle by constriction of bore; that if there was no constriction of shot and no interference by gas and wad we should find quite a new set of readings on the targets all down the range. A careful reading of the voluminous experiments will, I think, leave it clear that expanding flight, once set up, cannot in any way be controlled later into so-called choke formation, you cannot get true cylinder pattern at 15yds. and full choke pattern at 40yds.

Taking choke first (Fig. 2), we see the shot being constricted by having to crush through a smaller bore than the rest of the barrel. The gas will not give way, so the soft lead is much crushed. Fig. 2*a* shows the felt wad and its cards being squeezed into the choke, and thereby for a moment they are checked in speed, and the shot charge, now clear, gets away; 2*b* shows the last act ot the wads momentarily hindering the gas blast, which thus only overtakes the shot when weakened in its power. The cylinder (Figs. 1 and 1*a*) shows no hindrance either to shot or wads, no deformation of shot column (possibly some barrel friction). Thus the shot and wads all leave at once in contact, and are immediately overtaken and passed by the gas blast. Fig. 1*b* is in accordance with Mr. Borland's photograph of the actual state of things at 24in. out, and shows what happens at the muzzle. There is no wad check in plain cylinder boring, so the blast drives the wad into the base of the shot, and at least it holds the felt card wads in the base of the shot, besides blasting through and separating the annular transformation of the shot base thus created. Of Fig. 3 the remedy, later attention can be given.

Mr. Borland's article says, "It is not unreasonable to conclude that the shot emerges from the cylinder in the form of a flat-topped cylinder of the diameter of the barrel, with at least the card wad close up to the base of the cylinder [I suppose this means the outside form of the shot]. On the exit of the card over powder the powder gases emerge from the muzzle at a much higher velocity than the shot, and press the wad next the shot into closer and closer contact. The shot being no longer confined in the barrel, is free to flow in a lateral direction, and the mass widens first of all at the base, leaving an annular area around the wad unprotected against direct gas blast. In the photographs there are to be observed a large number of striations parallel to the line of fire surrounding the wads, and extending, to a marked degree, to about the center of the shot charge. There is little doubt that these striations are the result of the travel of the gas blast more or less mixed with air, and that it is this gas blast which in the first instance caused the wad to expand the base of the mass of shot, and then, at a later stage, acting upon the unprotected annular area of the base, produces more dispersion, and finally gives rise to the wide dispersion of outside pellets observed at 40yds. with cylinder patterns. The second photograph (mem. also cylinder) shows the truncated cone shape of the shot mass in even more remarkable degree; the size of the shot being smaller in this case is probably the explanation of the more strongly defined enlargement. Then it follows that any device or procedure which will protect all or any given proportion of the shot from the combined action of wad and powder gases will result in a reduced dispersion, and that is what the choke is calculated to effect."

This is the scientific account of the disease common to cylinder; but the remedy suggested is worse than the disease. The article practically admits this. In speaking of the choke photograph and the action of choke, it says, "The wadding in its turn is delayed by the obstruction (the choke) for an infinitesimal period, but sufficiently long to delay the issue of the powder gases and to diminish the pressure of the card wad upon the base of the mass of shot. * * * The mass of shot (seen in the photograph; see also Fig. 2*b* here) is utterly different in its form from the cylinder projection; it occupies an actual length of 1¾in. as compared with ½in. in the case of the cylinder. On the other hand, the diameter of the column only very slightly exceeds that of the 12-bore wad. The shot pellets are only loosely grouped, and the card wad is not bedded against the base of the mass." These quotations are sufficient for the present; they give indisputable scientific findings on a subject on which there has been much vague dispute, but they also accord well with facts found in other lines of research, and with the patterns obtained on the targets at the far end of the range under the two classes of boring. Other experts, in speaking of other matters, have given information of value here. The velocity of the gas blast at the exit is given at 3900ft. per second, about three times the speed of the first shot charge. May we not infer as almost a certainty that in some cases the blast goes right through the shot, or drives the hard crushed felt wad right through, and forms the "cartwheel" pattern?

In this connection and knowledge I, last week, made experiment on paper targets at a distance of 20yds. from the muzzle. The targets were of stout elephant paper with a black bull mark to aim at. There was a strong wind, unfortunately, blowing diagonally toward the gun; out of twelve cylinder consecutive shots the felt wad was driven through the elephant paper target seven times. The hole made by the wad, with in each case its circular impression left on the torn tongue of paper, was, as regards the bull aimed at, thus— 5in., 6in., and 15in. above bull; 7in. below bull; 10in. and 24in. below to right; and 9in. abreast to right. Two of these were almost bare centered cartwheel, and one very patchy; whereas the no-wad targets were good. Now, what could drive a felt wad 20yds. with such comparative accuracy across a strong wind? Gas blast, and perhaps air suction of the shot charge? I had much the same wad hitting in a previous 20yds. trial for patterns, and was not troubling to notice the wad, but the targets show. In those trials where choke barrel was also used there is, so far as I can find, no instance of wad through with choke; probably the check of the wad by the choke held the wad just back of getting the suction pull when the gas had lost its velocity compound to shot. Well, it may be interesting, but not useful.

Now, let us turn to the question of remedy. We must avoid the choke fault of constricting the shot and of creating an unduly full-pelleted center on the pattern, but at the same time we want the check to the wad which choke gives to avoid the gas blast acting unduly upon the rear of the shot and upon the wads, driving them into the shot. Intermediate boring has been proved to hold the faults of choke. Though it gives a wider spread the center is always unduly filled and the outer part starved. Let us examine recess boring (Fig. 3). This was used in the old days of black powder shooting, possibly first as a mere recess, but certainly later and commonly as recess choke. Such a combination was probably very severe on the pellets, and the value of the recess was defeated by the addition of choke. Fig. 3 shows, merely graphically, what I would term recess cylinder boring, with the shot charge leaving the recess, and the felt and card just entering the same. The shot are not constricted, but rather loosened on going through, and the actual muzzle is of the same gauge as the barrel. The felt wad, however, is the important factor; in 3, this wad, owing to the larger gauge of the recess, is being expanded in its diameter by the pressure of the powder gas behind it, and in a moment it will be, as in 3*a*, throttled back again to the original gauge by the front return from recess to the cylinder. This should act upon the wad as would choke boring, and give the wad the required check, which we know frustrates the gas blast from playing havoc with the shot; and yet it should not constrict the shot. The exact amount of recess, in length and gauge, and its position within the muzzle, can only be determined by actual experiment, and I venture to think that the felt wad structure will have an important bearing on results. Probably the loose card now used in front of the felt should be dispensed with, and the felt increased in thickness by one-twelfth an inch, as shown in the sketch, with a glazed thin card for its own front, but it must be capable of compression and so expand in diameter to fit tightly and fill the recess, as otherwise there would be a blow-by of gas, and it will then all the better act as a gas check at the muzzle. The rear card and that over the shot are negligible; they are cartridge requisites.

The action I anticipate from recess cylinder is that the shot not having been constricted more than a shade at front of recess, and not disturbed by gas blast or wad collision, will get a start and travel in a new formation, something between cylinder and choke. Somewhat as in sketch 3*b* the gas blast must of nature overtake, though less violently, and may act upon the shot rear to open the charge evenly in parachute form, and as a consequence probably give a good even spread, filled to about half-choke percentage of total charge. It is as yet mere speculation; even the scientist cannot definitely say, without further experiment, what will result. It may turn out a bad egg, but it is worth opening.

W. BADEN-POWELL.

As a postscript to the above I desire to emphasize that the illustration is not intended to be an actual scale drawing of the various borings of guns, such as the three-thousandths of an inch; they are merely intended to illustrate the form of boring and character of discharge. Also, since the article was in type I have been agreeably surprised by receiving a pamphlet of Mr. W. D. Borland's researches in the photography of flying shot and gas blast, reprinted from Arms and Explosives, in connection with the laboratory of E. C. powder. My amateur deductions from the scant report and four photographs which I had seen previous to writing are entirely borne out in that fuller pamphlet. Where my deductions and conclusions exceed the experts' views, I may be wrong, but if the foundations are sound they may help to stimulate further research leading to useful improvement in the gun of the future.—W. B.-P. in Field, London.

FIG 3. RECESS CYLINDER.

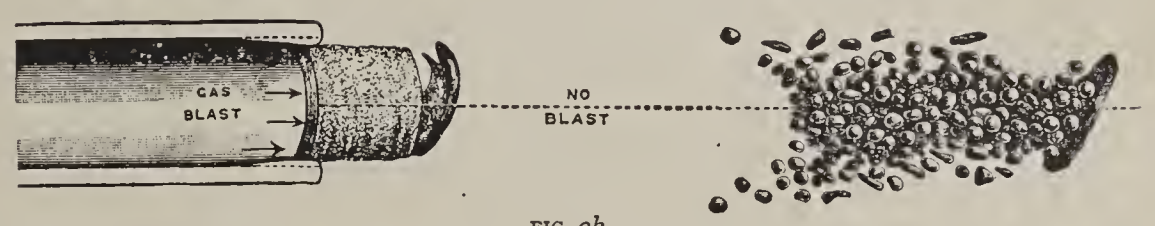

FIG 2*b*.

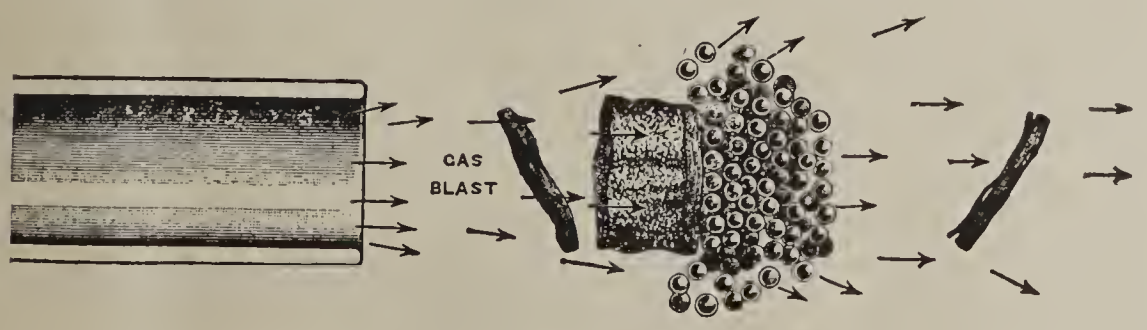

FIG I. TRUE CYLINDER.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

DAYTON, Ky.—The club started its series of monthly live-bird matches in January, 1910, and has held one each month, except in July and August, the last one taking place on Dec. 22. The series was open to club members only, and the entrance money was used for the purchase of a suitable trophy for the winner. Eight members entered for the first match. Of these, three have shot in ten matches, one in nine; one in three; one in two; and two dropped out after the initial contest. Taking the total score for the ten matches, 150 targets, Schenck and Gould are tied for high, on 131, Walker 130. Parker killed 121 out of 135 birds in his nine shoots. Gould and Payne each have two perfect scores to their credit, and Walker one. Taking the seven best scores, according to the conditions of the contest, Payne won the trophy with 98 out of 105 birds. Gould gave him a close run, finishone bird behind with 97. Then came Walker and Schreck in order. The scores made in the last match of the series were as follows: Payne 15, Gould 15, Schreck 12, Walker 10. The trophy this year was a very handsome cut-glass vase, and was presented by the winner to Mrs. I. P. Gould, the charming wife of the club's secretary, who has been an interested spectator at every match, and who is by no means a poor shot herself, either at targets or pigeons. Another series will probably be arranged, to start this month.

Monthly live bird trophy shoot, seven best scores; each match at 15 birds:

Payne	13 14 14 15 13 14 15	98
Gould	13 14 13 15 13 13 15	97
Walker	14 13 13 14 13 13 15	95
Schreck	14 13 13 14 13 13 13	93

Western Handicap.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6.—While the western Handicap comes to Omaha this spring, it will not be handled by the time-honored old Omaha Gun Club; the Benson Club, a younger and perchance a bit livelier body, beat them out. The Omaha Club thought as a matter of course, that they would be awarded the classic, and so announced it, but this morning Secretary Lovering, of the Bensons writes me that his club has grabbed the prize. However, Benson is one of our choicest suburbs, and it amounts to the same thing after all. Col. Dan Whitney, one of the moving spirits of this young and flourishing organization, says they intend to make the handicap second to no shoot held in the country; that they have already begun to formulate their plans, and that the event will be staged at their grounds out near Krug Park, some time during early April.

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BROKE ALL PACIFIC COAST RECORDS

In the 1910 Medal Competition of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, at the Shellmound Range, San Francisco, distance 50 yards and Standard American Target, with .22 Pistol, Mr. J. E. Gorman made

TEN SCORES OF 98=980, OUT OF A POSSIBLE 1,000—Breaking all Known Records.

During the year Mr. Gorman shot 86 scores, with a general average of 94¾, as follows: ten 98's, thirteen 97's, thirteen 96's, nine 95's, sixteen 94's, eleven 93's, six 92's, six 91's and two 90's,

A TOTAL OF 8149 OUT OF 8600.

In the Bull's Eye Competition at the regular meet of the Shellmound Rifle and Pistol Club, December 4, 1910, Mr. L. S. Hawxhurst broke the Pacific Coast Record with a .22 rifle, scoring 79 bull's eyes out of 81 shots, in which is included a run of

42 CONSECUTIVE 3 in. BULL'S EYES, OFF-HAND, AT 50 YDS.

These Scores were made with PETERS Cartridges, loaded with the famous KING'S SEMI-SMOKELESS POWDER—the kind that holds the World's record, 2481 out of a possible 2500, made by W. A. Tewes, at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1906.

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Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—In the second series of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League, shot to-day between different clubs at Holmesburg Junction and Meadow Springs, close competition was the rule. At Holmesburg Junction, the S. S. Whites, the South End Gun Club of Camden, N. J., competed, while at Meadow Springs, the Highland, Meadow Springs and Haddonfield competed. Meadow Springs was out in great force. The Highland Club was high with the excellent total of 444 out of 500. Meadow Springs had a total of 429. Haddonfield, 393. At Holmesburg Junction the South End was first with 436 to the S. S. White's 431. Mink of the Highlanders, and Powers of the South End made 48 each, high individual scores. The standing of the clubs at present is as follows: Highland, 6 points and 896 targets broken; South End, 5 points and 866 targets; S. S. Whites, 5 points and 861 targets; Meadow Springs 3 points and 833 targets; Haddonfield, 3 points and 804 targets. Thus it will be observed that the contest is very close. The scores of the ten high men counted, each club to have as many men as it pleased.

Team race, ten men to a team, 50 targets per man:

Highland.		Haddonfield.	
J H Anderson	45	F Holloway	43
F Meehan	44	C Holloway	42
A Ballantine	45	Heiss	42
M Wentz	40	Webster	42
Mink	48	J Peacock	41
Hoover	44	F Tomlinson	39
E Johnson	43	Dugan	37
Bender	47	Bennett	37
Landis	46	A Tomlinson	36
Tansey	42—444	J Logan	34—393
Meadow Springs..		**South End.**	
Soley	46	Powers	48
Hogan	45	Hineline	45
John	44	Cordery	45
Coyle	44	H P Cook	45
Moore	44	Cross	43
J Emerson	41	H Green	43
Clegg	41	Slear	42
D Smith	41	Fleming	42
Sloan	40—429	H Bartlett	42
		Wakeman	41
		S. S. White.	
F Mathews	47	Griffith	42
W Mathews	46	White	42
Eames	44	Cantrell	42
Cavern	43	St Clair	40—431
Hand	43		

The gunners who failed to qualify for their respective teams follow:

Meadow Springs.			
Depew	34	*Kellock	34
Murdock	37	Lindeman	37
Gothard	36	Torpey	31
L Lewis	41	Fearn	37
Fox	32	Pierce	38
Chandler	37	*Renner	38
Hewlett	37	*Bevin	33
Pepper	37	Laws	20
Hawkins	45	*Munns	31
Wiley	40	Menamin	30
Turner	38	Kirsch	37
Gideon	32	Rinckner	35
Hillpot	40	Serfass	31
Kernan	27	M Emery	25
George	32		

*Visitors.

Highland.			
L Biddle	39	Freeman	28
G Lindley	37	Laurent	35
Davis	37	W Dalton	34
Hibbs	39	Harbein	38
Pfleger	35	H Perry	40
Cooper	37		
Haddonfield.			
Stafford	33	Lichenstein	17
Chew	31	Pedloe	12
H Tompkins	31	Shreve	25
P Holloway	19	J W Logan	33
Roatdhe	28		
South End.			
Watson	41	E Firth	36
Lippincott	40	H Anthony	35
Peehman	39	W Smith	34
Goodfellow	39	Johnson	29
W Murphy	39	Newkirk	27
J Murphy	39	J Anthony	26
Butler	39	Folker	21
Rexon	37		
S. S. White.			
*Angar	47	Appleton	37
Cope	41	Boyer	35
Pratt	39	Wilson	35
McKean	39	Eyre	35
Cotting	39	Robinson	34
W Firth	38	Heite	26
H George	38	Kendall	24

*Professional.

Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 7.—One thousand spectators were present. A special feature was a match between Lester S. German, of Aberdeen, Md., and Linn Worthington, of Rising Sun, Md., at 25 singles and 15 pairs. Worthington led in the single target feature with 24 to 22, but in the doubles, German scored 28 to 15 for his opponent. The totals were as follows: German 50; Worthington 43. Worthington was handicapped by an injured finger.

In a shoot-off to decide ties made in the merchandise event last Saturday, Eugene du Pont with 23 out of 25 won his race in Class A. In Class B G. H. Mitchell was the successful contestant. In the other two classes, ties were not decided, as the breakdown of the traps delayed matters to such an extent that a finish was impossible. These ties will be decided next Saturday.

The event for the afternoon was the "Coleman du Pont merchandise event" for gun club members only. This was contested for by 73 shooters. The prizes were four silver spoons. The results were:

Class A—J. A. McKelvey winner, with 24 out of 25.

Class B—Dr. Bedford and R. P. Choate tied at 16 with L. Evans; R. B. Evans and E. M. Hoopes, Jr., also tied, but were not eligible for the trophy, not being club members.

Class C—O. B. Clark, R. Baily, Willard Kerr and W. S. Simpson, all tied at 13.

Class D—F. H. Megaw tied with W. J. Hartlove at 9. Mr. Hartlove not being a club member and therefore not eligible, the trophy went to Mr. Megaw. All ties will be shot off next Saturday.

In the revolver, pistol and rifle division, considerable interest was manifested in the shooting of Capt. K. K. V. Casey and J. H. Hessian. They were members of the American team of riflemen which represented the United States during the recent Olympic games, and both have made world's records with the military rifle. These scores follow:

Revolver, 50yds., qualification scores: K. K. V. Casey 84, 82, 80, 78, 77, 71; E. G. Askart 83, 83, 74.

Practice scores, 50yds., revolver: T. G. Samworth 58, 56, 46, 41; Fred Whitehead, 26, 25; Williard Young 16, 14, 14, 13.

Qualification scores, 50yds., pistol: J. W. Hessian 88; F. G. Robelen 75, 63, 63; S. J. Neuman 57; W. F. Jensen 48.

Practice scores, pistol, 50yds.: F. A. Wardenburg 46; W. F. Jensen 45, W. B. Cullen 29, John Greene 29, 26.

Qualification scores, 50yds., rifle (.22cal.): William S. Weedon 52.

Rifle practice scores, 50yds. (.22cal.): J. D. Burrell, 56, 41; William S. Weedon 56, 39; L. C. Weldin 54, 43, 36; W. S. Wells 51; Shepard 48; J. L. Birch 47, 43, 26; William Coyne 41; J. E. Miller 40; H. F. Schuler 36, 27, 22 16; W. A. Jordan 36; D. R. Rutter 35; J. C. Brehm 34; John Mulligan 29; Charles McAteer 23, 22, 11; S. B. Scott 31; J. R. Baily 13; W. H. McElwee 8, 7.

In the trapshooting division a number of improvements have been made since last week, and others are contemplated. Contract has been let for the laying of a cinder path from the club house to the roadway, also for a suitable approach with signs indicating entrance to the grounds. An automatic trap of another design will be installed by next Saturday, and with other improvements provided for, the club hopes to be in position to handle the crowds and permit of more shooting.

The interest in the match between German and Worthington was so marked that the club hopes to have several interesting matches among club members and others before long. William M. Foord, of this city, one of the crack amateur shooters in the East may shoot an exhibition race with Charles Newcomb, of Philadelphia. A handsome trophy will be provided for the winner.

Scores main event, 25 targets, Coleman du Pont merchandise event:

McKelvey	24	Chas Beebe	2
T B Rogers	17	Rutter	7
Megaw	9	Jensen	11
Mitchell	19	Derickson	10
Wardell	15	Winchester	15
McElwee	10	Beauchamp	15
MacMullen	7	H A Lindsay	5
L Evans	16	Hickman	19
S G David	15	Birch	10
R B Evans	16	W L Smith	12
W C Husbands	14	Wood	7
S B Trott	11	Ferriday	15
A G Trott	2	J C Husbands	12
E H Ford	21	J M Turner	17
Corkran	14	Tuchton	17
E du Pont	23	Roberson	17
E E du Pont	19	J F Jones	21
Leedom	18	O B Clark	13
Naudain	14	Warren	19

C Buckmaster	20	C E Springer	17
Dr Bedford	16	Wm Foord	22
Dr Rumford	15	T Martin	17
Dr Betts	11	Gavan	14
Coyne	10	Baily	13
E Springer	21	Poffenberger	14
Hogge	22	Hessian	21
N K Smith	11	Keithley	21
Choate	16	Crawford	10
V du Pont	22	Wm Kerr	13
Onley	7	Skelly	21
Neeley	12	McHugh	17
Carlon	12	J P Gray	6
Gibbons	11	Crossman	15
Kellum	2	Porter	10
Simpson	13	Hoopes, Jr	16
Hartlove	9	Littleton	7
Appleton	10		

Extra event, 25 targets:

German	22	Mitchell	10
V du Pont	19	David	12
Worthington	24	E H Ford	16
Baily	10	J C Husbands	15
S B Trott	10	Ferriday	12
Wardell	15	Gavan	11
McKelvey	16	Mitchell	11
T B Rogers	16	Carlon	13
Megaw	7	Winchester	15
Crawford	17	Keithley	18
Hessian	18	Martin	20
N K Smith	9	Jensen	9
W Kerr	11		

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 7.—In the sweepstakes handicap, P. Ross was high with 24, and Dr. Granberry was high with a like score for the Taylor cup. E. W. Heller defeated J. A. Hart, holder of the championship cup, in a challenge contest, Heller thus scoring a leg on the trophy. He also was high with 49 in the special handicap. Scores:

Sweepstakes shoot, handicap, 25 targets:

P Ross	8	24	B M Shanley, Jr...	3	10
J A Hart	0	22	D Granberry	6	19
E W Heller	4	22	Dr Fleck	5	18
C H Daly	0	21	H T Shriver	2	17
T Wilson	8	20			

Taylor cup, handicap, 25 targets:

Dr Granberry	6	24	C H Daly	0	20
E W Heller	4	23	H T Shriver	2	19
P Ross	7	22	J A Hart	0	19
Dr Fleck	5	22	C C Goodrich	8	18
Wm Feigenspan	0	21	R Bowler	8	14
B M Shanley, Jr...	3	20			

Daly trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

E W Heller	4	22	Dr Peck	4	19
H T Shriver	3	21	B M Shanley, Jr...	3	19
A Hedley	6	21	Dr Granberry	5	19
P Ross	7	21	J A Hart	0	18
Feigenspan	5	20	C C Goodrich	8	17
C H Daly	0	20	R Bowler	8	16

Hart trophy, scratch, 10 double targets:

A Hedley	7	Feigenspan	12
J A Hart	14	P Ross	9
Dr Granberry	11	Dr Fleck	8
C H Daly	9	C C Goodrich	8
H T Shriver	8	E W Heller	7

Championship cup, handicap, 25 targets:

E W Heller	4	24	J A Hart	0	23

Special shoot, handicap, 50 targets:

E W Heller	4	49	H T Shriver	3	42
Dr Granberry	5	47	B M Shanley, Jr...	3	42
P Ross	7	44	M Feigenspan	0	41

Sweepstakes shoot, handicap, 25 targets:

H T Shriver	3	25	Dr Fleck	4	21
E W Heller	4	24	C H Daly	0	20
Feigenspan	0	23	Dr Granberry	5	19
P Ross	7	23	J A Hart	0	19
P Hauch, Jr.	8	22	C C Goodrich	8	17
Dr Fleck	4	44	A Hedley	5	17
Stewart	8	18			

Hyde Park Gun Club.

CINCINNATI, O.—Threatening weather and slushy walking cut the attendance down to a very few at the shoot on Jan. 7. Of those who were present, De Mar was high with 46. Wuerdeman is a young shooter and a new member of the club, and this season's practice will undoubtedly improve his work. Murdock is also new at the game and should improve if he sticks at it. Schaefer, the treasurer of the club, is not a very regular attendant at the weekly shoots, which is a pity, as he is a mighty pleasant companion, and practice would put him up among the leaders. Frohliger, Phillips, Rugg and some of the other regulars have been prevented by first-of-the-year business from getting out. The club is planning to give another of its popular special prize events at an early date.

De Mar	23 23—46	Schaefer	17 ..—17
Wuerdeman	13 15—28	Murdock	9 ..— 9

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Jan. 7.—Fisher and Matson were the only two who scored 10 straight at the club's shoot to-day. Hoffner and Parker tied on 9. The event was a 10-bird handicap. Scores:

Fisher, 30	1122211222—10	Jackson, 29	0222102222— 8
Mattson, 29	2222212222—10	Paul, 30	2021102222— 8
Hoffner, 29	2222022222— 9	Forsythe, 29	0220202222— 7
Parker, 30	2222221202— 9	Aiman, 30	0112001221— 7
Redman, 28	2222221001— 8	Thomas, 28	2200202210— 6
Francotte, 28	2120101222— 8	Knowles, 28	2100210011— 6

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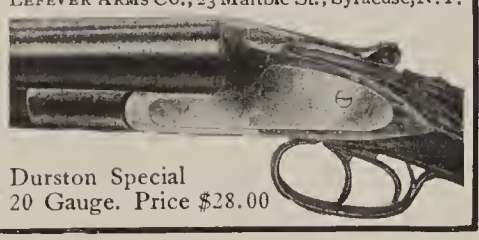

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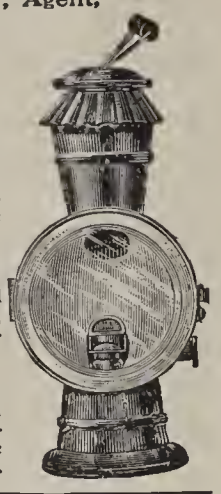

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New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The weather was pleasant, a clear winter day. Ties were not so numerous on account of changes in the handicaps. Dr. Culver, A. W. Church, F. A. Schauffler, Dr. Browne were scratch men. Dr. De Wolfe scored a leg on the Haslin cup with 25, Dr. Browne duplicated the performance for the January cup, while T. Lenane, Jr., for the tournament cup scored a leg after a shoot-off of a tie on 24 with Ogden, Billings and Lembeck. He scored 25 straight. Minford won the challenge round, 24 to 21. E. M. Higginson won the club special with a full score. A new shooting committee was elected.

Haslin cup, handicap, 25 targets:

Dr De Wolfe	3	25	W B Ogden	3	20
C W Billings	1	23	T O'Donohue	2	18
G J Corbett	1	23	A W Church	0	18
Dr Culver	1	22	G W Kuchler	2	18
W M Minford	3	22	T Lenane	2	17
B M Higginson	3	22	J M Jones	5	17
G Lembeck	1	21	J L Lawton	5	17
M V Lenane	1	21	G M Thomson	2	16
P R Robinson	4	21	F H Schauffler	0	15

January cup, handicap, 25 targets:

M V Lenane	1	25	T O'Donohue	2	21
G J Corbett	1	24	W S Ogden	3	20
F H Schauffler	0	24	W M Minford	3	20
C W Billings	1	24	A W Church	0	19
P R Robinson	4	24	J L Lawton	5	19
Dr Culver	0	23	T Lenane	2	18
Dr De Wolfe	2	23	G M Thomson	2	18
B M Higginson	3	23	J M Jones	5	18
G Lembeck	1	22	G W Kuchler	2	17

Club special trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

B M Higginson	3	25	F H Schauffler	0	19
Dr De Wolfe	2	24	G M Thomson	2	19
G Lembeck	1	24	T Lenane	2	19
C W Billings	1	23	T O'Donohue	2	19
P R Robinson	4	23	G W Kuchler	2	17
Dr Culver	0	22	J L Lawton	5	17
G J Corbett	1	22	W B Ogden	3	16
W M Minford	3	20	A W Church	0	15
J M Jones	5	22	M V Lenane	0	13

Tournament cup, handicap, 25 targets:

C W Billings	1	24	G M Thomson	2	21
G Lembeck	1	24	W M Minford	3	21
T Lenane	2	24	B M Higginson	2	21
W B Ogden	3	24	P R Robinson	4	21
F H Schauffler	0	23	J M Jones	5	21
G J Corbett	1	23	G W Kuchler	2	20
Dr Culver	0	22	T J O'Donohue	2	19
M V Lenane	0	22	J L Lawton	5	18
Dr De Wolfe	2	22	A W Church	0	13

Four men tied in the shoot-off. T. Lenane won with 25 straight; second, C. W. Billings, 23; G. Lembeck, 20, and W. B. Ogden, 19.

Westley Richards trophy, doubles, scratch, 20 targets:

C W Billings	12	B M Higginson	8
Dr Culver	10	G M Thomson	7
F H Schauffler	10	G Lembeck	6
A W Church	9	J L Lawton	4
Dr De Wolfe	9		

Club January special, teams of two, scratch, 25 targets:

M V Lenane and J L Lawton	24
F H Schauffler and P. R. Robinson	23
Dr Culver and G. W. Kuchler	23
T Lenane and Dr De Wolfe	22
C W Billings and J. M. Jones	21
T O Donohue and W B Ogden	21
N M Munford and G J Corbett	20
G Lembeck and A W Church	18
G M Thomson and B M Higinson	17

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., Jan. 7.—The delightful weather favored good scoring at the Bay Ridge traps of the Crescent Athletic Club to-day, and as a consequence ties were numerous. For the January cup, A. Corlies was high alone with 24, and he also scored a leg on the James cup after shooting off a tie on 25 with F. S. Hyatt, H. B. Vanderveer, D. T. Leahy and C. A. Lockwood; Corlies scored 24 in the shoot-off. For the Lockwood trophy, F. B. Stephenson, R. E. Fox and H. B. Vandervcer tied on 25, Stephenson winning in the shoot-off. Five tied on 25 for the James trophy.

The final shoot for the Brower trophy was an interesting feature. On New Year's day of 1910, this cup started as an object of competition. The contestants were paired, and the defeated brace mate was out of the competition. This was continued till the winner was determined. It is a most unfair method of settling a contest, as a contestant defeated in the first series may score higher than the final winner. C. Ferguson was a guest of the club. The scores:

Brower trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

First round—F. B. Stephenson (0) defeated G. H. Piercy (0) by 24 to 23; A. Hendrickson (2) defeated H. W. Woodcock (2), 22 to 21; M. Steiner (1), defeated F. J. James (1) by 24 to 21; J. P. Fairchild (1), defeated W. W. Peabody (2), by 25 to 24; F. S. Hyatt (3) defeated C. R. James (2) by 25 to 24; Dr. Williams (4) defeated J. S. Lawson (5), by 24 to 23; C. H. Pulis (3) defeated G. W. Felix (2), by 25 to 24, and A. S. Trippe drew a bye.

Second round—F. B. Stephenson (0) defeated A. E. Hendrickson (2), by 24 to 21; J. P. Fairchild (1) defeated M. Stiner (1) by 25 to 24; F. S. Hyatt (3) defeated Dr. R. C. Williams (4), by 24 to 21, and A. S. Trippe (3) defeated C. H. Pulis (3) by 25 to 21.

Third round—F. B. Stephenson (0) defeated J. P. Fairchild (1) by 25 to 24, and F. S. Hyatt (3) defeated A. S. Trippe (3) by 23 to 21.

Final round—F. S. Stephenson (0) tied with F. S. Hyatt (3) at 24.

Shoot-off: F. S. Hyatt (2) defeated F. B. Stephenson (0), by 25 to 23 targets.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

C R Jamcs	1	25	J H Vanderveer...	1	24
F S Hyatt	3	25	L C Hopkins	5	21
F B Stephenson	0	24	J F James	1	21

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	3	25	W W Peabody	2	21
A Corlies	4	24	R E Fox, Jr	2	20
*J A R Elliott	0	24	C A Lockwood	1	20
A E Hendrickson..	2	23	G Felix	2	20
J H Vanderveer....	1	23	J P Fairchild	1	18
D J Leahy	1	22	G Brower	1	17
*C Ferguson	0	22	C R James	1	20
F B Stephenson....	0	21	J F James	1	20
L C Hopkins	5	21	Dr Atkinson	5	15

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

A Corlics	4	24	C R James	1	19
C A Lockwood	1	23	D T Leahy	1	18
F S Hyatt	2	22	*C Ferguson	0	18
R E Fox, Jr	2	22	L C Hopkins	5	17
J H Vanderveer....	1	21	G Felix	2	17
*J A R Elliott	0	21	H B Vanderveer....	3	16
A E Hendrickson..	2	20	G Brower	1	15
W W Peabody	2	20	J P Fairchild	1	15
J F Jones	1	19	Dr Atkinson	4	9
F B Stephenson....	0	19			

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson....	0	25	F S Hyatt	2	22
R E Fox, Jr	2	25	L C Hopkins	5	22
H B Vanderveer....	5	25	G Felix	2	22
W W Peabody, Jr..	2	24	C Ferguson	0	21
A Corlies	4	24	G E Brown	1	17
J F James	1	23	J P Fairchild	1	13
J H Vanderveer....	1	23	Dr Atkinson	5	10
C R James	1	23	C A Lockwood	1	24
D T Leahy	1	23	A E Hendrickson..	2	22

F. B. Stephenson wins by a straight score.

J. F. James trophies, 25 targets, handicap:

A Corlies	4	25	A E Hendrickson..	2	23
F S Hyatt	2	25	J P Fairchild	1	23
J H Vanderveer....	1	25	W W Peabody	2	21
D T Leahy	1	25	J F James	0	20
C A Lockwood	1	25	L C Hopkins	5	20
R E Fox, Jr	2	24	G Felix	1	20
C Ferguson, Jr	0	24	G Brower	1	18
C R James	1	23	Dr Atkinson	5	15
F B Stephenson....	0	23	*J A R Elliott	0	24

Shoot-off, same conditions:

A Corlies	4	24	J H Vanderveer....	1	23
D T Leahy	1	23	F S Hyatt	2	22

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Vanderveer....	1	24	W W Peabody	2	20
C R James	1	23	J A R Elliott	0	20
D T Leahy	1	23	A Corlies	4	20
A E Hendrickson..	2	23	G E Fox, Jr	2	20
F B Stephenson....	0	22	F S Hyatt	2	19
G Felix	2	22	C A Lockwood	1	19
C Ferguson, Jr	0	22	L C Hopkins	5	18
G Brower	1	21	Dr Atkinson	5	16
J F James	1	20	J P Fairchild	1	16

Trophy shoot, 25 targets handicap:

F S Hyatt	0	25	F B Stephenson....	0	22
J H Vanderveer....	1	25	L C Hopkins	5	22
D T Leahy	1	25	G Felix	2	22
A Corlies	4	25	C A Lockwood	1	20
H B Vanderveer...	5	25	W W Peabody	2	21
C R James	1	24	J P Fairchild	1	21
J F James	1	23	G Brower	1	20
A E Hendrickson..	2	23	R E Fox, Jr	2	20
*C Ferguson, Jr.	0	22	Dr Atkinson	5	16

Team race, 25 targets, handicap:

C A Lockwood	1	21	J P Fairchild	1	21
F S Hyatt	0	25—46	G Brower	1	20—41
F B Stephenson	0	22			
J F James	1	23—45			

C. R. James trophy, gun below elbow, 25 targets:

D J Leahy	1	23	F S Hyatt	2	17
G Felix	2	22	J H Vanderveer....	1	16
A E Hendrickson..	2	21	C R James	0	16
F B Stephenson....	0	20	A Corlies	4	15
W W Peabody, Jr.	2	20	C A Lockwood	1	14
*C Ferguson, Jr	2	20	R E Fox, Jr	2	13
G Brower	1	19	Dr Atkinson	5	8
J P Fairchild	1	19	J F James	1	8

Special shoot, 10 pairs of doubles, scratch:

*C Ferguson, Jr	14	F B Stephenson	8
G Felix	11	A E Hendrickson	6
W W Peabody	11	F S Hyatt	5
D T Leahy	9		

Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association.

THE New Year's shoot held by the Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association, Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 2, had scores as follows:

White flyers, 7-bird event:

Martin	2202222—7	Keys	2222222—7
Yingst	2222021—6	Segelbaum	2212022—6
Hains	0222222—6	Schroeder	2222222—7
Oliver	2202202—5	Meiley	2110222—6
Egolf	2212121—7	Sensenig	2202022—5
Worden	2022222—6	Kepple	2121210—6
Alan	2222222—7	Wellington	1101212—6
Wilson	2020022—4	Roberts	1222112—7
Lescure	0110222—5		

Practice shoot, 25 targets:

Martin	20	Egolf	18
Wilson	19	Lutz	17
Martin	18	Kepple	10
Wilson	22	Keys	16
Oliver	7	Oliver	7
Worden	18	Baldwin	18
May	19	Martin	19
Baldwin	15	Sensenig	13
Barker	17	Alan	21
Martin	17	May	17
May	21	Wilson	10
Hep	22	Milton	14
Henry	20	Martin	16
Yingst	23	Martin	14

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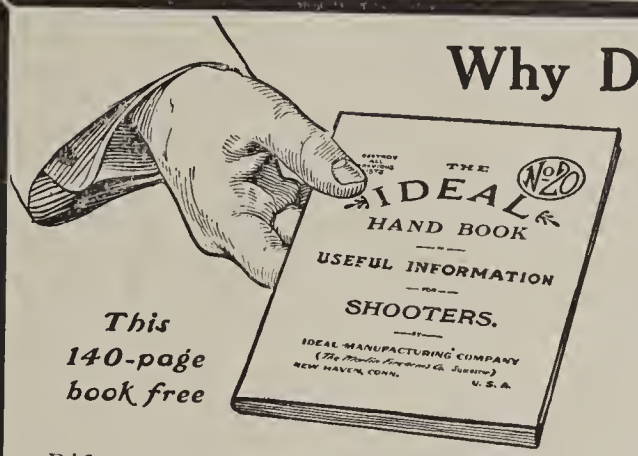

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Worden	24	Wilson	24
Milton	20	Martin	15
Wilson	16		

Those who shot at less than 25 were:

	Shot at.	Broke.		Shot at.	Broke.
Milton	15	15	Milton	15	8
Wilson	15	11			

Annual team race, 25 targets, losing team furnish supper:

Hansom, captain	15	Oliver, captain	6
Warden	23	Alan	20
Wellington	24	Yingst	20
Wilson	23	Martin	18
May	21	Yost	21
Baldwin	20	Henry	21
Kepple	18	Schroeder	12
Segelbaum	11	Miley	18
Stanford	13	Egolf	21
Griffen	17	Sensenig	14
Benner	18	Roberts	17
Brinton	14—217	Wix	12—200

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, L. I., Jan. 7.—The first leg on the February cup was taken by J. E. H. Emanuel with 83 out of 100. A special event, 75 targets, scratch, showed a falling off in totals. The weather was fairly good for midwinter. Scores:

February cup, 100 targets, handicap allowance:

J H Emanuel	4	83	J M Knox	24	70
C M Camp	12	81	C E Fayre	24	72
C E Fayne	24	72			

Special shoot, 75 targets, scratch:

J H Emanuel	60	C M Camp	50
J M Knox	56	P R Towne	42
C E Fayre	55		

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

Jan. 30—Feb. 4.—Indoor .22-Caliber League of the U. S., 671 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Arthur Hubalek, Sec'y.

March 11-18.—Fifteenth annual championship under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 W. 23d St., New York.

Cincinnati Police Revolver Club.

THE first match in the series for the rifle, donated to the club by Rall-Crawford-Brandemour, was shot at the City Hall range on Jan. 6. The match conditions are 20 shots slow fire, and 5 shots rapid fire, 20 seconds, a total of 25 shots with a possible total of 250 points. The trophy must be won three times in order to become individual property. In the slow fire rounds, Curlis did some fine work. His first ten shots were, with one exception, all in the black, only two of these being in the 8-ring; a total of 89. Of the 20 shots, he put 16 in the black. He lost the range in his third round, starting in with a 5, but worked up to the center, finishing the round with two 10s, and put his last round all in the black. He was high with a total of 170. In the rapid fire round he fell down, but still won the match with 194.

Sergt. Williams and R. Ruck tied for second on 153. Sergt. Palmer was third with 152. Ruck and A. Moore tied for high score in the rapid fire with 33 each. Sergt. Palmer was second with 31. Ruck was second high in the match with 186. Sergt Palmer, 183.

The next match will be held on the first Friday in February. The club team meets the First Regiment team in the League series on Jan. 13 at the City Hall range.

Club trophy contest, 20 shots, slow fire, and 5 shots rapid fire (20 seconds); possible 250 points; 20yds; standard American target; .38 caliber revolvers, full service ammunition:

P L Curlis	8	9	9	10	8—44						
	10	10	7	9	9—45						
	5	6	7	10	10—38						
	8	8	8	9	10—43—170						
Rapid fire (12 seconds)	7	5	4	4	4—	24					
						194					
R Ruck	10	9	9	4	7—39						
	8	6	6	8	10—38						
	10	9	8	6	5—38						
	4	8	10	6	10—38—153						
Rapid (15 seconds)	9	8	6	5	5—	33					
						186					
Sergt Palmer	7	7	6	5	10—35						
	6	6	5	10	7—34						
	8	9	9	7	6—39						
	10	8	10	6	10—41—152						
Rapid fire (16 seconds)	10	7	6	4	4—	31					
						183					
Allan Moore	9	6	6	4	9—34						
	8	7	10	6	10—41						
	7	10	6	7	7—37						
	6	7	7	7	6—33—145						
Rapid fire (17 seconds)	10	8	6	5	4—	33					
						178					
Sergt Williams	7	6	7	10	10—40						
	8	6	6	8	8—36						
	8	10	10	4	8—40						
	8	10	5	7	7—37—153						
Rapid fire (17 seconds)	6	5	4	4	0—	19					
						172					

Maj J W Carroll	6	8	7	6	9—36	
	8	7	5	9	5—34	
	9	9	6	5	6—35	
	7	8	7	10	5—37	—142
Rapid fire (15 seconds)	6	4	4	0	0—	14
						156
Sterley	3	4	4	5	5—21	
	4	5	8	9	3—29	
	4	9	7	8	6—34	
	9	4	9	6	6—34	—118
Rapid fire (19 seconds)	10	9	5	3	0—	27
						145
E Womacks	6	6	3	7	7—29	
	6	9	8	5	6—34	
	8	5	9	4	3—29	
	4	5	5	6	5—25	—117
Rapid fire (13 seconds)	6	5	3	0	0—	14
						131
Tekulve	0	9	4	0	4—17	
	4	5	4	5	5—23	
	3	7	3	5	3—21	
	5	7	3	0	4—19	— 80
Rapid fire (18 seconds)	3	0	0	0	0—	3
						83
Smith	3	0	0	3	0— 6	
	8	8	3	3	3—17	
	9	3	3	3	3—21	
	5	8	4	4	3—24	— 68
Rapid fire (16 second)	5	4	3	0	0—	12
						80

Rifle League Scores.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Results of the third week's contest in the Eastern Inter-Club Rifle Shooting League, to determine the contestant of the league which will shoot against the Western League's winning team, were as follows:

New Haven, Conn., won from South Providence, R. I., 984 to 894; Butler, Pa., won from Savannah, Ga., 891 to 778; Bangor, Me., won from Birmingham, Ala., 950 to 943; Washington, D. C., won from Erie, Pa., 895 to 894; Bridgeport, Conn., won from Atlantic City, 923 to 774; New York City won from Portland, Me., 981 to 963, and Warren, Pa., won from Pittsburg, Pa., 955 to 950.

The leading clubs of the Eastern League with this week's results are New Haven, Butler, Bridgeport and Warren, each with three victories and no defeats.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 7.—The second week of shooting in the Western Division of the National Rifle Association Inter-Club Indoor Rifle League leaves St. Paul, Butte and Pasadena, Cal., standing at the head of the list of twelve clubs with two matches won and none lost. The score of the week's match as reported to division headquarters in Minneapolis is as follows: St. Paul, 968, vs. Dickinson, N. D., 952; Butte, Mont., 952, vs. Tacoma, Wash., 893; Seattle, Wash., 892, vs. Los Angeles, Cal., 773; Pasadena, Cal., 926, vs. Minneapolis, Minn., 914; Cleveland, Ohio, 881, vs. Adrian, Mich., 835; Pasadena, Cal., 906, vs. Milwaukee, Wis., 890, and Los Angeles, Cal., 791, vs. Santa Ana, Cal. ——.

Zettler Rifle Club.

THE scores of the Zettler Rifle Club, shot on Jan. 3, are as follows:

A Bergerow	277	235	226	229	232—1149
L C Buss	239	240	246	247	246—1218
A B Leavitt	226	221	231	224	229—1131
C Oltmann	246	243	247	244	237—1217
G Schlicht	238	241	243	240	239—1201
C A Schrag	223	233	218	223	238—1135
W A Tewes	244	248	247	242	244—1225
B Zettler	221	240	240	244	238—1183
C Zettler	242	241	246	242	246—1217
F Hecking	228	236	227	230	233—1159

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

This week, in our advertising columns, attention is called to Dr. Cecil French's Vermicide Capsules, the merits of which are briefly set forth therein. A free booklet on "Intestinal Worms In Dogs" will be mailed to all applicants by Dr. Cecil French, 18 French Building, Washington, D. C.

CODFISH AND WATER RATS.

I HAVE recently had positive proof of the codfish of the M'Intyre preying on water rats, says a correspondent of the Sydney (N. S. W.) Mail. I caught a large cod weighing 58½ pounds. In its gullet, swallowed, or half-swallowed, head foremost, was one of the largest water rats I have seen. It had evidently been not long taken by the fish, as it was perfectly fresh. I think, when living about the head-streams of the large holes in this river, a large number of rats are devoured by the fish. The blood veins on the skin of the air-bladder in the codfish bear a remarkable resemblance to the form of trees. Some people believe that it is a true reflection of the trees on the bank above, where the spawn is deposited. However, I have taken a good many out, for curiosity, and have never got two alike.

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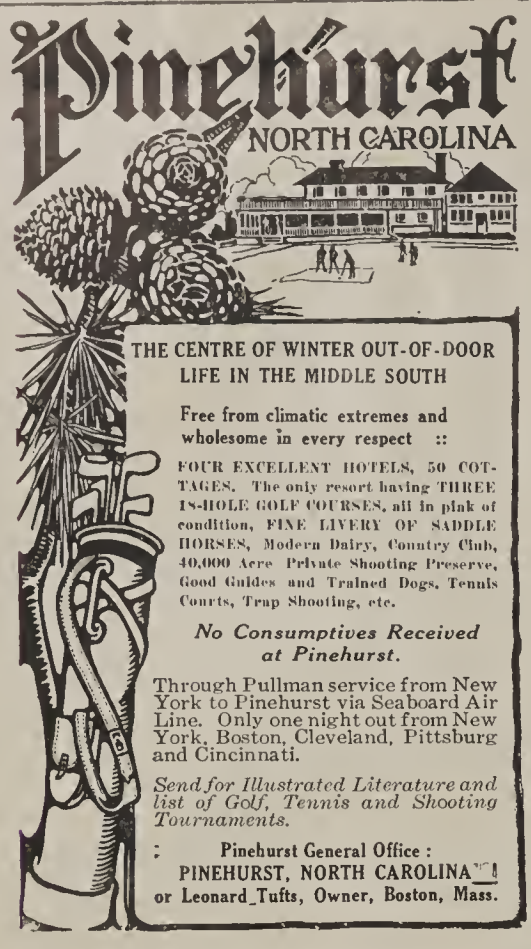

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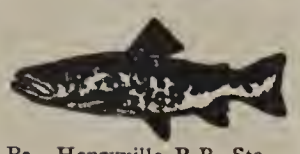

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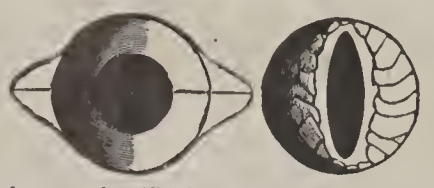

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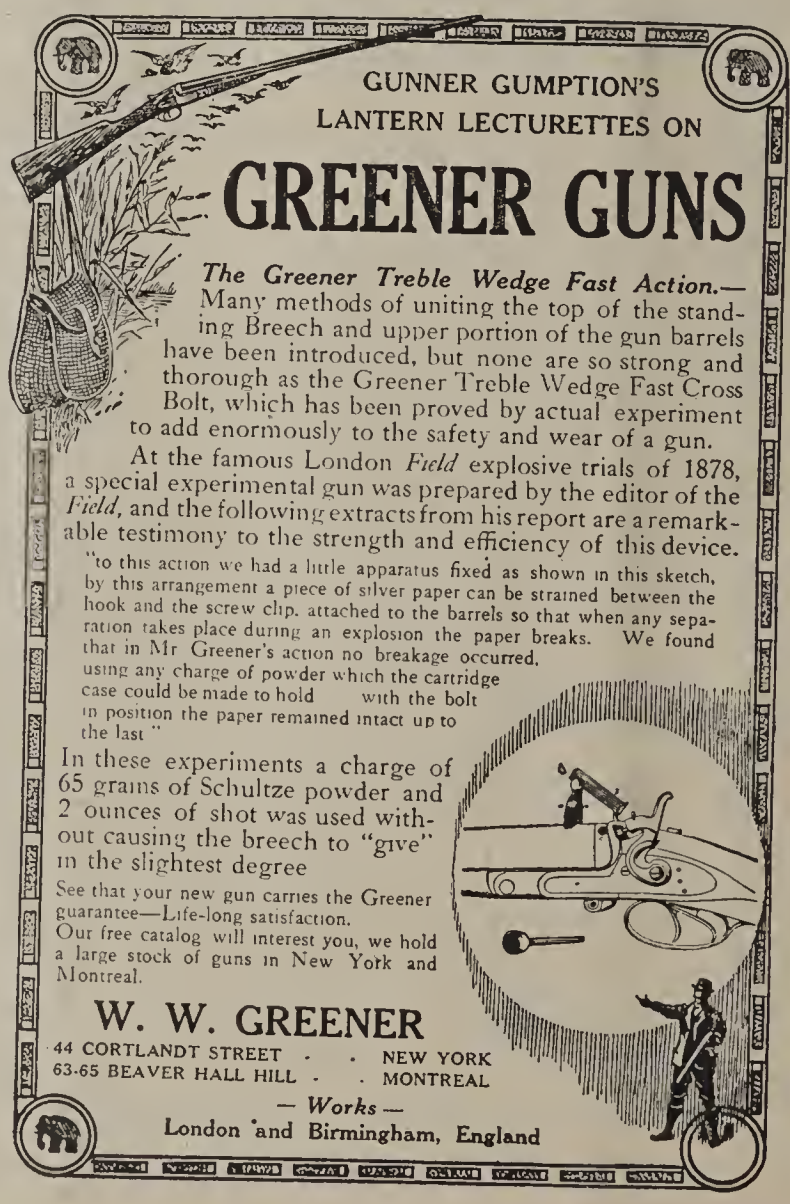

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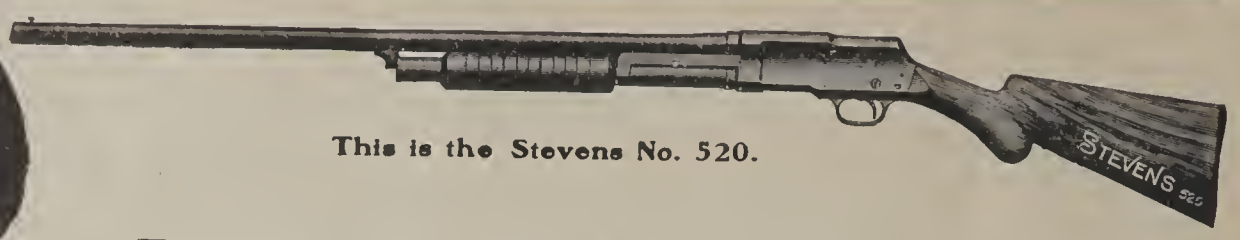

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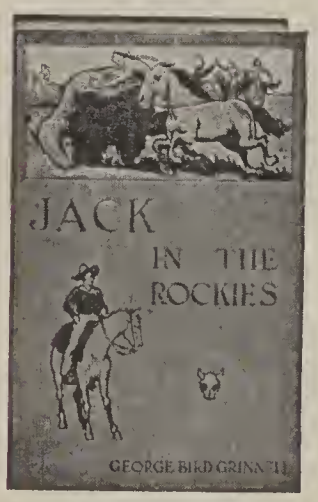

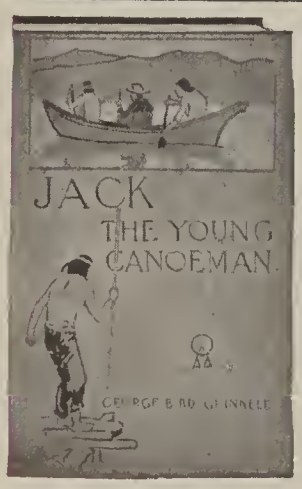

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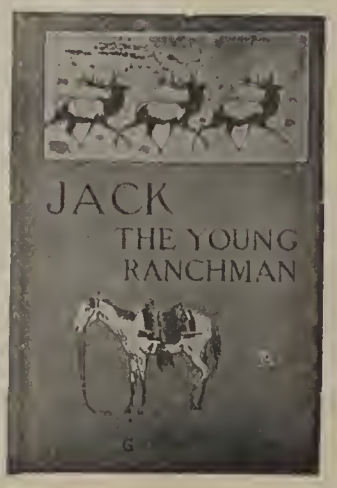

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PHOTOGRAPHY AS A PASTIME.

WITH the advent of the falling autumnal leaf the peregrinations of the amateur photographer, as he pushes his way through the trackless avenues of nature, become invested with surpassing interest, said a correspondent to FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 12, 1889. When old Mother Earth begins to robe herself in the cerements of crimson and yellow and the grand old forests drop upon her bosom the brown garments of decay, it is then that the knight of the tripod is in his glory.

The wonderful growth of amateur photography as a popular outdoor pastime illustrates in a marked degree the elevating tendencies of the modern devices for health-giving recreation. To the lover of those polite diversions that are devoid of the elements of daring adventure and the prowess of reckless exposure the study of field photography presents attractions that are incomparably superior to those of other outdoor pastimes.

Photography enjoys an acknowledged supremacy over all other outdoor sports in that it cultivates the finer instincts and depends not for its fascinating features upon any exhibition of physical hardihood or athletic training. The pursuit of the pastime is beyond question ennobling and refining in its influence. It develops a keen and artistic eye for the beautiful in nature. Through the mystic and enchanting alchemy of the dark room, it brings the receptive mind into close contact with the great Artist who has filled the earth and sky which such regal beauty.

The whole realm of nature with its green fields and woodland symposium of daisies and buttercups, its babbling brooks, where the laughing rivulets go clattering with their silver heels over the stony depths and the nodding lilies drink in copious libations from the perpetual fount—all this is the kingdom of the amateur photographer.

The pastime is one that not only conduces to physical exhilaration, but, through the fascinating mystery of its results, it engages our admiration and enlists our ripest mental endeavor. Other outdoor sports are largely calculated for the development of the body without rendering to the mind any adequate recompense. Moreover, such pastimes as hunting, fishing, lawn tennis and baseball combine elements of roughness that are incompatible with the refined delicacy of the gentler sex. Photography is a recreation admirably adapted to both sexes.

Those who imagine that outdoor photography is a mere sport are laboring under a lamentable misapprehension of the scope of this delectable diversion. Photography is a study; and to that fact it is indebted in a large measure for many of its elements of irresistible charm. Pure physical exercise is not satisfying to the cultivated mind. The pastime that makes only brawn and muscle does not adequately fulfill the requirements of a perfect ideal American pastime.

To the young man or young woman who seeks mere sport, photography will be a vexatious disappointment. Its tedious details cannot be mastered in one summer. To the patient student who is willing to give to it a fair allowance of time and study it has a fund of pleasure that is constant and exhaustless.

He who is gifted by nature with an instinct for discerning the beautiful and is endowed with some inventive faculty, will find the rarest enjoyment in photography. No lunkhead ever made a success of it or thoroughly enjoyed it. Not every one who can wield a lawn-tennis racquet can develop a good negative or make a perfect exposure.

Those who contemplate joining the grand army of amateur photographers should be admonished that the only true satisfaction is to be derived from a camera that has been made for the professional artist. The average "amateur outfit" is to be abhorred by those who would be *en rapport* with the beautiful art. If you want a camera it is advisable to go or send to a photographic stock house and purchase a good instrument that will be a constant source

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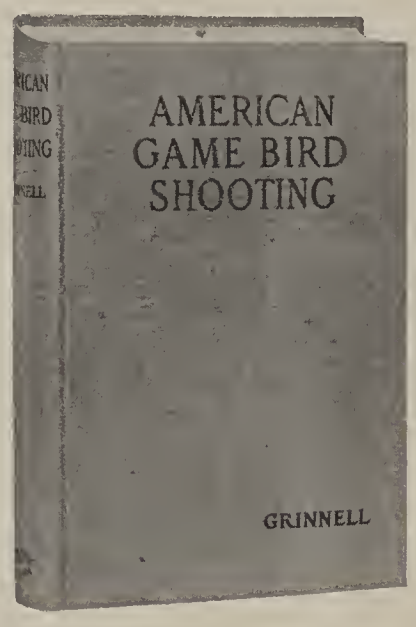

"This volume is especially welcome—a treat to every man who loves to tramp the uplands with dog and gun." **—Inter-Ocean, Chicago.**

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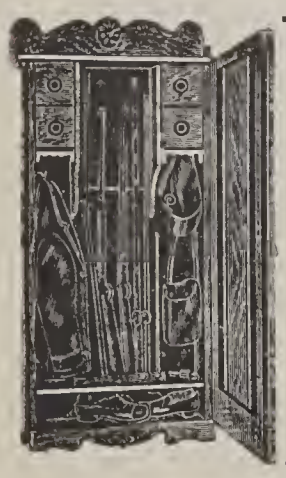

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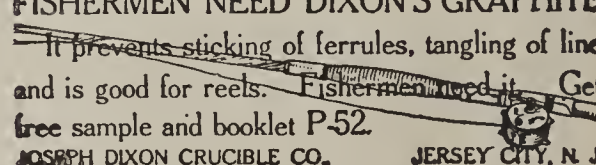

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

AEROPLANE AND SHOOTING.

A FEW weeks ago we made jocular allusion to the report that Hubert Latham, the famous aviator, had pursued and shot at wildfowl while flying in his monoplane over the grounds of the Bolsa Chica Gun Club in Southern California. He fired ten shots, we are told, killed at least one bluebill, and caused a widespread duck panic over the contiguous marshes. This unprecedented occurrence has had such wide newspaper currency that it seems necessary to comment on it again in serious vein.

However thoughtless and innocent of wrong intent the act may have been, it was most unsportsmanlike, for no more destructive practices in relation to the preservation of wildfowl could be imagined.

In many States the game laws prohibit the use of the motorboat and sailboat in the pursuit of wildfowl, yet Latham used a machine a thousand times more effective in thoroughly frightening the wildfowl and driving them from their resorts. The killing of any number of ducks is insignificant in comparison with the evils sure to follow from the terror wrought by such a harmful innovation. All wild creatures being very susceptible to panic are likely to desert permanently a region where they are constantly subjected to frightful alarms.

The gun club, whose guest Latham was, may reasonably be assumed to be the chief offender in this matter, for that he broke the game laws or took the initiative in this duck chasing without the assent of the club is hardly to be supposed. As an alien, Latham might plead ignorance in extenuation of his act, but it is difficult to conceive of any reasonable plea which the gun club could offer by way of justification.

It is not surprising that public sentiment in California should now be opposed to the use of air craft for shooting purposes. Within a fortnight of Latham's running amuck among the ducks, the California Game Commission appealed to the Legislature to enact a law prohibiting the use of air craft for hunting purposes. It is safe to predict that prompt and favorable action will be taken in response to this request, and the matter may well be considered by all other States.

WILDFOWL, 1910.

IN many of the States the wildfowl season has ended, and in none will it last much longer.

All reports received about the shooting agree that the season has not been a good one, and that the crop of ducks has been short. Many gunners of wide experience believe that but few young ducks were bred during the season of 1910. These opinions are based in part on an examination of the bags made, which gunners declare contain very few young birds. Besides this, during the whole shooting season, the birds have been wild. Instead of being gentle and unsuspicious, as fowl usually are at the opening of the season, these birds were shy and declined to come up to decoys without a careful inspection of the surrounding territory. They seemed to act, in other words, as if they were old birds which had passed through one or two shooting seasons, and this fall were making use of the experience acquired during previous years.

Added to this wariness, and making the shooting still less successful than last year, was the carrying further of a habit of the wildfowl not altogether new. This year, on certain sea coast waters, the ducks, geese and swans have more than ever shown a tendency to leave their feeding grounds soon after daylight, and to spend the day at sea, not returning to the shoal water feeding grounds until after the sun has set—in other words, until after the law forbids shooting. This practice has been reported from a number of localities—on the Great South Bay of Long Island, on some of the broadwaters of Virginia, on Back Bay, in Currituck Sound and at various points in California. This habit puts an end to all shooting, except on days when the weather is so tempestuous as to cause the ocean to be too rough for the ducks to rest on it in comfort.

On most inland waters conditions such as this do not exist, although during the past season they were observed on some of the Great Lakes, making the shooting at some of the clubs there much less successful than usual.

This habit—the effort of the birds to escape the gunners who occupy the shooting grounds during the daylight hours—results in much lighter bags for the season and may become an important factor in wildfowl conservation.

THROUGH the invention of a Swede it is possible that in time the pollution of streams by paper mill waste will be reduced materially. Consul-General Winslow, of Stockholm, reports that a Swedish company there is now making ethyl alcohol from lixivium of sulphite. The invention will enable the refuse of paper mills to be utilized and the sulphite waste, heretofore thrown away and which polluted streams, can now be turned into a profitable by-product. The invention is patented here and abroad.

GOPHERS AND CATS.

NEWSPAPER reports tell of a man in the State of Washington, who is about to purchase in Pennsylvania several thousand domestic cats, ship them to Okanagan county, Washington, and through their activities attempt the extermination of the gophers which are so injurious to the farming interests of that county.

The Washington enthusiast is ignorant of, or has forgotten, the bitter regrets felt by communities, islands and continents where for various reasons foreign animals or birds have been introduced. Classic examples of this are found in the English sparrow in North America, the mongoose in some West India islands and the European rabbit in Australia. Very likely he is also ignorant of, or has forgotten, the fact that the domestic cat works great injury to agriculture by its destruction of useful birds.

Okanagan county is almost as large as the State of Connecticut. It has a large and increasing population among whom there are no doubt many who are as fond of birds as the cat man is of felines. While the domestic cat does not naturally take to open places, it sometimes becomes wild through abandonment; or, if continuing a house cat, it scours the covers immediately about the house so thoroughly that it is condemned by most sportsmen and bird lovers. This class of the Okanagan county public is likely to have decided opinions about the project for importing cats.

The destruction caused by gophers and ground squirrels is very great, but it may best be put an end to by carrying out the instructions of the Biological Survey for poisoning ground squirrels published in another column.

WALTER WELCH, of Capitola, Cal., has come into his own again. Mr. Welch, an honest man by inheritance and choice, is a game protector by preference. Because he refused to conform to certain alleged customs of his superiors he was removed, several years ago, from his place as State Deputy Game Commissioner. Later on he was appointed county fish and game warden by the commissioners of Santa Cruz county, and fire warden by the State Forester. But a couple of years ago the commissioners discharged him without a hearing, whereupon nearly all the Santa Cruzans protested loudly. In the great landslide of last November the county commissioners found that they had lost their billets over night, and the new commissioners have pleased the county by reinstating Mr. Welch. Santa Cruz county is almost unique in that the sportsman finds in its hills and vales both great and small game, while the angler may choose between salmon fishing in the bay and trout fishing in streams nearby, while the groves are filled with song birds. All these the people wish to protect, and they have chosen the right man to do it.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Winter Camp-Fires

I.—A January Journey in the Gaspe Peninsula in Quebec

By W. J. BIGNELL

THE most interesting, the most bracing, the most picturesque time of the year to be in the Canadian woods is when fewest sportsmen know them.

This is mid-winter, say in January, when caribou are still in season in the Province of Quebec, to give a *raison d'être,* if one must have something to kill. Most caribou still retain their antlers at this time, affording an excellent chance for trophies. The rivers and streams have become natural highways of white, with only here and there a gleam of open water or a blue sheen of ice.

If you have never had the pleasure of starting off for a week or so at this enchanting time—some frosty morning when the sun is just penetrating the beautiful haze of glistening ice particles in the still atmosphere and turning everything into a scene of enchantment, when the smoke from the chimneys is drifting up in a straight white column, as only wood smoke in winter can do, when branches are cracking from the frost with the report of pistol shots—make up your mind to try the experiment of a forest outing.

Go to familiar haunts where you have canoed and fished and idled on your last summer's outing, and see the transformation that has taken place. Spots you already knew will in their summer garb seem very different on a mid-winter trip.

Perhaps your base is some familiar little Canadian village where lives the particular Jean Baptiste or Jean Paul who guided your destinies in canoe and camp last summer. If you know your man well—know him for a truthful and experienced guide and factotum—well and good, especially if he is a *chasseur de pelleteries;* but if you are not sure of him, nor of yourself in the woods in winter, then look out for unfortunate results.

Many excellent summer guides are not used to this class of work and would cause you needless discomfort, especially if you are not accustomed to snowshoes. Your guide must see that you have on four or five pairs of heavy woolen socks, that your snowshoe straps are adjusted with skill and care, and that you do not overdo it the first day or so, for blistered feet or *mal de raquette* come as a thief in the night, suddenly and without warning. Your guide cannot take any liberties with the short Canadian winter days when the sun scarcely gets above the tall treetops, or perhaps does not show all day through the melancholy, pallid leaden half-light of the forest, and he must not be the sort to

THE SHICKSHOCKS.

get flustered or excited if it looks like sleeping out of doors—an experience which is not as bad as it sounds if you know how to go about it in case of an emergency. In fine, he must not be the kind to forget the matches, to get them wet, or to do any of the little things which turn what in summer is merely an annoyance into a genuine calamity in winter.

One other word of warning. Do not try the woods in winter unless you are fit, for to escape discomfort one must be able to keep going all the time and to keep the blood in circulation. Heavy clothing, except for the feet, is not the secret of warmth, and that pure animal enjoyment which makes you lengthen your stride and which induces the healthy glow that comes from hard exercise. It is fitness and the ability to keep going; so harden yourself physically before you start.

The only really hard work connected with a winter expedition is breaking trail or hauling a sleigh. This work can be left to the men, but if you go to the woods often for sport; or if, as in my own case, business takes you there and sport is secondary and incidental, you will presently prefer breaking trail yourself with an occasional turn behind for a mile or so when the snow is heavy.

If you go to the woods frequently, learn to be your own guide, and after a while you will find that the acme of enjoyment comes when, with the aid of the compass and with a developed sense of direction and distance, combined with the habit of close observation and the ability to distinguish and differentiate things and places which look alike, you can dispense with guides, blazes and trails and can find your own way comfortably, even in unknown and unsurveyed territory.

The mental stimulus, the developed self-reliance and the great pleasure of novelty in unknown forests; the fact that instead of a guide's back being the principal object of your concentration, you are taking in on your own initiative and at the rate of progress that best suits you every charming detail, every little movement or speck of color which denotes wild animal life, all this will make an immense difference in your physical capacity. The interest and occupation of your mental faculties will keep you from noticing the fatigue which otherwise would certainly make itself felt.

As I have said, the rivers are the highways now, and nothing but canoeing in rapid water is more stimulating or gives one more of the feeling of exploration and discovery and conquest than does swinging along, pole in hand, tapping here and there and telling from the sound of the ice what it will stand. Sometimes you cross buckling ice where the pole will punch a hole almost by its own weight if let fall heavily enough, sometimes you take extreme precautions where there are several feet of snow and no apparent danger, but where even as you lift your feet perhaps, a hole the size of the snowshoe track will suddenly appear to the man behind you, showing where you have been supported a moment and no more. Sometimes you swing along with the ease and assurance of long experience on the very edge of the boiling water of an open rapid, where the ice is all in curly little wind-swept waves, and looks as if it was going to break off and drop the adventurer into the rapid, but which in reality would probably bear a horse. Rarely if ever does the practiced woodsman make a mistake, paying for it with a

good ducking or worse, however, if he is misled.

Once one goes through with snowshoes it is almost impossible to get out unassisted. If the damage is no more than a sousing of the feet, and the water has not had time to soak in, packing quickly several times in dry snow will draw the dampness all out, but if one gets thoroughly wet, the only thing to do is to stop and build a roaring fire with all dispatch, change all one's garments if possible, or at least take off moccasins, socks and outer clothing and dry out thoroughly, for wet feet do not take many minutes to freeze. But duckings fortunately are rare, and personally I have never seen a fatal accident, though such have happened where people have gone into a rapid with snowshoes on and have been drawn under by the current.

To those who know how to read it, the snow along the banks and on the river is an open book—a perfect record of the life and movements of all the wild inhabitants of whose presence one sees scarcely any sign in the summer. Except for the hibernating bear and for the moose now in their yards on the mountain, they are all here, these wild creatures, from the caribou to the tiny wood mouse.

Perhaps in traveling over the ice you come upon a round hole about a foot in diameter. Near this opening you suddenly discover a half-eaten salmon which must have weighed all of twenty pounds. The otter has evidently been at work here, and if you keep a careful watch far ahead as you go further up the river, you may possibly see him near one of his other holes. Perhaps there will be two otters rolling or sliding in the snow on the banks, but you will not be likely to get a shot at one, unless at a distance of several hundred yards, for the otter has the sharpest nose of any of the whole woods tribe. The Indian's method of burying himself up to the middle in the snow near one of the holes and of waiting, blanket-covered and gun in hand for one or perhaps two days till the otter pops up, would probably not appeal to you.

A little further on you stop for a moment to look at the brilliant clusters of red berries of the cormier or service tree, hardier than any of its fellows, for the berries of all the other service trees have fallen in December. A pleasant contrast in a world almost white.

Round tracks about three inches across—one almost in front of the other—are the lynx's, but you may go to the woods many winters without seeing him, unless you set a trap and bait it with a rabbit skin or a partridge wing.

Here two caribou have crossed the river, but the tracks are not fresh and you do not follow, and so the day slips away and it is time to stop and tent, which operation in winter will need a good hour or more of daylight.

However tired the tyro may be, let him do some of the light work in connection with tenting, say gathering the balsam boughs for the beds, tramping down the snow for the tent site; anything, in fact, so long as he keeps moving till everything is ready and the tin stove is roaring in the tent. If he sits down or stands around waiting, he will lose the healthy glow and the sense of warmth and repose that would have been his had he kept going till the last minute.

It seems a long time before the smoking supper is ready, but what an appetite greets it when it finally does arrive, and how complete the after joys—the sense of comfortable repletion, the pipe, the old yet ever new stories of hardships endured, of encounters with or glimpses of wonderful beasts, of deeds of extraordinary prowess, till at last the traveler sinks back on the balsam boughs and sleeps as only one who has passed such a winter's day in the open can sleep.

About five or six years ago I encountered the only actual hardships I have ever known in the bush in winter. On two hunting trips during two successive winters, disaster followed us, and in each case the same place was our objective. On the first trip my guide was the sufferer. This same man accompanied me on the second trip, when we were both victims of various mishaps. As if by way of compensation, however, these trips were the most prolific of curious incidents, the most instructive, and the most satisfactory from the standpoint of reminiscence that I have ever taken.

In the interior of the little known Gaspé Peninsula is a range of mountains—Shickshocks by name—with an elevation of about 3,500 feet. The rugged, forbidding, rocky, treeless desolation of their upper reaches and the precipitous, twisted, distorted character of their sides speak eloquently of the fierce upheaval that brought them into being. On clear days in summer the Shickshocks can be seen by travelers on steamers of the St. Lawrence transatlantic route, provided of course that the steamers are far enough out from shore. Some of these mountains have a large area of fairly level barren summit, without any vegetation save arctic moss, shrubs and flowers, and at times are swept by the wind with such velocity that even in mid-winter there is not sufficient snow to necessitate the use of snowshoes. On fine days caribou in large numbers used to climb to these barrens to paw away the snow and feed on the moss underneath.

At the time of my winters of hardship I was lumbering in the Gaspé Peninsula. As Pascal, the man who accompanied me in all my bush work, gave enthusiastic accounts of the sport to be obtained and the number of caribou to be seen in fine weather on the barrens of these interesting mountains, I determined to visit them.

A TRAPPER'S CAMP IN THE WILDERNESS.

THE RIVERS AND STREAMS BECOME NATURAL HIGHWAYS.

Pascal was a powerful six-footer with a tremendous capacity for roughing it and for heavy work. He had hunted for years with Indians on the North Shore and was a mine of information. He was very fast on snowshoes, a regular bull moose of a man, but intelligent and quite well educated.

One of his curious characteristics came to light when he informed me with a savage relish that the sight of running blood gave him most pleasant sensations. As I enjoy doing my share of work on a hunting trip, I took no other man than Pascal with me.

Three days on the river brought us to the foot of the mountain which Pascal had in view. He went directly to a deserted Indian cabin, which we managed to make habitable, thus avoiding the trouble of pitching the tent.

During the evening I got Pascal to tell what he knew of the former inhabitants of our camp. Some years before my advent several families of Indians had come from across the gulf and made Gaspé their hunting ground for a considerable time. The hut in which we were had

belonged to a family of ten and was considered a very large structure of its kind, being at least nine feet by twelve, with sides not less than four feet high. In the middle of the hut one could stand erect.

The family consisted of a man and his squaw, four children, the man's old mother, a younger squaw and a widowed relative with two small children. The youngest child was a mere baby when they first arrived, and had made the journey packed in decayed wood and punk, which is the Indian way of treating an infant during what may be termed the long clothes period. When Pascal first saw the old mother, she was squatted in a corner of the hut, seemingly in her dotage, mumbling and nodding and showing no sign of either intelligence or energy.

Pascal had a line of traps that winter, and the second time he met the old woman was in the woods near his traps several miles from her camp. His astonishment when he saw the aged creature tottering along with about a hundred pounds of caribou on a sleigh may easily be imagined. He asked her, in her own dialect, if she wanted him to haul the load out for her, but she only shook her head, mumbled something and kept right on. Probably she was quite happy in the task. The family of ten got away with some forty caribou during the fall, winter and spring, obtained for the most part on the barrens for which Pascal and I set out the day after our arrival.

I questioned Pascal about the other families who had come over. The only thing of interest that I elicited I jotted down at the time. It was concerning a certain old fellow known as Baptiste Sauvage, who had hunted many years in this territory. He was a Montagnais, and had along with him one of his sons by a first marriage. He had married a second wife shortly after the death of the first, and once in a talkative mood he told about this later venture. Pascal gave me the story in French, keeping to the Indian's method of using that language, and I will try to give an English version in the same spirit.

Old Baptiste Sauvage said: "I marry two time; that one time too much. Soon after get married two time, leave for hunt and stay three month. When I get back squaw say: 'Tiens, Baptiste, you not stay long. Not have good hunt?'

"I say: 'Yes, have good hunt; think three month long 'nough.' You s'pose, Pascal, I not like ver' much she say I not stay long 'nough.

"After while leave for hunt some more and stay six month. When I get back squaw say: 'Tiens, Baptiste, déjà toi? You not have ver' good hunt? You not stay long time.'

"I say: 'Bon, me go right quick on hunt what last long time.'"

Pascal said Baptiste reflected several minutes and then looking up made a sort of grunting which might possibly have passed for a laugh, and which no doubt was intended for one, though his facial expression did not change in the least.

"You s'pose, Pascal, squaw think I stay long time nex' trip? Dat's twenty-two year, and me still on same trip."

Pascal asked Baptiste if he knew what had become of the squaw. Baptiste answered: "I kill her. Make slack on cedar tree, make picture my squaw and shoot—she dead."

The practice of attempting to bring about the death of a real or a suspected enemy by shooting at a blazed tree on which the avenger has done his best to portray the person under disfavor is a custom among certain Montagnais Indians. During my expeditions to the north shore of the St. Lawrence I frequently heard of this superstition, but I have never been fortunate enough to find a tree marked in this condemning manner. Pascal told me that Baptiste really believed in the efficacy of his act, and was certain that some dreadful calamity, resulting in the death of his wife, had been brought about through his treatment of the tree.

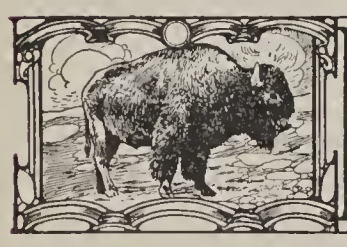
In spite of the fact that these Indians are generally devout Roman Catholics, many among them cling to their belief in the presence and power of hoodooing spirits and "medicine." The very camp in which we slept that night had a rough wooden cross nailed to the wall.

Old Baptiste certainly believed that "there is more in heaven and earth than is dreamed of in our philosophy." Once when he and Pascal had halted for an overnight stay in an empty lumber camp along a portage road, they heard shortly after dusk what they took for a call far down the road. Old Baptiste sat up and said: "Portageur, she's pass early. I see track, so s'pose that some *sorcier* come do us harm. We take gun, go stand in door, and if we see man, we shoot quick."

Pascal suggested that if the passer were a man, he might not be a *sorcier* or a wizard, and that when he came in sight they could ask him his name and make certain of the case, but Baptiste said: "S'pose she's *sorcier,* she got too close an' do us harm before we can speak. Better shoot quick so soon we see man."

Suiting the action to the word, old Baptiste seized his rifle and Pascal followed suit; the latter, however, with the intention of cracking old Baptiste over the head before he could do any harm should the supposed bad man come in sight. Fortunately no one appeared. Pascal asserted that Baptiste was not often taken with these alarming fancies. So much the better for the unsuspecting human being who might happen to cross his forest path.

Baptiste hunted around the region in question till he was nearly eighty years of age, when his strength gave out. One bitter winter morning, after he had been absent an alarming length of time, his son found the solitary old man huddled over a very small fire which he had built on the portage road. He was unable to go any further, so the son placed him on a sleigh and hauled him to the nearest village, where the old man died in a few days.



NATURAL HISTORY

Woodcock Reported in British Columbia.

Cranbrook, B. C., Nov. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Cranbrook, B. C., is thirty-five miles north from the International boundary line, in a valley 3,014 feet above sea level and more than 1,200 feet lower than Crow's Nest Pass, on the Great Divide, east of Cranbrook one hundred miles, as the railway winds about. Last night was clear and frosty, temperature 22 degrees at 8 A. M., 45 degrees at noon to-day with blue sky and bright sunshine.

This is preliminary to an account of the best and most interesting observation of a woodcock I have had since I first saw this bird nearly fifty years ago. I was walking along a road which passes through a spring fed swamp and saw a woodcock feeding. The time was just after 2 o'clock. He was wading about in water which in places was deep enough so the feathers between his legs were under the surface, and the motion of his body when feeding somewhat resembled that of a tip-up. He was diligently boring for worms, or food of some kind, in the black mucky bottom, and found one so large he had hard work to swallow it. Then he rested with bill on breast several minutes, after which he lazily stretched out backward, first one leg then the other, and began dipping his bill in the water to assist in making a quick toilet, putting up a wing to get at the under feathers, then between the wings and back to the end of his short tail, not forgetting to daintily arrange the feathers covering his breast. All he did could be easily seen, as he was within forty feet of me all the hour I watched him. He was beautifully marked in rich dark colors, and when he stood in the sunshine and rested, all his beauty could be clearly seen.

A flock of tame ducks was feeding here, and when they came too near, the woodcock slowly fed out of the way under the brush and along the shore line just out of the water. When the ducks engaged in a play spell, half flying and swimming about like boys playing tag, quacking, flapping and having a merry time, the woodcock stopped boring and gravely looked on from the bank. When the play was over and the ducks were resting on the water where the sunshine lay, then the woodcock began feeding again and was so doing when I walked away.

Teams passed while I was watching him, men came talking and spoke to me, but I could not

see that he gave heed, probably having become familiar with teams and the conversation of men. It looks as if he has taken up winter quarters, and as the snow fall is light, winter not setting in until the holidays and the frost going out of the ground about the middle of February, he may escape migrating. All about this place the mountains have put on their white coverings, which will remain until nearly, if not quite the first of June.

This woodcock was seen just outside the limits of Cranbrook, and my son, H. Yorke Parker, who is thirty-four years of age, and has hunted woodcock, ruffed grouse, etc., with me since large enough to do so, tells me that in September, 1907, he saw a woodcock near the place I saw this one Nov. 12, 1910. He was within twenty feet of the bird, looked it over carefully, as it was in plain sight, and then flushed it; and the usual whistling of the bird as it rose was distinctly heard. He has also heard others say they have flushed woodcock in the same locality, and that they nest and rear young in a nearby favorable place for breeding.

The only difference I noted, between the woodcock I saw here and our Eastern birds was that he was of a decidedly darker color and markings. We will try to shoot him, if he can be found, and send him to you by registered mail, and not being successful, my son will try to send you one next year.

CLARENCE L. PARKER.

[The westernmost point of the woodcock's range, as known to ornithologists, is in Eastern Colorado, where the bird has been taken as a straggler. In the North it is found as far west as Saskatchewan, but so far as known it has never crossed the mountains nor even been found save casually on the flanks of the Northern Rocky Mountains.

This lends an extraordinary interest to Mr. Parker's letter, telling of observing a woodcock for an hour in British Columbia, and giving accounts of other observations thought to have been made there at other times.

Mr. Parker is a sportsman and a nature lover who, he tells us, has had nearly fifty years in the open, and who should know a woodcock—one of the most unmistakable of birds—as well as anyone can. Ornithologists who recognize possible danger of errors in observation will be inclined to suspend their opinion as to this record until a specimen of the woodcock shall be taken. —EDITOR.]

The Pileated Woodpecker.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Jan. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One of the characteristic sounds that startles a stranger in the hardwood forests of Florida is the cry of the pileated woodpecker, or log cock, as well as the resounding blows made by his powerful bill, as he chisels his way toward the center of some dead tree, in his search for grubs and beetles.

In his way he is a skillful woodsman, picking out with unerring instinct the trees than are infested, and destroying large numbers of these enemies of the forest.

When the pileated woodpeckers, like many other birds, have ceased to be abundant in the grand old woods, people will wonder why the insect enemies have so greatly increased to the detriment of the trees.

Recently while driving through the Annuttalaga hummock in Hernado county, I surprised one of these fine birds at work on a dead magnolia. He had torn one side of the tree open, for a distance of twenty feet from the ground, clear into the heart, and his chips, many of them a foot or more in length, lay thickly around, giving one a good impression of the strength and activity of this bird.

His cry is a loud laughing note not easily forgotten and carries a long distance through these woodland solitudes.

His near relative the ivory-billed woodpecker, doubtless once abounded in these same forests,

WORK OF THE PILEATED WOODPECKER ON A DEAD MAGNOLIA TREE.

but his great size and beauty of plumage made him much sought after, and it looks now as though total extinction was to be his lot ere many years. In only a few secluded localities are the ivory-bills found in ever-diminishing numbers, and a nest and eggs of a pair of these birds is one of the rarest finds a naturalist can make.

THOMAS H. JACKSON.

Bird Poaching on Laysan Island.

WORD was recently received of the arrival of another Japanese vessel at Laysan Island which, in ignorance of the arrest of the Japanese left on the island and the seizure of the plumage they had secured, was sent to take a cargo of plumage and leave another set of men on the island. Instructions were at once cabled to the revenue cutter Thetis, which did the patrol work last January, and which was lying at Honolulu, ordering immediate departure for Laysan to protect the birds. It is too early yet to receive information of the result of this second visit of the cutter.

To Destroy Ground Squirrels.

THE vast amount of damage caused by small rodents has often been pointed out and is generally known. The domestic rat causes millions on millions of destruction of property each year, field mice sometimes ruin crops, and always reduce them, while prairie dogs and other ground squirrels cause enormous losses to agriculture. One of the most destructive of these rodent groups is that which includes the various ground squirrels of California, comparatively large animals which live in burrows in the ground, but are also tree climbers. In primitive times they fed on acorns, wild seeds and berries and vegetation, but now they eat cultivated grain, nuts, fruit, vegetables and alfalfa and clover.

These animals occur generally over the agricultural part of California and do an enormous deal of damage. They are particularly fond of green almonds and of the pits of green peaches and apricots, and in some places are said to take half the apple crop. They gnaw off the shoots of the young vines, gnaw the bark of orange and almond trees, and carry off large quantities of the drying prune. By their burrows they cause breaks in dikes and levees, and often deprive the ranchman of water at the time he most needs it for irrigation. The chief damage that they cause is to the grain fields, where they devour the newly sown barley, wheat and oats, dig up and carry off the sprouting kernels, cut down the grain when it is in the milk, and after it has ripened and is cut, eat all that they can, and carry great quantities away in their cheek pouches to their underground burrows.

As if all this were not enough, the Asiatic plague is epidemic among squirrels immediately east and south of San Francisco Bay, no doubt contracted by contact with the rats at seaport towns about the bay. A number of fatal human cases have been reported.

A circular on the California ground squirrel by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Consulting Biologist, has just been issued by the Bureau of Biological Survey, of which H. W. Henshaw is Chief. A considerable portion of this circular is devoted to the consideration of the means by which these animals may be destroyed. One of these means is the encouragement of the squirrel's natural enemies, such as coyotes, badgers, foxes, bob-cats and the golden eagle; another is trapping; but the most effective means is poisoning. This poisoning is best done with strychnine applied to barley, which is more attractive to squirrels and less likely to be eaten by birds than any other bait, and the best way of administering it is by coating the grain with a poison solution. This method, except during the rainy season, kills the animals more quickly than grain that has been soaked, and being killed quickly, the creatures die above ground and are likely to be seen.

The success of the poison-coated grain is largely due to the squirrel's habit of gathering seeds and carrying them home in its cheek pouches. These cheek pouches are muscular sacks lying one on each side of the jaw and throat, and each large enough to hold about two hundred kernels of barley. In these pouches they collect food to be carried to

their burrows and there stored for winter use. When grain coated with a strychnine solution properly prepared is caried in the pouches, enough of the poison is dissolved and absorbed to kill the animal almost at once. S. E. Piper, one of the Biologieal Survey force, made the discovery that strychnine is far more quickly absorbed by the cheek pouches than by the stomach, and that one-fifth the quantity necessary to kill by the stomaeh will kill when taken into the pouches.

How effective this poisoning may be is shown by the fact that a twenty-five acre tract poisoned with forty pounds of starch stryehnine-coated barley yielded a few hours later 240 squirrels. Of the animals killed by poison only a part are seen dead, for a great number die in their burrows.

The formula perfected and recommended by the Biological Survey is this:

Barley, clean grain, free from other seeds	20 quarts
Strychnia sulphate (ground or powdered)	1 ounce
Saccharine	1 teaspoonful
Gloss starch (ordinary laundry starch)	½ teacupful

The starch should be dissolved in a little cold water, and one and one-half pints of boiling water added. This makes a rather thick solution, into which, while hot, the strychnine should be stirred and mixed until free from lumps. The saccharine is now added, and thoroughly stirred in, and then the poisoned starch is poured over the barley and stirred rapidly until the poison is evenly distributed. The grain is now allowed to dry, after which it will keep indefinitely.

The poisoned grain is to be scattered about, preferably on clean hard places, and on the trails made by the squirrels between the holes and in other places where they run. The best season for poisoning is the dry season; that is, from April to October. If poison is put out in the rainy season, it is much less likely to be taken by the squirrels, which are at this season not out in full numbers, while the abundance of fresh green food makes them care less to take the grain and the rain washes off the poison or carries the bait away.

The cost of this poisoning is very small, not more than three cents an acre, when undertaken on any considerable scale.

While this poisoning will kill many squirrels, it will not kill them all, and colonies should be watched and efforts made to destroy those which are left by poisoning them with bisulphide of carbon, in a way often described by the Survey.

One discouraging thing to be noted about the efforts to get rid of these pests is that while one farm or one small locality may be so treated that squirrels may be nearly exterminated, the occupants of adjoining territory may have taken no measures against the squirrels on their land, from which the land of the neighbors may soon be overrun again.

The American Breeders' Association.

THE seventh annual meeting of the American Breeders' Association will be held at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1, 2 and 3. The members of the association will be the guests of the National Corn Exposition.

The program which has just been issued, gives a list of papers to be read on breeding animals, birds and plants and on many kindred subjects.

The report of the committee on breeding wild animals will be presented by D. E. Lantz, of the Biological Survey, of Washington, D. C., and he will also read a paper on the domestication and acclimatization of wild animals in the United States. Dr. T. S. Palmer, of Washington, will present the report of the committee on breeding wild birds, and Prof. B. W. Evermann the report of the committee on breeding fish.

The meeting promises to be one of unusual interest. Further information with regard to it may be had by application to Hon. W. M. Hays, secretary, Washington, D. C.

Hand-Rearing Game Birds.

To a recent issue of the New Haven Register, Herbert K. Job, State Ornithologist of Connecticut, contributes an interesting article on the propagation of game birds. It is worth while that these well known facts should be repeated again and again. Mr. Job says:

The motto of the English and Continental gamekeepers is: "For every bird you shoot, put back two." The result is that they have game in abundance all the time. Until we do something similar, besides, of course, taking proper care of what wild stock we have left, every passing year will see our game birds grow scarcer.

Our American method has been to allow practically universal hunting, till most of our game birds have been killed off, and then, at the demand of the hunters who pay licenses for more game to shoot, we buy up birds and release them to be shot. Since it is no longer possible to buy native game birds for restocking purposes, we have had imported foreign species—notably Hungarian partridges and pheasants—in hope that some of those would survive and restock our depleted covers. Various States besides ours have tried these experiments, which were well worth testing and gave hope and promise for good results.

Expert authorities, such as the United States Biological Survey, as voiced by Dr. T. S. Palmer, in charge of game protection for the Government, now agree and declare that nearly all those experiments have proved utter failures. Harry Oldys, of the Biological Survey, shows that the Hungarian partridge migrates, and that the costly birds bought by the commissions of Northern States are enjoyed by the Southern gunners. In general foreign birds prove nearly helpless under the new conditions, and quickly perish. Evidently we are on the wrong track. Sportsmen are beginning to realize that in the artificial propagation of our native game birds must lie our main hope.

In Europe they know how successfully to breed game birds, including American species, and it could be done exactly as well here as there. In Belgium, for example, they breed our beautiful native American woodduck by the thousands, and strange to say when we want woodducks we have to send over there for them. They raise game birds as successfully as we do chickens. What is the matter with us?

The idea is taking root in this country. Successful game farms, mostly for private profit, are springing up, notably in the Middle West, and a great new and profitable industry is arising. Wild ducks are raised by thousands for sale for all possible purposes. This is true of pheasant raising, and some are having very fair initial success with quail, as well as other game. The Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission have been very enterprising. They started a small experimental hatchery and last season raised 400 young quail, enough to prove that they have practically solved the problem. Now they are preparing to go into it on a larger scale, and also to experiment with other game birds. The Springfield Fish and Game Association, said to be the largest sportsmen's organization in New England, are taking steps to have a hatchery or two of their own.

Last September I was visiting Prof. C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., discoverer of the methods of the artificial rearing of quail and ruffed grouse. In his garden he showed me a little box coop attached to a close mesh wire run some eight feet long. In this run were a beautiful pair of our familiar bobwhites, accompanied by a brood of the cutest little chicks of their own just a week old.

"This means," said Dr. Hodge, as I admired the little family, "that any man with only a city back yard can raise his covey of quail."

This is the key to the situation. Another article later will propose a definite practical plan for a State-wide propagation of game birds in Connecticut. Meanwhile the writer will be glad to correspond with sportsmen's associations upon the subject.

Deer in Ammunition Park.

WITHIN an inclosure of 370 acres of wild land at Bridgeport, Conn., is located the powder magazines and shooting range of the U. M. C. Company.

One morning, about a year ago, a doe was discovered within this park. About a year later she was joined by a buck, and then a short time after the family was increased by the arrival of a fawn.

Quite recently the group was found to have increased to six, another fawn, doe and buck having joined them. So accustomed have they become to their surroundings that frequently during the testing on the 1,000-yard range it is actually necessary to drive them away from the line of fire.

New Publications.

HOUSEBOATING ON A COLONIAL WATERWAY, by Frank and Cortelle Hutchins. Decorated cloth, 8vo., 300 pages, $2.50. Boston, L. C. Page & Co.

The opportunities for observation, and the recording of fresh impressions, are peculiar to houseboaters, but the log of the houseboat Gadabout is a classic, and therefore worth reading. For Gadabout, being equipped with two motors, went where her owners listed, saving, of course, when the elements were not kind; but as there was no occasion for haste, this mattered not at all. As the authors say, the cares and responsibilities of life fall away when people go houseboating. The record opens at Norfolk and has to do with the James and the people who lived and now live on its shores. There is much that is interesting concerning the history of the old colony and its people, and the illustrations, from photographs by the authors, are both excellent and numerous.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Airship Hunting to be Barred.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The State Legislature is now in session and within a short time several bills of decided interest to sportsmen will be introduced. Among these will be bills reducing the bag limit on ducks from twenty-five to fifteen and making it unlawful to offer ducks or geese for sale. The latter measure has been presented regularly for several years, but has always failed of passage. That it would be a great injustice to prohibit the sale of geese is the belief of a great number of farmers engaged in the business of grain growing, for these waterfowl are still in such great numbers that in the winter time immense damage is done to growing crops, and the visits of the market hunters to the fields are welcomed. Others are protesting against closing the markets to ducks, and it is anticipated that these two measures will fail of passage as in the past.

From present indications California will be the first State in the Union to prohibit the hunting of wild game from airships or air craft. The recent exploit of Hubert Latham in Southern California, when he shot a bluebill duck from an aeroplane and incidentally frightened thousands of the feathered tribe to such an extent that they have not yet returned to the preserves over which he sailed, has come to the attention of the fish and game commissioners, and a law is now being framed that will prohibit in the future this form of hunting. The fact that this airman broke the law in making his hunt will not be pressed, but as Latham is an alien, he should have purchased a hunting license before going on his trip, and this would have cost him twenty-five dollars.

As soon as the measure designed to put a stop to hunting of this character is drafted it will be presented to the game commissioners for approval and will then be submitted to the Assembly and Senate. One member of the commission expressed himself as follows in regard to the proposition:

"We feel that such a law should be enacted as soon as possible because that now one man has shot ducks from an aeroplane, we fear that others will hurry to follow suit. Aviators have done wonders during the past year, and it would seem that they stop at nothing.

"Within a year it might become the fashion to hunt ducks and geese in aeroplanes all over the State. Every aviator would wish to do it. California is a great game State, but it is also a State well suited for aeroplane flights, and the sport will soon become general here. Now an aviator could sail up the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys on a hunting trip and frighten game birds for miles. The birds would soon begin to leave the State, it would do no good to maintain feeding grounds, and the whole sport would be demoralized for hunters who wanted to go after the birds in the usual way. Not only birds, but all kinds of game, rabbits, bears and deer will be protected from aviators under the new law. It would be too easy to fly over the country, taking in a survey of several miles square and pick out game beneath. The law is to be a very inclusive one and will effectually protect all sorts and kinds of game."

Legislators have been considering the proposition that Latham and others might be excluded from shooting game under the provisions of the present law which makes it unlawful to shoot at any kind of wild duck from any boat propelled by power. It is argued by some that an aeroplane is an airship and therefore a member of the "boat" family, but for fear that this opinion would not hold good, the new law will be passed.

The lack of rains during the past month in California is making it difficult to secure satisfactory bags of ducks outside the preserves, and only a heavy baiting of the ponds will attract the birds there. There is but little food to be found in the old time feeding grounds along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries, and the result is that the birds are migrating to other localities. There has been practically no rain in California this season, and birds are finding it difficult to secure sufficient food. On San Pablo Bay large numbers of birds are to be found, these feeding on the preserves at night and resting on the bay in the daytime out of reach of danger. Limit bags in any of the preserves are now but rarely secured, and the birds that have been here for any length of time are in poor condition. Numbers of spoonbills are coming in from the North and canvasbacks are also in evidence now in numbers.

Owing to the dry season geese are to be found in but few localities, but in these places they are in large numbers. The best shooting grounds are in the vicinity of Rio Vista, although some are being secured regularly in the Los Banos district.

Quail have been found in larger numbers this season, perhaps, than for a long time past, and in some sections limit bags can still be easily secured. In the vicinity of Folson the birds are to be found in thousands, and a number of San Francisco sportsmen made the trip there during the holiday season.

A number of local sportsmen banded together this season and donated the game secured by them the day before Christmas to charity organizations here, and thanks to their generosity many unfortunates were enabled to enjoy a fine game dinner.

H. G. Boyes, a market hunter operating in the vicinity of Princeton, was arrested recently by Deputy S. J. Carpenter for exceeding the limit bag of ducks.

A. P. B.

A BUTLER-HARMONY trolley line motorman reports having killed seven rabbits while his car made a single trip. He says the rabbits sit on the roadbed at night and are apparently blinded by the headlight, when the car fender strikes and kills them. He says he keeps an eye open for the rabbits and when one is killed stops the car and picks it up. He has had all the rabbits he could eat since the season opened. —Philadelphia Record.

Active at Ninety-eight.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The oldest and most interesting sportsman in Nebraska is the father of W. H. Barber, the well known physician and sportsman of Fullerton, Neb., with whom the old gentleman resides.

While camped there on the Loup one day during the latter part of the month just closed, and when the wind was blowing razors down from the north and the mercury below zero, Mr. Barber, who is in his ninety-eighth year, had the hardihood to induce his son, the doctor, who is no spring chicken himself, to hitch up his bays and drive him out to where we were camped on the frozen river nine miles away.

The report that our cook had taken into Fullerton the evening before of the glorious sport we were having with the big black geese and old red-legged winter mallards was too much for the venerable nimrod. His heart was aflame with the fires of youth, his eyes sparkling like diamonds, and for the time being his limbs as sure, strong and supple as in the days of the long ago when he trapped beaver and otter and shot buffalo on this same old legendary stream, and that too in and about the scraggy willow woods in which our canvas palace stood.

Mr. Barber came to Nebraska while the war of the rebellion was at its height and settled near the Pawnee reservation where the little city of Genoa is located, and for years followed trapping and hunting for an existence. In the late spring of 1865 he came to Omaha, over the old Oregon trail, from his trapping grounds along the Loup, with 4,000 muskrats, 100 beavers and large numbers of otter, mink, skunk, coyote and wolf pelts, and despite the war time depression in the markets, reaped a little fortune from the same.

Grandfather Barber has led an exemplary life, is a devout Christian, barring an occasional slip of the tongue, a man of much natural intelligence, a most interesting story teller and the father of eleven children. Close as he is upon the century mark, he is still inordinately fond of hunting and fishing, and while incapable of going out much himself, can still handle both gun and rod with skill, and his chief enjoyment is to sit and listen to the tales told by his son and kindred spirits of the woods and streams and fields. He is particularly taken with the stories of goose and duck shooting, of which he was intensely fond, even in his old trapping days.

He marvels much over the wonderful fowling pieces of this generation, and says that some of our kills are at longer range than he used to think of trying on deer and bear with his old Kentucky pea rifle. Grandfather Barber says he is going out with us on the river in March, and it is our fervent hope that he will be able to make his word good. He is surely a grand relic of the old day wild life, and a man who deserves a niche in the hunters' Hall of Fame.

W. D. Townsend, a popular local sportsman,

leaves for an extended hunt along the Florida coast and over on the Bahama Islands the latter part of next week. Mr. Townsend will be the guest of an old shooting and fishing chum of Tarpon, Fla.

George A. Hoagland and son Bill left this morning for Rockport, Tex., for their annual mid winter shoot. Mr. Hoagland is probably the wealthiest man in Nebraska, and either shoots or fishes with brief intermissions of rest from January to January.

State Fish Commissioner Will J. O'Brien is out with a strong plea to the Legislature to change the law disposing of the handsome sum of money that is derived from the shooting and fishing licenses which now go to the school fund. Mr. O'Brien very properly urges that this money or the bulk of the amount be devoted to the improvement of our State fish hatcheries, and to the propagation, protection and preservation of our game and fish.

Since the present license law has been operative, Mr. O'Brien says that annual average collections from resident and non-resident licenses have been a little over $9,000 a year, or $90,000 for the ten years, and the fish commissioner or game committee has not been allowed to use a single dollar of this fund. He also says that Nebraska is the only State that handles this sort of revenue in this way. Iowa's Legislature appropriated $1,300 out of the general fund for the support of her game and fish commission and passed a universal license law which produced an income of $108,000 the first year it was in effect, and the commission was empowered to use every penny of this big fund for the propagation and protection of its fish and game. The last Colorado Legislature appropriated $72,000 for the support of its game and fish department, and the wardens collected $53,174.60, all of which went to the game and fish propagation industry. Kansas has a universal license and collects annually about $40,000, all of which the game and fish commission is empowered to use for the same purpose. The last Missouri Legislature appropriated something like $90,000 for its game and fish interests and besides devotes all the license money and that derived from the confiscated game and fish to the support of its game and fish commission.

Mr. O'Brien gives these figures to show that all our surrounding States are spending all moneys derived from this source in the interests of their game and fish. He says the figures are small when compared with what New York and Pennsylvania are doing in this line. Last year the New York State Game, Fish and Forestry Commission expended $481,000, and of this large sum $68,000 went to fish culture. The last Pennsylvania Legislature appropriated $172,000 for the support of her fisheries department, the game commission being a separate body in that State. Pennsylvania now operates eight fish hatcheries and has started on the ninth a fish preserve containing 1,200 acres donated by the State and National Government, and they expect to expend $250,000 on this project and make it the finest natural fish culturing station in the United States.

In view of what these States are doing, Commissioner O'Brien thinks it high time that Nebraska was waking up and doing the right thing by its anglers and shooters who pay such enormous sums into her treasury. SANDY GRISWOLD.

New York Forest, Fish and Game Report

THE annual report of the State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner recommends that the open season for hunting deer be continued as at present, or if any change is made that the season be lengthened to include the first two weeks in November, with the restriction that no does be killed at any time. The protection of does would conserve both deer and hunters, as a hunter who stops before shooting to make sure that the animal at which he fires is not a doe is not likely to kill a human being.

It is recommended that some amendment should be made to the law which would permit the possession and use of dogs for legitimate purposes in the Adirondack section. A properly safeguarded system of registration of dogs, it is said, could no doubt be made which would permit the use of dogs for bird and fox hunting.

A bureau of inland fisheries is recommended to have charge of the commercial fisheries of the State not now under the jurisdiction of the bureau of marine fisheries. The State's revenue could be materially increased by this bureau with but slight outlay.

The total acres burned over by fire during the year were less than 13,000, which is only about 4 per cent. of the acreage burned over in 1908. The value of oil-burning locomotives in forest sections has been demonstrated. The number of observation stations for observing forest fires has been increased from seven to twenty-one. The production of spruce lumber for the year shows a decided increase, as does also the output of pulp wood.

Nearly one and three-quarter millions of trees were sold to private landowners for reforesting, the demand which could not be supplied being fully half a million greater. The nurseries have been enlarged during the year, and there are now on hand nearly 12,000,000 trees which will be ready for distribution during the coming two years.

THE ADIRONDACK ANIMALS.

ALL the reports from the great Northern forests indicate that the animals therein contained have made a steady increase under the present protective system. This is especially true of the elk (wapiti) and the familiar deer. Although the foliage was heavy until late in the hunting season, and there was little rain or snow to quiet the woods, deer hunters were as successful as ever. Certain sections, particularly the lower Adirondack region, showed poor returns, however, and it was not until the season was well advanced that the best results were secured by the hunters who at that time fairly swarmed in the woods. There were the usual early predictions that there would be a poor season, but later it was admitted by the guides that the deer were not only larger than usual, but that there was no apparent falling off in the number to be found by the skilled sportsman. Reports received by the New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission showed that fifteen deer were killed by railroad trains along the line of the Webb preserve in the Adirondacks during the year, and that one was killed in the Catskills.

From the record which follows it will be seen that the shipments were entirely satisfactory, and that on an estimate of $25 value placed on each deer killed, the return from this species of animal life in the Adirondacks was at least a quarter of a million dollars.

THE ANNUAL KILL.

Statistics collected each year, showing the number of carcasses, saddles and heads shipped out of the Adirondack region over the various railway lines form interesting reading for those who make a study of Adirondack deer. Beginning with the year 1900 and including the season just closed, these figures are as follows:

Year.	Carcasses.	Saddles.	Heads.
1900	1,020	89	95
1901	1,062	103	121
1902	1,354	113	193
1903	1,961	145	188
1904	1,618	124	152
1905	2,196	108	180
1906	2,413	108	102
1907	2,021	72	70
1908	1,986	103	85
1909	2,810	51	164
1910	2,155	53	135

A detailed statement of the shipments of deer from points in the Adirondack region, showing the railroad stations from which the shipments were made, is given in the following tables. By comparing these figures with those given in former reports, it will be easy to see how the shipments vary from year to year from the various stations.

Mohawk & Malone Railway.

Station.	Carcasses.	Saddles.	Heads.
Beaver River	72	5	7
Big Moose	37	3	5
Brandreth Lake	5	1	0
Childwold	35	0	1
Clear Water	55	1	2
Eagle Bay	11	0	0
Forestport	39	2	1
Floodwood	32	0	0
Fulton Chain	53	1	0
Gabriel	11	0	1
Horseshoe	2	0	0
Hinckley	24	0	0
Lake Clear Junction	25	2	6
Lake Kushaqua	4	0	0
Lake Placid	2	0	0
Little Rapids	3	0	1
Long Lake West	92	5	10
Loon Lake	7	0	0
McKeever	9	0	0
Minnehaha	5	0	0
Moulin	8	0	0
Mountain View	8	0	0
Nehassane	0	0	3
Newport	4	0	0
Otter Lake	5	0	0
Onekio	7	0	0
Owl's Head	1	0	0
Piercefield	89	0	1
Poland	3	0	1
Pleasant Lake	9	0	0
Rainbow Lake	4	0	0
Robinwood	6	0	0
Raquette Lake	29	1	0
Saranac Lake	12	0	0
Saranac Inn	12	0	0
Tupper Lake Junction	129	4	7
Woods Lake	15	0	0
White Lake Corners	45	0	1
	909	25	47

New York & Ottawa Railroad.

Brandon	13	0	1
Derrick	84	0	3
Kildare	28	1	0
Madawaska	12	1	0
Meno	14	0	0
Santa Clara	48	0	0
Spring Cove	22	0	1
St. Regis Falls	8	0	6
	229	2	11

Utica & Black River Railroad.

Alder Creek	13	0	0
Barneveld	1	0	0
Beaver Falls	1	0	0
Boonville	9	0	0
Carthage	3	0	0
Croghan	32	0	0
Glenfield	36	0	0
Lyon Falls	16	0	0
Lowville	18	2	0
Prospect	43	1	0
Port Leyden	9	0	0
Remsen	9	0	0
	190	3	0

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad.

Canton	5	0	0
De Kalb Junction	8	0	0
Edwards	8	0	1
Evans Mills	2	0	0
Hermon	13	0	0
Massena	0	0	6

Station.	Carcasses.	Saddles.	Heads.
Norwood	0	0	1
Potsdam	45	2	1
Talcville	2	0	0
	83	2	9
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad.			
Broadalbin	2	0	0
Gloversville	16	0	0
Johnstown	1	0	0
Northville	133	1	4
	162	1	4
Little Falls & Dolgeville Railroad.			
Dolgeville	8	0	0
Rutland Railroad.			
Bangor	1	0	0
Malone	6	0	0
North Lawrence	1	0	0
Winthrop	2	0	0
	10	0	0

Station.	Carcasses.	Saddles.	Heads.
Plattsburgh	1	0	0
Port Henry	8	0	7
Riverside	16	0	1
Russia	1	0	0
Salem	1	0	2
Saranac Lake	1	0	0
Saratoga	4	0	3
Shushan	1	0	0
Standish	2	0	0
Stony Creek	93	0	5
The Glen	4	0	1
Thurman	3	0	0
Warrensburgh	1	0	4
Westport	2	0	0
	310	9	47
Recapitulation.			
Mohawk & Malone	909	25	47
New York & Ottawa	229	2	11
Utica & Black River	190	3	0
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	83	1	9
Fonda, Johnst'n & Gloversville	162	1	4
Little Falls & Dolgeville	8	0	0

Clearwater	F. A. Stevenson, Fulton Chain	202
Fulton Chain	A. McConnell, Camden	200
Fulton Chain	C. H. Vanauken, Syracuse	200
Gabriel	C. W. Guel, Buffalo	200
Lake Clear Junct.	D. Stickney, Syracuse	208
Lake Clear Junct.	M. Mullen, Saranac Lake	203
Long Lake West.	J. Jameson, Saranac Lake	205
Long Lake West.	G. Lewis, Kings Bridge	203
Long Lake West.	W. Wilson, Saranac Lake	210
Long Lake West.	L. Legge, Binghamton	200
Mountain View	S. H. Ekeret, Syracuse	200
Piercefield	M. F. Schwinge, Hornell	207
Piercefield	M. R. Smart, Buffalo	200
Poland	G. Smith, Herkimer	205
Tupper Lake Junct.	Alex. Kercher, Buffalo	200
White Lake Cor's.	M. F. Loon, Utica	202
Northville	C. C. Moore, Schenectady	200
Northville	E. Suse, New York	200
Northville	F. W. Bramer, Amsterdam	228
Northville	Robert Brownell, Gloversville	200
Northville	W. Henry, Albany	202
Derrick	H. B. Turner, Malone	214
Derrick	J. Mackey, Lancaster	221
Derrick	W. Weiden, Buffalo	200

PTARMIGAN GROUP IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Carthage & Adirondack Railroad.			
Aldrich	2	0	0
Benson Mines	38	1	7
Fitzgerald	2	0	0
Harrisville	28	1	1
Kalura	2	0	0
Newton Falls	63	0	0
Natural Bridge	3	0	1
Oswegatchie	14	0	3
Wanakena	102	9	5
	254	11	17
Delaware & Hudson Railroad.			
Au Sable Forks	4	0	1
Bloomingdale	4	0	0
Cambridge	0	0	1
Clemons	1	0	0
Corinth	0	0	4
Glens Falls	0	0	1
Hadley	1	0	3
Keeseville	0	0	1
Lake Placid	0	0	5
Loon Lake	13	0	1
Lyon Mountain	0	0	1
Morrisonville	0	0	1
North Creek	149	9	5
Rutland	10	0	0
Carthage & Adirondack	254	11	17
Delaware & Hudson	310	9	47
	2155	53	135

NOTABLE SHIPMENTS.

It is shown by the records that the dressed weight of the heaviest deer reported as shipped out in 1906 was 246 pounds, in 1907 it was 300 pounds, in 1908 it was 250 pounds, in 1909 one was reported weighing 245 and another 277 pounds. During the 1910 season one carcass was shipped from North Creek weighing 213 pounds, one from Riverside weighing 226 pounds and one from Stony Creek weighing 215 pounds. Other heavy shipments during the season are shown by the following table, taken from the records of the American Express Company:

Derrick	Mrs. E. Ott, Buffalo	200
Derrick	D. J. Terpening, Oneonta	211
Santa Clara	C. Weidman, New York	224
Santa Clara	L. Lillis, Syracuse	200
Santa Clara	W. Beicke, Buffalo	203
Santa Clara	F. Farmer, Buffalo	200
Benson Mines	D. Rittenburg, Whitney's Pt.	207
Benson Mines	Charles Coolidge, Antwerp	202
Harrisville	N. V. Brown, Niagara Falls	210
Harrisville	M. J. Russell, Syracuse	238
Harrisville	H. B. Kenton, Mallory	207
Newton Falls	W. D. Crossman, Syracuse	204
Wanakena	F. Howard, Albion	201
Edwards	B. Winton, Gouverneur	203
Hermon	C. A. Hutchins, Ogdensburg	200
Hermon	O. J. Hutchins, Ogdensburg	200
Potsdam	D. Pierce, Philadelphia	200
Croghan	W. Ottman, New York	215
Glenfield	W. J. Moore, Copenhagen	244
Lowville	John Evans, Syracuse	210
Prospect	H. L. Kane, Utica	208

Manor Baumes, of Dolgeville, also reported shooting a buck near Piseco Lake that weighed 223 pounds dressed. Harvy Bull, of Middletown,

got one weighing 221 pounds and H. L. Preston, at Long Lake West, one that weighed 273 pounds.

It is also recorded that three carcasses of deer were shipped from Millbrook, Dutchess county, and this brief record again causes us to express a sincere regret that no exact returns of deer shipments are had from the Catskill region. There is no doubt whatever that the kill in this section annually is considerable.

ALBINO DEER.

But one albino deer was reported shot during the season that could be definitely traced. This was a buck weighing 172 pounds and was killed in the Granshue township by a guide named Harvey Eastman. It was a pure white specimen and was sent to Saranac to be mounted.

MISCELLANEOUS ANIMALS.

As usual there were received a variety of reports as to different species of animals killed by hunters and guides during the open season. Near Natural Bridge on Indian River three otter were shot in January by C. E. McCoy, who was hunting for other game at the time. Several wildcats were killed at various times and in various sections. A fisher was shot in the Adirondacks in February by Alvin Howland, of Manchester, and was one of the first killed in many years in this section.

Two silver gray foxes were killed during the season, both in good condition. One was secured in Wilton, by John W. Burdick, of Saratoga Springs, and the other near New Milford, by Matthew Gannon, who received $40 for its fur, according to the report furnished.

All the reports from the sections in which beaver have been placed by the commission show that these animals are multiplying steadily. This is true of the Catskill section as well as of the Adirondacks. The residents of the sections in which the beaver are thriving take much interest in the animals and protect them in every way possible. It is probable that in a few years there will be a large number of beaver wherever the present stock is found.

Brown's Tract Guides.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Brown's Tract Guides' Association held its annual meeting and banquet last night at The Wood, in Inlet, at the head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, the attendance being large. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. G. Delmarsh, Inlet; Vice-President, Fred Burke, Old Forge; Secretary, A. M. Church, Boonville; Executive Committee, George Goodell, Old Forge; David Charbonneau, Old Forge; Earl Covey, Twitchell Lake; D. R. Ainsworth, Big Moose Lake; C. D. Kirche, Inlet; M. J. Oley, White Lake Corners; J. E. Ball, Old Forge.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the open seasons for fish and game should not be changed, and recommending that the Legislature enact a law limiting the number of trout that may be caught by one individual in one day to twenty, this law to apply only to the Adirondack region.

The annual report of the secretary referred to the proceedings of the last annual meeting, mentioning among other things that a resolution advancing guides' wages, was adopted. Continuing, the report said: "The resolution to advance wages from $3 to $4 a day occasioned much discussion by members present at the annual meeting, and has been a subject much discussed by active as well as associate members since. To many it was a procceding to which they had given little or no thought, and upon which many refrained from voting for that reason. Some few of our guides adhered to the $4 a day rate and received it, the greater part accepting the $3 a day rate as in previous years. One active member, not wishing to be bound by such action on the part of the association, resigned his membership. Four associate members, arguing that the action by the association was hasty and unfair by reason of their not consulting with the associate members, withdrew from the membership. One other active member resigned and several associate members withdrew from the association for business and other reasons.

"There was the usual rush of hunters during the deer season and game was hunted hard and long. Not so many deer were killed as in 1909, the reason given for this being the shortening of the season and unusual scarcity of deer in some localities. Most reports were that deer were less plenty than usual.

"We received from the State about 35,000 brook trout fingerlings, which were placed in streams about Fulton Chain and Big Moose. A good supply of lake trout were placed by the association in the Fulton Chain and in Big Moose and vicinity. About 20,000 rainbow fingerlings were distributed in the same section, while several millions of whitefish fry, the eggs of which were taken in the Third and Fourth Lakes, were hatched in the Fulton Chain Hatchery and planted in the same waters. We should see to it that more of this sort of work is done. It should not all be left for the association to do. There should be more applications for fish from individuals. There should be one from every cottage and camp on the lakes. If need be the association can care for and plant these fish for you. Put in your applications and request that they may be furnished from the Fulton Chain Hatchery, for there are hatched and raised the finest trout of any turned out by the State.

"The winter of 1909-10 was not really severe. The snow did not come till quite late in the winter. There was some suffering among the deer and some fatalities, but nothing general or serious. A few days were spent in studying the situation, a small amount of feeding being done, but an early thaw saved the necessity of further expense.

"There has been the usual amount of game law discussion among the clubs and associations throughout the State, the usual number of game law amendments suggested, and some of them are good, but most of them are bad. Some of them would lessen the destruction of game, but the greater part is a cry for more meat. John B. Burnham, deputy game commissioner, suggests a return to the buck killing law of 1909 when a greater number of deer were killed than in any year since 1869. Others suggest a return to hounding. Lengthening the season, or making it easier to get the game, will not lessen the kill. Shorten the season and make it harder to get the game if you would protect it. Your secretary has stood for some years for a law that would allow the killing of bucks only at any time with a penalty for its violation so severe as to compel the hunter to know what he is shooting. It will never be safe to hunt in forests inhabited by deer as long as people are allowed to shoot at everything that moves or jumps. A person buys a gun for the purpose of killing something. He would not have it if it would not kill. Then why not have a regulation that will compel him to know before he shoots what it is he is shooting at? It would save much game and prevent the killing of some men.

"We had a balance on hand at the close of 1909 of $178.51. Our receipts in 1910 were $365 and our expenses for the year were $369.74, which leaves a balance on hand at the present time of $173.77. We received in 1910 twenty-eight new members. Cards were issued to one hundred guides or active members and to 366 associate members."

W. E. WOLCOTT.

A Great Run.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* All Pinehurst is responding to the mellow notes of the horn these beautiful January mornings for the enjoyment of fox hunting under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Twitty, of Buffalo, who are here for the season with their fine pack of English and American hounds. The chances are if a certain group in the hotel corridor is not talking golf, it is fox hunting, telling again the story of the week's best run, four hours of glorious music in a chase which for length, excitement and variety is rarely equalled.

Trailing quickly to the strike the pack had reynard on the move soon after luncheon and not until sunset did the music end in the death struggle. In experience of years, master and huntsman declare they have never seen the equal of this fox which has baffled pack after pack in the territory over which he has roamed for years past; hunters coming from various points season after season, camping and running him for a week at a time, always with the result, "almost but not quite."

Cunning beyond man's conception he was, but doubtless over confident from repeated victories and thus the end came. Game to the core, however, fighting with the pack until the mere force of numbers overpowered him.

During the first three hours of the run every moment in full cry, it was from hillside to swamp and swamp to hillside the fox seen again and again employing every ruse known to this craftiest of animals—doubling, circling, log-hopping, fence walking. Relentless, the hounds pursued, finally balking a clever effort to double, cutting down the lead and forcing an open sight run of 300 yards which brought the great race to a remarkable climax, Roebuck breaking away by a magnificent spurt at the close, grappling in the death grip at full speed and fox and hound rolling over and over before the pack was upon them. A moment later Mr. Twitty topped an adjoining fence and the chase was over.

A previous run was an exciting one with the kill after two hours of trailing and an equal race, the fox being caught in an attempt to cross a hill to an adjoining swamp which the leading hound balked, driving him back to the pack.

HERBERT L. JILLSON.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Massachusetts Fish and Game.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The executive committee decided that the annual dinner should be held this year, Jan. 11, and that the Governor, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate be invited as guests of the association. The banquet was held at the Copley Square Hotel, the home of the association for many years. It was at this house that the convention of game protectors assembled in 1899 in response to an invitation from the State association, the most notable gathering of its kind ever held in the State. The result of this meeting was the organization of the Massachusetts Central Committee for the protection of game and fish, to whose efforts is due the most important legislation on our statute books—the prohibition of the sale of woodcock and ruffed grouse. For the details connected with these important events I refer your readers to the columns of FOREST AND STREAM.

At the annual business meeting, held at 5:30 P. M., President Charles presided. The fund committee, the committee on the Ivers Whitney Adams fund, the treasurer and the secretary submitted their annual reports, all of which were duly accepted. These reports showed that the receipts for the year exceeded the expenditures by more than one hundred dollars, and that the life membership and reserve funds had not been drawn upon beyond the accrued interest.

The following officers were unanimously elected: President, Salem D. Charles; Vice-Presidents, George W. Wiggin, James R. Reed, William S. Hinman, Homer L. Bigelow, Alpheus R. Brown, Francis B. Crowninshield, B. Varnum How, Gardner M. Lane, Frank E. Peabody, Dudley L. Pickman, Maurice H. Richardson, Charles E. Stratton, Nathaniel C. Nash, Joseph T. Herrick, Adelbert D. Thayer, Stephen M. Weld, John S. Ames, Heber Bishop, A. George Bullock, Frank Fallon, Henry Hornblower, A. B. F. Kinney, William A. Morse, Charles H. Nowell, George M. Poland, W. C. Woodward, William Minot; Librarian, Edward W. Branigan; Treasurer, Rollin Jones; Secretary, Henry H. Kimball; Fund Committee, George W. Wiggin, Ivers S. Adams, George M. Poland; Committee on Adams Fund, Ivers S. Adams, Heber Bishop, George W. Wiggin; Membership Committee, Thomas H. Hall, Richard V. Joyce, Jas. H. Bowditch; Executive Committee, Salem D. Charles, ex-officio; George W. Wiggin, Ivers W. Adams, Wm. P. Wharton, Charles M. Bryant, Heber Bishop, M. A. Morris, Alpheus R. Brown, Rollin Jones, George B. Clark, Charles S. Bird, Henry H. Kimball, ex-officio.

After the election of officers it was moved that the association oppose any attempt to repeal the present law providing an open season for deer in the five western counties. The motion by a large vote was referred to a future meeting, the members evidently regarding the question as of too much importance to be acted upon without due deliberation and a full discussion. A feeling is entertained by some of our members that the whole subject of deer legislation needs thorough overhauling. Among those who have studied the situation there is a strong opposition to the present farmers' law allowing the slaughter of deer in the breeding season.

This seems a barbarous method of getting rid of the beautiful creatures, even if they are, as some claim, a nuisance. So far as the five western counties are concerned, local option should prevail as regards an open season.

At 7 o'clock the members and guests, about one hundred in number, gathered about the tables, President Charles acting as master of ceremonies. At the head table were the president of the Senate, Allen T. Treadway; Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the State Commission on Fisheries and Game; Hon. George W. Wiggin and James R. Reed, former presidents of the association; Ivers W. Adams and A. B. F. Kinney, George B. Clark, Dr. Heber Bishop and others. Dr. A. R. Brown led the singing which was quite a feature of the evening. Mr. Treadway, the first speaker, expressed the opinion that government of State affairs as conducted in Massachusetts by commissions was correct in principle, provided appointments are made on the sole ground of efficiency for public service and not as political rewards. "I think," he said, "where commissions are not required to pass on matters in a judicial manner, as good service can be performed by one commissioner as by several." He declared that he would not be in favor of curtailing the commission form in State administration beyond the point where it can be shown that it has lacked in business methods or in efficiency. He spoke very decidedly in opposition to the open season for deer, declaring that it had not been satisfactory in Berkshire county, where the sentiment is almost unanimous for its repeal. He expressed the hope that the sentiment of the association would be the same.

He stated that during the open season of six days there were killed 1,312 deer, and by the farmers 327, and that 101 were wounded, making a total of almost 1,700. "On what ground," he asked, "can we justify the butchery of such a number of those beautiful animals?"

The Senator urged the support of the association in the work of reforestation.

George B. Clark, of Boston, gave a glowing account of his recent hunting trip in the region of the headwaters of the Nepisiguit River, New Brunswick, after which he showed several fine pictures on the screen depicting the scenery and the immense herds of caribou that he saw on the barrens as well as the superb trophies which he obtained on the trip. Mr. Clark's part was a feature of the evening.

Among the bills that have been introduced in the Legislature is one presented by Senator Tolman, providing that deputy fish and game commissioners shall be game wardens, their pay for the first year to be $50 per month, to be increased by the addition of $150 annually until a maximum salary of $1,500 per annum is reached.

The deputies who bring to the service proper qualifications and give the work the best that is in them no doubt earn at least $1,500 yearly, but there is a question now being considered by many intelligent sportsmen, viz.: how can the present warden system be improved?

It has been suggested that each county have a chief, the larger ones two or three, with one or more sub wardens in every town serving at critical seasons for pay. With fifteen to twenty towns to care for as now, the work must of necessity be spread out very thin.

HENRY H. KIMBALL.

In the South.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Harry Whitney, F. M. Carnegie, a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, and A. C. C. Sage are in Ripley, Miss. They will hunt big game in Mississippi for some time and will probably attend the Mardi Gras festivities here in February. Mr. Whitney announced his determination to seek the South pole, starting on his journey in July or August of this year. He will take with him as one member of his party Captain Bartlett who was with Peary when he discovered the North pole. Mr. Whitney says he will not take the route chosen by Lieutenant Shackleton and his party of Britishers. He has not perfected his plans and will not do so for some time or until he returns to New York. Mr. Whitney has frequently visited New Orleans and is well known here. He has relatives residing in this city and is a member of some of the clubs here.

The State Game Commissioner has received a report from the warden in St. Charles parish to the effect that fifty-three deer were killed during the season which closed Jan. 1. Commissioner Miller thinks the reports when received will show that more deer were killed this season in Louisiana than last season. The season closes on different dates in the several parishes, some of them running as late as Feb. 1. Several deer have been taken by hunters in Orleans parish in which the city of New Orleans is located. The records or statistics are awaited with interest by the hunters. Quail have been more plentiful than for some years. A number of wild turkeys have been killed, but it is doubtful if the record will show a very large increase over last season. Ducks, geese and brant have been abundant, but the season as a whole has not been favorable for hunting them. Many visitors from the North and East are arriving here now and many will remain for Mardi Gras.

F. G. G.

Long Islanders for Spring Shooting.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Senator Long and Assemblyman Shields have introduced in the Legislature a bill amending the forest, fish and game law by changing the open season for ducks, geese, brant and swan on Long Island so that it shall extend from Oct. 1 to April 1, instead of from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, as at present. The bill also extends to April 15 the time within which such wildfowl may be possessed. The present law makes such possession unlawful after Jan. 15.

Assemblyman Evans has introduced two game bills. One prohibits the hunting of hares and rabbits with ferrets in Sullivan county, and makes the possession of ferrets in that county presumptive evidence of their illegal use; the other bill prohibits the hunting of hares with ferrets, and makes the possession of ferrets presumptive evidence of their illegal use.

E. C. C.

BECAUSE of ill health, Professor Edward B. Voorhees, of New Brunswick, has resigned from the New Jersey Forest Park Reservation Commission, and Governor Fort has appointed as his successor William W. Smalley, of Somerset county.

Water Powers.

THE policy of New York State, with reference to the development of water powers, is fully set forth in a brief just issued by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation's Committee on Forests. The committee says in part:

It was due to the responsibility they felt as citizens which first led the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to seriously consider the vital relations and the value of the forests to the multifarious interests of the State and the importance of preserving them from destruction, and it was the action of this board which brought about the enactment of the Forest Commission law of 1885 under which a State policy was defined and the first State Forest Commission in this country was created.

At that time it was the hope of all of those who were interested in the preservation of our State forests that the law of 1885 and the creation of the Forest Commission would prove to be an assurance of the ultimate adoption of so-called scientific forestry, under State control. then believed to be the best means for attaining all desired ends. This hope has never been realized.

Throughout the entire State, and only excepting those in the forests who had profited by nefarious operations which were made dangerous, if not impossible, by this forest provision of the constitution [Article VII., Section 7], it was welcomed and regarded as the only sure means, under the existing conditions, by which the State's interest might be protected. This constitutional provision came into existence as the direct outgrowth of healthy and enlightened public opinion, and it has been maintained unchanged through the same force for sixteen years against repeated powerful assaults.

The persistency and unanimity with which the people of the State have supported Article VII., Section 7, of the Constitution is without parallel in the history of this State.

Besides the proposition to adopt scientific forestry, another object of the agitation has been to induce the people to approve a change of the constitution to permit, in the discretion of the Legislature, the creation of water storage within the forest preserve on State lands.

We have not been oblivious to the great advantages which would result to all the interests in this State from a comprehensive system of water storage development. More than twenty-five years ago we commenced to advocate the preservation of our forests and the creation of a State forest preserve for the purpose of conserving our water resources. At the same time we originated the movement for the enlargement of our State canals, believing then, as now, that the State of New York possesses within its borders the undeveloped means of affording its people and their varied interests the two most important factors which can contribute to the prosperity of commerce, manufactures and agriculture, viz.: cheap transportation and cheap power. With these provided the State of New York will be forever invincible as against its competitors in all its branches of industry. We promoted the canal enlargement to final success, and when the conditions warranted, we brought forward the legislation which would lay the foundation for the ultimate development of our water powers.

The State Water Supply Commission having practically completed its extensive studies and surveys made a report to the Legislature of 1910, setting forth in detail the results of its work and recommended the passage of two bills embodying a plan and a constitutional amendment which, if enacted and adopted, would have permitted the flooding of nearly 48,000 acres of State land within the boundaries of the Adirondack park. In fact, every project for possible water storage which had been proposed by the most enthusiastic advocates of water storage was provided to be carried out under the bills which were reported by the commission, and two of these bills were drafted by officers of this board, and to the other they contributed very largely by way of suggestion and amendment. Moreover, these bills were approved by Governor. Hughes and were formally endorsed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and by the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks and by other associations and persons who had previously opposed any invasion of the Forest Preserve or any change of Article VII., Section 7, of the Constitution except as to the sale of lands outside of the Adirondack park. These bills were so approved because they provided for the maximum of water storage while giving no discretion to the Legislature or to any public official to go beyond definite fixed bounds and limits as to the flooding or use of State forest lands. But the bounds and limits fixed were so inclusive that, as has been stated, they insured the maximum of water storage desired, and much more than would probably be required for every practical use for several generations, if not for all time.

They provide that when the reservoirs were constructed by the State they were to be maintained and controlled by the State, and that the use of the waters from such reservoirs was to be leased under contracts running for terms of fifty years to the owners of the power plants and others, and at reasonable charges therefor, but such as would be sufficient to produce a net revenue to the State. The State was to provide the money by the sale of not to exceed twenty million dollars of State bonds.

These bills were defeated because members of the Legislature from the sections of the State which would be most directly benefited demanded that when the bonds of the State issued for the development had been paid off and retired at the end of fifty years, the State should turn over all the reservoirs it had built as a free gift and without any charge to the owners of the power plants for their own use, profit and enjoyment forever.

The question which confronts the people of the State of New York in this respect at this time is: Shall the State itself step into the field, take control, make this development upon the scale which the public welfare demands, and dispense the benefits thereof to all alike at the most reasonable charges consistent with public policy and the actual cost of rendering the service, or shall the State make the development and permit a great private or corporate monopoly to seize the control, dispense the benefits as it may elect and forever dictate the destiny of every other interest in this State?

Fortunately the people will not permit an in-

(*Continued on page* 117.)

Bird Dogs in the Adirondacks.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In his annual report transmitted to the Legislature this week, H. LeRoy Austin, the retiring State forest, fish and game commissioner, goes at some length into the conditions governing the deer supply of the State. It is recommended that the open season for hunting deer be continued as at present, or if any change is made that the season be lengthened to include the first two weeks in November with the restriction that no does be killed at any time. The protection of does, it is pointed out, would conserve both deer and hunters. The report says a hunter who stops before shooting to make sure that the animal at which he fires is not a doe is not likely to kill a human being.

It is recommended that suitable amendment should be made to the law which would permit the possession and use of dogs for legitimate purposes in the Adirondack section. It is stated that a proper system of registration of dogs could no doubt be made which would permit the use of dogs for bird and fox hunting. Through the medium of your paper, will you very kindly permit the undersigned to express their hearty approval and appreciation of the timely recommendations (as above stated) made by Mr. Austin to the Legislature upon his retirement from the office of State forest, fish and game commissioner? We particularly commend his recommendation relative to the use of dogs for bird and fox hunting, believing that the use of dogs under proper restrictions would be only fair and just to the bird hunter.

Birds cannot be successfully hunted without dogs, and as we find some of our best covers in the Adirondack preserves, the prohibition there of the use of dogs for birds, foxes and rabbits works a great injustice and hardship to the hunters of this game. The registration of dogs, with the name of the owner on its collar and the bonding of the owner, might prove a solution to the question.

The fox is almost, if not more, destructive to the grouse than the hunter, as they kill the mother bird on her nest and the young birds before they are large enough to protect themselves. Many grouse both male and female are also killed by foxes when the birds bury themselves in the deep snow for warmth in extreme cold weather. Exterminate the fox and there will be a large increase of partridge, besides protecting the poultry yards.

In permitting the use of bird dogs in the Adirondack preserves, under the above restrictions, the killing of deer will not be greater, as the bird hunters' weapon, a fowling piece with a load of 1⅛ ounce of small shot, would rarely if ever be effective if used on deer.

In expressing the above we believe that we have echoed the sentiment of Warren county citizens generally, especially those who have hunted in the Adirondack region.

THE CHATIEMAC CLUB,
D. L. Robertson, President;
Geo. S. Raley, Vice-President;
B. S. Clother, A. H. Haynen,
Geo. R. Harris, Geo. F. Bayle
and many others.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

An Early Trip With Bait.

It had been a long, cold winter and the Young Angler thought that real spring and the trout season would never come. Even on the first of April he could see big patches of snow on the north side of the Bald Eagle. Uncle Jim, who was always the consulting member of the trip and to whom the Young Angler resorted so frequently in his impatience, shook his wise old white head and said that spring was bound to come. He had never known it to fail, and went on preparing leaders, sorting tackle and getting things generally in order for the trip. Jake, who could go for trout only once a year, was getting so much pleasure out of the smoothing and fitting up of a new cane rod that he was in no hurry, and Flint, who would drive, hoped the spring rains would stop long enough to enable the mountain roads to become fairly passable.

In spite of the Young Angler's gloomy prophecy, the 14th of April found them on their way in Flint's big spring wagon with canopy top, drawn by a team of big bays. Uncle Jim wrapped in his great storm coat rode with Flint and discussed familiarly the affairs of the families whose homes they passed. The Young Angler and Jake rode on the rear seat, the one still impatient, and the other still impassive. In the space between seats were piled rubber boots, creels, bait cans, suit cases and Uncle Jim's old carpet bag. Under the rear seat was the lunch basket made of white oak splints and covered with a tightly-fitting oilcloth top. It was designed to fill snugly the place it occupied, and it carried food and utensils with which to prepare five big mid-day meals, if needed. From the rear of the wagon projected three long rods that proclaimed to the natives on the way that the fishing season would soon open.

It had rained steadily all the previous night and there was still a cold rain falling that slacked up occasionally to give a wider view of heavy clouds hanging low over mountains from whose deep valley arose clouds of fog. At Hemlock Inn at the mouth of Wallis Run the half dozen fishermen who had gone in the day before to be good and ready for the opening, and who were much disheartened over weather and the water, grouped themselves on the porch and jeered as the party drove past. Uncle Jim was not disturbed. He said that Providence was always on the side of the good fisherman and that the rain would keep the tenderfect at home and give the seasoned anglers more room.

Below an abandoned splash dam where the stream ran through shallow channels, Jake and the Young Angler donned rubber boots and filled the bait cans with several hundred minnows. They were the real trout minnows with small mouths and silver-white bellies. To Jake this was almost as much sport as catching trout. At noon Flint drove into a farmer's barn where the horses lunched from nose bags and the men from the basket.

Near the middle of the afternoon the road led out to the top of a high ridge at the bottom of which the party could see the little tannery village through which they must pass and the broad main stream whose waters they would fish miles above. The view was a pleasant one to men who were tired of people and paved streets. When they reached the little town that was to be their stopping place for several days, the big landlord came out to welcome them and to see that the wagon was unpacked and the suit cases carried to the proper rooms. Jake carried his minnows to some secret place where they would be kept in running water to be used only as needed. The long rods were handed up to be out of the way on the floor of the open porch that ran along the front of the second

MISS DELONEY AND A TWELVE-POUND TROUT TAKEN BY HER IN SNAKE RIVER, WYOMING.

Photograph by G. W. Ridge.

story, and the fish baskets and boots found their accustomed places in the office.

After a bountiful supper the party gathered in the office where Uncle Jim found acquaintances of many years' standing, who knew that he would be on hand at the opening of the trout season. The landlord sat in an enormous chair near the door of the bar room ready to hook his cane into the collar of any man who in his judgment had drunk enough for one day. No man that neglected his family could drink at that bar and no man could buy a bottle of liquor on which to become intoxicated. When the log drive passed the village, the bar was closed for two weeks and no driver drank up his wages in that house, filled the air with profanity, and cut the carpets and floors with caulked boots. The landlord was so big and so determined looking that his decisions were final in every corner of his domain. Uncle Jim thought that if all hotels could have such landlords, the drink problem would be solved. After the landlord had shown the party his fishing tackle and had gone out to see that an early breakfast would be ready, the Young Angler wanted to know how so big a man could possibly get along the streams. Uncle Jim said that they loaded him and his chair into a wagon and drove up the middle of the creek and the landlord fished over the tail-board of the wagon.

It had been decided that the first day should be spent on the East Branch of Middle Creek near the mouth of Double Run, and here they found a shed for the horses and a structure resembling an Indian wigwam in shape made of new lumber, in which they could be protected from the storm when not fishing. In the center of this was a place for a fire. Uncle Jim went up the creek to the pool from which one day many years before he had taken seventy-five trout that averaged a foot in length. Jake and the Young Angler tried Double Run, and from each little pool they found they could get one and sometimes two nine-inch trout. In a deep pool at the bottom of a six-foot fall Jack got a vicious bite. His rule on such occasions was to fill and light his pipe before pulling, and when he landed a fourteen-inch trout with the minnow and hook in its belly, he was again confirmed in his practice. It was a broad heavy trout that had evidently spent its life in the rocky pools under the hemlocks of Double Run, and the coloring of its dark brown back, steel blue sides and pink belly was entirely different from that of the lighter colored trout of the main stream.

At noon each angler reported nearly a dozen trout, a fair catch for such a cold wet day. Uncle Jim had caught fewer than either the other two, but his trout ran a better size. While the Young Angler made a pot of strong coffee and broiled a slice of ham over the coals of the fire, Flint had kept going for his own comfort, Uncle Jim and Jake cleaned the trout and packed them in a splint basket to be placed in the ice house at the hotel.

The afternoon was spent in fishing down the main stream to the village. The Young Angler at one place found some trout in the shallow water, a very unlikely place for trout so early in the season, and he had an hour's good sport. Under the bridge a mile above the village in a pool of great depth Jake caught a number of good trout by dragging his minnow close to the bottom. In the beautiful oval pool just below, Uncle Jim said, he had seen on a warm evening in June a hundred trout rising at one time and a fly-fisherman busy with big trout.

That evening Shorty Russell who had walked in from miles back in the mountains to shake hands with Uncle Jim, told how in fishing between Sandy Bottom and the Cove he had overtaken an angler whose bait at every cast was hitting the stream with a great splash. He was a man from the city who was too near-sighted to do much fishing, but who occasionally went out on such trips. His bait was a big stone catfish so attached to a large hook that no amount of slashing would throw it off. Shorty asked who had put it on, and when Tom replied that

it had been done by Uncle Jim, who was just around the bend and who had said that it was the best bait in the creek, Shorty laughed until he finally fell into the creek. It still appealed to him as the funniest thing he had ever met with. Uncle Jim said that as Tom would not catch anything, he might just as well fish with one thing as another, and as he did not want the minnows wasted, he had rigged Tom up so that he would fish away contentedly all day with one bait. Uncle Jim retaliated by telling jokes on Shorty, and so the evening went until Flint, who always cried when he laughed, was too weak to sit up, the landlord had shaken his fat sides until they were sore, and the audience had listened to a performance that the city vaudeville could not surpass.

In the morning a cold rain was falling. Uncle Jim advised fishing the East Branch again. At the mouth of Pole Bridge Run the party instructed Flint to drive back to Double Run where they would meet him at noon. The stream bottom here was so filled with boulders that it was necessary to watch every step. There were few gravelly bars and frequently it was impossible to reach the next pool without going far up and around on the mountain side. At a long shallow pool Uncle Jim and the Young Angler competed in leading out trout that seemed not to vary a quarter of an inch in size. But Uncle Jim, who never saw his peer with a minnow, won easily. CHARLES LOSE.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Fishing and Canoeing.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We usually go to the Adirondacks on a camping and canoeing trip each summer. We ship our canoe to Old Forge or Raquette Lake. There is fine canoeing from either place, but the fishing is not good either for trout or bass. To get the former one must make side trips. At Eighth Lake we went over to a creek near Morgan's preserve and caught ten to twelve fair sized ones, seven to ten inches long. We caught twelve to fifteen in John Brown Inlet near Eighth Lake. We also found some in Bug Lake on the Morgan road, north of Eighth Lake carry. Good catches may be had in Boulder Brook entering Raquette Lake on the eastern shore north of Wood's Point.

I gave up my canoe trip through Raquette River from Raquette Lake to Potsdam because of so many discouraging replies from city people, but when too late I found they were tenderfeet and that the carries were no worse between Tupper Lake and Potsdam than in the river from Raquette Lake to Tupper. The log jam, etc., they told about were only waste timber they climbed over because they did not find the trail.

We took the train from Raquette Lake to Clayton and the ferry to the A. C. A. camp at Sugar Island in the St. Lawrence, where we spent a most enjoyable week on the island with the Association, of which I am a member. We camped there in our canoe tent as we did in the Adirondacks, got our own meals, etc., although many ate at the mess tent of the association. The fare from Raquette Lake to Fulton Chain is 95 cents, to Clayton it was about $3.29; ferry, 50 cents to Sugar Island; return ferry, 50 cents; railroad fare, Clayton to Syracuse, $2.24. Total for round trip, $9.00 each and half price for the boy. C. H. MATTISON.

"Well, Sir! Once—."

III.

"Well, sir, once I saw an amateur fishing off the city dock that played high hook right," said the next man. "Lot of people out fishing and looking on, and he came down with a big tin tackle box, evidently borrowed from some fisherman friend, as he did not seem to know the rudiments of the game. Hunting out a line, apparently rigged for fresh water fishing, the hook tied to the line without wire snood or other protection from teeth of salt water fish, he looked about until he found a bit of stale mullet someone had left lying on the dock. Baiting with this he pitched the hook out into the water, getting the line well tangled in the effort. Pulling in he tried again, with no better success. The next effort sent the bait in a tangle over the rod of a man fishing near by. Another effort resulted in knocking off a spectator's hat. Every one on the dock was laughing at him, but he was too busy to notice them. He kept right on swinging and casting, fouling some and striking others, until he had cleared a space around him and had the end of the dock to himself. Then, as the bait happened to remain in the water for an instant, the unexpected happened. The line went out with a whiz, burning the man's hands the first rush. He let out a yell, and then began the wildest rough and tumble fight I ever saw with a fish. It was evident to all that he had something unusual hooked, and his method was as unusual as his fish. All over the dock he went, dragging, jerking, pulling and hauling, losing and gaining line, but never letting go, although some of the rushes cut his hands badly and the pain was intense. The fighting was as savage as though the man was tied to a lusty yearling calf, and I never could understand how the line stood the strain. Every time line was gained the man would shout for joy, and then when a particularly savage rush took it through his hands, he would howl. I looked on from a safe distance and was astounded to see the end come suddenly and in the most unexpected manner. With a sudden rush and swing that looked like it would have broken a shark line, the man yanked out of the water and threw well back on the dock a magnificent sergeant fish weighing not less than twenty-five pounds.

"We were around him in an instant, but he gave us little time to admire the fish. Wadding up the line and thrusting his damaged hand into the gills, he snatched up the tackle box and went up the dock in a run. A boy who followed him returned soon with the information that he did not go to a doctor, but was at a photographer's, having his fish and himself taken in every pose possible."

"Speaking of amateurs," said a little man who had heard the story, "I saw a man who had never caught anything larger than a perch catch a kingfish and a good one, too. Now, I have been up against nearly everything in the water, except whales, and I don't know anything that gives a man much more for his money than a kingfish. This man came on the ocean pier at Lake Worth one morning when nothing much was doing, but he wanted to fish. The tackle man on the pier sized him up and fitted him with a heavy outfit, baited for kingfish or amberjack, cast out, and not expecting any result, promptly dismissed him from mind. The man lighted a cigar, and leaning comfortably against the railing proceeded to enjoy the beautiful ocean view and the company of his wife. A few small fish had been caught, but there had been no signs of anything large about, and I was much surprised to notice a strike on the newcomer's line. The fish was going off strong before he observed it, and when he did, he jerked, just as he would have done had he been fishing in the creek at home. He hooked, and the first rush was made with the line running free, the man being too much surprised to handle the reel at all.

"No two fish ever do exactly alike, either in biting or fighting, and this one did the unusual by making a short run and allowing itself to be turned at once when the man began to reel. It came in sluggishly for quite a ways, and I had just about concluded that it was no fighter, when there was a savage rush, the reel screamed, and the man banged against the railing. His hat flew off, and he nearly lost the rod, but rallying quickly, he held on. Feeling for the reel, he got a rake that brought the blood from his right hand, and an attempt to thumb burned the left thumb to the quick. He seemed about out of commission, and I knew the fight had not really started yet. Getting the reel again he was recovering a little line, when a rush struck the rod, held high, and he got the butt in the pit of the stomach, causing him to double up with a grunt and lose his cigar. The next rush took him against the railing again, knocking off his glasses, and most of the remaining breath out of him. His wife, wildly excited, was running around, trying to assist.

"The man tried to back out on to the pier after the second collision, and fought for a few moments without further damage, but a particularly savage rush took him again hurling toward the railing. His wife tried to stop his wild career by holding him around the waist. His only idea of handling the fish seemed to be to hold hard and I never saw a man so severely punished by a fish. He was game all right, and his wife, though scared almost to death, was trying her best to help him. Finally between them, never once doing the right thing, and both utterly used up, they actually tired the big fish out and dragged him up to the pier where the tackle man gaffed it. The little woman broke down and cried when she saw the condition of her good man. Both hands were bruised and cut; hat, glasses and cigar gone. He was a good sportsman, though. 'Never mind, dear,' he said, as soon as he got breath. 'Come and see the nice fish we caught.'"

LEWIS HOPKINS.

This Mackerel Not Shy.

"AN absolutely true fish story" was related by Captain Lewis, of the schooner Antoinette, which put in at Vineyard Haven the other day while en route from Florence, N. J., for Boston, says the New York Fishing Gazette. One night when fifteen miles southwest of Fire Island, Antoinette sailed through large quantities of mackerel schooling on top of the water. One of them, eighteen inches long, jumped over the rail and landed on deck. Members of the crew immediately laid hands on the fish and soon enjoyed a mackerel breakfast.

Anglers' Club of New York.

THE annual meeting and dinner of the Anglers' Club of New York was held on the night of Jan. 10 at the Hotel Navarre. About 100 members and their guests sat down to the banquet, which was served under a huge tent lighted by 600 electric lights—a feature that surprised and delighted the anglers, partly for the reason that its design and equipment were the work of William T. Morrison, chairman of the dinner committee, assisted by G. M. L. LaBranche, C. H. Higby and Edward B. Rice. The menu card, the work of Mr. Higby, had on its cover a wonderfully realistic scene along a brook, with an angler in the act of retrieving a fly.

Among the speakers were the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York; Commodore J. U. Gregory, Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of the New York Zoological Park; William A. Babson, Robert B. Lawrence, William T. Morrison, G. M. L. LaBranche, Dr. Robert T. Morris and Robert Davis. Mr. Ditmars illustrated his talk on "Snakes Often Met With by Anglers" by exhibiting a number of live specimens. Dr. Van Dyke told some pleasing stories and dwelt on the benefits and the pleasures of angling. Mr. Morrison illustrated his remarks on "Bass, Maskinonge and Lake Trout Fishing in Ontario" with beautiful lantern slides.

At the business meeting which preceded the dinner, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. M. L. LaBranche; Vice-President, William N. Hardy; Secretary, Jason G. Lamison; Treasurer, Harry Friedman; Directors, in addition to the above, Nathaniel H. Smith, Harold G. Henderson and John L. Kirk; Committee on Admissions, William T. Morrison, E. C. Evans, Perry D. Frazer, William H. Zabriskie and A. B. Hubbell.

Pennsylvania Fisheries.

THE Commissioner of Fisheries has handed his report for the year 1910 to Governor Stuart. The report of the Department is one of the most eagerly sought for of all public documents, and this for 1910 contains matter of unusual interest. The output of fish during the year was 1,078,991,085, of which 839,397,700 were chiefly food fishes and 239,593,385 were exclusively game fishes, showing that the Department's greatest efforts were toward the increase of fish principally used for the market. Of the 239,593,385 game fish, 226,100,000 were pickerel. There were 424,868,200 yellow perch reared, 143,750,000 blue pike, 120,083,000 lake herring, 92,279,000 pike perch, 38,250,00 white fish and 19,000,000 shad. The output of brook trout was 13,134.90, the greatest output in the history of the Department. Of the total output 989,512,000 or all but 89,479 085 fish were the direct result of field work or the gathering of spawn which would otherwise have been destroyed. This work the commissioner in his report pronounces the most valuable and important of the work of the year. The eggs of the shad, white fish, lake herring, pike perch and blue pike would have all been lost had the Department not stepped in and taken the eggs from the fish which were caught in the nets for the market. Most of the eggs of the yellow perch and pickerel—except about 5 per cent.—would have been devoured by other fishes.

The fish wardens made 280 arrests and secured 255 convictions. There were only twenty-five acquittals and twenty-three appeals. The fines imposed by the magistrates amounted to $6,074 of which more than half has been collected and paid into the State treasury. About $2,100 were either served by the defendants in jail sentences or are held up by appeals.

Two hundred and thirty-seven industrial establishments were notified to cease flowing deleterious waste into the stream. Of these 105 were sawdust; creameries, 16; dye houses, 11; general pollution, 33; pumace, 11; gas houses, 7; tanneries, 17; paper mills, 6; salt water, 14; acid, 10; lime, 2; chemicals, 5. In addition to the above, one concern having over fifty tanneries was given notification covering all those plants.

The commissioner in his report recommends an appropriation to start the new Presque Isle Hatchery; to establish a water farm on which to experiment with aquatic animal life other than fish, such as frogs, fresh water terrapin, pearl mussel and the like; an appropriation for the rebuilding of the Erie Hatchery, and for extensive improvements at the Crawford Hatchery, and an increased appropriation for the expansion of field work; also to turn over to the Department of Fisheries for field work purposes and public fishing certain lakes the title of which are held by the Commonwealth, and to permit the Department to purchase access thereto by right of Eminent Domain if necessary; also that the Department have the right to purchase certain streams in the State for public fishing purposes; and the enactment of a bill for the better protection of frogs and terrapin.

Fishing Clubs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The California Anglers' Association, the largest body of amateur anglers on the coast, has at last moved downtown from the Geary street quarters taken following the fire, and is now firmly established in handsome and commodious headquarters in the Dunne Building at Ellis and Stockton streets in the heart of the city. The association is already a large one and new members are being added at a rapid rate.

Winter fishing in California has not been up to the usual standard this season, especially in the vicinity of San Francisco, due largely to the failure of the striped bass to materialize as usual. But few fish have been taken in the sloughs that formerly were favorite fishing grounds, and most of those taken have been from new grounds at a considerable distance from this city. In the vicinity of Napa some good fishing has been enjoyed this season, but of late when the San Francisco delegations were commencing to make trips there, the sport has shown a falling off. Some large fish have been taken there, and even now the chances of taking fish are better than they are on Wingo or San Antonio sloughs.

On the Russian River some good catches of steelheads have been made of late, but the run there is very erratic. The best fishing of this character is to be secured in the tidal waters in the vicinity of Point Reyes. Large fish are not often taken there, but a basket of medium sized ones can be secured at almost any time.

The Fisherman's Club has been incorporated at Los Angeles by J. J. Martin, R. E. Glaze, E. G. Huling, W. Osborne, J. A. Brenner, C. D. Younken and T. C. Horton.

A new ordinance has gone into effect in Santa Cruz county placing a limit of seventy-five on the number of clams that may be taken by one person in a day. Heretofore these shell fish have been taken from the beds by the wagonload.

A. P. B.

A Ruinous System.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Game Commissioner Miller has returned from an inspection of the oyster reefs and beds near St. Bernard parish and he openly advocates the abolition of the steam dredging boat, declaring that this dredging system is ruining the oyster beds and reefs. Mr. Miller declares that Louisiana has 146,500 acres of oyster land near St. Bernard parish and as a result of the dredge boats the beds are denuded and ruined. He advocates the leasing system. At the present time there are only 1,088 acres leased. The question will be brought before the commission at its next meeting, although nothing can be done this season for the reason the commission consented for the dredge boats to gather oysters until the close of the present season. It is claimed that under the leasing system each lessee will seek to build up his oyster bed year after year and make them productive instead of taking all the oysters away each season.

The moderate weather of the past few days has encouraged the fishermen, and several have gone over to Lake Catherine, Chef Menteur, the Rigolets and other fishing places and met with fair luck. The waters are most too cold for successful fishing at the present time, but some redfish and green trout are being caught. It is expected that fishing will improve shortly and many visitors will try their luck. F. G. G.

New York Fishing Club.

THE New York Fishing Club held its annual election for officers on Jan. 10, with the following result: President, Frank Wallach; Vice-President, Nicholas Engel; Treasurer, Joseph A. Hassmer; Financial Secretary, A. H. Tiemeyer; Corresponding Secretary, William C. Uhl; House Committee, Frederick P. Kafka, Charles H. Graham, Frank H. Peterman; Finance Committee— Henry Fisher, H. W. Bohmfalk, Charles F. Berg; Trustees, Charles Shortmeier, George W. Fennell, Henry W. Miller, James E. Engel, "Botanikah," John H. Loos.

The club has commodious buildings and extensive grounds on Raritan Bay, near Tottenville, Staten Island, and is one of the oldest and most successful organizations of its kind in the greater city. It was chartered in 1883.

Walter Welch Reinstated.

CAPITOLA, Cal., Jan. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the honorable board of supervisors of this county, held in the city of Santa Cruz, on the 4th of January, 1911, I was reappointed to the office of fish, game and fire warden of Santa Cruz county, California.

Perhaps you will recall that I was removed from said office in May, 1909, without notice, or any charges having been filed against me, and that your valuable paper made mention of the fact at the time. WALTER R. WELCH.

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

It has been rumored that G. Cecil Whitaker, who is now having a large racing schooner built from designs by Fife, is considering bringing the yacht to these waters to race. This vessel was built to meet Westward, which was so successful last season, and now that Westward is said to be ordered home for racing here Mr. Whitaker will miss the opportunity of racing against that yacht unless he follows Westward with his new yacht. It was suggested in this column a few weeks ago that British yachtsmen should pay a visit to these waters, in return for the many visits that as Meteor, Germania, Suzanne and other vessels Several season have been made successful abroad through American yachts, and those yachts would have done much to help the sport at home had they raced in these waters. At home Mr. Whitaker will find only such craft as Meteor, Germania, Suzanne and other vessels of more or less ancient vintage, which were all beaten by Westward, and not much glory can be gained by beating them again. On this side there will be the Plant new yacht; Westward, Irolita, formerly Queen; Enchantress, the new yacht built for W. E. Iselin; Karima, building for Robert E. Tod, and others, and to win from such a fleet will be something to be proud of.

There is one thing though that might stand in Mr. Whitaker's way. On this side of the Atlantic there is no long schedule of races for such vessels as the Class B schooners like there is on the other side, and it is consequently difficult to get a crew of good sailors to spend the season away from home, because the men lose so much in prize money. If some of the prominent yacht clubs would get together now and arrange a schedule of racing events for the 96-footers, it is very probable that Mr. Whitaker would see his way clear to coming to this side of the ocean and enjoying a season of good sport.

One progressive club has already suggested a long distance race for the schooners Atlantic and Karima. These vessels are rigged with three masts, and a cup has been offered for a race around Long Island. The owners of these two yachts are said to be willing to compete, and it is very probable that other large craft will enter.

Horace E. Boucher, who has been chairman of the regatta committee of the Atlantic Y. C. for three seasons, will this year be chairman at Larchmont. He will succeed Charles P. Tower, who has held the position for many years. Commodore Leonard Richards last week in General Orders No. 1 announced his appointments. J. D. Probst, formerly vice-commodore at the Atlantic Y. C., is fleet captain; H. E. Smith is harbor master; Dr. W. E. Bullard is fleet surgeon, and the Rev. Richard Cobden is fleet chaplain. The regatta committee is Horace E. Boucher, A. Rutledge Schmidt and Butler Whiting.

There will be another series of races this year for the Manhasset Challenge Cup, won last year by Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia, representing the American Y. C. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. has challenged for a race, and a committee of that club—H. M. Crane, Johnson de Forest and Sherman Hoyt is to superintend the building of the challenger and sail her in the races.

The Manhasset Bay Y. C., the original donors of the cup, will also be represented in the races. A committee of members of that club is at present trying to arrange a syndicate to have a 31-rater built.

The annual meeting of the Harlem Y. C. was held last week and the following officers and committees were elected: Commodore, Fred B. Bragdon, sloop Amorita; Vice-Commodore, William F. Burrough, power yacht Ruth II.; Rear-Commodore, Philip J. Fox, sloop Kathryn; Secretary, Edward Schmidt; Financial Secretary, Joseph C. Fegan; Treasurer, Edward J. Martin; Chairman Race Committee, Walter S. Sullivan; Measurer, John Wimmer; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. T. A. Martin; Trustees, class of 1911, William Strauss, Joseph J. Lyons, John F. Jarchow. Class of 1912, Edward M. Hartman, Karl F. J. Seifert, Henry M. Shember.

The following appointments of delegates and committees have been made: Fleet Captain, M. J. Earley, Jr.; Race Committee, Walter S. Sullivan, chairman, W. J. Fowler; House Committee, Edward M. Hartman, chairman, John F. Jarchow, Joseph J. Lyons; Membership Committee, William Strauss, chairman, K. F. J. Seifert, Henry M. Shember; Entertainment Committee, Frank D. Shea, chairman, J. F. Proctor, William T. Hyde, Dave Reed, John A. Crowley; Delegates to Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, Walter S. Sullivan, John Wimmer; Delegates to American Power Boat Association, Arthur Miller, George W. Jarchow.

The newly elected officers of the Horseshoe Harbor Y. C. are: Commodore, George H. Sutton; Vice-Commodore, Sidney T. Clulow; Secretary, Richard C. Heather; Treasurer, C. C. Gould; Trustee, T. J. McCahill, Jr.

The Hartford Y. C. members met last week and elected officers for the year, as follows: Commodore, Charles A. Goodwin; Vice-Commodore, Francis R. Cooley, Rear-Commodore, Charles H. Symonds; Treasurer, John Ernest Stewart; Secretary, Edward B. Barker; Trustees, Hubert L. Maercklein, Joseph Merritt; Race Committee, Harry D. Olmsted, chairman, Marcus A. Potter, William J. Crosley, Everett E. Dickinson, Henry L. Huntington, Frederick E. Innes; Delegates to Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, Harry D. Olmsted, chairman, Marcus O. Potter; Delegates to American Power Boat Association, William J. Crosley, chairman, Henry L. Huntington, Delegates to Eastern Yacht Racing Association of long Island Sound, Charles A. Goodwin, chairman, Charles Noel Flagg, Marcus A. Potter; Connecticut River Improvement Committee, Karl E. Peiler, chairman, Robert S. Brown, Charles D. Francis, Charles H. Symonds, Harry R. Williams, Julian S. Allen, Gilbert F. Barby.

The yachtsmen from the southeast end of Long Island are to have a catboat to take part in the inter bay races this summer. These yachtsmen took part in the conference at Providence last year, and while they agreed with the rules, as framed, they said that the type of boat turned out under those rules would not be servicable in their waters, because they are so shoal. They admitted, however, that the type would be a good one for racing in deep water. Now several of those yachtsmen, among whom are the Growtages and Foster Crampton, are forming a syndicate and will build a boat to go to Marblehead. They will have some fun. They may win the cup, but whatever they do will be for the good of the sport. Gil Smith will build the new craft and it is sure to be a fast one.

At the meeting of the Corinthian Y. C., of Philadelphia, last week, it was pointed out that the steamers May, Margarita, Venetia and Ednada II. had been recently sold out of the club. The loss of four such craft is a serious one, and cuts down the club fleet considerably in number of vessels as well as in tonnage. In addition to these four the sloops Halai, Bronco, Kuvana, motor boats Dixie and Garnet and schooners Irolita and Edna have been transferred to other clubs.

The fleet has, however, been increased by the schooner Queen, purchased by Commodore Clark; Whim, the auxiliary schooner owned by Clement Griscom, George E. Bartol's bug eye schooner Bonheur, W. Barklie Henry's sloop Dorello, J. Kent Kane's motor boat Madge, Walter Lippincott's motor boat Ariel, Meredith Colket's motor boat Unome, A. J. Drexel Paul's motor boat Sea Wolf and Clement A. Newbold's motor boat Pampeno. The fleet of the club now comprises 119 yachts, of which 8 are schooners, 12 auxiliary schooners, 26 sloops and yawls, 9 auxiliary sloops and yawls, 7 raceabouts, 8 open boats, 15 steam yachts, 33 motor boats and one houseboat.

In the racing season the raceabout Quakeress III. scored 4 firsts and 3 seconds out of 8 starts. The Typee started 11 times and was 5 times first and twice second. The Tomboy was once first out of 14 starts, the Cyrilla 3 times first out of 5 starts and the Ellanor once first out of 6 starts. Grilse III. did not win a race. The score of points in the spring series of races was Quakcress III. 31 points, Typee 30, Tomboy 24. Grilse III. 8, Ellanor 7. In the second series the score was Cyrillo 21 points, Ellanor 17, Tomboy 17, Typee II. 11 and Grilse III. 4. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Commodore, E. Walter Clark, schooner Irolita, formerly Queen; Vice-Commodore, C. Howard Clark, schooner Savarona; Rear-Commodore, Robert Toland, schooner Dervish; Secretary, Addison F. Bancroft; Treasurer, John A. Inglis; Measurer, George Breed; Race Committee, Addison F. Bancroft, George Breed and Charles Longstreth; Trustees, George E. Bartol, Dr. Hobart T. Hare and Robert L. Forest.

William L. Carleton, the hard working chairman of the regatta committee of the Corinthian Y. C., of Marblehead, at the annual meeting last week made a most interesting report. Twenty-one regattas were sailed during the summer, in which the total number of starters was 685 yachts. In the mid-summer series of four days 528 yachts started and the largest number in one day was 150, on August 4.

The South Boston Y. C. elected the following officers at their annual meeting: Commodore, John F. Burke; Vice-Commodore, John J. Tobin; Rear-Commodore, Leon T. Allen; Secretary, Theodore L. Kelly; Treasurer, William X. McKee; Measurer, Arthur F. McGarry; Trustees, William F. Cogan, James Bertram; Club Surgeon, Dr. Charles R. Rothwell; Regatta Committee, Howard Garnett, John J. Harland, Harvey R. Schadt, Thomas J. Burke; House Committee, A. L. Scherer, James P. Holland, Charles H. Hottelman, Alfred B. Linderman and William A. Ratigan.

The newly elected officers of the Columbia Y. C., of Boston, are: Commodore, Russel J. Huntley; Vice-Commodore, Joseph Spry; Rear-Commodore, Oscar Brambeck; Secretary, Alexander Moore, Jr.; Treasurer, George H. Carver; Measurer, James E. Hunt; Trustees, F. W. Frazer, John E. Hunt, J. C. Morgan, L. Tratton and W. J. Shepheard; Membership Committee, John E. Holland, James Matthieson, George Cobb; Auditors, L. Masters, George Brigham and W. Grose.

The Buffalo Y. C. elected these officers at its annual meeting: Commodore, Edward N.

A YACHT OF THE MANHASSET CUP CLASS.

Smith; Vice-Commodore, Robert H. Mason; Rear-Commodore, Edward Oldman; Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon A. Ellsworth; Measurer, Frank D. Wood; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Elisha P. Hussey; Directors, Loran C. Davenport, Eugene C. Roberts, Edward Smith and Carlton H. White; Regatta Committee, John H. Carroll, Harry L. Nuese and Frank J. Wilson.

The members of the City Point Y. C. have elected these officers: Commodore, H. E. Carlisle; Vice-Commodore, R. P. Christian; Rear-Commodore, James Swift; Secretary, R. J. Bennett; Treasurer, G. A. Adams; Measurer, John Guest; Trustee, Thomas McClusky, 2d.; Fleet Captain, George Baldwin; Chairman Entertainment Committee, R. R. Christian; Chairman Regatta Committee, Thomas Plunkett.

The board of trustees reported the club in a flourishing condition, having gained thirty members during the past year. The club owns its own house and lot, has 150 members, 110 launches and ten sailboats.

Among the yachts to have new sails this season, made by Wilson & Silsby, are: Commodore Alfred Douglas's schooner Shiyessa IV., Robert Hale's sloop Thetis; George F. West's new 31-rater; Walter D. Wood's new 18-footer for Narragansett Bay; F. S. Eaton's sloop Nydia; E. E. Converse's yawl Albicore; John W. Bird's cutter Adeltha; L. H. Spalding's sloop Shearwater II.; Cyrus H. K. Curtis's steamer Lyndonia and M. B. Roche's sloop Dormie.

The steam yacht May was sold to Walter P. Bliss, through the agency of Ernest E. Lorillard, and Mr. Lorillard is watching the alterations being made on the yacht in the interest of Mr. Bliss. These alterations consist of new accommodations forward and aft, new decks, new bulwarks, new deck house forward, new plumbing and a general overhaul of machinery and hull. Gielow and Orr have planned this work.

The Stone Harbor Y. C. has elected these officers: Commodore, James Thompson; Vice-Commodore, Fred D. Biddle; Rear-Commodore, Ernest N. Ross; Secretary, Charles A. Farnum; Treasurer, William J. Jackson; Governors, John O. Gilmore, B. John Anchor, Henry Bassett, Robert J. G. Woods. Dr. George C. Signor and David Risley.

A new 46-foot sloop, building at Herreshoffs, is for Russell, Irving and Frederick Grinnell. The yacht will be ready by the opening of the season.

The new officers of the Haverhill Y. C. are: Commodore, William Walker; Vice-Commodore, Arthur Stacey; Rear-Commodore, Everett Palmer; Financial Secretary, Fredk. Richardson; Recording Secretary, Charles Palmer; Fleet Captain, Gus. Hudson.

Yachting in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The twelfth annual New Year's feast of the Corinthian Y. C. was held at the club house at Tiburon last week and was a decided success. Under the able direction of Port Captain John H. Keefe, the two hundred hungry guests of the club were waited on in an entirely satisfactory manner and the great quantities of ducks, geese, suckling pigs and turkeys that were disposed of attests to the excellence of the meal. At the meeting the proposition of building a new club house was given attention, and it is likely that these plans will soon be realized. Plans have been drawn, and to carry out these will require the expenditure of about $20,000.

The splendid weather that has been experienced on San Francisco Bay from early in November to the present time is causing many owners of yachts to wish that their boats were in commission. There has been scarcely a rainy or foggy day in the past two months, and the weather has been as warm as it usually is in the spring.

A. P. B.

Lighthouse Operated from Mainland.

LIGHTHOUSE keeping from the mainland is possible in the case of a new lighthouse on the coast of Guernsey, one of the group of islands in the English Channel. The light house contains a powerful fog siren as well as an acetylene light, and the lighthouse keepers are stationed at the electrical plant on the shore, more than a mile distant. The fog signal is worked entirely by electric cable, the turning on and off of the electric current on the shore automatically starting and stopping the motor and pumps which force air into the reservoirs. This compressed air drives an air motor, which in turn operates the siren.

The acetylene light is automatic, and will work for months without attention, the gas being automatically turned up at dusk and down at daybreak.

SENECA, CHALLENGER FOR FISHER CUP.

Lakewood Men Busy.

The Lakewood Y. C. will have a new Class R racing yachts for the coming season's sport. Cox & Stevens, of this city, have prepared plans for the boat and a syndicate has been formed to raise the necessary funds. George Q. Hall is looking after the financial end of the affair, and two subscriptions of $500 each have been made by Commodore Winton and M. Lyman Lawrence. The members of the club are anxious that the yacht should be built at Cleveland. The Lakewood Yacht Yard is anxious to get the contract, but no fin keel racer has ever been built there, and consequently the committee is doubtful if the work could be done satisfactorily.

The outlook for a fine season of sport is very good with yachtsmen about Cleveland.

Another Lakewood member, who has been a keen racing man for years, has recently sold his boat and announces that he has about decided to either buy or build a class R boat for next summer's racing. An inquiry has been sent to Lake Ontario, where there are seven or eight boats in the class, to see if any of the fast ones are for sale. There is nothing in eastern waters, as far as is known, which would stand a good chance of beating the boats building this winter.

The Lakewood Y. C. has received several new applications for membership the past week, one of the more prominent being Louis Johnson, owner of the cruiser Sunbeam II. and former secretary of the Cleveland Power Boat Club. Mr. Johnson is an enthusiastic power boat man and is expected to take an active part in the races at Rocky river next season. James Miller, owner of the cruiser Aurora, which won the long distance race of the Cleveland Power Boat Club last summer, has also joined the Rocky river fleet. He will be a strong contender for honors in the cruising class.

A. Y. Gowen's new high speed cruiser is rapidly nearing completion at Morris Heights. The boat will be ready for delivery about February 1, when Mr. Gowen expects to start on a trip to Florida and Cuba. It is understood, however, that the boat will not be taken south because the owner's business prevents, but will be brought to Cleveland as soon as the canal is open. The new Gowen craft is one of the finest pleasure yachts ever constructed at the Seabury plant. It is quite generally believed that her owner will be flying the rear-commodore's flag of the Lakewood Y. C. when he leaves New York in the early spring.

Origin of the Knockabout.

There seems to be a misunderstanding among yachtsmen as to the origin of the so-called knockabout rig, according to the Boston Globe. At least three designers have been mentioned in connection with the first yacht of that type.

The knockabout rig, however, originated in Marblehead just nineteen years ago this coming spring, when two boats that had been built at Gloucester for yachtsmen of that port arrived at that harbor early in the season. There were the Nancy, owned by Henry Taggard, and the Jane, owned by Herman Parker. A third boat of this type, the Trouble, was also under sail later in the summer.

As the Nancy was launched about three weeks before the Jane this yacht of Henry Taggard's was the first of the type. Mr. Taggard had been for several seasons sailing small sloops, cutters and catboats, none of which seemed to be just the type of small boat that he wanted.

Carrying the ideas of the type of yacht that he desired to the firm of Stewart & Binney, the Nancy, a small and handy pleasure boat of good draft with outside ballast, carrying a jibstay running to the stemhead, without a bowsprit, was the result.

The lines for this yacht and the Jane, which was ordered by Mr. Parker soon after were drawn by George Stewart, of the firm of which Arthur Binney, the well-known naval architect, is the surviving member. This was in the winter of 1891-2.

Both were built by Higgins & Gifford, of Gloucester, that winter and launched early in the spring. The Nancy took to the water about three weeks ahead of the Jane, and when each was ready to sail they were taken to Marblehead by Mr. Taggard and Mr. Parker.

This was the start of the well-known knockabout type of sailing yacht and so liked has the rig become that nearly all racing yachts of the present day of under 40-feet water line, are either knockabout or semi-knockabout rig.

The following year Mr. Taggard sold the Nancy to a Marblehead yachtsman, as he had built the Susan. In 1894 the Susan was replaced by the Esther, and some years later the Nancy was bought back by Mr. Taggard, who continues to be the owner of the original knockabout.

For a number of years, after 1892, the knockabout was the most popular racing class in Massachusetts Bay. The most famous of the 21-foot knockabouts built and raced was probably the Cock Robin. This yacht was designed and built by Herreshoff in 1896 for Charles S. Eaton, and in her races was sailed by William P. Fowle.

During her racing career the Cock Robin pactically was invincible. She was renamed Clithroe and owned by Walter S. Dean. The last racing of the knockabouts as a class was during the season of 1909 at Marblehead. That year Frederick L. Gay, of the Boston Y. C. offered a cup for the class with the hope that it would revive interest in the 21-foot knockabouts.

Four or five boats took part in the races at Marblehead of the Boston Y. C., and the cup was won by the Aspinet. Last year, although Mr. Gay renewed his offer of a cup to the regatta committee of the club, no class was provided for the knockabouts.

Of the two original knockabouts the Nancy and Jane, the Nancy is in existence laid up at the David Fenton Co.'s yard at Manchester. The Jane, up to the 1909 season, was used each year by Mr. Parker, but as the yacht was getting old and as he did not wish to place the Jane on the market, Mr. Parker had the old boat broken up.

Before breaking up the Jane Mr. Parker made a small model of the yacht complete in every detail. This he presented to the Corinthian Y. C., of Marblehead, and it is one of the prized yachting souvenirs of that club.

Universal Rule on the Lakes.

Commodore Bayard Holmes, of the Jackson Park Y. C., has written a short review of the last season on Lake Michigan and made some comment on the recent adoption of the Universal Rule of Measurement by the Association:

Lake Michigan has been the scene of many successful cruising races during the yachting season of 1910, but withal the most important development was that of the adoption of the universal rule by the Lake Michigan Yachting Association in February. It must be remembered that virtually every association in the United States had accepted the displacement rule and had been sailing races under it for from one to three years.

So many obstacles were in the way of its rapid use in Chicago that all races during the season were sailed under the old Sawanhaka measurement, but the prospects are that next season will see the beginning of what many sailors in Chicago think is an experiment, the universal rule as adopted by the Atlantic coast conference in 1906.

One looks with great regret at the passing of the famous Lipton Cup class into decay. Although the three races developed keen sport and considerable interest to the spectator, nevertheless it is now three years since a new boat has been built to the class, and it behooves the Columbia Y. C. to look around for a radical change somewhere. Spray again showed her all-round ability by taking another leg on the cup to the shelf of the Chicago Y. C., easily outsailing Susan II., or Jackson Park.

Valmore repeated her victory of 1909 by defeating the Amorita for the now famous Mackinac cup in a grueling run before a good breeze and accompanied by a big following sea. Commodore William Hale Thompson handled the big two sticker to a seaman's satisfaction and deserves great praise for his dual victories.

Beginning with calm and ending with a blow the Columbia Y. C. gave its annual Michigan City Derby. The little raceabout Invader won the time prize from a fleet of over forty of the best of the three Chicago clubs and the pick of the Macatawa Bay fleet.

The two days' racing around the Fourth of July over a triangular course was made the more spirited by the best of heavy-weather conditions. The winners in the nine different classes were evenly distributed between the Chicago, Columbia and Jackson Park fleets.

Illinois, the crack 35-footer, skipped by Roy Barcal, won a leg on the new Clorac Cup by three times, defeating the other 35-foters in the Fourth of July Knights Templar and Jackson Park regattas. This cup must be won three times by the same skipper instead of by the boat.

Three time prizes were offered by the generous Knights Templar for their regatta on August 11. The small boat division was won handily by the champion 20-footer Wenonah, the medium classes were led by Invader, while Vencedor annexed the large pitcher given to the winner among the big schooners, yawls and sloops.

Jackson Park Y. C. sailors again showed the most lively and spirited contests on the lakes. Their large fleet of smaller yachts raced every Saturday, from Decoration day till after Labor day, going to Indiana Harbor, Waukegan and Michigan City. Wenonah won the lion's share of cups and prizes, with the 21-footers Susan II. and Jackson Park evenly matched for second position.

Of great credit to the South Side club is the fact that the only new yachts built on Lake Michigan during the year were in their 20-foot class, to which three fast boats were added, making a fleet of nine to face the starting line.

In Deep Water.

He was an affable old gentleman, and, as he is dead, what I here relate may be looked upon as a posthumous anecdote. Among his delightful qualities was an ability, while traveling, to entice strangers into conversation, his innocent personality removing all feeling of impertinence from his remarks. This, together with the delicate interest with which he followed a story, however technical, only rendered his attention more flattering to the teller. The passion was of the Arabian Nights order, rather than one of curiosity or inquisitiveness, a desire to entertain and be entertained during the monotony of a journey.

Jonah would have interested him. I can imagine their meeting—Jonah, returning home with a ticket supplied by the Derelict Mariners' Society, being led to relate his trials, at the conclusion of which the quiet voice of the old gentleman would have been heard: "Then there are whales in the Mediterranean!" implying that he did not doubt the interesting story, coming as it did first hand, but, regarding the habitat of the whale, considered it a novel point, and one evidently overlooked by natural histories.

In this instance Jonah was a yacht hand, a trifle hard of hearing, returning from Southampton at the end of the season. Owing to a habit I have of dozing in trains I had evidently lost the opening gambit, so to speak, but roused myself in time to listen to the interrupted climax of the sailor's somewhat technical narrative.

"Yis, yis! As I was saying. We ran into a swell."

"Didn't you see him coming?"

"Eh! No. It was getting dark as we got

near the bar, an' the swell caught us under the counter just as——"

"Excuse me, but had you any right behind the bar at all?"

"No, not properly. That is, the old man was pinching 'er so as——"

"Pinching whom?"

"Why, Maud!"

"Tck, tck! One of the maids, I suppose. But where was your master, to permit such goings-on?"

"The owner? The old swell was lying on his bunk, sick."

"But I thought you said just now you ran into him."

"Who the boss?"

"No the swell'

"Ah! So we did, so we did; an' carried away a scuttle, two fenders, and the sweep."

"Dear me, how sad! A scuttle or a fender, more or less, can be picked up anywhere. But a sweep! Poor man!"

"This wasn't a man, mister, only a sweep."

"Only! Surely, at such a time, common humanity would prevent you making any distinction as to the calling the poor fellow followed."

"Yis, yis! But this one was only a ash sweep."

"I know you will pardon me, but the principle is the same. I cannot admit your distinction. I see no difference between a man who sweeps ashes and one who cleans chimneys," the old gentleman added pathetically.

The yachtsman, bewildered at the trend his tale was taking, looked patiently at me. But it was not my story. On the other hand, I felt afraid of a lull coming at such an interesting moment, so gave a fillip to the discussion by saying, "You were having a rough time, then?"

"We was, sir. We was in for a thick night. There was Maud in stays, jumping about the bar."

A blush spread over the old gentleman's face.

"She lay down, kicking 'er 'eels somewhat awful."

"Tck, tck! Disgraceful!"

"In the dark we couldn't see the buoy, though we was using glasses—("pint pots!"). Then in the middle of the jamboree Maud sat on the pram——"

The old gentleman's blush of outraged modesty turned to one of anger. "No wonder you couldn't find the boy!"

Ignoring this interruption, the yacht-hand paused, eyed him dramatically, as though spinning a yarn to a fo'c'sle audience, and in a husky voice added, "Then the painter went."

"Good Lord! A painter this time! How terrible—this callous sacrifice of the lives of two men and a little boy! But, tell me, was no one in charge?"

"Well, as a matter of fact, just at that moment Maud was in charge. * * * But there was the old man," the sailor added slowly—"the cap'n, you know. He sings out, 'Port!' * * * 'Port it is, sir! Hard up!' I shouts back."

"Just what I thought. Drunk, drunk as lords, and spend all their money," mumbled the old gentleman.

"So I shoves the 'elm over."

"What's that?"

"The oak tiller, you know."

"But you said elm."

"Well, the 'elm's oak. But, as I was saying, the skipper had his hands full trying to clear the sheets. They was all jammed.'

"Jammed! Dear me! Owing to the state you were in—tck, tck!—been using them for tablecloths, I suppose!"

"Eh? Tablecloths? I said sheets, mister. Didn't I say everything was all of a muddle an' the skipper was doing the best for Maud, so that——"

"Ah! I see. Just so. Very dense of me; and delicate of the captain, too, to think of wrapping a sheet round the—er—I think you said her name was Maud?—and so hide her—hm—what shall I say, *négligé?*—yes, her *négligé* appearance."

I explained to the yachtsman what I conceived to be the purport of the old gentleman's remarks.

"Oh! She was out of stays by this time!"

The poor old gentleman passed a handkerchief over his sunny face. Tactfully thrusting myself into the breach to cover his embarrassment, I asked her age.

"About nine years."

I felt, rather than saw, the old gentleman's shudder at such precocity. Continuing my diplomacy, I said, "After what you have told us, she must be of a fair size."

"Twenty ton."

That curled the old man up. I do not think, however, that he quite grasped the reply, as I overheard him muttering to himself, "Only nine years old and twenty stun. Abnormal!"

Gathering his belongings together, my aged friend alighted at his destination, then, turning to shut the carriage door, asked, in that tone one uses in closing a painful subject, "When did you see her last?"

"In the dock," replied the yachtsman.

"She richly deserved it!"—Percy Catton in Yachting Monthly.

New Boats by Alden.

John G. Alden, of Boston, has been busy drawing plans for several yachts, to be built for next season. One is a schooner for H. Wilmer Hanan, which is 70 feet over all, 50 feet on the water line, 16 feet 6 inches beam and 10 feet draft. This yacht is to be built in Mr. Hanan's private shop at Portchester, where an 85-foot cruising motor boat has just been built for John H. Hanan.

Richard McKean, of Sandusky, has ordered a 32-foot fishing ketch, which is to be fitted with a 10-horse-power gasolene motor. This craft is to be used for fishing on Lake Superior, and will be 32 feet over all, 27 feet on the water line, 10 feet beam and 5 feet 6 inches draft. The model is similar to that of a Gloucester fisherman.

Dr. J. C. Reynolds has purchased, through Mr. Alden's agency, the cruising yawl Cruiser III. from F. L. Smith, of Providence. The Cruiser III. is 61 feet over all, 41 feet on the water line, 15 feet beam and was built by H. Hanley Crosby, at Osterville, in 1903. A 20-horse-power Buffalo motor is to be installed.

Motor Boating.

Mackay Edgar's New Boat.

The new speed motor boat building for Mackay Edgar, who last summer brought the Maple Leaf II. here to try and win the British International Trophy, promises to be a wonder and must be treated with respect. The Yachting World has this to say about the boat:

"We all remember the exceedingly hard luck which followed the wake of our challenger for the British international trophy last year, Pioneer's being so monumentally the worse that one might almost forget the ill fortune of Mackay Edgar's 400 horse-power Maple Leaf II. in being too badly strained during a trial spin to start at all in the actual race. However, if all accounts, not to say predictions, are verified all this should be wiped out by the new 40-footer which Mr. Edgar is having built at Messrs. Dixon Bros. and Hutchinson's well known yard at Itchen Ferry. The new boat is to be a hydroplane of the same type as the famous Thornycroft 26-footer Miranda IV., but with a beam of nine feet, a displacement of five tons and fitted with two 12 cylinder motors of 400 horse-power, each driving twin screws.

"As to her probable speed, there seems to be more justification for reasoned argument than enthusiastic prediction—on paper—if only because such prediction is distinctly unfair to designer and builder alike if it should happen not to be borne out by results. If one chose to make prediction merely a matter of comparison of horse-power for tonnage, as seems

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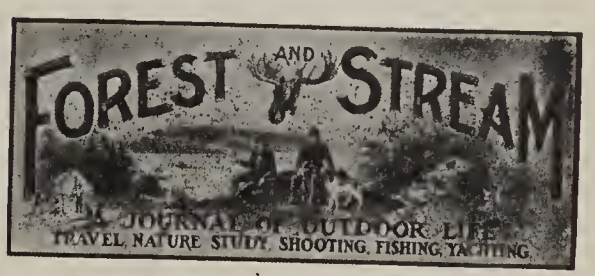

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to have been done, what do we find? First, that Miranda IV., weighing 2,400 pounds—that is displacing a little over a ton—made the best average speed of forty-one miles an hour on 120 horse-power. Now the new challenger's displacement is exactly 4.6 times as great, while her horse-power is 6.6 times as great; that is to say only about 30 per cent. greater in ratio. On what then is it claimed that this slightly higher ratio of horse-power to tonnage is going to drive her twenty-one miles per hour faster? Not on her fourteen feet additional over all length surely, for the known and admitted speed giving quality of length can hardly extend so far per se. Nor can even the fact that she is a hydroplane set all the theory based on practical observed results at defiance in this fashion.

"Besides, it is very much open to argument whether the planing efficiency of the Fauber multiplane type qua multiplane is not greater than that of the single step Miranda IV. type, still more than that of the earlier Lelas model, of which Flapper seems to have been the latest, largest and most powerful exponent. Also whether it is not likely to be more favorably manifested in larger craft of the two types. With such design and construction as Messrs. Dixon Bros. and Hutchinson invariably put into all they turn out it is safe to say before hand that Mr. Mackay Edgar's new challenger will be an uncommonly fast and able craft. But to predict for her a speed offhand of more than 55 knots on the strength of a comparison of tonnage and horse-power—with the latter only in a slightly higher ratio, which would not obviously hold good between two motor cars, let alone motor boats—seems to transcend the limits of sense as well as the privilege of comment. Even hydroplanes—albeit admittedly to a much lower degree—are still subject, after all, to the laws governing skin friction, the increase of power for every speed increase and so forth. Hence such predictions seem beyond justification, least of all to those whose reputation is idly placed at stake without their leave or warrant."

Novel Cruiser for Pacific.

Capt. F. B. Turner, a retired Yukon River steamboat man, has just launched an auxiliary schooner rigged yacht at Vancouver. The new boat has been named Chackawana, the Indian word for snowbird, and she will be the most notable addition to the fleet of the Royal Vancouver Y. C. The boat cost about $15,000 up to the time of her launching, but there will be many other incidental expenses that will run the total considerably over that figure. Chackawana measures 65 feet over all, with a beam of 24 feet, and will draw close to 6 feet of water with all supplies and stores on board. She is very solidly constructed, her keel, stem and stern post being of Australian spotted gum, a very hard and tough wood, even superior to oak in that respect. All the rest of the timber with the exception of the white oak frame and ribs is of native wood. The entire interior is finished in selected panelled fir.

Chackawana is unique in that she is fitted to be handled from three different places. Under power in fine weather she can be steered from a wheel on the bridge deck back of the pilot house. In wet or rough weather she will be handled from the cosey pilot house. When under sail she can also be steered from the cockpit aft. The main saloon has four Pullman berths and an extension dining table that can be opened to ten feet in length. The fittings are of red plush with velvet carpet to match. Two wardrobes and two handsome sideboards are also fitted in this room. The owner's stateroom is finished in old gold with carpets and curtains to match. A bathroom and lavatory adjoins this room with hot or cold, fresh or salt water available. There is also a library on board besides roomy wardrobes and an ingeniously fitted dressing table for the owner's wife.

The motive power will be a three cylinder, four cycle gasolene engine of 50 nominal horsepower, and was built specially for Capt. Turner by a firm at Bridgeport, who specialize in their engines on low fuel consumption. The engine room will be finished in imitation of Flemish oak and will have two separate gasolene engines, one for electric lighting and the other to drive the pumps for washing down decks, pumping out the bilge and driving the ventilating fan system, designed to force a current of cool air through all the cabins.

Large cruising radius as provided for by a storage capacity of 1,000 gallons of gasolene carried in a series of connected tanks placed below the floors. Besides keeping the weight low, and making the yacht steady in a seaway it assures steady supply to the carburetor, as gasolene is pumped up to a sight-feed indicator tank that feeds by gravity to the engine. There are also large tanks for fresh water, and a special power pump to provide salt water direct from the sea to the bath tub. The galley is a large bright and well ventilated apartment equipped with a gasolene range, the fuel being supplied from a tank carried on the deck above. There is also a gasolene coil heater, designed to heat all the water required for the boat as well as for the bathroom. The kitchen contains every up to date ingenious and labor saving culinary device, having also an ice chest and large refrigerator. Chickawana will carry a 12-foot rowing tender and a 14-foot power tender. These two little boats are named respectively This and That.

In her schooner rig the boat will carry about 1,500 square feet of sail in a jib, foresail and mainsail. This will be used in light weather and the masts and rigging are so arranged that they can be lowered to pass under bridges, as it is the owner's intention to do considerable cruising up the Fraser River and on Pitt and Harrison Lakes, as well as up the coast as far as Alaska. Next summer will be spent cruising along the coast, according to Capt. Turner's plans, and next winter he will cruise down the coast to Southern Californian waters.

Down the Mississippi.

New Orleans, Jan. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The little pleasure craft Lawrence arrived here during the week from Manitou Island, in Lake Michigan, in command of Mrs. Hass. With Mrs. Hass were Lawrence Hass, George Carter, Mrs. Carter and Miss Carter. The Lawrence is forty feet long and has an eighteen horsepower engine. The party left Manitou Island October 15 and came down the Mississippi river by easy stages and stopped at several points enroute. The little ship went on down the river to the gulf and returned to this city where the party will spend some time. The Lawrence is elegantly fitted up and every comfort is provided. It is probable the boat will be shipped back by rail. F. G. G.

Palm Beach Races.

The Palm Beach Power Boat Association will hold its seventh annual regatta on March 14 to 17. Efforts are being made to get a good fleet of racing craft to Florida. The endurance race, which has become the classic event on Lake Worth, will be held on Friday, March 17, and there will be many starters for the coveted Palm Beach prize of $2,500 in gold. This prize will become the bona fide property of that motor boat owner who first succeeds in winning two contests for the same.

The endurance race this year will be the second for this prize, the first leg having been won last year by the motor boat Dewey, owner W. F. Coachman, Jacksonville, Fla., which boat accomplished the distance of 119.18 miles at a rate of 24.8 miles an hour. The second boat to finish, The Jack Rabbit, owned by Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., accomplished the distance at a rate of 23 miles an hour and finished 11 minutes 9½ seconds after the Dewey. The Eau Gallie, owned by G. F. Paddison, accomplished the distance at the rate of 20.7 miles an hour, making the last four laps at a slightly slower time than the preceding nineteen, but making a splendid record for herself notwithstanding same. The Diana, owned by George Gingras, withdrew in the early stages of the race, due to pump trouble.

In addition to the Palm Beach grand prize the Palm Beach cup, having an intrinsic value of $500, is for the motor boat exhibiting the highest average speed of six trials over the mile course on Lake Worth, and the association cup, also having an intrinsic value of $500, is for the motor boat winning the contest for the Florida designed and constructed boats.

The officers of the association are: President, H. M. Flagler; Vice-President, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, Leland Sterry, Palm Beach, Fla., and Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Theodore D. Wells, 32 Broadway, New York.

The members of the executive committee of the association are: H. C. Ward, Harrison B. Moore, James K. Clark, Lieut. H. L. Willoughby, H. E. Bemis, and the measurer, Clyde Yeomans, of New York.

Motor Boat Tests on the Elbe.

Vice-Consul James L. A. M. Burrell, at Magdeburg, in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, says: "The Motor Y. C., of Germany, with which the Magdeburg Automobile Club is allied, is arranging for the latter part of May, 1911, a motor-boat tour on the Elbe, from Leitmeritz to Potsdam, similar to the last trip on the Danube, from Regensburg to Vienna. The trip is to be a test of reliability and endurance, without any speed contest whatsoever, and has been planned with the hope of increasing the use of motor boats on inland streams. A halt of a day will be made in Magdeburg, and the local automobile club and the city authorities are arranging for an appropriate reception."

Canoeing.

Canoe Club Elections.

The Buffalo C. C. last week elected these officers: Commodore, Edward L. Jung; Vice-Commodore, Charles H. Hurley; Fleet Captain, Harry V. Bisgood, Jr.; Secretary, Frederic C. Rupp; Treasurer, Charles A. Wolsley; Directors, C. Arthur Spaulding, A. Eugene Davenport, William J. Donovan, George Puls.

Following the election a buffet lunch was served. Each of the new officers made a short speech in which he outlined the work he proposes to do for the club. The reports of the retiring officers show that the organization is in a most flourishing condition.

The Gordon Place C. C., of Wisconsin, has elected A. J. Schinner, commodore; Arthur Hegeman, fleet captain; Fred Hientz, secretary, and William Otto, treasurer.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—John V. Phelan, Box 402, New York City, by L. S. Stockwell.

Western Division.—Newton M. Love, 301 Ellis street, Peoria, Ill.; Hugh P. Miller, 339 South Adams street, Peoria, Ill.; Homer H. Dewey, 143 North Elmwood street, Peoria, Ill., and Joseph L. Furst, 513 Sixth avenue, Peoria, Ill., all by Henry C. Morse.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6130, Gustave T. Speckel, 650 West 170th street, New York City.

MEMBERS DECEASED.

Eastern Division.—5795, M. T. Brooks, West Medford, Mass.

Western Division.—5156, Dr. Frederick W. Van Slyke, St. Paul, Minn.

THE MORE YOU DEMAND OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION, THE GREATER YOUR APPRECIATION OF THE UNEQUALLED MERITS OF

Remington — UMC

Trade Mark

Reg. U S. Pat. Of.

Comparison makes superiority apparent. Place the products of Remington-U M C side by side with any others. Weigh their respective features. Consider how much each contributes towards safety and efficiency—the two prime factors that determine real worth at any price. Take past achievements as a criterion. Contrast the long line of successive and sweeping REMINGTON-U M C victories in competition with the record of any other make.

You can come to but one conclusion. Your own good judgment will tell you that REMINGTON-U M C firearms and ammunition stand out—**the most thoroughly efficient, safe and dependable of all.**

Here are just a few of the many representative REMINGTON-U M C features:

The REMINGTON-U M C **Autoloading Shotgun** solid breech, hammerless, allows five shots—ejects the empty shell, throws a loaded one in place and cocks the gun.
The REMINGTON-U M C **Pump Gun** solid breech, hammerless, the only bottom ejecting pump gun.
REMINGTON-U M C Shot Shells are the only American made shells that are steel lined.

Any dealer displaying the REMINGTON-U M C sign will gladly give you a demonstration. Ask him.

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Agency, 299 Broadway, New York City

Same Ownership Same Standard of Quality Same Management

UMC

Reg. U. S. Pat. Of.

Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

Jan 26—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
Jan. 26.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
Jan. 28.—Port Washington, L. I.—Manhasset Bay Yacht Club amateur championship. H. L. Hoyt, Chairman.
Feb. 13.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
Feb. 13-18.—Kansas City, Mo.—R. S. Elliott Arms Co.
Feb. 16.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, See'y.
March 14.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
March 17.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, See'y.
March 17.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 6-11.—New York City.—International trapshooting tournament and sportsman's exhibition, Madison Square Garden. S. M. Van Allen, Mgr.
April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot. Budd & Whitney, Mgrs.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The next shoot of the Hudson Gun Club of Jersey City is fixed to take place on Jan. 29.

Arrangements have been made for a team contest between the Crescent Gun Club, of Whitehouse Station, N. J., and the Star Gun Club, of Elizabeth, in connection with the tournament to be given by the Crescent Club on Feb. 11.

Secretary Maltby W. Conover writes us that Freehold, N. J., Gun Club will hold a target tournament on Jan. 26, commencing at 1 o'clock. The program will have a total of 200 targets, $16 entrance, class shooting.

By a total of 414 to 379, the Orange Gun Club defeated the Essex County Country Club in a team contest, ten men on a side, 50 targets per man. This was the first contest of a home-and-home series. The next contest will take place on the grounds of the Country Club in March.

Capt. C. C. Birdsall, Central Valley, N. Y., under date of Jan. 16, writes us that "We have just organized the Central Valley Rod and Gun Club, whose object is to co-operate with the other gun clubs of this section in stocking and protecting the streams and ponds, and incidentally to do a little shooting."

From press reports we learn that John Parker, famous as a trapshooter and athlete, died in Detroit, on Jan. 13. He was for many years a successful trade representative of ammunition manufacturers. His many friends will mourn his death, for he was a man of amiable disposition, loyal in his friendships, and industrious and able in his profession.

At a live-bird shoot of the Pottsville, Pa., Game and Fish Protective Association, Jan. 14, Fred Coleman, the famous expert, scored 25 out of 26. A two-man team contest, between Joseph Holahan and Frank Clemens on the one side, and John K. Schim and James Lynch on the other, 10 birds per man, the former won by the margin of one bird. The scores: Holahan 5, Clemens 4; Schim 5, Lynch 3.

The contest for the E. C. cup resulted in a victory for the renowned shooter, W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., in his match with Lester S. German, of Aberdeen, Ill. Crosby scored 121; German, 116. The weather conditions were distinctly unfavorable. However, the cup is a very illusive treasure, and flits about most unexpectedly, as the record of it will show.

The annual financial statement of the New York Athletic Club shows that its trapshooting branch is the only one of the thirteen branches promoted by the club that supported itself and paid a profit. There was a balance of $574.68 to trapshooting credit. All the others showed a deficit ranging from a few hundreds to a few thousands of dollars.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, of Port Washington, L. I., announces its third annual amateur clay target championship, to be held on Jan. 28. Competition is open to members of all clubs on Long Island Sound and the waters thereof, including the Garden City Gun Club, the Hillside Gun Club and the Crescent Athletic Club. Conditions: 100 targets, 16yds., entrance $3. Competition will begin at 11 o'clock. Three handsome trophies will go to the three high guns. Those who wish may engage sleeping rooms the night before the shoot by applying to the House Committee at the club house, Port Washington. Shells may be purchased at the club house. Trains leave New York (Pennsylvania station) 9:05, 10:08, 11:07, 12:05. Trains leave New York (East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry) 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50. Guns and ammunition shipped in care of the club, by Long Island Express, prepaid, will be delivered at the club house. Entries should be sent to Trap Committee. at the club, Port Washington, L. I., before noon, Friday. Jan. 27, 1911. There also will be a trophy presented to the club whose team of five makes the highest score.

The men making the five best scores for each club will be considered its team. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., is Chairman of the Trapshooting Committee.

BERNARD WATERS.

Wilmington Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14.—A closely contested three-cornered match at 50 targets, between Wm. M. Foord, James T. Skelly and Alden B. Richardson enlivened the competition at the shoot of the Wilmington Gun Club to-day. It was a close, hard contest. Foord and Richardson broke 50 straight, while Skelly broke 46, a 92 per cent. performance. Each man of the tie received a silver spoon for good work done, though there was but one prize at the outset. This contest developed into a challenge by Foord to Richardson to contest for the championship of Delaware, 100 targets per man. This contest will take place some time in the near future.

Richardson, who, during the past two years has been champion of Delaware, shot in great form. He made a run of 113 straight with a strange gun.

The T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event was open to club members only. The contestants were divided into classes.

In Class A, J. A. McKelvey, Henry Winchester and A. B. Richardson tied at 24 out of 25.

In Class B, C. E. Springer, R. A. Vance, E. Ford, R. P. Choate, P. T. Pennington, Stanley Touchton, L. R. Beauchamp and Andrew Dickerson tied at 20 out of 25.

In Class C, R. M. Owens and Dr. Lewis Rumford tied at 16 out of 25.

In Class D, J. R. Baily, W. H. Bacon, Dr. F. Buckmaster and P. V. Ferriday tied at 11 out of 25.

Ties standing over from last Saturday and the Saturday before were shot off as follows:

Dec. 31, tie in Class C, won by S. G. David, 18 out of 25. Tie in Class D won by F. A. Wardenburg, 20 out of 25.

Jan. 7, tie in Class B won by R. P. Choate, 20 out of 25. Tie in Class C won by W. S. Simpson, 15 out of 25.

The trouble experienced last week in the failure of the traps to work was not in evidence to-day. The new trap, which had been promised, was in place and working perfectly, and the two other traps had been put into first-class shape. More improvements are being planned, and will be started early in the week.

The Marlin Firearms Co. watch fob excited much interest, as the conditions governing it were unknown to the shooters. It was won by a total of one out of 25, made by John E. Miller.

The scores made in the merchandise event, out of a possible 25 were:

Bailey	11	Wardenburg	14
Anderson	13	Owens	16
Neeley	12	Farrow	12
Naudain	22	Graw	15
Rutter	7	Choate	20
B F Anderson	6	Lindsey	18
McKelvey	24	Stewart	22
Skelly	23	David	18
McHugh	23	Newman	17
E H Ford	20	S C Rumford	19
Ferriday	11	L Rumford	16
C Rogers	22	Leedom	21
Hanby	13	William Foord	23
Pennington	20	Beauchamp	20
Winchester	24	Godwin	23
L Evans	21	Dickerson	20
W E Husbands	11	Tuchton	20
R B Evans	15	Martin	19
MacMullen	17	Smith	17
Mitchell	12	Miller	1
Simpson	15	Pyle	12
Dr Hibbert	6	A Richards	16
Dr Bedford	14	Appleton	13
S B Trott	15	Turner	21
F W Mathewson	21	C E Springer	20
Paffenburger	22	Lynam	13
Bush	22	Loflan	4
Hogge	13	Ewing	17
Carlon	17	McCloskey	14
A B Richardson	24	Grant	13
Morgan	14	Dr F Buckmaster	11
Bacon	11	Pape	18
Taggart	7	Cooke	9
Clark	12	Charles North	20
C Buckmaster	19	Keithley	21
Lobh	22	Vance	20

There was an immense gallery, about 1500 spectators witnessing the shooting

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, Jan. 14.—Considering the weather conditions, there was a good attendance and good scores. For the January cup, F. H. Schauffler scored a leg with 25 alone, from scratch. This was the only straight scratch score of the day. Dr. De Wolfe and W. B. Ogden tied on 22. There were eleven entrants for the Westley Richards trophy, at 10 pair. Schauffler and Pell tied on 14. The new committee consists of F. H. Schauffler, chairman; G. J. Corbett, secretary; C. W. Billings, G. F. Pelham and T. V. Lenane.

Haslin cup, handicap, 25 targets:

Dr De Wolfe	2	22	G W Kuchler	2	20
W B Ogden	3	22	P Beale	3	20
O C Grinnell	1	21	F H Schauffler	0	18
G F Pell	2	21	G R Schneider	0	18
T Lenane	2	20	A P Walker	0	13

January cup, handicap, 25 targets:

F H Schauffler	0	25	W D Hinds	0	20
G F Pell	2	24	W M Mumford	2	20
E A Wilson	2	23	G R Schneider	0	19
O C Grinnell	1	23	R L Spotts	0	19
T Lenane	2	22	P Beale	3	18
Dr De Wolfe	1	21	G W Kuchler	2	17
W B Ogden	3	21	A P Walker	0	13

E. I. DU PONT COMPANY E. C. CUP.

Club special trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

G F Pell	2	25	T Lenane	2	20
F H Schauffler	0	24	R Spotts	0	18
E A Wilson	2	24	W D Hinds	0	17
W B Ogden	3	23	G W Kuchler	2	17
W M Mumford	3	22	Dr De Wolfe	2	16
P Beale	3	21	G R Schneider	0	16
O C Grinnell	1	20	A P Walker	0	9

Tournament cup, handicap, 25 targets:

G F Pell	1	24	W M Mumford	3	22
W B Ogden	3	24	F H Schauffler	0	21
R Spotts	0	23	E A Wilson	2	21
W D Hinds	0	23	P Beale	3	21
T Lenane	2	23	G R Schneider	0	20
O C Grinnell	1	22	A P Walker	0	13
Dr De Wolfe	2	22			

Westley Richards trophy, doubles, 20 targets:

F H Schauffler	14	W D Hurd	10
G F Pell	14	P Beale	9
A P Walker	12	W M Mumford	9
R Spotts	12	G R Schneider	8
O C Grinnell	11	T Lenane	8
Dr De Wolfe	11		

Distance handicap, 25 targets:

F H Schauffler	21	21	Dr De Wolfe	19	12
G F Pell	20	19	T Lenane	19	16
O C Grinnell	20	16	W M Mumford	19	12
G R Schneider	21	14	E A Wilson	19	16
A P Wilson	21	11	W B Ogden	18	19

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 15.—The regular weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Y.C. was held to-day. The weather was wretched and shooting very difficult, owing to a high wind and driving rain.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the championship shoot to be held on Jan. 28. Many entries are expected, and at least five clubs will have their teams on hand. Summary of to-day's shoot:

Ten birds, scratch, sweepstakes:

J W Alker	7	B G Loomis	6
J E Meyer	7	H F Clark	6
H L Hoyt, Jr.	7	C M Gould	3

Fifteen birds, sweepstakes, scratch:

J W Alker	12	B G Loomis	10
H L Hoyt, Jr.	12	H F Clark	9
J E Meyer	11	C M Gould	6

Twenty-five birds, handicap, sweepstakes:

J W Alker	3	24	J E Meyer	3	18
H L Hoyt, Jr.	0	22	H F Clark	2	14
P Russell	3	21	C M Gould	4	13

Monthly cup, handicap:

J E Meyer	3	25	E Unitt	5	20
H F Clark	2	21	B G Loomis	3	19
H L Hoyt, Jr.	0	21	P Russell	3	15
J W Alker	3	21	C M Gould	4	13

Yearly prize, handicap:

H L Hoyt, Jr.	0	20	B G Loomis	3	19
E Unitt	5	20	G W Alkire	3	17
H F Clark	3	19	P Russell	3	17
C M Gould	4	19	J E Meyer	3	15

One hundred birds, scratch:

H L Hoyt, Jr.	82	P Russell	60
J W Alker	71	B G Loomis	64
J E Meyer	65	C M Gould	37
H F Clark	65		

Ten pair doubles:

B G Loomis	14	H F Clark	8
J E Meyer	11	E Unitt	10
H L Hoyt, Jr.	10	P Russell	7
J W Alker	8		

Two-man team race, 25 birds:

Loomis	21	Alker	23
Clark	17—38	Russell	19—42

Twenty-five birds, scratch, sweepstakes:

J W Alkire	20	P. Russell	16
B G Loomis	18	H F Clark	14

Crosby—German.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14.—The contest for the renowned E. C. cup was shot on the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14. The weather conditions were unfavorable to high scores. The light was dark, with a raw temperature and heavy clouds. There was a gusty wind betimes. It was far from an average day in respect to weather, so that the contestants, W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., and Lester S. German, of Aberdeen, Md., faced exceptional difficulties.

Both men have excellent records as high class performers at the traps. Crosby has been a professional much longer than has German, and at all times could be depended upon as one who would be among the leaders, if not the leader, at tournaments. German, too, has been one of the phenomenal performers in recent years, with many winning records in the most expert competition, so that this cup contest naturally excited keen interest. This was intensified by the fact that the cup has not been an object of competition in several years, and that one of the conditions—expert rule, one-man up—is a novelty to some of the latter-day shooters.

Crosby's recent illness had no apparent effect on his shooting, as he shot coolly and in good form throughout the contest.

The conditions were: 50 targets, unknown angles; 50 targets, expert rule; 25 pair.

The first 50, unknown angles, resulted in a tie on 44. Thus they were equal on the first third of the distance.

The second 50, expert rule, one man up, resulted in a total of 41 for Crosby to 37 for German. This was the most difficult session of the contest.

At the doubles, Crosby scored 36 to 35 for German.

Prior wins and winners were:

1896.

May 5-8, open competition, Guttenburg, N. Y.—Fred Gilbert.

Aug. 20, Watson's Park, Chicago.—R. O. Heikes defeated Fred Gilbert, 133 to 130.

1897.

July 31, Dayton, O.—Fred Gilbert defeated R. O. Heikes, 142 to 136.

1898.

Aug. 13, Watson's Park, Chicago.—R. O. Heikes defeated Fred Gilbert, 140 to 137.

In October, in an open shoot at Dayton, O., in which the cup was in competition, Heikes won with a total of 273.

1899.

Jan. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—R. O. Heikes defeated the late E. D. Fulford, 129 to 123.

In May, W. R. Crosby won the cup with a total of 265.

June 24, Batavia, N. Y.—W. R. Crosby defeated J. A. R. Elliott, 128 to 124.

July 24, Batavia, N. Y.—J. A. R. Elliott defeated W. R. Crosby with a total of 136.

August, Atlantic City, N. J.—W. R. Crosby defeated J. A. R. Elliott, 139 to 128.

Oct. 13, Batavia, N. Y.—W. R. Crosby defeated R. O. Heikes, 132 to 130.

Nov. 4, Batavia, N. Y.—Fred Gilbert defeated W. R. Crosby, 120 to 119.

1900.

Feb. 19, Hot Springs, Ark.—Fred Gilbert defeated J. A. R. Elliott, 133 to 124.

Sept. 8, Arnold's Park, Ia.—Fred Gilbert defeated J. A. R. Elliott, 143 to 128.

Oct. 13, Watson's Park, Chicago.—W. R. Crosby defeated Fred Gilbert, 126 to 123.

Sweepstakes were shot in the forenoon and afternoon, the program consisting of five 20-target events. C. M. Powers, of Decatur, Ill., scored 97 out of 100. Jay Graham, Long Lake, Ill., scored 95. Fred Bills, professional, 90.

Afternoon, merchandise events:

C M Powers	20	20	20	17	20	97
J R Graham	19	19	19	18	20	95
Jesse Young	17	18	17	19	19	90
Fred Bills	18	18	20	15	19	90
Tom Graham	18	16	19	17	18	88
A H Collins	18	19	15	19	17	88
H Stade	16	18	18	16	19	87
H Ewen	18	18	19	15	17	87
L Stockley	17	17	19	14	18	85
A Vance	17	19	16	15	17	84
W D Stannard	18	14	18	17	16	83
J Kammerman	15	15	18	16	19	83
H Wehmhofer	18	17	18	14	14	81
S Ewen	17	16	18	15	15	81
W S Darlington	19	13	17	13	17	79
H A Anderson	16	13	15	16	16	76
C C Collins	13	15	15	14	19	76
A F MacLachlan	9	16	19	14	18	76
J Nimitz	11	17	15	14	15	72
I J Osborne	16	9	18	14	15	72
J H Shrigley	14	13	11	7	14	63

Following are the scores of the afternoon events:

J R Graham	20	19	20	17	17	93
C M Powers	19	19	19	18	18	93
Fred Bills	17	19	17	19	20	92
Tom Graham	17	18	20	18	17	90
W D Stannard	16	18	17	20	19	90
Jesse Young	18	19	17	18	17	89
H A Collins	17	18	18	17	17	87
L Ewen	17	18	20	18	14	87
L Stockley	18	16	19	15	19	87
H W Cadwallader	18	19	17	17	16	87
J Nimitz	17	18	18	16	15	84
W Darlington	20	15	15	14	18	82
H Ewen	18	16	16	16	16	82
O E Winters	16	17	16	17	16	82
C C Collins	17	18	16	13	17	82
W A Davis	16	15	19	16	14	80
W Holtz	19	16	11	18	16	80
A Vance	17	16	16	15	15	79
W Riley	18	19	15	16	11	79
Joe Barto	13	17	14	16	15	75
F Stannard	16	17	12	18	12	75

The 1910 Official Amateur Averages for Single and Double Targets Won With

WINCHESTER

REPEATING SHOTGUNS.

JAMES S. DAY.

"I used your $27.00 'Pump' all the year 1910. In fact I have never used any other in my shooting experience, which dates from 1903 to the present time. You are aware that I have won many single and double target events and have heralded your gun as being the best and only reliable (thoroughly) repeating shotgun."

JAMES S. DAY.

¶ Such an endorsement from the man who won the Interstate Association's Official Amateur Average for single targets with .9728 per cent. for 4280 targets—a record never equalled by any amateur—means much. It brings shooters face to face with the fact that for strong and even shooting and reliability of action, the Winchester Repeating Shotgun is the gun of guns. Its *list* price is only $27.00, and it retails for less.

¶ The Official Amateur Average for double targets was also won by a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, the winner being Mr. R. A. King, of Delta, Colo., and his record .86 per cent. This showing by amateurs in 1910 is gun glory enough. The moral of it is plain,—

To be in the Spotlight of Victory Shoot a Winchester

J A Taggart	17	16	14	16	16	79
A F MacLachlan	14	17	14	19	11	73
R W Clancy	15	14	15	13	16	73
A J Anderson	19	15	10	16	13	73
J Kammerman	19	19	11	17	17	83
H Stade	18	17	14	18	12	81
H W Leffingwell	16	12	11	11	10	69
I J Osborne	16	15	13	11	14	69
J G Houghton	12	12	12	16	16	68
Dr Shaw	16	14	11	12	17	67
L H Fitzsimmons	16	13	13	18	17	65

Genesee Gun Club.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Genesee Gun Club, of Rochester, N. Y., held their first scheduled shoot of 1911 on Jan. 8, when twenty-three shooters faced the trap, from which some 3,000 birds were thrown. Afterward the members and a few friends enjoyed a duck dinner, prepared at the Rifle Range Hotel, at the grounds, by Mr. Magin. All voted the day a success in every respect. We look for a good attendance at our shoots this season. The officers are: F. Kinney, President; M. Ritz, Vice-President; Chas. Messerschmidt, Sec'y; A. Cassal, Treas, and Ed. Albersold, Captain. The scores:

Targets:	10	10	15	20	25	10	25	20	25
Cassal	7	6	..	14	19	13	24	11	14
Dr Hummel	7	8	6	10	15	14	17	15	19
Kinney	8	9	..	10	21	12	17	10	13
Wratten	5	7	..	17	19	13	24	9	17
Koestlin	9	7	..	14	17	12	14	11	..
Greene	6	8	10	11	17	8	14	11	13
Messerschmitt	7	7	14	19	19	16	17	..	16
Bachman	5	..	..	9	15	14	23	..	..
Alhersold	6	..	7	11	24	9	16	..	..
Ritz	8	5	5	9	17	14	23	16	18
Walls	5	7	..	10	23	8	23	..	..
Staib	..	..	12	10	19	8	19	..	14
Donovan	4	5	6	10	24	13	19	..	10
Ehrman	6	7	11	..	20	8	17	18	13
Harrison	10	8	9	9	13	12	24	13	21
Wright	7	8	10	18	17	..	..	15	..
Smith	5	..	9	11	19	8	18	..	..
Gauger	..	..	10	14	15	9	18	..	..
Engel	..	..	7	15	19	12	19	..	..
Magin	..	..	..	12	19	9	20	..	..
Cowles	..	5	7	8	12	8	..	..	..
Drumm	4	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..

*Pairs.

CHAS. MESSERSCHMITT, Sec'y.

Amateur Averages, 1910.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Following herewith is the official Interstate Association list of amateur averages for 1910, with names of contestants, total number of targets shot at in registered tournaments, total number of targets scored and percentages.

The averages for single targets are based on a minimum of 2,000 targets, as per the Interstate Association ruling to that effect. The records of the tournaments held at Weiser, Idaho, May 13-14; Waverly, Minn., May 29-30; Plattsburg, N. Y., June 10; Webster, S. D., June 13, and Moscow, Tenn., July 4-5, were not received, and, of course, are not included in the list.

The averages for double targets are computed on the Interstate Association tournaments only, and they are based on taking part in two tournaments as a minimum, as per the Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Mgr.

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per-centage.
Day, J. S., Midland, Tex.	4280	4164	.9728
Wright, F S, South Wales, N Y.	2055	1977	.9620
Graham, J R, Ingleside, Ill.	5970	5721	.9582
Powers, C M, Decatur, Ill.	3935	3770	.9580
Arie, Nick, Ft. Worth, Tex.	2360	2261	.9580
Galbraith, I, Thomsonville, Ill.	3730	3554	.9528
Lewis, Bart, Auburn, Ill.	2660	2529	.9507
Mink, C E, Laurel Sp'gs, N J.	3980	3762	.9452
King, R A, Delta, Colo.	5255	4965	.9448
Herrman, H P, Oak Lane, Pa.	2875	2713	.9436
Ellett, Fred, Keithsburg, Ill.	4180	3944	.9435
Painter, G E, Pittshurg, N S, Pa.	3255	3062	.9407
Schlicher, H J, Allentown, Pa.	3960	3725	.9406
Chingren, E J, Spokane, Wash.	2070	1947	.9405
O'Connell, Dan, San Antonio.	3095	2911	.9405
Huston, Fremont, Perry, Okla.	3950	3715	.9405
White, Potter, Watertown, S D.	5325	5006	.9400
Newcomb, C. H., Philadelphia.	2650	2489	.9392
Wettleaf, Wm., Nichols, Ia.	3420	3207	.9377
Laslie, W T, Tuskegee, Ala.	3240	3032	.9358
Edwards, Dr F, Portsmouth, O.	4360	4080	.9357
Smith, A P, Goodwine, Ill.	4095	3830	.9352
Thomas, W R, Jr, Denver, Colo.	2410	2253	.9348
Weidebusch, W, Fairmont, W Va.	3910	3653	.9342
Dixon, H, Oronogo, Mo.	4740	4428	.9341
Young, J S, Chicago, Ill.	4600	4288	.9321
Newton, T B, Skedee, Okla.	2150	2003	.9316
Wolstencroft, W, Philadelphia.	2120	1974	.9311
Howard, H, Nacogdoches, Tex.	2215	2062	.9309
Fuller, F G, Mukwonago, Wis.	2125	1978	.9308
Nutt, O H, Oklahoma City.	2030	1888	.9300
Koch, F C, Phillipsburg, O.	2040	1894	.9284
Farmin, E D, Sand Pt, Idaho.	2000	1854	.9270
Appleman, J W, Perry, Okla.	3150	2920	.9269
Snyder, H E, Kansas City, Mo.	2140	1982	.9261
Clark, Hugh, Urbana, Ill.	2145	1985	.9254
Auen, E A, Carnarvon, Ia.	7960	7360	.9246
Ditto, C H, Keithsburg, Ill.	3710	3430	.9245
Roll, Geo. J, Blue Island, Ill.	2420	2237	.9243
Volk, Geo, Toledo, O.	3080	2847	.9243
Hoon, W S, Jewell, Ia.	5430	5018	.9241
Linderman, C D, Lincoln, Neb.	2560	2362	.9226
Schwake, Geo, McAlester, Okla.	2030	1872	.9221
Barre, J W, Louisiana, Mo.	2070	1908	.9217
Frantz, C L, Seneca Falls, NY.	3050	2807	.9203
McNeir, F W, Houston, Tex.	3345	3077	.9198
Kautzky, Jos, Ft. Dodge, Ia.	2880	2649	.9197
Shoop, Marion, Novinger, Mo.	4490	4129	.9196
Workman, F, Springfield, Ill.	2075	1908	.9195
Wells, J E, Pine Bluff, Ark.	2990	2749	.9194
Barto, J B, Chicago, Ill.	3600	3309	.9191
Wise, W N, Carmel, Ind.	2880	2644	.9180
Bottger, O C, Ray, N D.	2965	2721	.9177
Glenn, S C, Clinton, Ill.	2250	2064	.9173
Bower, Ed O, Sistersville, W Va.	2660	2439	.9169
Webster, W, Columbus, O.	3440	3152	.9162
Holzworth, C C, Kenesaw, Neb.	2325	2128	.9152
Cooper, Bert, Thornville, O.	3195	2924	.9151
Nuchols, Chas, Charlotte, N C.	2460	2249	.9142
Linell, W B, Eldora, Ia.	3100	2834	.9141
Nickle, C L, Marion, Ind.	3320	3034	.9138
Livingston, J R, Springville, Ala.	2375	2170	.9136
Straughan, Dr W, Wavel'd, Ind.	3400	3106	.9135
Williams, O D, Luke, Md.	2740	2503	.9135
Crayton, J E, Charlotte, N C.	4940	4510	.9129
Thompson, R, Cainsville, Mo.	2980	2720	.9127
Shattuck, W, Coalgrove, O.	4900	4466	.9114
Conley, A E, Cohocton, N Y.	2830	2578	.9109
Campbell, W R, Tulsa, Okla.	2650	2412	.9101
Valentine, H H, Albany, N Y.	2055	1870	.9099
Kneussl, Max, Ottawa, Ill.	2815	2560	.9094
Higginboth'm, A, Jacksnb'g, W Va.	2750	2500	.9090
Smith, H E, Columbus, O.	2550	2318	.9090
Kelsey, F D, E. Aurora, N Y.	2055	1868	.9090
Wheeler, R G, Syracuse, N Y.	2065	1875	.9079
Moore, C F, Brownsville, Pa.	2885	2619	.9078
T E Clay, Syracuse, N Y.	2590	2350	.9073
Billings, C W, Glen Ridge, NY.	2135	1936	.9067
Matthews, B D, Scenery Hill, Pa.	2115	1914	.9049
Westcott, C G, Leesburg, Fla.	2415	2185	.9047
Aylesworth, J F, Omaha, Neb.	3440	3112	.9046
Englert, J L, Catasauqua, Pa.	3135	2836	.9046
Cain, J E, Dayton, O.	3440	3111	.9043
Funk, T H, Littleton, W Va.	2300	2079	.9039
Hurd, E M, Albany, N Y.	2250	2033	.9035
Bates, C C, Charlotte, N C.	2420	2186	.9033
Lantz, L E, Jacksonb'g, W Va.	3350	3025	.9029
Rishel, D R, Ottawa, Pa.	2625	2369	.9024
Edwards, D A, Union City, Ten.	2940	2653	.9023
Edwards, H.T, Union City, Tenn.	3270	2948	.9015
Peterson, J, Randall, Ia.	2420	2181	.9012
Talcott, J L, Buffalo, N Y.	2265	2041	.9011
Slocum, F, Alcetser, S D.	7505	6756	.9002
Gerstell, R, Grafton, W Va.	2450	2205	.9000
Metzgar, R, Sterling, Colo.	2400	2159	.8995
Maland, J E, Jewell, Ia.	2740	2464	.8992
Covert, B V, Lockport, N Y.	2060	1843	.8990
Thomas, J S, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	2620	2353	.8980
Frink, J S, Worthington, Minn.	4585	4117	.8979
Parry, T H, Indianapolis, Ind.	3000	2690	.8966
Duis, J F, Devil's Lake, N D.	2105	1885	.8954
Brown, W A, Sioux City, Ia.	7260	6501	.8954
Cocke, W W, New Orleans, La.	2295	2055	.8954
Miller, T H, Brighton, Wash.	2015	1804	.8952
Thorpe, Chas, Geneva, Neb.	2200	1969	.8950
Chezik, A R, Portland, N D.	3565	3189	.8945
Bray, D D, Columbus, Neb.	2260	2021	.8942
Mathews, W H, Trenton, N J.	2105	1879	.8926
Finley, B H, Memphis, Tenn.	2670	2382	.8921
Ward, P C, Hickman, Ky.	3340	2979	.8919
Veach, B F, Verdon, Neb.	2060	1837	.8917
Vance, Alex, Carbon, Ill.	2640	2353	.8912
Blunt, J A, Greensboro, Ala.	2800	2495	.8910
Elliott C J, Butler, Pa.	2300	2049	.8908
Coburn, C, Mechanicsburg, O.	3160	2815	.8908
Mackie, G K, Scammon, Kans.	5190	4622	.8905
Ewing, J W, Rising Sun, Md.	2575	2292	.8901
Kling, P M, Elizabeth, N J.	2860	2545	.8898
Connor, A C, Springfield, Ill.	3920	3486	.8892
Herrold, D A, Sunbury, Pa.	2270	2014	.8872
Hamilton, S W, St Paul, Minn.	2460	2177	.8849
Clarke, W F, Melrose, Mass.	3545	3135	.8843
Fisher, L, Columbus, O.	4700	4134	.8795
Smith, H W, Syracuse, N Y.	2740	2404	.8773
Ehler, T M, Little Rock, Mo.	2160	1893	.8763
Ford, E G, Philadelphia, Pa.	2100	1837	.8747
Dodds, S L, Hickman, Ky.	3140	2746	.8745
Cordery, E A, Hammonton, N J.	2555	2233	.8739
Rieker, Miss A, Lancaster, Pa.	2520	2202	.8738
Elliott, J D, New Wilmington, Pa.	2400	2097	.8737
Kelly, E W, Du Bois, Pa.	2730	2384	.8732
Baker, F P, Tuscaloosa, Pa.	2160	1885	.8726
Ball, G W, Bridgeport, Ill.	3255	2837	.8715
Davidson, I C, Springfield, Ill.	3080	2684	.8714
White, E O, Columbia, Ka.	2320	2020	.8706
Voss, E J, Pine Bluff, Ark.	2130	1854	.8704
Billmeyer, F, Cumberland, Md.	2140	1861	.8696
Corfield, W E, Utica, N Y.	3010	2615	.8687
Veatch, J W, Rossville, Ill.	3340	2901	.8685
Bothell, C, Iowa City, Ia.	2060	1787	.8674
Yearous, A L, Eagle Grove, Ia.	2680	2324	.8671
Peck, H E, Kenmare, N D.	5615	4836	.8612
Johnson, E R, Philadelphia, Pa.	2165	1858	.8582
Howell, E A, Pine Bluff, Ark.	2260	1937	.8570
McIntire, T M, New Martinsville, W Va.	3540	3027	.8550
Parker, C, Minot, N D.	2565	2182	.8506
Penn, J A, Dayton, O.	2000	1701	.8505
McCrea, A M, East Alton, Ill.	3700	3145	.8500
Ward, B B, Aberdeen, S D.	2945	2503	.8499
Loring, R E, Marseilles, Ill.	3520	2985	.8480
Wulf, J F, Milwaukee, Wis.	3575	3025	.8461
Rains, R C, W. Frankfort, Ill.	2380	2005	.8424
Speer, J S, St Marys, Pa.	2215	1864	.8415
Cutler, W S, Chicago, Ill.	2260	1901	.8411
Haws, W H, Scotland, Ill.	3700	3112	.8410
Marker, G, W. Brownsville, Pa.	2410	2026	.8406
Kingsbury, F, Columbus, O.	3815	3203	.8395
Beard, G A, Evansville, Ind.	2600	2180	.8384
Noel, J H, Nashville, Tenn.	2340	1960	.8376
Turner, H, Portal, N D.	2465	2055	.8336
Moeller, Gus, Indianapolis, Ind.	2000	1667	.8335
Grobe, E L, Fowler, Ind.	2280	1894	.8307
Smart, H D, Galion, O.	2535	2092	.8252
Hookway, W E, Syracuse, N Y.	2155	1774	.8232
Morrison, J I, Brownsville, Pa.	2090	1714	.8201
Greene, V H, Kansas City, Mo.	2080	1702	.8182
Schuyler, W H, Pittsburg, Pa.	2255	1843	.8172
Anderson, J H, Philadelphia.	4650	3799	.8169
Sousa, J P, New York.	3280	2672	.8146
Dey, J G S, Syracuse, N Y.	2330	1898	.8145
Kelly, A J, West Side, Ia.	2920	2329	.7976
Cribble, J W, Fairchance, Pa.	2040	1625	.7965
Omohundro, L, Little Rock, Ark.	2930	2301	.7853
Smith, J H, Columbus, O.	2250	1760	.7822
Denman, W H, N S Pittsburg.	2615	2001	.7652
Scarlett, G B, Kennet Sq., Pa.	2185	1648	.7542

AVERAGES FOR DOUBLE TARGETS.

King, R A, Delta, Colo.	100	86	.8600
Graham, J R, Ingleside, Ill.	300	256	.8533
Linell, W B, Eldora, Ia.	60	51	.8500
Powers, C M, Decatur, Ill.	300	252	.8400
Young, J S, Chicago, Ill.	300	252	.8400
Fuller, F G, Mukwonago, Wis.	220	183	.8318
Galbraith, I, Thompsonville, Ill.	80	66	.8250
Mink, C E, Laurel Spgs, N J.	240	196	.8166
Rogers, E S, Cleveland, O.	60	49	.8166
Veach, B F, Verdon, Neb.	60	49	.8166
Wise, W N, Nohlesville, Ind.	170	138	.8117
Croutcup, J C, Nichols, Ia.	60	48	.8000
Peck, H E, Kenmare, N D.	60	48	.8000
Dickey, J E, Davenport, Ia.	40	32	.8000
Peck, C H, Remington, Ind.	170	134	.7882
Auen, Ed, Carnarvon, Ia.	60	47	.7833
Dodds, S L, Hickman, Ky.	60	47	.7833
Southard, A, Pecatonica, Ill.	160	125	.7812
Barto, J B, Chicago, Ill.	260	202	.7769
Dering, G V, Columbus, Wis.	80	62	.7750
Maland, J E, Jewell, Ia.	40	31	.7750
Moody, L, Bessemer, Ala.	60	46	.7666
Ward, P C, Hickman, Ky.	60	46	.7666
Webster, Wm, Columbus, O.	220	167	.7590
Wettleaf, Wm, Nichols, Ia.	260	196	.7538
Nicolai, G, Kansas City, Mo.	60	45	.7500
Shoop, M, Novinger, Mo.	60	45	.7500
Ward, B B, Aberdeen, S D.	60	45	.7500
Thompson, R, Cainsville, Mo.	260	194	.7461
Nickle, C L, Marion, Ind.	220	164	.7454
Kneussl, Max, Ottawa, Ill.	220	164	.7454
Ditto, Chas H, Keithsburg, Ill.	160	118	.7375
Dixon, H, Oronogo, Mo.	60	44	.7333
Ellett, F, Keithsburg, Ill.	60	44	.7333
Frink, J S, Worthington, Minn.	60	44	.7333
Peterson, J, Randall, Ia.	60	44	.7333
Clark, W F, Melrose, Mass.	60	42	.7000
Livingston, J R, Sp'gville, Ala.	60	42	.7000
Ramsey, J C, Manito, Ill.	60	42	.7000
Goodbar, J B, Memphis, Tenn.	60	41	.6833
Nowels,, I, Bagley, Ia.	60	41	.6833
Nuchols, C, Charlotte, N C.	80	54	.6750
Cook, Dr C E, New London, Ia.	40	27	.6750
McQuade, C, Minneapolis, Minn.	40	27	.6750
Willey, Chas, Memphis, Tenn.	60	39	.6500
Anderson, J H, Philadelphia.	260	168	.6461
Veatch, J W, Rossville, Ill.	120	76	.6333
McCrea, A M, Alton, Ill.	60	38	.6333
Westcott, C G, Leesburg, Fla.	100	62	.6200
Muncy, N, Iowa City, Ia.	60	37	.6166
Loring, R E, Marseilles, Ill.	70	43	.6142
Roll, G J, Blue Island, Ill.	40	24	.6000
Floyd, C, Novinger, Mo.	60	36	.6000
Byrne, C K H, Galveston, Tex.	60	34	.5666
Mackie, G K, Scamon, Kans.	60	34	.5666
Dale, C, Pecatonica, Ill.	60	32	.5333
Eames, F M, Philadelphia, Pa.	70	37	.5285
Blunt, J A, Greensboro, Ala.	110	56	.5090
Grobe, E L, Fowler, Ind.	120	60	.5000
Cutler, W S, Chicago, Ill.	120	57	.4750
Sousa, J P, New York.	140	66	.4714

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Bergen Beach Gun Club will run their spring monthly series of contests on Feb. 13 (Monday), the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday; Tuesday, March 14, and Tuesday, April 11, beginning at 10 A. M. each day. Best total of two out of the three shoots to qualify, three classes, 16 to 19yds., distance handicap; 50 targets each shoot; entrance $1, including birds, for many prizes. Our Saturday shoots, beginning at 1 P. M., will be at 100 targets each day, entrance $1.50, including targets; a trophy or cup each month and other prizes. This Saturday series will run through January, February, March, April, May and June, 1911. Sliding handicap, 16 to 20yds.; five 20-bird events each Saturday. Contestants must enter at least three Saturdays of each month to qualify.

Our fourth Cosmopolitan championship will take place on Thursday, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), 1911. We do not shoot on Saturdays during July and August. Our total number of shoots during 1910 was 60, and refreshments at the courtesy of the club at each shoot. This total included eleven monthly contests, forty-four Saturdays, four holidays and our "classic," the Cosmopolitan championship. Same this year, boys.

The first regular monthly shoot for the new year was held on Jan. 10, beginning at 1 P. M. In the short afternoon 2850 targets were trapped from the expert club traps. The weather was delightful, the temperature moderating toward the evening. Twenty-one contestants participated, and the averages of those shooting at 100 or more taregts found Mr. Medler in the lead, with Garry Remsen second, Jack Fanning third, Schorty fourth; Vanderveer fifth and Kelly sixth. Garry had Brother Medler skinned on the first 100 by one target, 91 to 90, but the latter batted out a 24 in the next, which hiked his average a few points over Garry's total. Dr. Moeller certainly is a wonder, near three-score-and-ten, and burning nitro powder at 275 targets.

Targets were propelled the full 50yds., as usual, and the right-quarterer was a dipping deceiver.

One of our new members, Mr. S. F. Thompson, tallied but 6 of his 50, but stuck it out nervily to the end. John Dannefelser got a move on in two events, and is improving. Mr. Shannan shot consistently.

Sam Short was referee; Billy De Long scorer, and Fred Schneider, trap-puller.

Our serial contests, beginning on the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 13 (Monday), the other two days being Tuesday, March 14 and Tuesday, April 11, will be corkers. Shooting begins at 10 A. M. on these days, 50 targets; entrance $1, including birds, each day. Total of two of the three scores to count; three classes, 16 to 19yds., distance handicap. Prizes, as usual, and refreshments gratis. All amateurs invited.

Each event was at 25 targets, and all targets were thrown 50yds.:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Av.
H Bergen	19	16	17	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	.800
Dr Moeller	15	18	21	20	18	18	15	16	17	21	20	.723
H H Shannon	19	21	23	21	19	21	22	..	..	..	..	.834
W L Skidmore	21	16	15	18	18	20	..	..	..	..	..	.720
A M Dalton	21	17	21	20	21	21	19	18	21	18	..	.788
C Schreyvogel	15	18	12	14	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	.607
Tom Short	13	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
H W Dreyer	22	17	21	20	17	17	21	..	..	..	..	.772
J H Vanderveer	20	23	21	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	.856
G K Kelly	22	19	18	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	.840
*J Fanning	23	18	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.880
C S Medler	22	23	24	21	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	.911
Dr Groll	18	18	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.690
A E Hendrickson	15	18	18	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	.721
Schorty	23	21	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.860
Fred Luck	14	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Wm Hitzelberg	11	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
S F Thompson	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
G S K Remsen	21	23	24	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.910
J P Dannefelser	15	20	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.680
Dr Bollinger	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

*Manufacturers' representative.

Extra event at 25 targets, 22yds. rise, sweepstakes, added targets:

Medler	0	19	Hendrickson	3	18
Remsen	1	15	Groll	5	17
Dalton	3	20	Dreyer	3	19
H Bergen	3	21			

Jan. 14.—The wretched weather had its effect on the attendance. Only seven shooters participated. J. Von Beckman was high with 91 out of 100 targets. Scores:

Sliding distance handicap, 100 targets: J. Von Beckman 91, H. D. Bergen 82, H. W. Dreyer 81, W. L. Skidmore 73, W. Silkworth 72, Dr. Griffith 64; C. Chaffee 62.

MANHATTA.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

97.28%

1910 HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE

Won by MR. J. S. DAY, of Midland, Texas, using

Peters

Factory Loaded Shells

Mr. Day shot at **4280** targets in Registered Tournaments, breaking **4164**, an average of **97.28%**, exceeding by over **2%** the highest official amateur average of any previous year.

During the season Mr. Day made many long runs, among which are the following:

Gorman, Texas, and Walnut Springs, Texas,	Aug.	15-17—	**245** Straight
Walnut Springs, Texas,	"	17-18—	**266** "
Midland, Texas,	"	8-9	**133** "
			121 "
Big Springs, Texas,	"	10-11	**175** "
			152 "
Cisco, Texas, and Gorman, Texas,	"	12-15—	**190** "

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is directed to the fact that all of Mr. Day's shooting was done with **PETERS REGULAR FACTORY LOADS**, purchased from dealers where the various tournaments were held. His shells were not special in any sense, but were regular stock goods such as can be procured from any **PETERS** dealer.

YOU can get this SUPERIOR AMMUNITION as easily as ordinary loads. You may not always score 97.28% but you will average better than with any other make.

Shoot the shells that have established another World's Record—97.28%—the kind that do not have to be used in any special make of gun to give best results.

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97.28% 97.28%

ANOTHER Peters VICTORY

This Time a Legal One, and One of Great Importance

We are glad to announce to all our friends the conclusion of the long and hard-fought legal battle between The Peters Cartridge Company and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Suit for infringement of Patents was instituted by the Winchester Company in July, 1906; a decision in favor of the Peters Cartridge Company was rendered in the Circuit Court, July, 1909; the case was carried to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals the court of last resort—where on January 11, 1911, the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

It is thus **finally** and **conclusively established** that the shotgun shells manufactured by us are not in any way an infringement of the Winchester Company's goods, but on the contrary, are made according to our own original ideas and scientific tests, by methods and processes which have made **PETERS AMMUNITION** famous for its **SUPERIOR SHOOTING QUALITIES.**

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Indianapolis Gun Club.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 7.—The cry of "dead" became a bit monotonous to-day at the initial contest for the president's cup, a valuable and appropriate trophy offered by Dr. Britton, for competition under certain handicap conditions. The real fight was between Lewis, who has of late been shooting well, and consistently, and Moller, for some months out of form. Lewis' first two targets "slipped through the pattern," but he then made a run of 48 and seemed a sure winner. But Moller would not be downed, and broke 49, his "time" being perfect. He followed with 20 straight in practice, Lewis again but one behind, and finished with 69 out of 70.

Next week he competes from the 18yd. mark, all others remaining at 16 until they score a win.

The beauty of the cup appealed strongly to Dixon, wmose modesty—yea, generosity—has long kept him in the background, contented to see his friends line themselves with trophies. It is said Tom Parry had to go to the garret with some of his, but habit again overcame desire, and he was not noticed in the race, although in practice he was high gun.

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Dixon	60	55	Moller	60	53
Neighbors	60	43	Britton	40	33
Lewis	60	52	Osenbach	40	16

President's cup, 50 targets:

Dixon	42	Britton	38
Neighbors	37	Moller	49
Lewis	48		

Secretary.

Hudson Gun Club.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 15.—The first of a series of prize events of the Hudson Gun Club was shot to-day under very favorable conditions, as the day was balmy and spring-like. There were twenty-six shooters who took part in the program events, and some good scores and some that could not be called record-breakers, were recorded. The best performer this morning was an old-timer at our grounds, shooting under the name of Clinton, who finished high gun with an average of 85 per cent., and who made the only straight score of the day, D. D. Engle, with 84 per cent., was a close second, and another old war horse, George Piercy, who was not shooting up to his usual form, had to be content with third average.

In the prize event, Mr. C. Von Lengerke and Mr. A. P. Lane were the lucky shooters to score 6 points each, and win a leg on one of the numerous prizes being contested for. In this contest the management has arranged so that each shooter shooting the series through will win a prize, and we have expensive bronzes, cut-glass, silver vases, loving cups, gold coin, fly-rods, loading implements and lots of other merchandise, that will take the eye of the most fastidious shooter to grace the wall of his den or home.

The second shoot of this series will take place on Jan. 29, and any shooter that knows where the Hudson club house is situated is welcome to get on the job and enter and win one of the trophies.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25
Clinton	19	24	25	21	18
D D Engle	23	21	20	22	19
J H Williams	18	16	16	21	15
C Schreyvogle	20	16	18	11	..
G M Chaffee	18	18	17	..	..
G H Piercy	20	21	16	20	21
H J Burlington	19	18	19	19	19
R H Strader	19	15	17	..	..
C Von Lengerke	18	19	19	23	..
J Putney	14	17	17	20	..
A P Lane	..	17	19	..	..
E E Hallenger	22	21	17	13	..
T H Kelly	15	17	17	17	..
H Pape	12	11	12	14	11
W Emmons	20	20	19	17	..
J Whitley	17	15	13	18	..
J Pape	14	16	15	14	14
W Groll	15	15	13	14	14
R Young	14	12	15	17	..
R Strobel	..	14	13	14	11
L Piercy	..	18	18	..	..
W O'Brien	19	20	17	19	..
J Leary	..	15	18	15	..
W McKinney	8	13	12	13	..
L Cherry	..	..	16	16	12
H J B Gautier	..	..	..	15	..

Secretary.

Analostan Gun Club.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Analostan Gun Club held its annual meeting on the 12th inst. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. S. Wilson; Vice-President, Dr. W. D. Monroe; Treasurer, Dr. A. B. Stine; Secretary, Miles Taylor; Captain, Col. Geo. W. Peck, Jr.; Trustees, M. D. Hogan, R. P. Hawes and C. B. Wise.

The trustees at the commencement of the season arranged for the club contests. The regulations provided that to be eligible for prizes a member must shoot in at least ten regular shoots, and during the season must shoot at 750 or more targets. The shooters were divided into four classes, which were determined as follows: Class A, from and including the highest percentage obtained by any eligible member to and including 10 per cent. below, and so on down to Class D. The secretary's report showed the following gentlemen to be the winners of the prizes:

Class A:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per C't.
J A Brown	750	680	.906
Phil Steubener	910	819	.900
C B Wise	775	693	.894
Class B:			
Jas A Drain	1370	1063	.775
Dr A V Parsons	1753	1346	.767
Jas M Green	1645	1130	.686
Class C			
George Talbott	1050	651	.620
J A Moffitt	755	464	.614

During the year Jos. H Hunter made the highest record for all targets shot at, closely followed by Steubener, Wise, Taylor, Brown and Stine.

Jos H Hunter	1470	1360	.925
Philip Steubener	1910	1716	.893
C B Wise	1280	1137	.889
Miles Taylor	1225	1099	.889
J A Brown	1000	973	.884
Dr A B Stine	3255	2822	.863

Perhaps Dr. Stine is entitled to the largest meed of praise for consistent work done in view of the fact that he shot at 3255 targets and scored .868 per cent. of them. He shot in all kinds of weather, and did not miss but one shoot during the season. Hunter made a good record in the club contests, his average being .927, but did not shoot at enough targets to entitle him to a place. Taylor, the secretary, was in the same boat, and had an average in the club contests of .915.

At the meeting the trustees were authorized to install another trap and make other improvements.

It was also decided to join the Maryland Shooting Association, which was recently organized.

During the past year twenty-three new members were added to the rolls. Over 75,000 targets were thrown, and the average attendance at each shoot was twenty members—those actually participating.

In the election of Co. Geo. W. Peck, Jr., as Captain, the club has secured a most excellent officer. He was formerly a member of the Milwaukee and Racine, Wis., gun clubs, and is surely a live wire. He understands the game and there will be something doing every minute under the Colonel's management.

Montclair Gun Club.

Montclair, N. J., Jan. 14.—The heavy fog this afternoon not only deterred several of the would-be shooters from showing up, but produced some very low scores, the best score of the afternoon being made in the fourth event, 21 breaks, by Frazee. The third event—the second leg on the January cup, 25 targets, kickers' handicaps, was won by W. A. Williamson, with 14 breaks and 9 added targets, a total of 23—away below his usual average.

Events:	1	2	3	4
Targets:	15	25	H. 25	25
J C Atwater	14	15	5 22	18
W A Williamson	7	7	9 23	..
Y T Frazee	14	14	4 19	21

E. Winslow, Sec'y.

Marine and Field Club.

Bath Beach, L. I., Jan. 14.—The two events of the Marine and Field Club were shot under unpleasant weather conditions:

Special shoot, 100 targets:

P R Towne	93	C M Camp	82
P G Chase	88	P M Knox	77
J H Emanuel, Jr	87		

Standing in January cup, 200 targets:

J H Emanuel, Jr	170	C M Knox	147
C M Camp	163	P G Chase	88
P R Towne	161	C C Taft	72

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., Jan. 14.—The leg on the J. F. Jones trophy was scored by L. C. Hopkins with a score of 25. F. B. Stephenson (scratch) and L. C. Hopkins tied for the Stake trophy, the former winning in the shoot-off. Hopkins scored the leg on the monthly cup, with 25, and on the Lockwood trophy with a like score. Stephenson was high in the doubles with 12 out of 20. Scores:

J. F. James trophies, 25 targets, handicap:

L C Hopkins	5	25	F S Hyatt	1	22
F B Stephenson	0	23	J S Lawson	5	20
C R James	1	22	Dr C Atkins	5	14
J F James	0	22			

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	25	C R James	1	19
L C Hopkins	5	25	J S Lawson	5	19
J F James	1	22	Dr Atkinson	5	11
F S Hyatt	1	21			

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:

L C Hopkins	5	25	J F James	1	20
F B Stephenson	0	24	C R James	1	19
F S Hyatt	1	22	Dr C Atkinson	5	10
J S Lawson	5	22			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	1	24	L C Hopkins	5	20
F B Stephenson	0	23	J S Lawson	5	15
J F James	1	21	Dr C Atkinson	5	13
C R James	1	20			

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

L C Hopkins	5	25	J F James	1	20
J S Lawson	5	24	F S Hyatt	1	19
F B Stephenson	0	22	Dr C Atkinson	5	13
C R James	1	21			

C. F. James trophy, gun below elbow, 25 targets:

L C Hopkins	5	24	C R James	0	15
F B Stephenson	0	21	F S Hyatt	1	12
J S Lawson	5	15	Dr C Atkinson	5	7

Team race, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	22	J F James	1	20—42

Special shoot, 10 pair doubles, scratch:

F B Stephenson	0	12	F S Hyatt	0	6
C R James	0	7			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	1	24	F B Stephenson	0	20
C R James	1	22	J S Lawson	5	17
J F James	1	21	Dr C Atkinson	5	10
L C Hopkins	5	21			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

Dr C Atkinson	5	23	F S Hyatt	2	21
J S Lawson	5	23	C R James	1	21
F B Stephenson	0	22	J F James	1	20

Shoot-off, same conditions:

J S Lawson	5	22	Dr C Atkinson	5	14

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	1	25	C R James	1	19
J S Lawson	5	22	J F James	1	18
L C Hopkins	5	21	Dr C Atkinson	5	14

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 15.—There was a fair attendance, though the weather was windy and cloudy. R. L. Spotts and F. E. Samson scored a tie for the Sauer gun on 24, Spotts winning in the shoot-off. Four tied on 23 for the January cup, Spotts shooting from scratch. Wilson won the shoot-off. Samson was high gun for the day with 110 out of 125.

Ten targets, scratch:

F E Samson	10	W D Hinds	5
W J Elias	9	C L Bready	6
R Johnson	9	R L Spotts	9
E A Wilson	9		

Fifteen targets, scratch:

F E Samson	14	W D Hinds	11
W J Elias	10	G L Bready	13
R Johnson	12	R L Spotts	13
E A Wilson	11		

Baudouine cup, 25 targets:

F E Samson	0	21	W D Hinds	2	22
W J Elias	2	18	G L Bready	3	19
R Johnson	1	22	R L Spotts	0	15
E A Wilson	2	19			

Tie between Johnson and Hinds won by Johnson.

Commodore's prize, 25 targets, handicap:

F E Samson	0	21	W D Hinds	2	21
W J Elias	2	19	G L Bready	3	23
R Johnson	0	22	R L Spotts	0	18
E A Wilson	2	23			

Tie between Wilson and Bready won by Bready.

Sauer Gun, 25 targets, handicap:

F E Samson	0	24	W J Elias	2	21
R L Spotts	0	24	R Johnson	0	21
G L Bready	2	21	E A Wilson	2	18
W D Hinds	2	18	A P Walker	0	12

Tie between Samson and Spotts won by Spotts.

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

E A Wilson	3	23	F E Samson	1	21
W D Hinds	3	23	W J Elias	3	18
G L Bready	3	23	R Johnson	1	18
R L Spotts	0	23	A P Walker	1	14

Tie between Wilson, Hinds, Bready and Spotts won by Wilson.

Ten doubles, scratch:

R L Spotts	13	A P Walker	8
R Johnson	11	E Robins	6
F E Samson	8		

High gun, scratch:

F E Samson	110	G L Bready	94
R L Spotts	102	W D Hinds	91
Johnson	102	W J Elias	86
E A Wilson	94		

125-target handicap:

F E Samson	111	E A Wilson	95
R Johnson	104	W D Hinds	95
G L Bready	102	W J Elias	95
R L Spotts	102		

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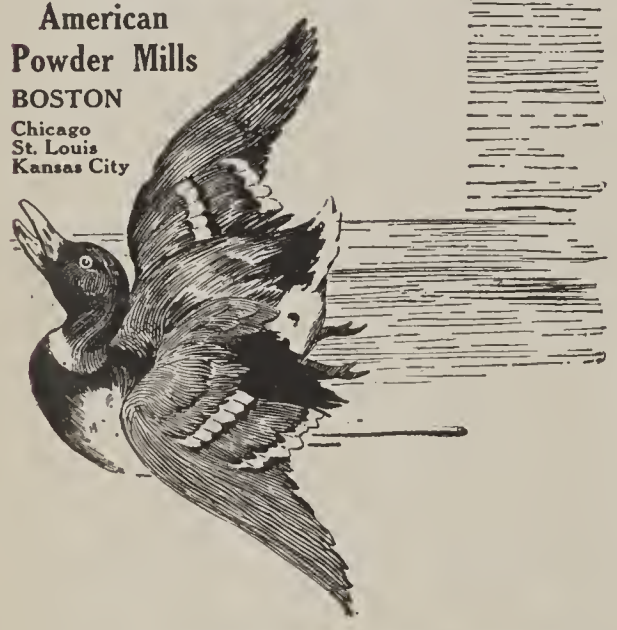

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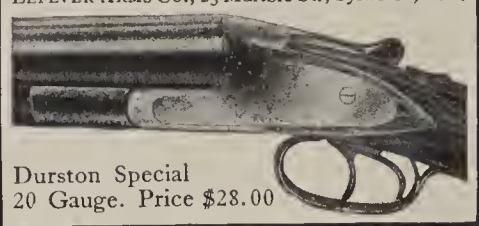

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Hamilton Gun Club.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 10-13.—Beattie made high average on the first day; Jennings and Barnes tied for second high average. Jennings was high on the third day; Beattie second; both tied for high grand average. The target events were shot on Jan. 10-12, and were handicaps:

	First Day.		Third Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
W F Clarke	200	175	200	172
F S Wright	200	171	200	168
Geo Hassam	200	165	...	...
P E Osborne	200	169	200	165
S H Loomis	200	142	...	...
G M Fish	200	173	200	163
S W Bilsing	200	172	100	72
W Dillon	160	100	...	...
H L Taylor	200	161	80	58
N Long	160	120	20	16
J Jennings	200	176	200	183
T W Barnes	200	176	200	170
Geo Beattie	200	179	200	180
R Day	200	171	...	...
H Bates	200	168	100	84
W F Hopper	200	166	200	170
C S Sidway	200	166	200	158
E H Houghton	200	165	200	154
G L Vivian	200	167	140	110
P Wakefield	200	155	...	...
S E Sangster	100	63	200	149
M Raspberry	200	145	...	...
H C Chapman	140	101	...	...
Geo Robins	100	77	...	...
E A McBain	200	147	200	130
T Bennett	160	127	...	...
Robinson	60	45	...	...
J E Cain	120	110	200	165
E Clifford	...	...	20	7
B Beattie	...	...	180	119
C T Lambert	...	...	200	168
F Kerr	...	...	200	168
M Sprague	...	...	140	79
Professionals:				
S Glover	200	163	200	129
J R Taylor	200	183	200	177
G M Dunk	200	158	200	156
E G White	200	145	200	146
T H Keller	200	172	200	170
H T Walls	40	34	200	139

Events 1 and 2 were shot on the 11th and 13th; Nos. 3 and 4 on the 12th. Each was at 10 birds:

Events:	1	2	3	4
W H Smith	10	9	..	..
W F Clark	9	9	10	..
F Kerr	8	9	..	9
F W Beachwell	10	8	..	10
C F Lambert	9	8	5	8
Tobin	8	7	..	..
H C Chapman	8	10	..	..
Geo Robins	8	8	..	7
P E Osborne	8	10	7	..
S Glover	10	9	..	..
S W Bilsing	8	10	10	9
J Taylor	9	10	10	..
T W Barnes	8	7	8	8
R S Blank	10	9	..	..
F S Wright	10	9	..	..
G M Fish	7	9	9	..
J E Cain	5	9	..	..
W Bernhardt	7	9	..	..
S E Sangster	9	10	8	8
P Wakefield	9	8	9	10
G M Dunk	10	8	8	..
G L Vivian	6	9	9	8
C E Boyd	9	..	..	..

Events:	1	2	3	4
George	6	..	..	..
E Houghton	10	10	10	..
B Beattie	10	10	10	8
M Reardon	10	..	..	..
J Reed	8	9	..	..
G Hassam	8	10	9	..
H L Taylor	9	10	..	..
E A McBain	7	..	..	..
R Day	8	..	8	..
H A Horning	9	8	..	..
C S Sidway	9	9	8	8
Stroud	9	..	..	..
Pearsall	..	10	8	9
W F Hopper	8	..	..	..
Dr Wilson	10	..	..	..
H Bates	10	..	..	10
Walls	..	5	..	..
M Sprague	..	7	..	..
F Watson	..	7	..	7
E Street	..	7	..	..
J Jennings	..	..	9	..
H L Taylor	..	..	10	9
M Sprague	..	..	9	..

Event No. 1, $17.50 entrance, was started Wednesday, Jan. 11 (10 birds being shot that day and the balance of 15 on Friday). The value of this Grand Canadian Handicap was $700 guaranteed, and H. Bates, of Ridgetown; S. W. Bilsing, New Brigton, Pa.; George Hassam, Boston, Mass; Thos. Bennett, Toronto, Ont., tied with straight scores. They divided the high money, $90 each, and shot off for honors at miss-and-out. Bates won out at his seventh bird.

The other two events were $8 entrance each, and were shot on Friday, the 13th:

Events:	1	2	3
W F Clark	23	8	2
F Kerr	21	..	..
C F Lambert	18	9	8
Geo Robins	19	..	..
P E Osborne	22	5	..
S W Bilsing	25	..	..
J Taylor	22	10	8
T W Barnes	24	10	9
R S Blank	18	..	..
H Bates	25	..	..
F S Wright	24	..	..
J L McLaren	20	..	..
J Jennings	21	..	..
H Scholefield	22	..	..
G Beattie	23	..	..
G M Fish	22	8	..
J E Cain	21	..	..
W Bernhardt	21	..	..
S E Sangster	20	9	9
A Kingstone	22	..	7
P Wakefield	22	9	2
G M Dunk	18	..	..
G L Vivian	..	2	..
E H Houghton	22	..	..
B Beattie	22	8	8
J W Broderick	19	..	..

Events:	1	2	3
J Reed	22	..	..
Geo Hassam	25	9	..
E Sturt	23	..	7
A King	21	..	..
H A Horning	24	..	..
C S Sidway	24	8	8
Pearsall	17	3	3
W F Hopper	21	..	..
Dr Wilson	24	9	..
M Sprague	22	..	..
M Reardon	24	10	9
H C Chapman	..	10	3
E A McBean	..	10	7
R Day	18	..	..
F W Blackwell	22	9	8
A Bates	22	..	..
Ed White	20	..	..
J Stewart	21	8	..
Thos Bennett	25	..	..
Dr Green	20	..	..
S Glover	22	..	..
Stroud	..	10	10
Joyce	..	..	9
H Dorr	..	..	6
H L Taylor	..	..	8
P Friend	..	..	8

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—The honors seemed to drift largely toward Secretary W. Murdock, who annexed the silver spoon allotted to high gun, scoring 21 out of 24 in the doubles.

Club event, handicaps added to score:

Turner, 17	4	19	Lindeman, 16	5	21
George, 17	4	23	Hewlett, 16	7	23
Sloan, 19	2	21	Lemmon, 16	7	21
Hogan, 18	3	24	Davis, 16	0	16
Murdock, 17	4	25	P Emery, 16	8	13
Keenan, 16	8	24	H Coyle, 16	15	15
Chandler, 18	5	17	Cooper, 16	0	16
Pancoast, 16	8	18			

Seventy-five target event:

Targets:	10	15	10	15	25	Total.
Turner	8	12	6	10	20	56
George	7	10	7	11	17	52
Sloan	8	13	10	12	23	66
Hogan	7	13	7	14	17	58
Murdock	5	11	7	12	17	52
Keenan	4	3	2	7	11	27
Chandler	9	10	7	11	17	54
Pancoast	5	10	7	11	17	50
Lindeman	9	12	7	11	15	54
Hewett	7	11	7	11	17	53

Lock Haven Gun Club.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Jan. 16.—The seventh annual meeting of the Lock Haven Gun Club was held Tuesday evening the 8th inst., in the parlors of the New Commercial Hotel. The reports of the various officers and committees showed this hustling and enterprising club to be in a flourishing condition, and the coming tournament, which will be held on the 8th and 9th of August next, promises to eclipse all former efforts on the part of this shooting bunch.

The following officers were elected for the year of 1911: President, Dr. W. J. Shoemaker; Vice-President, R. H. Stewart; Secretary, C. A. Jobson; Treasurer, C. M. Flack; Captain, P. S. Kift; Executive Committee, Hon. C. H. Bressler, C. R. Lauer, O. G. Munro, H. H. Wilson, B. Pardee, H. A. Stevenson, R. W. A. Jamison.

After the meeting seventy-five members and their friends repaired to the spacious dining room and partook of one of Landlord Kyler's famous banquets. The after-dinner speeches showed there would be something doing this summer in the shooting game. Look out for the Lod Home Week and big shoot in August.

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Jan. 14.—Of the nineteen contestants, five scored straight at the live-bird shoot of the Eagle Gun Club to-day. The leaders were Munson, Felix, Hoffman, Gideon and Wingate. Four tied on 9 for second. Fog and a poor light interfered with quick sighting.

Ten birds, handicap, three moneys:

Munson, 30	2222222222—10	Forsythe, 29	2222001111— 8
Felix, 30	2222222222—10	Letford, 29	2221022110— 8
Hoffman, 30	2222222222—10	Chestnut, 28	2202022201— 7
Gideon, 8	2222221222—10	Sharon, 29	2101222020— 7
Wingate, 28	2111112122—10	Paul, 30	2022012022— 7
Fisher, 30	2111220222— 9	Callahan, 29	2110012002— 6
Severn, 29	2222120112— 9	Chew, 28	0022020221— 6
Graves, 30	2220222222— 9	McClausl'd, 28	0020022000— 4
Stauffer, 28	2220222222— 9	Umholz, 28	0022022000— 4
Jackson, 29	1222220022— 9		

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

Jan. 30—Feb. 4.—Indoor .22-Caliber League of the U. S., 671 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Arthur Hubalek, Sec'y.

March 11-18.—Fifteenth annual championship under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 W. 23d St., New York.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Collegiate Rifle Championship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The University of Iowa rifle team made the best score in the first week's contest for the collegiate rifle championship of the United States, according to the results announced to-day. Under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America, the Intercollegiate Indoor Rifle Shooting League this week began a series of fifteen matches, with sixteen colleges represented. The matches will continue weekly until April 22. The scores of the first week were:

Columbia won from Cornell, 1809 to 1605; Dartmouth won from Minnesota, 1621 to 0, Minnesota having made no report; Princeton won from California, 1413 to 0, California having made no report; Louisiana State won from Arizona, 1462 to 1346; Massachusetts Agricultural College won from Rhode Island State College, 1761 to 1430; Iowa won from Missouri State Military School, 1870 to 1621; Purdue won from New Hampshire College, 1642 to 1353; in the North Georgia Agricultural College match against Washington State College, neither team made reports.

A trophy to the club and silver medals to individual members will be given for the greatest number of victories. A bronze figure has been donated as a special prize by J. A. Baker, Jr., and P. St. G. Bissell, Jr., two members of the Columbia University rifle team, and will be given to the non-military college making the best record in the matches. It will remain in competition for ten years, and become the property of the college winning it the greatest number of times in that period.

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SCORES

		Unknown Angles	Expert Rule	Pairs	Totals
W. R. CROSBY (Holder)	-	44	41	36	121
L. S. GERMAN (Challenger)		44	37	37	116

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U. S. R. A.

THHE following are the scores of the different clubs engaged in the matches:

Match 1:

Manhattan	1108	vs. Philadelphia	1015
New Oakland	1036	vs. Boston	1044
Providence	1041	vs. Portland	1085
Belleville	924	vs. Century	1049
Newark	1055	vs. Osborne	565
St Louis	1081	vs. National Capital	1058
Willow	1025	vs. Oakland Bank	999
Youngstown	931	vs. Shell Mound	1017
Louisville	971	vs. Culebra	963
Columbus	958	vs. Myles Standish	961
Spokane	1051	vs. Smith and Wesson	1080
Duluth	943	vs. Seattle	1051

Match 2:

New Oakland	1068	vs. Manhattan	1099
Providence	1054	vs. Philadelphia	1020
Belleville	953	vs. Boston	1056
Newark	1058	vs. Portland	1057
St Louis	1023	vs. Century	1034
Willow	1024	vs. Osborne	816
Youngstown	917	vs. National Capital	1029
Louisville	992	vs. Oakland Bank	993
Columbus	993	vs. Shell Mound	1044
Spokane	1018	vs. Culebra	978
Duluth	1022	vs. Myles Standish	978
Seattle	1020	vs. Smith and Wesson	1064

Match 3:

Providence	1074	vs. New Oakland	1022
Belleville	922	vs. Manhattan	1118
Newark.	1075	vs. Philadelphia	1061
St. Louis	1043	vs. Boston	1079
Willow	943	vs. Portland	1045
Youngstown	944	vs. Century	1019
Louisville	990	vs. Osborne	883
Columbus	994	vs. National Capital	1040
Spokane	1022	vs. Oakland Bank	1010
Duluth	1000	vs. Shell Mound	1012
Seattle	1057	vs. Culebra	978
Smith and Wesson	1047	vs. Myles Standish	976

Match 4:

Belleville	932	vs. Providence	1038
Newark	1080	vs. New Oakland	1063
St. Louis	1074	vs. Manhattan	1114
Willow	1010	vs. Philadelphia	1019
Youngstown	948	vs. Boston	1088
Louisville	1022	vs. Portland	1095
Columbus	995	vs. Century	995
Spokane	1005	vs. Osborne	896
Duluth	1017	vs. National Capital	1016
Seattle	1087	vs. Oakland Bank	988
Smith and Wesson	1065	vs. Shell Mound	1029
Myles Standish	974	vs. Culebra	937

Wilmington Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14.—Scores made to-day at the shoot of the Wilmington, Del., Gun Club are as follows:

Revolver, 50yds., qualification scores: F. B. Harkins 79, 75; John Bancroft, Jr., 59, 55; F. A. Wardenburg, 29; G. H. Masters, 23; J. R. Baily, 3.

Pistol qualification scores, 50yds.: F. B. Harkins 72; F. G. Robelen 70, 66; L. T. McCloskey 47, 36; R. P. Choate 38; E. H. Lambert 36, 20; E. N. Wead 25, 20; H. Schuler 13.

Qualification scores, .22cal., 50yds.: W. S. Weedon, 56, 53.

Rifle practice scores, 50yds., .22cal: C. W. Pierce 88, 84, 66; D. Appleby 68, 67, 63, 62; John Brehm 61; J. B. Owens 57; G. H. Masters 54; J. E. Miller 51; J. T. Birch 47, 41; L. C. Weldin 43, 36, 34, 27; J. I. Birrell 41, 39; F. Whitehead 40, 37, 22, 14; H. Schuler 36, 31, 29, 24; G. Smith 36, 35, 31; E. H. Lambert 30, 16; J. L. Jacobs 27, 22; E. N. Wead 14, 11; G. E. Lambert 11, 10 7; Joseph Dutton 5, 9.

U. S. R. A. League Matches.

SCORES made in U. S. R. A. League matches by St. Louis Revolver Club, Jan. 13, follow:

Match 5, St. Louis vs. Providence:

W C Ayer	48	44	45	44	40	—221
Dr M R Moore	42	39	44	40	45	—210
Geo C Olcott	44	41	39	44	41	—209
C C Crossman	39	41	40	42	45	—207
Paul Frese	36	41	39	46	44	—206—1053

Match 6, St. Louis vs. Newark:

C C Crossman	43	43	47	47	44	—224
Dr M R Moore	44	47	42	42	45	—220
W C Ayer	41	41	45	45	43	—215
Paul Frese	34	41	47	44	41	—207
Geo C Olcott	36	44	38	40	42	—200—1066

Zettler Rifle Club.

NEW YORK.—Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club, President A. Begerow, Jan. 10:

A Begerow	232	239	242	227	242	—1182
F M Bund	237	237	232	238	235	—1179
L C Buss	244	244	243	243	245	—1219
L P Hansen	238	240	238	245	244	—1205
A B Leavitt	227	235	234	231	241	—1168
L Maurer	240	236	234	229	227	—1166
W A Tewes	240	245	243	244	246	—1218
B Zettler	235	234	235	226	227	—1134
H M Pope	246	243	244	245	243	—1221
F Hecking	242	227	242	239	232	—1182

Rifle Note.

The Missouri State Rifle Association has fixed upon June 3 and 4 for its second annual combination tournament, to be held at St. Louis. C. C. Crossman is the Secretary.

WATER POWERS.

Concluded from page 98.

vasion of the Forest Preserve for water storage by these private interests, and so long as they maintain this attitude the monopoly cannot be made complete. The State may itself prevent or destroy a monopoly by developing the water powers which it already fully controls. If the State shall go further and acquire control of all water powers which are naturally a part of the system of waters which it already controls, the people will forever be made free from the menace of a monopoly which, like the coal interests of the present day, could use its powers to extort from the people excessive charges for all future generations.

With very great earnestness, therefore, we urge the enactment of the bills and the adoption of the constitutional amendment, which were recommended to the Legislature in 1910 by the State Water Supply Commission with the approval of Governor Hughes and of the several associations and citizens hereinbefore referred to.

With equal earnestness we urge the defeat in the Legislature of 1911 of the amendment to Article VII., Section 7 of the Constitution which was proposed by Mr. Merritt and approved by the vote of the Legislature of 1910 without a public hearing thereon and without discussion upon the floor of either the Senate or Assembly.

FISHERIES AND FORESTS OF JAPAN.

THE herring catch of Hokkaido is gradually decreasing, and as 40,000 families in the island are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the fisheries, one-half of whom are engaged in the herring fishery, this decrease is a matter of much concern, says Consul-General Sammons, of Yokohama.

One of the reasons given for the decline of the herring catch is the denudation of forests; the removal of trees from large areas results in changing the currents of the rivers, and thus interfering with the propagation of herring. Another reason for the decline is said to be changes in the ocean currents, thus carrying the fish away from the coast of Hokkaido.

While the above reasons are put forward by government officials, there are others concerned in the fishing trade who believe artificial propagation, as practiced on the Pacific Coast of North America, will have to be resorted to in order to retain Hokkaido's percentage of Japan's extensive fisheries business.

OSTRICH FEATHER SHOW IN AFRICA.

THE first ostrich feather show at Middleburg, Cape Province, on Oct. 19, proved a success. The exhibits were magnificent and the entries numerous. The show drew together a large number of feather experts and owners, and it is thought that it will become an annual feature. Professor Duerden delivered a scientific lecture before a large audience on ostrich rearing, illustrated by lantern slides showing ostriches in all stages of development, with kindred birds. —Consul-General Guenther, Cape Town.

CANADIAN LYNX IN MAINE.

THE Canadian lynx has for years been believed to have wholly deserted this section of northern Maine, yet E. H. Kenniston and Everett Hewey, both of Phillips, who have been trapping on Redington Mountain, have recently had experiences with two.

One was caught in a trap and the other attacked Kenniston, and was shot after it had given the trapper a hard fight. Both lynx were very ferocious and both were splendid fighters. —Lewiston Journal.

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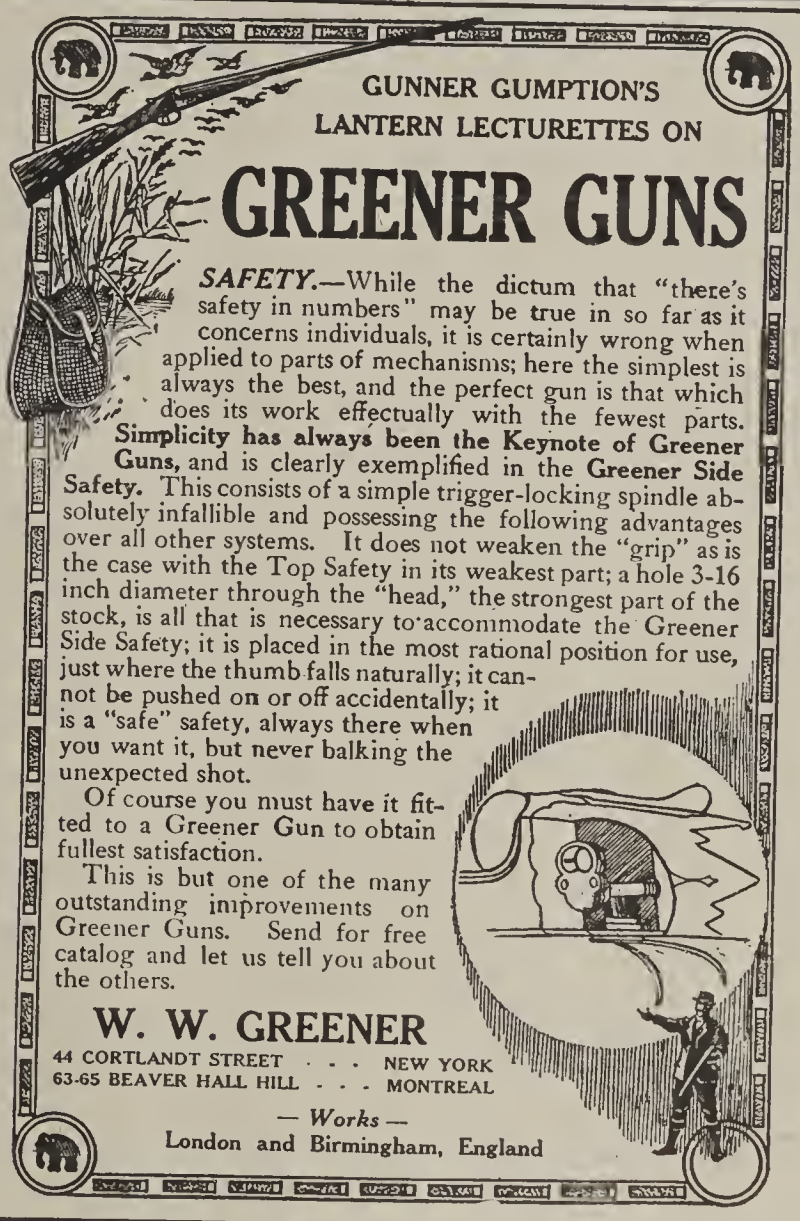

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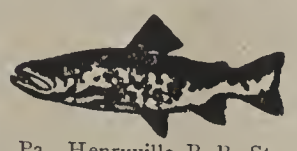

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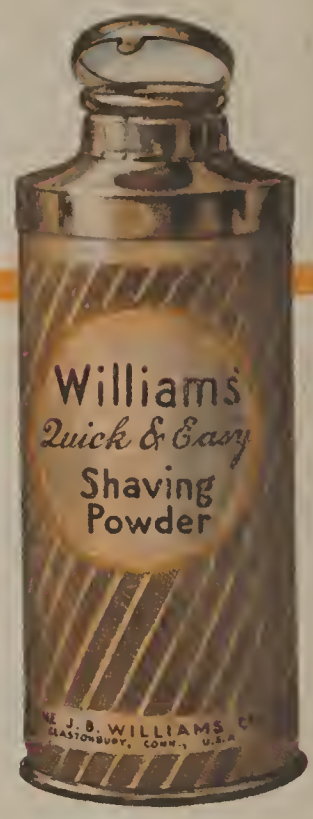

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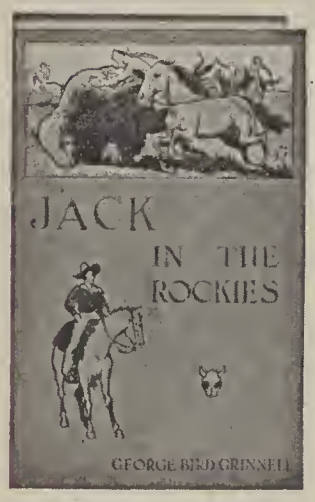

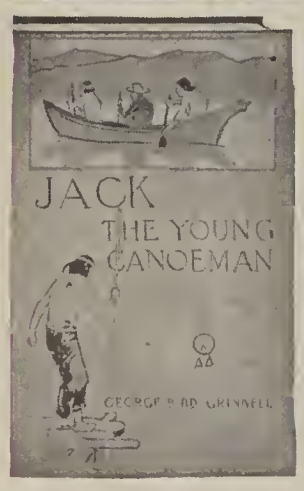

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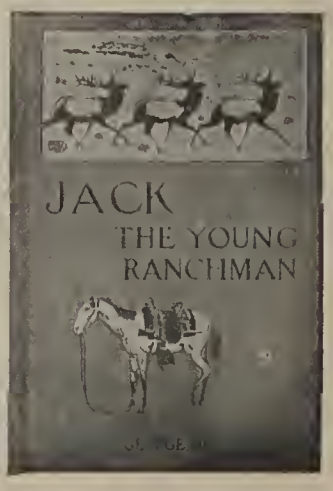

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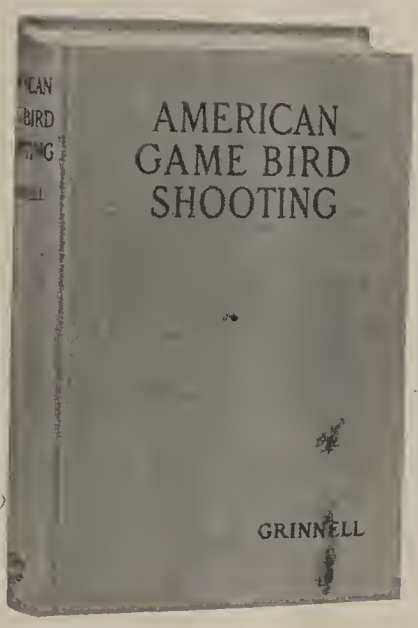

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GRAZING ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS

THE authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the grazing of livestock on the National Forests without a permit has been sustained in New Mexico by action of the Federal courts in three cases in which the defendants had caused or permitted stock to trespass upon the Alamo Forest in defiance of the regulations.

Because of the belief which has been current among stockmen of some localities during the last year that the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to grazing on the National Forests are unenforceable, the New Mexico cases are regarded by officials of the Department of Agriculture as particularly timely and valuable. The recent disposition to question the validity of the regulations has evidently been due to the entirely natural desire of the stockmen to assert what they supposed, though mistakenly, to be their rights under the law as interpreted by the courts. Secretary Wilson considers that the effect of the action taken in the New Mexico cases will be to clarify the situation materially, and to promote a better understanding of the legal rights of the department.

The misconception which has led stockmen to suppose they might graze their stock on the National Forests without taking out a permit and paying the grazing fee was due to the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States last March, affirming a decision of the United States district court for the southern district of California, by Judge Wellborn, that violation of the grazing regulations is not punishable as a crime. This decision of the Supreme Court, however, was by an even division of the Justices, and therefore did not decide the general question one way or the other, but merely affirmed the decision of the lower court in the particular case. The Supreme Court has granted a rehearing of the case, in order that the question may be passed upon by a full bench and authoritatively settled, and this rehearing will soon take place. But the authority of the secretary to prevent grazing except in accordance with his regulations does not, it is pointed out, depend upon affirmation of the power of the Government to punish violation of the regulations as a crime. This is made clear by the action in two of the New Mexico cases; while the third case illustrated the fact that the affirmation of Judge Wellborn's decision by the Supreme Court has no binding force in cases other than the particular one then before the court.

In the cases of Sam Cope and S. O. Cope, defendants, and of G. W. Jernigam, defendant, injunctions were granted by the Federal district court to prevent the continued grazing of stock owned by the defendants upon the National Forests. The ground upon which these injunctions were granted was not the power of the Government to punish violators of the regulations through criminal procedure, but was the right of the Government to bring action against the owners of stock which trespass upon the property of the Government. In the Cope case punitive damages were imposed by the court for wilful trespass, in addition to an award of $75 for actual damages sustained. The amount of the actual damage was determined by the finding of the court that the value of the grazing privilege in the Alamo National Forest was $1.50 per year for each head of cattle or horses.

This case is the more decisive as to the authority of the secretary to enforce the grazing regulations from the fact that an attempt to proceed against the defendants criminally had failed because of the refusal of the grand jury to bring an indictment against them. In the third of the New Mexico cases, however, such an indictment was found by the grand jury against J. W. Van Winkle, for having grazed 1,000 head of goats upon the Alamo National Forest without a permit. As a result of this indictment Van Winkle was arrested at Alamogordo by a deputy United States marshal, and bound over for appearance at the April term of the Federal court.

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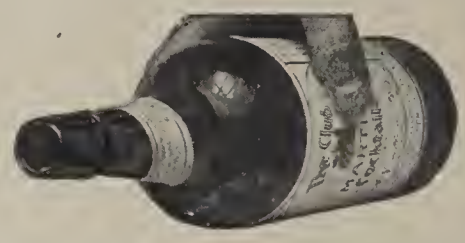

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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

PREPARING FOR A BATTLE.

OFFICIALS of the National Association of Audubon Societies express the belief that during the year just opening great efforts are to be made by commercial interests to break down the various game and bird protective laws which have so slowly and painfully been built up in many of the States. Movements are reported to be on foot to repeal laws prohibiting spring shooting in several States, while the feather dealers, representing millions of capital, are to strive to have the laws against the use of bird plumage by women repealed. So the Audubon Societies and all other protective clubs call upon bird lovers, farmers and sportsmen to join forces against feather dealers and market shooters to protect the insect eating birds and game birds that work for the farmer and that are so well beloved by the sportsmen.

Already in New York State one or more bills have been introduced to open the spring to the shooting of wildfowl. Many game dealers declare that the public demands spring ducks, and quite forgetful of the increase of the wildfowl brought about within two or three years by the stopping of spring shooting, wish to extend the shooting season on Long Island until the migrating birds have all departed for the North.

In Connecticut the shore shooters purpose to strive to have spring shooting reopened, declaring that the coots and old squaws can be most effectively killed in spring—which of course is very true. They do not regard the fact that within the past two or three years black ducks have bred in Connecticut where they never before bred within the memory of living man, and that the black duck shooting in the fall has been better there than for many years.

In Massachusetts efforts are to be made to repeal laws restricting the storage and sale of game and to permit the shooting of ducks wherever they are found.

Last year New York State enacted a law forbidding the use of aigrettes and the sale of these ornaments has been hurried by the millinery trade in order to get rid of their stock. Yet it is said that an effort is to be made to repeal that law, and the feather dealers are reported to be prepared to spend great sums of money to accomplish this end.

In preparation for the expected battle the National Association of Audubon Societies is gathering ammunition to prevent the repeal of this wholesome legislation. It seeks the aid of farmers, sportsmen, orchardists and ranchmen of the whole country. It is prepared to furnish evidence to everyone of the good the birds do and calls earnestly for help from that wide public who have no special interests to serve but only consider the good of the whole country.

TWO NEW ANTELOPE HERDS.

ON a number of occasions since the establishment of the Wichita Game Preserve and the Buffalo Preserve in Montana, we have pointed out the importance of introducing a herd of antelope on each of these fenced preserves. This species, unique in all the world, is especially deserving of preservation. Its numbers in North America are constantly growing smaller, and while most of the States and Provinces protect it by law, the area which it can inhabit is ever contracting, and the antelope are constantly decreasing. It is, therefore, of especial importance that new herds should be established at different points where they will be adequately protected.

It is gratifying to learn that the Boone and Crockett Club, under authorization of the Secretary of the Interior and with the help of Major Brett, the acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, has caused to be trapped on the winter range of the antelope near Gardiner, Mont., twenty-three animals, of which twelve were sent to the buffalo park in Montana and eleven to the game preserve in Oklahoma. Of the twenty-three animals so captured, four were lost, killing themselves in the crates in which they were shipped, but there are believed to be nine antelope on the Oklahoma preserve and ten on that in Montana which are practically uninjured. Each of these groups should be the foundation of a large herd in coming years.

This matter was initiated and the expenses connected with it paid for by the Boone and Crockett Club, to which great credit must be given for performing so good a work. It is very encouraging to find private associations willing to make such contributions to the public welfare as have been made by the New York Zoological Society and the Bison Society, which stocked with buffalo the Wichita Game Preserve and the Montana Buffalo Preserve, and now by the Boone and Crockett Club, which has presented to each of these preserves a herd of antelope.

HARRY I. GRIFFITH has been appointed superintendent of the Bellefonte hatchery in Pennsylvania. He succeeds Howard M. Buller, whose death occurred recently.

BONDED WILDFOWL.

THE New York Association for the Protection of Game has brought suit against the Conron Bros. Co., of New York city, alleging the possession of wildfowl in the close season. The defendant company, in its answer, claimed that the wildfowl were held legally, according to Section 241 of the forest, fish and game law.

This section, the association maintains, is unconstitutional, as being class legislation, giving to dealers a special privilege denied other persons in the State. It is pointed out that wildfowl shot in another State may be brought into New York State for sale, under bond, until March 1, the last day for possession under bond in this State of such game; then placed in cold storage until the opening of the ensuing shooting season, on Sept. 16.

Under ordinary circumstances Judge Blanchard's opinion may not be expected until some time next month, and if the association's claims are affirmed, the wildfowl now being legally shot in other States and legally stored here, as may now be done, cannot be disposed of legally.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature will this winter be again asked to pass a law providing that residents of that State who wish to hunt game must provide themselves with a license. The game commission has issued a brief setting forth its reasons for advocating the passage of this measure, and the State Sportsmen's Association has indorsed the plan. Already the State has a law which prohibits aliens from shooting or carrying guns, and requiring a non-resident shooting license, but so far all attempts to oblige residents to pay a fee to shoot have failed. The commission, in its brief, says among other things that unless better measures are taken to preserve the game, the man of moderate means will within a short time be compelled to hang his gun upon its hooks forever. A resident license fee fund will, it is claimed, be the means of averting this otherwise inevitable condition. At one dollar it is estimated the fund would total $150,000 per annum. It is believed that better protection of the game will be possible if the law is passed.

WHILE the Long Island gunners are just as persistent this year as last in their efforts to secure a longer season for wildfowling, they have modified their demands slightly. They profess to be content with a proposition to make the open season for ducks, geese, brant and swan just a half-year long, closing on all fools' day, and with possession until mid-April. This is not in strict accord with the baymen's demands, made at a meeting last month. At that time they seemed to think March 1 should mark the close of the season, and that gunners should take up their batteries at sunset, as the law now provides.

Winter Camp-Fires

II.—An Exhausting Climb—Down the Steep Mountain After Dark—Pascal's Accident

By W. J. BIGNELL

PASCAL and I had decided that on the following day we would break a trail to the summit of the mountain. Then we would reconnoiter, secure a caribou if possible, and at the close of the day return to the shack. After this experiment we could decide whether it was feasible for us to climb the mountain each day, or whether, in order to secure time for hunting, we would have to tent nearer the summit at a point where there had formerly been an Indian tepee. So early the next morning we were on our way up, following the old Indian blazes. There was nothing of what might be termed mountaineering about our manner of ascent. It was simply a long, hard, direct climb of about four hours, the last stage of the climb being so precipitous that we covered much more than the actual distance represented by the stretch, for we were continually slipping and sliding back and crawling up again. Not infrequently a single slide measured as much as fifteen feet. Had we not been equipped with the round Montagnais snowshoes, the tussle would have been still harder. The long climb came to an end at last, and we finally emerged on the summit or barrens.

The slightly hilly character of the tract we had struck interfered with an extensive outlook, but after proceeding a short distance we obtained a wider range, and at a point perhaps 300 yards away I noticed something that had the appearance of antlers growing out of the ground. I called Pascal's attention to this and we proceeded cautiously to investigate. Suddenly the antlers came to life, and we discovered that they were attached to a caribou that had been lying down. He had not fully scented us, yet an indefinite something had warned him of danger and made him uneasy, and he started slowly off while we crept after him in the open, or got up and ran whenever a knob or a boulder afforded sufficient cover. Before we could get within decent range we reached a little knoll where nearly the whole expanse of the barren opened to view, and I shall never forget the sight. Six or eight square miles were probably represented by this open space, and there were caribou everywhere. They were by twos, by fives or again in bands comprising from ten to twenty each. The entire company must have numbered near 200. We were spellbound at the sight; we forgot the time of day, the distance to camp, forgot prudence—forgot everything but those caribou.

Pascal had never before seen so many together, and I had never seen more than five together. We must have watched them for over

THE RUGGED, PRECIPITOUS SHICKSHOCK MOUNTAINS.

half an hour. Some were lying down and others standing. Some were in restless movement and others were pawing away the snow and eating the moss. Once in a while one of them would play about, frisking like a lamb.

It was a beautiful, sunny, mild day with a gentle breeze, but blowing unfortunately somewhat from our side of the barren toward the caribou, the nearest of which were perhaps 400 yards away, and the furthest so far that we merely saw their moving dots of bodies, apparently without legs, standing out against the skyline. The atmosphere was so clear that it was as if one looked through a telescope, bringing all objects near.

We suddenly awoke to the fact that the day was advancing, and looking at our watches found they registered 1 o'clock. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to skirt the caribou and get them up wind, as in order to do this a detour of several miles would have been necessary. I could not make out any fine antlers among the nearest, or I would have tried a few long range shots.

Under the circumstances the proper thing for us to do was to return to camp for the night, portage our tent to near the summit, and from that point of vantage get back to the hunting another day, but I simply could not leave those caribou when I thought of the heads there must be among them.

It was liable to storm. Caribou are uncertain as to their movements; I was afraid they might take to the woods and disappear for several days, and the open season was nearly over.

Pascal, always agreeably ready for everything, made no objection when I proposed trying to approach the caribou more or less down wind, and taking the chance of getting in range. Picking the nearest band of any size we began to creep toward them. We had only advanced a few hundred feet when the wind evidently brought them some subtle knowledge of us, for they commenced the same restless moving tactics that the lone caribou had employed before. After several attempts to approach other bands, but always with the same result, we gave it up, and I decided to have a try at what looked like a very fine head some 400 yards away.

I tried him high and I tried him low, but could not get the range and could not see where my bullets were striking, though I think I touched him once, for he humped his back in a peculiar manner. I fired six shots at him and then gave it up, as he was wandering further away all the time. Pascal was much disgusted with my shotiong, but was kind enough to add that whether it was the rare atmosphere or the glare that affected the vision, he had never known anyone to shoot very straight at any distance on these barrens. I had the hope of better luck as soon as we pitched the tent near the summit and could devote the whole day to hunting.

By this time it was imperative for us to start back. We were over two miles from the point where we had struck the barrens and Pascal said that near by in the beginning of the scrub timber on the mountain side there was a little lake whose brook outlet runs into the river on which our shack stood. He said it was longer down by the brook way, but far less steep than the way by which we had come. We would strike the river at a point about three miles distant from our shack. But he thought we

could reach the river before nightfall, and the rest of the way mattered very little, as even at night there would be light enough to enable us to follow our river tracks of the day before.

We started, but had not reached the edge of the barren before the unexpected happened. Right in front of us and coming toward us down wind appeared two caribou. We threw ourselves to the ground and waited. They came on unsuspectingly straight toward us. One of them had nice antlers and the other was a spike horn. I wanted the one with the antlers and paid no attention to the other. At about seventy-five yards away the larger animal stopped. One shot tumbled him over, a second stopped his kicking, and we got up and started for the prostrate caribou. The unwounded beast was examining his mate with much interest, and strange to say when we rose he appeared equally interested in us. Not till we were within fifty feet or so did he catch our scent, and then with a loud whouff he was off like a shot. I have never attribute the trouble to me, though he saw me perfectly because I got up and walked toward him. He just kept about the same distance away, trotting off and then turning around and facing me again in an endeavor I should say to determine what sort of an animal I was. He was such a fool that I did not have the heart to kill him. It must be borne in mind that the foregoing experiences took place on barren ground. When once a caribou gets into the woods, it is hard enough to approach him.

Pascal and I determined that whatever happened we would carry a load down with us. I wanted to get the head mounted, but had no time to do more than chop it off at the neck, leaving a sufficient amount of the hide. Pascal strapped this securely to my back. He then took the two hind quarters, rolled them in the rest of the hide and made a sack of it, looping the hind leg parts so as to pass over his shoulders and under his arms as straps, and fastening the ends to the hide with nails as pins, a of the brook. When he was extricated I found he was badly wrenched by the sack he was carrying, and one of his feet had gone into a water hole, wetting it thoroughly.

I suggested leaving our packs here to be collected another day, and making a fire to dry his socks as soon as we could find dry wood and birch bark, but he was in an ugly, determined mood after his tumble, and said his sack was going to the river if it took till morning, so I determined to hang on to mine. It was not very cold and I am sure he did not imagine his foot was in any danger of freezing; in fact, he admitted this later.

The brook being too dangerous, we now took to the woods, and here my troubles began. Pascal was piloting and I followed blindly. It was so dark that sometimes I could not see him at all, and occasionally had to guide myself by feeling for the depressions his snowshoes made. The antlers were continually catching in branches and trees and must have thrown me to the

THE WIND-SWEPT BARRENS OF THE SHICKSHOCK RANGE.
Photograph by a friend of Mr. Bignell's.

seen anything more foolish in a wild animal than the manner in which that caribou stood looking with the greatest curiosity, first at his friend on the ground and then at us.

In this connection I may say that when caribou are in the open and catch no human scent, some of them exhibit as much curiosity as do sheep. By bobbing up and down behind a rock I have sometimes caused caribou to approach, making large half circles as they advanced with the evident wish to get the scent of the unknown object. This applies to occasional individuals only, for the exercise of the same tactics will cause others to make off at once. The latter I suppose have already been hunted, or they are perhaps wise old fellows of a naturally cautious disposition. The only effect which the report of a rifle produces on them is to lead them to look in all directions, with ears alert, as if to see what has caused the sound. The wounding or killing of one out of an assembled company seems to arouse no sentiment save curiosity among the others, and a hunter could pot an entire band—one after the other—provided he kept out of smell and sight. Indeed, as I have already shown, there are instances when to keep out of smell is all that is necessary. I have wounded a caribou to the extent of making him limp visibly, and still he did not appear to heavy load even for a man of his remarkable capacity. It was now 4 o'clock and we started off with all speed. We found Pascal's little lake and its tiny outlet, which, however, soon widened into a respectable brook owing to its augmentation by other sources.

It was mostly good going on the frozen brook, though from time to time we had to leave it owing to bad or open places. It was a race between us and nightfall, and some time before we got clear of the mountain and into the river flats we began to see that nightfall would win easily. It began to get darker and darker under the trees, and by the time we were a mile from the river, we could no longer distinguish the bad places on the brook, and thus misfortune overtook Pascal.

If you have ever tried walking over the snow in the dark, you will know that no matter what the formation of the territory in front of you, everything looks white and level, so that you may suddenly step off a fifteen-foot embankment where you were certain your foot was going on solid ground. This is what happened to Pascal. He was walking in front when suddenly his shadowy form disappeared from my view altogether, and I heard much forcible and descriptive language from quite a distance below me. He had walked off an embankment at the edge ground twenty to thirty times in addition to the other falls I got during that last mile or so from not being able to distinguish objects and fallen trees in the road. I would gladly have changed my antlers for the heavier sack, or thrown them away, but I was younger then than I am now and would not give in as long as Pascal hung to his own load.

When we got into some second growth stuff of tangled balsam, however, I reached the point of exhaustion from the various falls, wrenches and whacks which I continually had to endure, and hunger was making things worse. Finally my brain started to play me funny tricks. Dark forms began to move about in the woods, and when I fell down I took more interest in the affair as an onlooker than as an actual participant.

It was the end of January and the days were getting comparatively long. We had started at day break, done a four hours' heavy climb, had been running, crawling or working all day with the exception of the time we had watched the caribou, had eaten only one ship biscuit each and had finally made this last dash for the river, a dash which represented several hours of struggle and which ended in darkness and for me in everlasting entanglement with the antlers.

Wrenching, pulling, falling, getting up again,

battered and bruised, I can only recall toward the last a sort of nightmare of progress. We reached the river something over two hours after Pascal had fallen, having probably made double the necessary distance. Pascal had no compass and went, I think, by his sense of smell.

Pascal now informed me that he thought the toes of his wet foot were frost bitten, but that he preferred to get to camp and treat them there rather than to attempt it in the open. Besides he did not think they would get any worse than they were while covering the short distance that remained.

He was now ready to leave his sack, as this spot was on the road home, and it would have been useless to pack the things further. After cutting off some steak we hung the rest of the things in a tree and started on the last three miles. A feeble moon was showing and after the darkness of the woods the faint illumination appeared to us like a glorious light.

Being rid of my incubus, and having had a refreshing drink of water and a short rest, I found myself considerably revived. The remaining three miles did not seem so very long and I think I could have kept on walking much further in the open, as my legs had taken on a sort of automatic action, and comparing notes with Pascal I found he had the same sensation.

When we reached the shack and halted, however, my strength suddenly deserted me, and in order to build the fire I had to sit down in front of the tin stove. Never before had we such occasion to rejoice in our fidelity to our iron-clad regulation that the night's supply of wood should always be chopped before leaving camp in the morning. While I was building the fire, poor Pascal was getting his frozen moccasin and socks off the wet foot, the toes of which were white and solid chunks, though he had only expected to find frost bite.

I constituted myself doctor, and with Pascal's approval packed the foot temporarily in snow and then took an old wooden box that I found and went out to where I had noticed an uprooted tree with earth clinging to the base, and with the aid of the axe I managed to get the box full of this earth. On the way back I was so tired that I had to sit down and rest some fifty feet from the camp before I could gather strength enough to reach it. Neither of us wanted supper now. The hunger had passed and we were literally too tired to eat. This is the only occasion that I can recall having reached this desperate pitch. I thawed out the earth in the box, pulverized it, and when no more frost remained, buried Pascal's foot. Half an hour later the earth was again frosty all around the toes, while they were thawed out. This method is better than cold water.

We wrapped the toes up in raw caribou as well as we could, and went to bed exactly at midnight. Of course our hunting trip ended right there. Next morning Pascal's foot was very swollen and painful, and it was impossible to get a moccasin on it.

Pascal made himself a sort of enormous shoe from sacks which we emptied for the purpose, but he was unable to haul the sleigh or to put any strain on the foot, so I had to get in harness and do this work. He was a regular ox at hauling, but I had never tried it before, except a few hundred yards for the fun of the experiment, and when we reached one of Pascal's hunting camps ten miles further down the river, I was exhausted. We had made a very late start, and as the afternoon was now well advanced we put up there for the night.

I have no objection to portaging on my back; in fact, I rather enjoy it when it does not come too often, but on reaching Pascal's camp that night I vowed that if I ever again hauled a sleigh, it would have to be loaded entirely with gold nuggets. I have kept the vow. Incidentally I may mention that the nuggets have not yet turned up.

It snowed all night, and next morning I abandoned the sleigh and decided to send two men after it later. Pascal did not say much, but he was suffering intensely, and I think he was very glad that there was light enough to enable us to make the final distance to the village—a distance of thirty miles—without camping again. He left his cabin that morning like a decrepit old man, but later his foot got broken in and was less painful.

On the way down we visited some of his traps along the river and in one of them found a lynx. These animals are most remarkable for vitality. The hunters have a cruel practice of sometimes leaving their traps for three weeks or more without a visit, and Pascal told me that in all his experience he had never found one dead lynx in his traps. We killed this fellow by a blow of a pole over the head. It hissed and spit at us as an angry house cat might have done, but made no effort to spring. When caught in a trap, lynx rarely spring on being approached, unless a blow from the pole catches them on some other part of the anatomy than the head. In the latter case they set up an awful caterwauling, and sometimes try to spring and scratch, but this more in an effort to get away than to attack.

A lynx which I once saw wrench himself loose by springing shot off to one side as soon as he found himself free, as he went taking a piece of stocking from the man who had missed cracking the skull with his pole.

I have often noticed a curious tendency lynx have to follow other tracks, whether of a snowshoe or a moose. But as they never come in sight while following a snowshoe track, it is hard to imagine their object, unless it be like that of a gull following a steamer.

I broke trail for twenty-five miles in front of Pascal that day, ending up in almost the same condition as on the night of the antlers, for the snow was heavy. Our last five miles was on a logging road. On our arrival at the village, Pascal's foot was a case for the doctor. The poor fellow must have suffered intensely, and nearly all the flesh fell off from a couple of his toes. His snowshoeing for that winter was over.

THE TOP RAIL.

He could talk plainly enough when not flustered, and even then his words were not always unintelligible, if you shifted the vowels about a trifle. He roused me out of a sound sleep one rainy night by piling into my tent with his air bed and blankets and a peremptory demand to "lie over" and make room for him. Peeved at the intrusion, I asked, "What's the matter with your tent?"

"The reeflukes," he replied.

"The what?"

"The reeflukes," he repeated, as he tucked a pair of muddy moccasins away in a corner of the tent.

"Well, why don't you—"

"The reeflukes; the riflooks—the roof leaks," he stammered, throwing his dripping sou'wester at my head, in ultimate triumph over troublesome vowels.

Why is it that all the world loves to tease those who, through some impediment, cannot pronounce words in the orthodox fashion? I know a canoeist who cannot utter three consecutive words without great effort, and yet he sings perfectly in a clear tenor. To listen to one of his songs around the camp-fire fills one's heart with peace. On a dark night he and a companion were overtaken by a heavy squall while crossing wide waters in a tiny cedar canoe. The water was so cold that both men, powerful swimmers though they were, knew they could scarcely make shore should their canoe swamp. They nursed the little craft along, merely keeping headway to ride out the storm, and sang old cruising songs until the lights of camp came into view after the worst of the storm had passed over.

* * *

Looking out the window one day I saw a cat creep across the lawn and crouch behind a tree, facing a small-mesh wire fence. Outside the fence several sparrows were fluttering about in the short grass, and if they saw the cat they displayed no interest in her presence. Perhaps they knew from experience that the fence would protect them. But if the cat saw the fence, her actions were strange, for she sprang full at the birds, and plunging head on against the flexible wires, was tossed back, and when she had regained her footing she turned her head this way and that, as if to make sure her neck was still in working order. Just then an arrow struck her amidships, and the two surprises, coming so swiftly, were too much for her to analyze—in the immediate vicinity. Her actions in catching birds since then lead me to believe this cat can see perfectly.

* * *

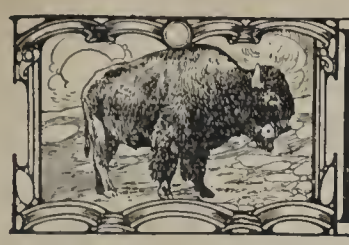
Some of the advertisements in the British sportsmen's papers are clear enough to all those who are familiar with various favorite waters for fishing, but seem strange to others. Here are a few of them:

"Laerdal River, Mo and Honjun beat for season."

"Excellent fishing with small furnished house conveniently situated."

"Sundal River, Hol beat for June and July."

"Our maggots have won more trophies than any or all on the market." Grizzly King.



NATURAL HISTORY

American Museum of Natural History

For some months it has been an open secret that friction has existed in the administration of the American Museum of Natural History. This has now been ended. Prof. Hermon C. Bumpus has tendered his resignation as director and, it is announced, has accepted the office of business manager for the University of Wisconsin, one of the great educational institutions of the Middle West.

Prof. Bumpus entered the service of the museum as director in 1901. In many ways he has given the museum a most efficient direction, being energetic and resourceful, and introducing many new and valuable ideas, especially in the line of exhibition. The difficulties which he had prior to 1907 with some members of the anthropological staff arose in part from the fact that some of the distinguished men who composed that staff, such as Prof. Franz Boas, did not sympathize fully with the ideas and policy of the museum regarding popular education, and the arrangement and exhibition of their collections. This matter formed a prominent feature of Mr. Jesup's administrative policy. In connection with the resignation of several of these officers, personal feeling was developed which led to the withdrawal, not only of the scientific support of these men, but of the patronage of several excellent friends of the Anthropological Department. There thus developed in some of its former friends a spirit of antagonism to the museum which might have been avoided by the exercise of more tact and judgment. In the closing years of his administration, President Jesup was in bad health, and left matters more and more in the hands of the director; thus it came about that some of the powers, rights and duties of the curators as defined in the rules and regulations of the museum were disregarded, and the administration became more a personal one. On the other hand Dr. Bumpus made many admirable appointments and recommendations, so that the staff was re-enforced by the addition of some of the best men in the country in various departments. However, the staff of the museum became divided into two parties, those who were working with the director, and those who were silently accepting the situation and surrendering some of their rights and prerogatives.

The case of Curator Dean, who was promoted from the position in charge of fossil fishes, to that of full curator of fishes and reptiles, brought about the recent difficulty, because Curator Dean stood on his rights of independent judgment in the matter of the detailed supervision of his departmental affairs. The suspension of Curator Dean from active service occurred during President Osborn's absence in the West, and brought up before the executive committee the question as to the respective rights and duties of the curators, with relation to the office of director, as well as the powers of the director with relation to the president, who by the constitution of the museum is its administrative head.

Curator Dean had rendered the museum admirable service and was eminently qualified for his position, and in fact possessed exceptional experience and capacity for museum affairs. Moreover, he had never had any administrative difficulties either with his subordinates or superior officers in other institutions. The question raised by his suspension was such a large one that it seemed best to accept his resignation without further investigation during a period in which the internal administration of the museum could be carefully reconsidered by the trustees, and if necessary more precise definitions made of the duties and powers of the members of the staff and of the director respectively. Curator Dean's resignation in no way reflects upon his capacity, and it is likely that in the near future he will be the most prominent candidate for his former post, provided he is willing to accept a fresh call from the trustees.

Pending the solution of this question it was deemed advisable that Director Bumpus should also withdraw from his position, and he was granted a leave of absence beginning June 13. In the meantime the New York Zoological Society generously came to the aid of the museum as a sister civic institution, and temporarily surrendered Director Charles H. Townsend, of the New York Aquarium, who was appointed by President Osborn, acting director of the museum, and for a period of eight months has filled the office with great ability and success.

The original system of the internal administration of the museum was laid down by Prof. Osborn in 1901 while assistant to the president, at the request of President Jesup, and forms the basis of the existing rules and regulations whereby certain clearly defined duties are assigned to the curators, to the faculty as a representative body of curators, and to a publication committee, chosen from the heads of the various departments. This system was reinstituted with full force on July 1, 1910. It is working with entire satisfaction to the staff, and it does not appear probable that any material changes will be recommended by the investigating committee. No personal differences now exist within the walls of the institution. At the time Acting Director Townsend assumed his office, it was clearly agreed with the New York Zoological Society that he should return to his duties as director of the Aquarium, which, under the energetic management of the New York Zoological Society is about to enter upon a period of great expansion in connection with the building of a monumental new Aquarium, the preliminary plans for which have already been prepared and published.

The action of the board of trustees in accepting the resignation of Director Bumpus indicates their conclusion that someone can be found of equal ability in the line of general museum administration, who will carry forward the work of this great institution under President Osborn harmoniously, and in the best interests of science and the cause of popular education to which the museum is devoted.

Broad plans for the enlargement of the museum on the zoological and geological as well as on the anthropological side are now before the trustees, as is also an elaborate report by President Osborn on the future plan and scope of the institution. This will soon be issued and gives an ideal of development for the future, embracing several branches of science, such as astronomy, oceanography and geography, which heretofore have not been embraced within the plans of natural history museums, but will become important parts for the completely rounded and developed museum, in which is embraced not only animal life in all its manifold aspects, but the terrestrial and cosmical environment of life as well. Beginnings in astronomy have already been made under the advice of Director Bumpus, and have proved most interesting to the public.

The trustees of the museum are contributing to the support of the various departments more liberally than ever before. Expeditions are now in progress in Asia, Africa, South America, as well as in all parts of North America, and there is every reason to expect that the museum is entering the brightest period of its history.

European Widgeon in Wisconsin.

Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Regarding European widgeon reported in your last issue, I may say that I killed a very perfect male this fall on the 23d of October, and that two more were killed on Green Bay this last season.

During the past ten years I have killed three males and two females, and while a scarce duck, they are found here from time to time, and are often thought to be a hybrid by the ordinary hunter unacquainted with the various ducks.

The bird I killed was a chance shot made after the pair of birds had passed over one blind too high for the gunners to shoot at. I picked up a big ten-gauge gun loaded with No. 2 shot for geese and killed the bird which fell eighty-eight measured yards back on the land, and when shot was high in the air. One No. 2 shot had broken the neck and one hit the body.

As the distance was figured by the gunners in the other blind, it was one of Almo's old time shots, but it was not made with No. 10's as he used to do.

A. G. Holmes.

London Market for Feathers.

The London market for the importation of plumage for ladies' hats is the largest in the world, and it is estimated that 5,000 people are employed in the manufacturing and other work incidental to this trade. The value of the imports is said to be seven or eight hundred thousand pounds ($3,500,000 to $4,000,000) a year.

Labshankar Laxmidas, of Junagad, India, under date of June 17, 1910, has addressed to the President of the United State a printed "Prayer for Mercy," asking that the United States pass a law "for the protection of millions of birds in this eountry [India] from the horrible cruelties inseparably connected with the trade in live wild birds."

New York Zoological Society Managers

THE annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society was held on Tuesday, January 17th, at the office of Percy R. Pyne, 30 Pine street, New York, the President, Dr. H. Fairfield Osborn in the chair.

The usual annual reports were made; the officers and the executive committee of the previous year were re-elected.

The Secretary, Mr. Grant, gave the substance of the annual report of the excutive committee, which will be printed in full in the society's annual report. The financial condition of the society has never been so good as at present. Quite apart from the great feat of raising an endowment fund of a quarter of a million of dollars, the revenue to the society from the sale of animals, the restaurant and various privileges amounted during the year to $26,000, a sum larger than has previously been received from these sources.

Curator Beebe, at last accounts, was in China and reported that he had been very successful in collecting specimens, living and dead, of the various pheasants occurring in the regions through which he passed. These specimens and the publication on the pheasants which is to follow Mr. Beebe's return, are due to the generosity of Colonel Kuser, a member of the board of managers, who is bearing the expense of the expedition.

Mr. Grant called special attention to the new plans for the aquarium and stated that the alterations, if made, would treble the exhibition space in the building, would give room for a great marine museum and for a great marine biological laboratory. When the plans for the aquarium have been carried out, it is likely to be one of the most important educational institutions in the world.

Dr. W. T. Hornaday, the director of the park, made a verbal report announcing that the society now had on exhibition one of the two living walrus in captivity, a unique herd of musk oxen, two wild polar bears, captured by the Rainey-Whitney expedition, and a spectacled bear, captured in the Andes of Ecuador. This is no doubt the rarest bear species in the world—except the Aeluropus of Tibet. A large order has been sent out to a firm in East Africa, which makes a business of capturing wild animals, and it is hoped that before long a number of large rare and showy animals may be received from that source. Among these may possibly be a white rhinoceros, and hopes are entertained that a pair of reticulated giraffes may also come to hand.

The health of the animals at the Zoological Park continues extraordinarily good, and the loss by death and disease is very small. The collections there now represent between 1,100 and 1,200 species of animals, and the specimens on exhibition number more than 5,500.

During the past year the administration building has been open and now forms a pleasant and comfortable meeting and lounging place for the members of the society. The National Collection of Heads and Horns is exhibited in this building, and this collection has during the year been greatly increased by the addition of a large number of remarkably fine specimens. Particularly interesting are two heads of markhoor and two heads of ibex received from Gilgit on the border line between Cashmir and Tibet.

In the absence of Dr. Townsend, the director of the aquarium, some facts concerning that institution were reported on by Dr. Osburn. The annual attendance is not quite as large as that during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in New York, at which time there was a great congregation always at the Battery; but the attendance the past year was something over 3,300,000. The collections are enlarged and in better health than ever. Special attention is called to the pair of fur seal pups now on exhibition there, whose interest has already been adverted to in FOREST AND STREAM.

AN OKAPI.

Okapi for American Museum.

A CABLEGRAM recently received at the American Museum of Natural History from Messrs. Lang and Chapin of the Museum's African Expedition, tells of the capture of a male, female and calf okapi and their shipment to the museum.

In May, 1909, the museum's Congo expedition left New York for Africa. The funds for the expedition were furnished by Cleveland H. Dodge, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Wm. K. Vanderbilt, A. D. Juilliard, Robert W. Goelet, William Rockefeller, John D. Trevor and Charles Lanier. Several reports of the expedition's progress and success have been printed in FOREST AND STREAM.

It seems but a few years since the announcement was made of the discovery in the dense forests of Central Africa of the okapi. Rumors concerning it had reached the ears of African explorers as far back as the time of Henry M. Stanley, but it was not until 1901 that Sir Henry Johnston secured a part of the skin of one of these animals and two skulls, from which material the animal was formally described. Later complete specimens were brought to Europe, where three are now on exhibition.

The animal, which is quite unlike any other known, has been said to resemble externally a horse and a giraffe, two wholly unrelated species. It is gray or dun-colored above, with black stripes on the belly and legs. Much of the head is bright red, and it has horns, or rudimentary horns covered with skin, like the giraffe.

The material secured for the museum consists of skins and skeletons of the specimens, together with the trees, shrubs and other plants among which the okapi lives.

The okapi is most nearly related to a fossil animal found in the deposits of Greece and Asia Minor, and its nearest living relative is the giraffe. On the other hand its neck is not proportionately as long as the giraffe's. It lives in the forest and is believed to subsist largely on the twigs and leaves of shrubs and trees. The natives capture the animal in pitfalls, dug in the trails which it follows, and its brightly colored skin is by them highly valued for belts and other ornamental purposes.

When the group in question is mounted for exhibition in the museum, it will be absolutely unique and will prove of the greatest interest to visitors to that institution.

GAME BAG AND GUN

A Chicken Hunt in Manitoba.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Having noted the article in your issue of January 14th, regarding the game conditions in Saskatchewan, I thought you and some of your readers might be interested in a little prairie chicken hunt that I enjoyed this fall at Oak River, Manitoba.

This town, a few miles east of the Saskatchewan border, is surrounded by the same type of prairie country as is found throughout the greater part of the above province. Having completed my work with Glen Osborne, the local hardware and sporting goods dealer, I suggested that he join me in the field until train arrival. Being an enthusiastic hunter himself, Glen immediately consented and set off to find Doc, the local veterinary, to do the driving.

At just three-thirty Doc drove up with a big gray mare and stout buggy. Doc, by the way, proved a good sportsman, and, with his gray mare, who thought no more of walking over four-foot brush than over four-inch wheat stubble, made the best combination I have ever hunted with.

Following the prairie trail north, Doc soon brought us into the open, and turning out of the trail, struck off over the stubble toward the bluffs (thickets), in which the chickens conceal themselves during the middle of the day and early part of the afternoon.

After we had passed several of these without starting anything, a very likely looking bluff was approached. As the mare drew near a big jackrabbit started along the edge of the thicket on my side. Swinging the gun into position, I dropped him with a charge of No. 6 shot at twenty-five yards.

Glen and I then dropped out of the wagon and each took a side of the bluff, which was about forty yards long and from ten to fifteen yards wide. About half way along this, a beautiful cock bird jumped from the center and circled directly in front of me. As he was only a few yards off, and flying in perfectly open space, he fell an easy victim to my first barrel. Tossing the bird in the wagon that followed closely to us, we climbed in and drove to another bluff a short way ahead. Glen again took the left and I the right. Just as we approached the far end a bird jumped from the center and was promptly covered by Glen, but as the bird turned in my direction, he lowered his gun and allowed me to drop it.

Several more bluffs were beaten out, but no birds started. Doc then swung the mare across the stubble toward a slight depression well covered with patches of low brush. As he drove by one side of this, several birds were seen in the stubble on the opposite edge. He then drove out of sight behind some bushes, Glen and I climbed out and carefully approached the birds through a hollow bluff. Upon reaching the end of the cover five birds bounded into the air with so much noise that we became confused and managed to secure only one apiece. Marking down several of these, I proceeded to the left while Glen followed around the right side of a series of small bluffs.

A few minutes later I jumped a bird directly in line with the sun and consequently missed with both barrels. A short distance further on I jumped two almost together, and managed to secure one. Glen on his way over shot one of the birds previously marked down.

Doc, having marked down the two that I missed, now gathered us in and started the old gray on a run across country. By this time the birds had left the bluffs and were in the open seeking food. One of these jumped from under the horse's feet and gave me a most beautiful shot while quartering away to the left. Though I fired both barrels, he continued his flight, and settled in a bluff a short distance off. Glen and I followed and soon the bird dropped in response to the bark of Glen's gun. A little later a flock of a dozen birds jumped ahead of us and quietly faded away in the distance. On approaching a good looking bluff, Glen and I alighted and presently had two birds in the air. Glen managed to reach one, but the other was too far off.

Doc from the wagon marked number two down, and soon had us on his heels. The old fellow, however, was somewhat scared and took to wing out of range. Later two more were started on the off side of a bluff. Doc once again from his high position marked them down near a straw stack, distant about a half mile.

Approaching this carefully from the point of a bluff, we both emerged in time to see one of the birds rise on the near side of the stack. Both guns barked simultaneously, and the bird dropped. Secretly each thought that his shot had done the deed.

On glancing at my watch I saw that it was nearly five and I must return for the five-thirty train. The last bird was gathered and laid with those in the wagon, that making nine birds and a jackrabbit as the result of the hour spent afield.

On the way back Glen missed an apparently easy shot from the wagon. But, as in my case, the motion destroyed his aim. A large flock also passed directly over the wagon, but out of range. Town was reached just as the train drew into the station, so I hastily bade good-bye to my good friends, and gathering my gun and grip, boarded the train.

This was one of the most pleasant shooting trips that I have ever enjoyed. With a good horse and driver, chicken shooting is truly a royal sport. Being almost entirely in low scrub or open stubble they are much easier to shoot than their Eastern brother, the ruffed grouse.

While passing I might state that I disagree with the natives in regard to the style of gun and size of shot needed. The prevailing style used is a heavy full choked thirty-inch barrel, twelve gauge with usually number four or five shot. Personally, however, I found a light brush gun with twenty-eight-inch barrel all that was desired. I also found number six and even seven shot quite heavy enough.

In practically all of the more recently settled parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the prairie chicken was very abundant this fall. During a few hours' ride on the train I have frequently seen dozens of these beautiful birds from the car windows. W. A. CHANDLER.

North Carolina Legislation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A bill, which is different from any on record in the State, has been introduced in the Legislature. Its author is representative Jack Dillard, of Cherokee county, the most westerly in the State, and it is for the protection of inland fish and game, placing the work in the hands of what is to be known as the North Carolina Game Commission, composed of three members, to be appointed by the Governer. It is the purpose of this commission to take the place of the State Audubon Society, and it is said that the latter will not antagonize the measure.

The Legislature two years ago took many counties from the control of the Audubon Society and considerably crippled the latter. It is said that the counties thus taken from under the supervision of the society have not done very well. Under Mr. Dillard's bill the game commission is given great power, governing the fishing and hunting, being given authority to appoint county wardens and make rules as to the amount of game which may be killed on a single day, and to close the hunting season in counties as long as it is considered necessary, where game is found to be scarce, and needs to be put under special protection. The wardens are to be paid out of the license fees of $10 for non-resident sportsmen, this being the present amount. The bill does not cover salt water fishing, but is intended to protect waterfowl.

F. A. OLDS.

Reports from Currituck county, N. C., indicate that since the charge of this county in respect to game and other birds was taken from the Audubon Society, very little regard has been paid to the law, and it is declared that in many parts of that county each man is a law to himself. Residents of the county have organized a game and fish league, but market gunners and fishermen there seem to feel that this league exists chiefly for the protection of its members against the operations of the law.

Meantime, as already suggested in FOREST AND STREAM, the wildfowl seem to have taken the matter of protection largely into their own hands, and except on stormy days and during the night, spend most of the time out at sea, where they are safe from pursuit by battery man, point shooter and bush blind shooter alike.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Boone and Crockett Club Report.

At the annual meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club, held Tuesday, Jan. 24, at the University Club in New York City, the Game Preservation Committee presented its report. This committee was appointed at the annual meeting of 1910, its chairman being J. Walter Wood. The other members of the committee are Dr. Charles H. Townsend. Geo. Shiras, 3d, Charles Sheldon, W. Redmond Cross, and George Bird Grinnell. The committee recommends the appointment of a regular standing committee to deal with the subjects of game preservation and game refuges, and points out various ways in which such standing committee may advantageously work.

Its report of the work of the committee for 1910 tells what was done to assist the passage of the bill establishing the Glacier National Park, introduced some years ago by Senator T. H. Carter, of Montana, a member of the club; of efforts made to secure from Mexico and Texas a herd of antelope for introduction on the Wichita Game Preserve, and of other efforts now being made to secure antelope for the Wichita and the Montana buffalo preserves. The committee aided in securing from Congress a small increase of appropriation for the care of the fenced herd of buffalo in the Yellowstone Park, which now numbers something over 120 head. No action was taken in relation to proposed changes of deer law in New York State. The committee urges that the influence of the club should be used in behalf of the Appalachian Reserve bill, prepared by Hon. J. W. Weeks, which has passed the House of Representatives and is to be voted on by the Senate February 15th next. It expresses the view that excessive killing of northern game by wealthy hunters who visit the Arctic for sport should be frowned on, while advocating the killing of game, in whatever numbers their needs may call for, by travelers, natives, miners and explorers.

The Game Situation.

Reporting on the game situation, it is pointed out that most of the domesticated buffalo in Montana have been sold and delivered to the Canadian Government. The United States national herds in Montana, the Yellowstone Park and Oklahoma are increasing. A national herd should be acquired for the Glacier Park. The six muskox calves, brought back from the Arctic by Paul Rainey and Harry Whitney, and now on exhibition in the park of the Zoological Society, offer the hope that these animals may be perpetuated in confinement.

In the Northeast and in the neighborhood of the Yellowstone Park and Rocky Mountains, moose are holding their own or even increasing. Reference is made to Mr. Shiras' interesting articles on the Yellowstone moose, published in Forest and Stream.

Caribou seem wholly to have disappeared from Maine, and are growing much scarcer in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The elk, abundant only in the Yellowstone Park and its vicinity, present there a difficult problem. It is thought that the Southern herd must be exterminated by starvation, unless some means can be devised for introducing them to a winter feeding round. There are still a few elk in the Olympic Mountains, in British Columbia, and in the Glacier National Park. There are some dwarf elk in California. In New England no one seems to know what to do with the Virginia deer.

Antelope, protected all over the United States, may still be shot in certain Canadian provinces. The protective law of Arizona expires March 11, 1911.

White goats are abundant, and mountain sheep are certainly not decreasing.

Bears are growing fewer, except in protected districts like the national parks. The Kadiak bear has become scarce.

Beaver have greatly increased. The fur seal herd on the Pribilof Islands grows constantly smaller, owing to pelagic sealing.

It is suggested that in some States careful protection has resulted in such an increase in the number of certain wild animals, that complaint is made of the damage done by them. This is true of deer in New England, and of elk and beaver in some Western States. These wild animals should be protected and grown for man's use and benefit, just as a forest is grown and protected, but they should not be turned over to the public so as to induce a wild scramble, where each individual is engaged in a struggle to secure more of the game or fur than his fellowman gets. In localities where beaver are abundant the committee is disposed to suggest legislation authorizing local governments to cause to be trapped each year a reasonable proportion of the beaver and to sell their skins for the benefit of the protective work. Such trapping should be retained in government control—it should not be opened to the public. Certain hoofed game might be domesticated and reared for sale, as has often been suggested.

The Yellowstone Park, now a reservoir of large game animal life, should be drawn on to supply other National Parks and any game refuges that may be established. Congress should make an appropriation for the transfer from the Yellowstone Park of large game animals, at least to the buffalo parks in Oklahoma and Montana, and to the Glacier National Park.

A resolution accepting the report of the committee and embodying its recommendations was adopted by the club. Later Mr. Wood, the chairman, made a supplementary report announcing that under authorization of the Secretary of the Interior and with the co-operation of the Agricultural Department, the Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park had caused to be captured twelve antelope, which had been shipped to the buffalo reserve in Montana, and eleven antelope which had been shipped to the Wichita game preserve in Oklahoma. Of those shipped to Montana four were bucks, and eight does, while to Oklahoma went four bucks and seven does. There was a loss by death of three of the animals shipped, these being bucks that had killed themselves in the crates.

The cost of all this work—the gathering, crating and shipping these animals to their destinations—was borne by the Boone and Crockett Club.

A letter received by the chairman of the committee from Major Brett, Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, gives an interesting account of the capture and shipment of these antelope. It says:

A shipment yesterday of two fine buck antelope to Oklahoma completes the work for the present. Twelve in all were shipped to Montana, of which four were bucks and eight were does. Eleven were shipped to Oklahoma, of which four were bucks and seven were does. The original idea was to ship ten to each place, but a letter from Mr. Hodges, warden at the National Bison Range at Dixon, Mont., dated Dec. 20, stated that one of the bucks that had been shipped was dead when received, and another letter from him, dated Dec. 30, stated that he had been unable to locate the other buck on the range, and he was afraid that he also was dead. It was, therefore, thought advisable to ship two additional bucks to Montana, so as to be sure of at least one with the herd, and this was done on Jan. 6.

A telegram from Mr. Frank Rush, Forest Supervisor at Cache, dated Jan. 8, stated that one of the male antelope shipped Dec. 31 was dead, so an additional buck was sent to Oklahoma.

As yet final reports have not been received from either Montana or Oklahoma, but it is hoped that there may be no further casualties, as our herd is badly stirred up, and it is not advisable to disturb them further this season.

I note your request for an account of the methods employed in making this capture. The details were left to the judgment of Scout James McBride, who has been in the service for a number of years and has had previous experience in capturing and shipping grown antelope and black-tailed deer. He was assisted by one of our other scouts, two men being sufficient for the work. The work was well done, only three being lost in catching the twenty-three that were shipped. Even these three were not injured in catching, but killed themselves after they were crated. The method employed is as follows:

These antelope were captured in the Park at their feeding grounds near the northern entrance to the Park by means of a trap consisting of a pen about fifteen feet in diameter made of Page woven wire fencing with a strip of chicken wire above the Page wire, the top of the chicken wire being slanted toward the center so as to throw the antelope back when they try to get out. A gate, which is made of boards, is held open by a catch which can be readily released by means of a trigger, and the gate is weighted so it will close as soon as the catch is released. All is very thickly padded with gunny sacks stuffed with hay, excepting a small section of the fence immediately opposite the gate, which is filled in with fine chicken wire that is not noticeable from the gate, thus giving the appearance of an opening. Experience has taught that without this apparent opening opposite the gateway the antelope will not enter the inclosure. At first the trap was sprung by the antelope, by means of a fine wire stretched close to the ground inside of the inclosure, and covered with alfalfa hay which was placed in the pen to bait them in. Later it was found preferable to spring it by hand, so a fine wire was strung to a hiding place about 400 feet away, and the men lay in wait and sprung the trap by this wire. In this way they only sprung it when antelope that seemed most desirable were inside.

The utmost silence is necessary, as they frighten at a slight unusual sound, and some-

times do not return for several hours after being startled. It is very tedious work, as the men sometimes have to wait for hours at a time without results. As soon as the gate is sprung two men go immediately to the trap, enter, and catch the desirable animals in their arms and tie their feet. The undesirable ones are then released. The others are then untied, and put in the crates, which are always prepared in advance ready to receive them.

The crates are made of light one-inch lumber, with tight floors, and sides tight for about half way up so they cannot get their feet through and injure their legs. They are put in through a sliding door at the rear end of the cage. Most of the crates were made double, with a tight partition through the center, thus having two animals in each crate, but in entirely separate compartments. The inside dimensions of each compartment is 4 feet long, 1 foot 9 inches wide, by 3 feet 6 inches high. Some think they would ship better in smaller quarters, but our men, after their additional experience of the past few weeks, still maintain that these are the proper dimensions. Of course the inside of the crate is thickly padded with sacks of hay. They all struggle more or less when first captured. Most of them quiet down after a few hours, but some, more especially the bucks, are liable to continue to struggle indefinitely and eventually injure themselves. Strangers are kept entirely away from them until they are shipped, and every effort has been made to keep them away en route, both by placards on the crates and by special requests to express messengers. Much of their struggling is overcome at first by tipping the crates up at the front to an angle of about 45 degrees, so that they slip back on the floor and are unable to gain impetus when they try to hurl themselves against the side of the crate. We have even found it necessary to ship some of the bucks with the crates slightly elevated in front. The bucks are shyer than the does, much more difficult to catch, and also much more difficult to handle and tame after they are caught. * * * *

Personally, I. feel well satisfied with the results of this attempt, the loss being smaller than I anticipated. It would not be advisable, however, to repeat the experiment this season, as the herd is pretty much stirred up and scattered, and needs the regular feeding which had to be discontinued to some extent, and very careful handling for a time, to restore the animals to their usual tame condition.

Game Bird Rearing in 1909.

THE report of the Commissioners of Fisheries and Game of the State of Massachusetts for the year 1909 gives interesting information about the efforts to breed bobwhite quail and ruffed grouse in confinement at the Sutton Hatchery. These efforts, while attended by no phenomenal success, had good results and led to conclusions that the feeding and care of young or old birds present no special difficulties except in so far as the food of the old birds may affect the vitality of the embryos or young; that infectious diseases—provided sufficient intelligent and careful attention is given—do not present the menace formerly feared; and that the most serious problem now to be considered is the maintaining a maximum vitality in the breeding birds and their progeny.

No ruffed grouse were reared from the breeding stock of four birds, but from twenty eggs from wild birds, hatched in two lots, four grew to practically full size and seven were reared.

From a breeding stock of sixty-six quail, 1,447 eggs were secured, of which 207 were infertile. One quail laid 102 eggs. Some of these eggs were hatched in incubators, and some under hens. The hatching numbered 691, of which 176 soon died. Three hundred and sixty-one grew to the age of one month, but at a later date a large number of these died from various causes, chiefly from diseases which are still little understood.

It is recalled that during the season of 1910, about 400 quail were raised successfully at this hatchery.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Assemblyman Patrie, of Catskill, has introduced two bills, relating to taking suckers by hooking through the ice in Greene county, and to prohibit the hunting of hares and rabbits with ferrets, making the possession of ferrets presumptive evidence of their illegal use.

Senator Emerson, of Warrensburg, has introduced a bill, striking out of Section 56 the provision making it a misdemeanor for any person who shall cut, or cause or allow to be cut, coniferous trees within the forest preserve counties without cutting off all the branches at the time of cutting the trees.

Senator Holden and Assemblyman Hammond, of Syracuse, have introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Senator Hamilton, of Ripley, has introduced a bill relating to the taking or possession of whitefish less than two pounds in the round.

Other bills introduced:

By Assemblyman Sullivan, providing that in parts of Erie and Chautauqua counties, which border on Lake Erie, Wilson or English snipe may be taken in April.

By Senator Burd, relating to Lake Erie mullet, suckers, carp and catfish.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE.
From a photograph by G. W. Ridge.

Wildcats Kill Deer.

THE prevalence of wildcats in the Forks plantation in Somerset county has been called to the attention of Chairman Brackett of the Fish and Game Commission by Game Warden F. J. Durgin. The warden recently found tracks of eleven wildcats in one drove, and says it is a common thing to see three, four and even six at one time. He thinks something drastic must be done to get rid of these animals, as they kill many deer.

He says he has tried to run a wildcat down on the snow, but was never able to get very near. He says a large wildcat can easily kill a deer. The State, it is recalled, pays $2 bounty on wildcats, and abopt $1,000 has been paid out this year for that purpose—Lewiston Journal.

Attacked by a Black Bear.

Linville Falls, N. C., Jan. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A round dozen black bears have fallen victims to the mountaineers' persistent pursuit with hounds within ten miles of this place since the first of October. The last one, and the largest killed for some years hereabouts, gave the hardest chase I have ever heard of here. It was credited with the killing of many hogs, and it led the hounds and hunters for five days and nights, covering a good part of the extremely rough country on Grandfather Mountain and finally returning to its original feeding ground near a lumber camp in Lost Cove, about eight miles from here. The longest-legged of the hunters and the most experienced, Stover Wise, finally made a desperate effort by climbing across a deep hollow and up to a high ridge, where he expected the distant dogs would drive the bear. He had hardly arrived in sight of the trail the bear was taking, when Bruin hove in sight and the hunter, quite unusual for a mountainer, being armed with a rifle and knowing how to use it, got in a shot at about 100 yeards.

Now comes the most unusual part of the story, and did I not know this man to be truthful, I should doubt it, for I have never heard of a black bear attacking, or giving any appearance of attacking a man, if he had a chance to get away, no matter how badly wounded, unless it was a mother defending her young. But this bear came straight for the tall mountaineer, in the face of the emptying of his magazine of nearly all its contents. The bear did not stop till he was within twenty feet of the man, and was found to have received five bullets in his charge, most of them about the head and shoulders. Wise says the bear came as straight for him as it could and never wavered, though he is not certain whether it was simply dazed by the first shot and did not know where it was going, or if it really intended to attack him. He has hunted bears all his life, as his father has before him, and they were both born here. None of the many bear hunters here has ever heard of a black bear attacking a man.

I would be glad to hear if anyone knows an authentic case of a black bear attacking a man, even when wounded, if it had an opportunity to run. This bear was an old one and exceptionally large and powerful. It had used up several dogs during the race.

Frank W. Bicknell.

[In Forest and Stream of Feb. 8, 1908, there was printed an account of the killing of a man and the partial devouring of the body by a black bear. The statement was sent by J. H. McIlree, of Regina, N. W. T., accompanied by the affidavits of two witnesses to the killing and of the constable of the Northwest Police, who took their statements and saw the body. While William Heffern and James MacIntosh were sawing wood at a lumber camp thirty miles from Etiomamie, N. W. T., they saw a black bear swim a stream near-by. They called the camp cook, T. Wilson, to come out and see the bear. While the three men were watching it, the bear rushed toward him. They ran toward the cook house but the bear overtook and struck Wilson, apparently breaking his neck. Then, according to the affidavits, it carried the body about fifteen feet. By that time the other men were belaboring the bear with such missiles as came to hand, and one of the men secured a revolver and fired ten shots at the bear, but the latter continued to retreat with the body, finally eating part of it before a man with a rifle shot it twice. The bear fell at each shot but finally got away. The date given was May 17, 1907.—Editor.]

Wild Geese in Flight.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The very last of autumn's sights and sounds have completely flickered out and we are now in the severest throes of winter. Notwithstanding this the Canada geese and hardy mallards have been lingering along the frozen Platte and the rushing Loup—which seldom freezes from shore to shore—ever since the fall months closed. The big flock of honkers I saw Sunday evening, flying in full chorus, bound South, over my home in the village of Dundee, unequivocally proclaimed that they were fleeing before the threatened storm. Sadly other knights of the hammerless may have gazed at that baseless triangle drifting athwart the lowering skies, and like myself may have vainly wished for the power to accompany them to regions where ice and cold and sleet are rarely seen. The hoarse clamor that fell from the flying wedge and filtered through the frosty space, vibrated upon the twilight atmosphere glorious, sweet and solemn, yet producing a longing for the dawn of spring that will bring them back again. Yearningly I watched the vanishing cohort until they faded away amid the gathering shadows in the southern heavens.

To speculate a bit on the flight of the geese. Have you ever tried to fathom the mystery why these birds make these long migrating journeys in the form of a wedge? How is that cleaving triangle maintained through the endless vault of space? Do the two lines of geese, the long arms of the wedge, fly straight at the indomitable old gander leading the way, or does each simply maintain a straight forward course irrespective of the position of their pilot or the other wing of the wedge?

My theory is that they proceed plump ahead as if in a single string, single file, for if you should lop off either line of flying gray in mid-air, would not the other keep right on its straight course behind the leader, or would they disintegrate, bunch, or form a horizontal line or proceed on in irregular form?

Every wildfowl hunter knows that every flock of geese has its leader, and in these migrating trips it is always a wise old gander that has been over the course many times before and knows the way.

If the leader dies from natural causes, or is killed by hunter or other foes, another is selected to assume command, and the most competent member of the flock is undoubtedly chosen, and it would seem for the sole purpose of showing the way.

Many of my old goose hunting friends hold to this opinion. They believe that geese shape their course by the topography of the country beneath them, by the mountain ranges, the long level stretches of water and land, by capes and promontories and headlands and other landmarks familiar to the leader, flying in an unswerving straight course over land and sea, and so high that a migty stretch of country is always in view, thus enabling them to hold their way with precision and unbroken regularity.

And yet, this does not really explain the wedge-shaped flights. Countless other species of birds make these same journeys, many of them traveling without concerted action or systematic form. Some make these pilgrimages over the sea entirely, never more than skirting the shores. Among these are the cormorants and several varieties of gulls, and while they unceasingly keep over the deep, they seldom allow the shore to get out of sight, and invariably follow its winding way. This route, of course, makes them fly hundreds of extra miles, but is undoubtedly the secret of their finding their way.

In the blackness of cloudy nights, in heavy fogs and blinding storms, you ask, how is it then the geese hold their way with such unerring certainty? We know that their sight, while keen, is not of such phenomenal character that they can see under such conditions, and yet we do know that they make at least portions of their long journeys under just such circumstances, and here is where those who claim that it is the instinct of the birds that carries them safely through have the best of the argument.

My theory is that instinct is but little relied upon, and that it is a pure matter of training by the old patriarchs of the tribe, and has been from the beginning of time, but what about the first flock that ever made the trip from polar regions to tropics, or from the latter to the former? Who taught them, you ask?

That is far-fetched. We might as well inquire which was made first, the hen or the egg, or about the origin of any animal life.

But after all none of these suggestions accounts for the harrow shaped flight, yet they lead up to it. The belief that they travel by the guidance of natural landmarks is surely tenable, for by this manner of flight each bird in both wings of the wedge has as unhampered a view of the vast stretch of country beneath it, as does the leader. This each bird would not have if they followed the leader in a straight line, or flew on a horizontal line.

I do believe that each wing of the harrow progresses straight ahead on a course parallel with the leader. In this position each bird always has the leader in plain view, as well as the whole of the passing landscape beneath it. Those that have been over the course before, the older birds, would need no leader, as the landmarks impressed upon their memories by previous trips would be all that was required to guide them, and they could make the journey alone as well as in the company of others. But the spring's hatch, those that had never been over the course, would need a leader; in fact, several of them, and the wedge-shaped flight is adopted to give them the experience the older birds had had by an uninterrupted survey of the country in transit.

These suggestions are interesting and if anyone is deeply enough versed in bird lore to be able to convincingly explain to me the reason for and cause of this wedge-shaped flight of the wild geese, he will impart a knowledge I never expect to acquire. Sandy Griswold.

Iowa Sportsmen's Association.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The sportsmen of Iowa have for the first time become thoroughly aroused concerning the need of taking intelligent and effective measures for the adequate protection of the fish and game, the forests and lakes of the State. The State gun license of one dollar for residents and the large fund it created brought those interested together and last week there was organized here the Iowa Conservation and Sportsmen's Association. The first meeting, just at the opening of the Legislature, had a large attendance. The immediate cause of the gathering was the necessity of doing something at once to save Wall Lake, in Wright county, in the northern part of the State, which the county supervisors threaten to drain and destroy. The Legislature will be asked to prevent it. The resolutions, after reciting the rapid disappearance of the game from Iowa and the urgent need of prompt action to save the natural pleasures of the rod and gun to the people of the State, declare:

Resolved, That we, members of the Iowa Conservation and Sportsmen's League, recommend to the State Executive Council the immediate employment of a competent game warden at a commensurate salary and the establishment of an effective system of county wardens.

Second—The conservation of all remaining Iowa lakes, lake outlets, waterways and marshes.

Third—The planting of wild rice and wild celery in all the game waters of the State.

Fourth—We recommend the utmost care in the preservation of all forests, tree growths and game covers on State lands.

Fifth—The immediate establishment of State farms for the propagation of game fish.

Sixth—The propagation of native Iowa game birds, especially that most delightful of all game birds, the Iowa quail, and also the selection of the Hungarian partridge for extensive propagation in preference to the Chinese and English pheasants.

Seventh—We recommend also that all fishers and trappers above the age of sixteen years be required to take out licenses on the same terms as hunters.

Eighth—Further, be it resolved, in the opinion of the members of the Iowa Conservation and Sportsmen's League that the Executive Council in permitting the drainage of Wall Lake is making the drain-take and doing a great injustice to all the people of Iowa.

We believe that the natural haunts of game and fish have been destroyed in great part, because of the natural settlement and the cultivation of all the lands of the State, but partly also to a lack of foresight on the part of State authorities in allowing breeding grounds to pass into the possession of private individuals, to the detriment of the great majority of our citizens now living, and the unborn generation to come.

We therefore suggest, in compliance with our rights, that the Council suspend its action in ordering Wall Lake drained, and set a day when all people concerned can appear before it and be given a full hearing.

G. H. JAMESON,
D. E. ALLYN,
L. W. SNUGGINS,
J. W. EICHINGER.

The officers of the association are: President, W. E. D. Rummell, and Secretary, D. Y. French, both of Des Moines.

Major John F. Lacey, former Congressman and author of the Lacey game law, proposes that the northern tier of townships in each county shall be made a game and bird reserve, within the boundaries of which it shall be unlawful to shoot or kill any game or song bird at any time. This would have the effect of setting aside about one-sixth of the State as a game refuge, scattered over the State.

The dollar gun license produced over $100,000 the first year and somewhat less than that amount during 1910. State Game Warden George A. Lincoln, of Cedar Rapids, has been using the money rather carefully, but has made a very large investment in Hungarian partridges, scattered over the State, the results of which are not yet known. Fish propagation has consumed some thousands also. The feeling is strong that fishermen should also be required to take out a license, if they are to participate in the benefits of the license money.

In the opinion of myself and of many other sportsmen and observers, one thing that is most urgently needed in Iowa is to stop spring shooting and give birds an invitation to come and live in Iowa and get fat for fall shooting, which should begin at least two weeks later than it does now, or September 15. Some think it should be October 1. If this were done we would have more game, and at a time when it is in best condition. With a system of honest and competent wardens, the Lacey game reserve scheme and no spring shooting, Iowa would in a few years be an illuminating example of what sensible, temperate conservation will do. We would all be proud of it and more than satisfied with it. F. W. B.

MR. JANTZER'S METHOD OF SUPPLYING FOOD AND SHELTER FOR QUAIL.

The National Beagle Club of America.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The February meeting of this club will be held at Martin's, Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York city, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1911, at 9 P. M., at which time all matters of business which shall be brought before the meeting will be acted upon.

James Mortimer, superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show, has just advised me that beagles will be judged by H. T. Peters, at New York, on Feb. 14, 1911.

CHAS. R. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

A Way to Feed Quail.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In to-day's issue I notice your editorial on Feeding the Game Birds and want to tell you the most practicable way we have found.

After the snow we take a whole sheaf or bundle of wheat, separate the stalks, distribute them upright around trees near cover and tie them to the trunk, as shown in inclosed rough sketch, bend over the tops and strew loose food in all directions to attract the birds. Should a new snow come, the birds can go underneath the bent-over tops and find the food, as the snow never covers it altogether. We have done this on a ten-inch snow and later had another twelve-inch snow on top of that, but found there was plenty of food left, and always one side of the bundle that was not covered. We had a sixteen-inch fall of snow at Eastport, L. I., last month. Our warden at once tied out one hundred sheaves of wheat, and after two days, visited them all and found that the quail had been to every one, and that all the coveys he knew of were intact.

We have tried every way known to us, and find this the simplest and best, and in six years have not lost any birds because of snow.

Our FOREST AND STREAM is better than ever.

GEORGE E. JANTZER.

New Conservation Magazine.

THE National Conservation Association, of which Gifford Pinchot is president, will publish a monthly illustrated magazine. It will be called "American Conservation." It will make its first appearance next month. The price will be two dollars a year, and already a large list of subscribers is announced.

Since conservation has become a great national issue, officers of the association say there has been a wide and insistent demand for a magazine covering the entire conservation field. The object of the new magazine, it is announced, will be to keep the thousands of individuals who are interested in the conservation movement informed as to the country's natural resources, what is being done with them, what ought to be done with them, and of conservation activities in general in America and other parts of the world.

The magazine is to be popular in style and profusely illustrated and will present articles by leaders of national reputation, eminent specialists and other well known writers, who will tell how specific conservation problems are being worked out practically in this and in other countries. It "will deal with the subjects within its field without prejudice or political bias."

Wolf Moneth.

JANUARY, the month with the Latin name, had a grimmer name in Saxon England. Richard Verstegan, in his "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities," a curious book published in 1673, writes: "The month which we now call 'January' our Saxon ancestors called 'wolf monat,' to wit, 'wolf moneth,' because people are wont always in that month to be in more danger to be devoured of wolves than in any season else of the year; for that, through the extremity of cold and snow, those ravenous creatures could not find other beasts sufficient to feed upon."—London Chronicle.

Drouth and Tagged Birds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In FOREST AND STREAM for January 14th. I note on the editorial page the statement that the long drouth in the East has affected all vegetation, and reduced the winter food supply of the birds.

This is a point which I had previously overlooked, and shows the special need for feeding quail in winter. In the vicinity of my country place at Stamford, Conn., local records are said to show that we had more than ten inches shortage in rainfall in 1910, about eleven inches shortage for 1909, and about nine inches shortage for 1908, giving approximately thirty inches shortage for the three consecutive years. Many of the weeds which furnish food for quail in winter did not mature seed well, as I had occasion to observe while collecting seeds of weeds for purposes of sowing in a worn-out field. Quail would still have the buds of trees and shrubs to fall back on, and these buds would furnish a complete food supply for grouse and for pheasants, but I do not remember to have found a great number of buds in the crops of quail.

The food supply of fish has also been reduced in all probability by the drouth. In the streams the water was so low that in quiet places it froze entirely to the bottom, and ice still remains on the bottom where it has been now for considerably more than a month. This probably means the death of untold numbers of ephemera, crustaceans, mollusks and small fish, and it is a question if extensive stocking of streams would be desirable next spring, before the lesser life has had opportunity to multiply.

On the same page in FOREST AND STREAM I note the killing of a wild goose in Nebraska which bore a message from a prospector in Alaska. It occurs to me that we might learn much of the migration of waterfowl if summer travelers in the North were to take along tags of copper, bearing inscriptions, which could be fastened to young birds. It is not at all difficult to catch adult wild geese while they are moulting, and young ducks and geese are caught in numbers—forming in fact a good part of the regular food supply of travelers in the North. It would be no trouble at all to tag a number of these birds, noting the date and locality, the only problem in my mind being the point for attaching the tags. If the wires connected with the tags were placed about the leg or wing it is probable that the birds would keep pulling at them. If placed about the neck, growing birds might choke later. I have often put young geese in the canoe and kept them all day "for company," returning them to the parents at night. I could not kill them, because they would eat out of my hand and had a friendly attitude. ROBERT T. MORRIS.

[Dr. Morris' remarks on the stocking next year of streams which have been depleted of their fish life by the drouth of the last three years, deserve careful thought. People are very prone to imagine that because one year has been dry, the following one will be wet, but the experience in Connecticut and elsewhere in New England, shows that no dependence can be placed on this belief.

It will be recalled that a society devoted to the tagging of birds is already in existence. A notice of it was printed in FOREST AND STREAM, March 5, 1910. This society has expressed its willingness to supply at nominal cost bands to be attached to the feet of wild birds to anyone wishing to tag them. The only condition is that the bands should bear the association's serial number and the inscription "Notify the Auk, New York." While this effort to trace the movements of individual birds is as yet in its infancy, some interesting results have already been secured, especially in connection with a number of young night herons which were banded at a rookery at Cape Cod, some of which were later reported from three different New England States. The president of the American Bird Banding Association is Dr. Leon J. Cole, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Wires are not used in attaching tags to birds' legs.—EDITOR.]

Latham's Duck Shooting.

THE first detailed account which we have seen of the shooting of ducks from an aeroplane, by the French aviator, to which reference has been made in our columns, is published in the Breeder and Sportsman of California. The account is interesting in connection with our recent comments on the event:

"When Hubert Latham, the French aviator, sat down to dinner December 22d, wild duck was served as the honor dish of his menu. It was a little duck of the scaup species, and familiarly called bluebill by hunters of waterfowl. But it was an extraordinary honored duck in that it was the first ever shot from an aeroplane. Latham brought down the fright-driven bird with the first shot fired from his fast-flying Antoinette monoplane while going at the rate of fifty miles an hour at the Bolsa Chica Gun Club preserve at noon that day. The distinguished bluebill dropped into the ocean, fifty yards from the beach, but was carried ashore by a roaring surf, and picked up after a frenzied search by a score of men.

"Nothing quite so spectacular in the way of aerial exhibitions has ever been seen as Latham's shooting expedition on this occasion. He had talked of it for a week, but few took him seriously. However, he got permission from the Bolsa Chica Gun Club, an exclusive organization having 3,400 acres of the finest preserves in Southern California, to fly over and have a try at the game.

"Early in the day the dapper little Frenchman was on the aviation field at Dominguez, near Los Angeles, urging his mechanicians to hurry the preparations for the expedition. It lacked half an hour to noon, however, before the big monoplane was ready, and Latham took his seat for a few turns on the field. Satisfied that everything was ready for his flight across country to the gun club, he came down at his hangar and asked for his gun. A 20-gauge shotgun, a light type of fowling piece, was brought out and Latham swung it over his shoulder by a strap.

"It was just a quarter to the noon hour when Latham gave the word and the motor was put into motion. Rising quickly, the big machine soared east for two miles and then turned southeast along the ocean shore.

"It was fifteen miles from the aviation field to the gun club, and it was just on the stroke of noon that the gun club members and their guests caught sight of the dragon-shaped monoplane. Two minutes later he came whirring over the power-house that marks the boundaries of the club's game preserves and headed straight down the long lagoon. He had made the trip from the aviation field in almost a mile-a-minute speed.

"As he dipped over the power-house and swooped above the thousands of waterfowl in the lagoon there was utter consternation among the birds. They arose in swarms.

"Latham flew straight over the lagoon for half a mile, 200 feet above the water, veered suddenly oceanward, and headed straight for a big flock of terror-stricken ducks. A few hundred yards from the shore he took his first shot. A bluebill fluttered and fell straight down into the ocean and was afterward picked up on shore.

"The monoplane followed the flock of ducks for two miles to sea. They then wheeled shoreward and Latham followed. The ducks, however, were quicker on the turn, and whenever Latham would come near enough for a shot they would change their course.

"The chase lasted fifteen minutes. Up and down the coast and around in circles the frightened fowl flew, not knowing which way to turn to avoid the monster that pursued them. Latham was handicapped in his shooting, because the huge blades of the propeller of his Antoinette are directly in front of his seat, and he was obliged to turn half way around or get beneath the ducks before he could use his gun.

"Whenever he would gain on the flock they would rise high above him, and wheel around and start for shore.

"Finally the flock that had amused Latham for fifteen minutes made straight for the sea and the little Frenchman turned his attention to the marshes. In thousands the fowl flew quacking loud notes of alarm around the aeroplane and Latham began to shoot. He was not more than 200 feet above the marsh at any time, but so far as he knows he did not kill another duck in the dozen shots fired, although he believed he crippled several. He had great fun chasing the ducks that were so frightened that they flew round and round in circles.

"Latham finally descended in the yard of the clubhouse and stepped out to be greeted by the members and escorted to luncheon."

Book Exchange.

AMONG the readers of FOREST AND STREAM there are many who are interested in old out-of-print and rare books on sport, travel, exploration and kindred subjects, and frequent letters are received at the office ordering such books.

In the very nature of the case, however, these cannot be supplied on order, and it often takes months of search to secure copies, by which time the person who ordered them may have forgotten all about the matter. Within a few weeks we have received from readers and from dealers a dozen orders for a supposed book called "A Boy in Indian Camps," which orders were called forth by an article printed not long ago in FOREST AND STREAM, describing a book published in 1850 and long out of print. Such books as Dodge's "Plains of the Great West,"

"Hunting Grounds of the West," Elliott's "Carolina Sports," Palliser's little book on Western hunting and others are often sought for.

These volumes and others like them contain a world of vivid interesting description of life in the open, as it was from forty to sixty years ago, and furnish the most delightful reading. On the other hand, because they are scarce, they are costly by comparison with the ordinary outdoor book, which has just been published and stands in numbers on the shelves of the book seller.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess these old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

History of the Boone and Crockett Club.

THE Forest and Stream Publishing Company has recently issued a little book of much interest to big-game hunters and lovers of natural things. It deals with the history of the Boone and Crockett Club from the time its formation was suggested in the year 1887 to the present time.

Beginning with an account of the purposes of the club at its inception, it traces the changes which have taken place in the United States within the last twenty-five years, and shows how the club, originally organized as an association of hunting riflemen, has been obliged to change its purposes and to devote itself to the preservation in this country of the game and the forests.

Among the achievements claimed for the club are the carrying on to a successful end the fight for the preservation of the Yellowstone National Park, the establishment of the present forest reserve system of the United States, the founding of the New York Zoological Society, the passage of a bill by the New York Legislature forbidding the hunting of deer with dogs, the enactment of a game law for Alaska, the game refuge idea, the establishment of the Glacier National Park and the establishment of big reserves in Canada.

Much of the early history of these movements has already been forgotten by the general public, and it is very satisfactory that many details connected with these matters have now been set down in orderly fashion, and so are readily accessible.

Explorers' Club Annual Dinner.

THE seventh annual dinner of the Explorers' Club was held Saturday, Jan. 21, at the Salmagundi Club, New York.

In the absence of Captain Peary, the club's president, Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, presided. The attendance of members and their guests was large. Among those present were: W. J. McGee, the ethnologist; Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Prof. H. C. Parker, Messrs. Brown and Kountz, of Mt. McKinley fame; Hon. George Shiras, 3d, Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Stansbury Hagar, Dr. Charles H. Townsend, director of the Aquarium; Charles Sheldon, the Alaska explorer; Mr. Clark, F. S. Dellenbaugh, Prof. Crandon and C. F. Ober.

After the dinner was over, Mr. Shiras spoke at length of his work in photographing wild birds and animals, and showed a lot of marvelous pictures of deer, moose, elk, raccoons and his famous albino porcupine.

Prof. Crandon talked most interestingly of his travels through the South Sea Islands, showed a multitude of beautiful photographs of places, people and the interior of volcanoes, and gave on the phonograph a number of native songs.

Mr. Clark showed many moving pictures of African travel, including a number of the safari of Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Fuertes, who was introduced as Paul B. Du Chaillu, amused his audience by repeating the story told long ago by Mr. Du Chaillu of the killing of his first gorilla. He also gave a most amusing negro dialect story.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

An Early Trip With Bait.

Concluded from page 100.

AFTER luncheon it was decided to leave the rough East Branch. The bay team was in fine fettle; the rain had stopped for a short time, and the ride down to the village was pleasant. In the Little Sock the Young Angler landed on the broad shelving rock from which he was fishing a heavy fifteen-inch trout. It was a beauty, very light in all of its coloring, a trout that had lived in open sunny water. Just above the bridge in Uncle Jim's water a flat rock lay partly submerged near the middle of the stream. The Young Angler pulled his minnow along the further side of this rock. At the second cast a trout had it and was running away with it so fast that the Young Angler had difficulty in giving it line. In the midst of the fight Uncle Jim appeared. After some light teasing of the Young Angler for poaching and duly admiring the two big trout, Uncle Jim resumed his fishing with the Young Angler looking on. What a bait-fisherman Uncle Jim was! He used no reel, but fished with a line a yard longer than his rod. The minnow was cast to just the right spot and made to spin in a manner that the Young Angler was never able to imitate. He kept his minnow whirling near the surface, for he liked to see the trout strike. He seemed to know instinctively in what part of the pool or the riffle trout would lie, and he never frightened them by getting too near or missed them by not fishing where they were. His fifty years of experience had given him such knowledge and skill that even the native angler who lived among trout streams looked up to him as a master of the art of angling for trout with bait.

That evening Jake, who was as a rule the taciturn member of the nightly gathering around the big wood stove, grew voluble over his afternoon's fishing. He had gone down the main stream a mile or more to a pool that was locally known as the Peddler's Hole, and here he had made something of a killing. This pool is narrow and deep at the upper end where the heavy current flows into it along a rocky cliff. Then the water quickly broadens out into a wide slowly moving mass that gradually grows shallower and moves more and more quickly. Because of its size, smooth bottom and exposure to the sun and big eddy, it had always been a famous place for trout. Jake, who never hesitated to go into four feet of water, if necessary to reach his trout, waded out as far as possible, cast his minnow over into the black current along the base of the cliff and then followed it slowly. Minnows had not been abundant during the winter, and when a trout got hold of one, it never let go. When Jake felt a tug, he would tighten up his line, wait what would seem an interminable period to ordinary mortals, then hook his fish and start towing it to shore. All of the trout were heavy and strong. Once he got an unusually wicked jerk and he could feel the fish giving heavy tugs at short intervals like a bulldog pulling at a rope. This fish, fighting every inch of the way, he led almost the full length of the pool before he attempted to beach it. A less phlegmatic fisherman than Jake would have given voice to some exclamation when he had landed this old monarch, but Jake calmly killed and cleaned and stowed it in his creel in such a way as to show to best advantage its enormous size. But after supper, while smoking his pipe, the excitement that was bottled up in him began to come out, and he related the afternoon's experience in a way that made him for once the chief speaker of the evening.

To fish the Little Sock and its tributaries was the next day's program. The Young Angler decided to take it easy and enjoy the day in spite of the damp and cold. Under a tree that the stream had undermined he found two plump trout. Then in a rocky pool, while a farmer's boy watched him over the fence, he hooked and landed a fifteen-inch trout that made a strong fight. In another shallow pool where the stream ran through an abandoned mill pond he succeeded in landing one of the handsomest fish of the trip. Late in the afternoon he decided to go around Uncle Jim and fish again the pools between the Bridge and the mouth of the Little Sock. While he was on the way down, the clouds began to roll away and reveal more and more blue sky until finally the sun again burst

through for good and filled the Young Angler's whole world with glory.

At his favorite pool below the bridge he found a small boy from the village fishing from the flat rock for chubs. Fishing the lower part of the pool, the Young Angler hooked and landed four trout, each weighing more than a pound. In the lower end of the pool where the water was deeper he hooked a very heavy fish which he played with much care until he saw a big fin appear on the surface and knew he had a tremendous chub. This was hauled out without ceremony and presented to the small boy, who started home on a run. A fish or two was picked up in the pools below, and then the Young Angler went back to the bridge to wait for Uncle Jim and Jake. They had well filled baskets, but the Young Angler had this day beaten both for size. Jake swore by a round oath that he had hooked something in a deep pool on Bird's Creek that was either a root that swung back and forth in the current or the biggest trout he had ever hooked. One minute he thought it was a root and the next minute he concluded that it was a trout, and he argued himself into a very uncomfortable frame of mind over it.

That evening Uncle Jim stirred Jake up again by telling him of the largest trout that had ever been seen in that section. He and some friends had been fishing the same water that the present party were fishing, but in harvest time. Below a small dam across the Little Sock, from among the roots of a big butternut tree that leaned over the water, there poured a large stream of cold water, and into this water the trout crowded when the weather grew warm. Late in the morning Uncle Jim had gone up to this place and saw among the other trout one that he always declared was twenty-eight inches long and would weigh seven pounds. The first time he pulled his minnow through the water below the dam the big trout grabbed it, and he succeeded in pulling it up on to the sheeting of the dam where he held it until its flopping broke his line.

Bill Wood, said Uncle Jim, had been cleaning his trout under a bridge, and as Bill cleaned a trout and laid it behind him, a mink slipped out from among the stones of the abutment and carried it off. When Bill was through, the only trout he had was the last one he had cleaned. John Green, fishing late in the evening under the covered bridge at the head of the dam, had two bats take his flies at the same time while the flies were behind him in the air. Still Jake declared that if it were a root it acted very much like a fish, and if it were a fish it must be the one that escaped from Uncle Jim under the dam and had grown to the size of a shark.

At dawn the party were on their way home with the large basket packed with nearly 200 trout in ice and sawdust. At the great splash dam, with its wolf trap gates that backed up two miles of water, the men were just turning on the flood that would lift the logs lying on shallow bars of the creek more than twenty miles below. At the mouth of Salt Run, after luncheon, the remaining minnows were divided. The stream that was so swollen and wild on the first day, and that had scared away all other anglers, had fallen and was nearly clear. Not a trout had been taken from it during the week. The Young Angler fished deliberately. From a small pool he led in prompt succession four trout averaging nearly a foot in length, and from each of the deep pools in the woods he got one and sometimes two good fish and at 4 o'clock he and Jake reached the wagon with a fine catch. Wallis Run was Uncle Jim's favorite stamping ground, and when the wagon came round the turn, the occupants saw that Uncle Jim was landing a trout that he handled with the care he usually gave to a big one. When he saw them he waved his hat. He had only a half dozen trout, but each one was a beauty and would have made any day's trout fishing worth remembering.

Two miles below the mouth of the run the party came in sight of the log drive. The flood let loose so many hours before was just passing and the creek presented a sight of wonderful activity. The great ark in which half a hundred men ate and slept, with its smoking stove pipe projecting from the roof, was floating slowly down in mid stream. On the shallows a dozen teams and forty men were hauling and rolling logs into the channel, and the big Kennebecker, loaded with logmen and poled by a brawny woodsman, was crossing from one side of the creek to the other. It was the last big drive on Middle Creek.

When the fish were divided, the Young Angler as usual was made to take the lion's share of the big trout, but when they were exhibited in the window of a sportsmen's goods store that evening in his home city, his pride received a fall when he heard an old angler in the crowd around the window say to one who had been told that they belonged to the Young Angler, "Oh, I guess all the big ones was ketched by Uncle Jim." CHARLES LOSE.

"Well, Sir! Once—."

IV.

"WELL, sir, once I saw a man defeated in a bout with a fish, and all because he would not listen to advice," said a narrator. "Crowd of us were fishing on the east coast, near an inlet, and whenever we wanted to have a little excitement, would go after shark. When the tide was running in the big ones would follow the fish and we would tie a line to a stake, carry the bait out into deep water in a boat, drop it and go back to the beach to wait for a strike. The shark generally hooked itself, and after it was nearly tired out, we would man the rope and haul it out on the beach. A nice young Englishman was at the hotel, and we soon included him in one of our shark-fishing parties. He was traveling around seeing the country, and as it was his first visit, everyone had been having fun with him. He had started in by believing all that was told him, and had about gotten to the stage of believing nothing. He was an arrant and confirmed skeptic. He was enthusiastic and took great interest in the setting out of the shark line, but did not approve of its being left without an attendant.

"'Who is to mind the line?' he inquired, as we all started back up to a bit of shelter we had rigged.

"'Mind itself.'" said one of the boys. 'It's self-acting.'

"'Fawncy,' replied the Englishman, with a smile. 'But I say, who is to mind the line and hook the fish if we get a strike?'

"We explained that sharks were savage biters, generally hooking themselves, and that when they ran out the line until the slack was gone, the stake would snub and set the hook deep and fast. I think this looked almost reasonable enough for him to accept, but we made the mistake of adding that it was unsafe for a man to be on the line when a shark struck, as they were so heavy and strong that a man could not handle one at all. He looked us all over, and apparently our very seriousness made him think it was another game put up on him. 'I think I'll mind the line,' said he, turning and walking back. 'You see, I am very anxious to get a good view of one of those fish.'

"Going to the stake, he picked up the first coil of slack, and taking a turn with it about his wrist, settled his feet firmly in the sand.

"'Now, what do you think of that?' said one of the fellows.

"'Think he has got to come off that job blamed quick,' was the reply. 'He will get his neck broken if he don't.'

"For the next ten minutes we took turns trying to persuade him to leave the line, but all in vain. He seemed convinced that we were trying to josh him, and wanted us to fully realize that he was on. He had learned our ways at last. After exhausting our powers of persuasion we concluded that all we could do was to sit tight and hope for the best, in the shape of a small fish for the first. By suggesting the wisdom of having free line to allow the fish to take the bait without feeling the hook, I had persuaded him to remove the turn from around his wrist, for which I was truly thankful, for with the line free I did not fear anything more serious than burned hands. We had not waited long, when the strike came. We saw the line straighten out slowly, and just as we sprang up the fisherman gave it a vicious tug. He was a husky chap, and must have set the hook good and firm. There was a pause, and the man braced himself and tightened his grip on the line. Then there was a snap, the spray flew from the vibrating line, and the man shot with a beautifully flat trajectory straight for the water. It was twenty-five feet from where he stood, and he touched the sand only once, cutting a deep groove with his face before going in.

"We rushed in and pulled him out. He was unconscious; his eyes, nose and mouth full of sand, and he was full of salt water before we got him out, so we were at a loss what to treat him for. We worked on the sand first, and while we were at it, he revived. Getting rid of a quantity of water and more sand, he weakly inquired what had happened. When we told him and showed the shark line snapped off within a foot of the stake, it never having checked the brute, he seemed dazed. 'And I was the bonnie laddie that was going to catch the little fish for you gentlemen. Fawncy; I humbly beg your pardon for being such an ass. I thought you were pifflin me.'" LEWIS HOPKINS.

A Cannie Scottie.

A SMALL Scotch boy was playing on the sands at the seaside with some small crabs. One of the crabs came sidling toward the boy's bare toes, and he retreated. As it approached, his big brother, who was watching, said: "You're feart, Robert." Upon which Robert replied: "I'm no feart. I'm learnin' it to follow me."—Baby's World.

The Harmless Angler.

OMAHA, Neb. Jan. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* An Omaha reader of FOREST AND STREAM wants to know whether it is possible for an ordinary angler to be a real Christian. He says the query ran through his mind while reading a bass-catching story in a recent issue of FOREST AND STREAM, and he could not refrain from asking me, one of your contributors. "The tendency of a fisherman," he adds, "is to exaggerate. To most of them a comparative minnow becomes a huge fish, and the average bass is little less than a whale. Even those most scrupulous in the ordinary walks of life, when they capture a fish weighing six pounds and seven ounces, are apt to let their consciences stretch enough to cover the odd nine ounces and call the fish a seven-pounder.

"Now, what is the reason of this almost universal prevalence of magnification in the stories of fishermen when it is so seldom to be met with in the other branches of recreation affected by sportsmen? Who ever heard of a follower of Nimrod on his return from a hunt, relating to his friends that he had killed three squirrels, each as large as the side of a church, or bagged a quail measuring eight feet from tip to tip of its wings? Or who ever heard of a canoeist standing in the midst of an admiring throng of neighbors, declaring that he had paddled eighteen miles an hour up stream and against a heavy head wind in a boat of a certain pattern? And yet this is just what we have to stand in the way of gutta percha tales from our fishermen, young and old. Is there an undiscovered principle in hooks and lines, and rods and reels and flies that leads their owner's tongue into ways that are dark? Or does some peculiar odor invest the finny tribe which, being absorbed by the fisherman, renders him for the time being oblivious to all considerations of truthfulness so far as the number and weight of his fish are concerned? Scientists should examine into this matter, and report for the benefit of a suffering people."

Well, we don't see why a fisherman cannot be a Christian. Would you tie the soaring spirit of the angler who sits on a stump all day and never gets a bite by the rules which govern Nimrod, whose active body, heated by the chase, depresses his imagination? Would you bring the fisherman's poetic soul down to the level of steelyards and measuring tapes?

The angler scorns such materialistic things as he does the mechanical measuring of his mountains, and the estimating of the quantity of water which falls over his favorite cascade. What plain, practical people prefer to consider prevarication, is to the angler merely a recognized poetical license, and his enthusiasm is too great to coldly calculate by tables of weights and measures like groveling scientists and gropers after facts. He believes his stories thoroughly, and they do not harm his fellowman who, not thoroughly imbued with his spirit, smiles at his enthusiasm. Angling is the only sport that does not pall upon a man as he grows older. It is one of which he never tires. The aged angler is more enthusiastic than the younger one, and its quiet, soothing influences, interrupted by the sudden excitement of hooking a large fish, makes him keenly alive to impressions which may, like a poetic vision, be magnified in its relating. The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, magnifies hills to mountains, and a waterfall to a cataract, yet none complain of him.

This is the only answer I can make to my correspondent. We hear enlarged stories, and always allow for the personality of the catcher of great fishes. He is so entirely harmless and derives so much consolation from the narration of his exploits that it were a sin to compel him to carry weights and measures, and then ask him to step up to a notary and certify to his statements.

SANDY GRISWOLD.

Things That Are Caesar's.

TUPELO, Miss., Jan. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* George Dawson, who in days gone by was so prominent in political affairs, and so well known as the proprietor and editor of the Albany Evening Journal, was also one of the "old guard" of fly-fishers, and at odd times discoursed through his paper in a delightful and masterly manner on the charms of angling. He it was who originated the expression: "It is not all of fishing to fish." I noticed in FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 7 that Grizzly King, who is always so reliable from his perch on the top rail, attributed the phrase to the late and lamented A. Nelson Cheney, and no wonder, as my friend Cheney was very fond of the aphorism, and used it so often that many others as well as Grizzly King believed that he was its author.

JAMES A. HENSHALL.

C. H. HIGBY'S BROOK TROUT ANGLER.
From the menu card of the Anglers' Club of New York.

Commissioner Bowers' Report.

IN the annual report of the Hon. George M. Bowers, Commissioner of Fisheries, to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, he says it is gratifying to be able to record another successful year in fish cultural work. Methods have not varied appreciably from those of former years, and attention has been directed principally to enlarging the output.

The widespread and increasing interest taken in the bureau's work by people in all sections of the country and the growing conception of the benefits resulting from the stocking of public and private waters are manifested by the large number of applications for fish received during the year, the number being 10,635, an increase of 523 over 1909.

Work was conducted at thirty-five permanent stations and eighty-six field and collecting stations, located in thirty-two States. With reference to the fishes propagated, the regular hatcheries may be classified as follows: Marine species, 3; river fishes of the Eastern seaboard, 5; fishes of the Pacific coast, 5; fishes of the Great Lakes, 7; fishes of the interior, 15.

The results of fish culture depend largely upon climatic conditions, the most elaborate and carefully executed plans ending in success or failure according to the state of the weather in the spawning season. In 1910 these conditions were generally unfavorable, resulting in the curtailment of egg collections of most of the important species, but owing to the superior quality of the majority of the eggs obtained, the Bureau was able to exceed its record year of 1909 by 126,800,000, or 4 per cent., the total output of fish and eggs being in excess of 3,233,000,000. This was accomplished without increased funds, the available appropriations being the same as in the preceding two years, and was made possible largely through the faithful and efficient service rendered by the Bureau's employes in their several lines of work.

The following is a table summarizing the distribution of fish and fish eggs for the year. Of these, 443,177,000 eggs and 7,425 fish were delivered to various State fish commissions, and 600,000 eggs of salmon and trout were shipped to foreign countries.

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF FISH AND EGGS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

Species.	Total.
Catfish	544,350
Carp	22,710
Buffalofish	201,475
Shad	92,236,000
Whitefish	251,392,000
Lake herring	71,740,000
Silver salmon	11,293,025
Chinook salmon	53,941,498
Blueback salmon	142,956,595
Steelhead trout	3,900,005
Humpback salmon	1,368,000
Rainbow trout	2,860,338
Atlantic salmon	1,460,578
Landlocked salmon	1,404,404
Blackspotted trout	5,398,538
Loch Leven trout	68,248
Lake trout	48,145,772
Brook trout	12,150,006
Sunapee trout	171,029
Grayling	106,018
Pike	43,300
Pickerel	500
Crappie and strawberry bass	414,477
Rock bass	69,985
Warmouth bass	792
Smallmouth black bass	650,905
Largemouth black bass	736,082

Sunfish (bream)	345,635
Pike perch	476,484,760
Yellow perch	332,194,245
Striped bass	7,350,000
White bass	6,050
White perch	354,980,000
Yellow bass	250
Sea bass	808,000
Smelt	4,509,000
Mackerel	764,000
Freshwater drum	11,950
Cod	220,208,000
Pollock	38,140,000
Haddock	712,000
Flatfish	930,755,000
Lobster	163,297,052
Total	3,233,392,572

The conspicuous increases in the output of fish and eggs over the year 1909 were in blueback, silver and Atlantic salmon, lake trout, lake herring, yellow perch, shad, cod, flatfish and steelhead trout, the production of the latter three species exceeding all previous records.

There was a slight decrease from last year in the number of chinook salmon liberated from the Pacific coast stations.

In view of the steady decline in the shad fishery in rivers tributary to the Atlantic for the past fifteen years, it is gratifying to be able to record an increased egg collection of this species and a corresponding increase in the output of fry. The results are attributed partly to recently enacted legislation regulating the methods of fishing in the Albemarle Sound and partly to an exceedingly early spring, which started the run of fish in the Potomac River before the pound nets could be equipped, each factor permitting a larger number of fish than usual to ascend to the spawning grounds.

As in previous years most of the brook trout eggs handled at the fisheries stations are purchased from dealers, this course having proved more economical in most sections of the country than reliance upon collections from waters available for the purpose. At present only two stations—one in New England and one in Colorado—obtain their supplies of eggs from wild fish, and the fields heretofore open to them are narrowing each year because of the encroachments of commercial fish culturists. In 1910 Wellington Lake and the Grand Mesa Lakes, heretofore the most productive sources of the Colorado station for eggs of the black-spotted brook and rainbow trout had to be given up to private enterprise.

Investigation of the streams in Yellowstone Park demonstrates the possibility of greatly extending operations with the black-spotted trout, and it is intended to increase the force of experienced men in this field with the view of making it a source of supply for the Leadville, Spearfish and Bozeman stations. The work in the park during the past season was entirely satisfactory.

Taken as a whole the output of the basses, sunfish and catfish from stations in various parts of the country was good, the improved results being largely due to increased knowledge of the factors governing the successful propagation of these species. The production of pond stations was supplemented by the collections on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, where, in addition to securing sufficient bass and allied species for restocking many depleted waters, large numbers of other fishes were seined from shallow sloughs formed by the floods and returned to the main streams. If not removed, the fish would perish from drouth or cold, and their rescue conserves a valuable local food resource. A new station established at Helena, Ark., late in the summer rescued over half a million fish.

With the view of extending rescue operations

(*Continued on page* 156.)

Some News and a Little Gossip.

Capt. Charles Barr, the most successful skipper on this side of the Atlantic, died last Tuesday. The news of his death was a shock to all who knew him, and he will be missed, not only by those who have watched him handle yachts or those for whom he acted as master, but by those, too, who worked for him. He was always considerate for his men, and they would always work heartily for him, because of the regard they had for him. He was a modest, retiring man, able, recourseful, daring and an indefatigable worker. He leaves a vacancy at the head of the list of racing skippers which will be hard to fill.

Henry F. Lippitt has been elected as United States Senator from Rhode Island, to succeed Senator Aldrich. Mr. Lippitt has long been a most enthusiastic yachtsman. He now owns the 65-foot sloop Winsome, as well as a large motor boat on which he lives and cruises. Among yachts he has owned and raced are Wasp and Quisetta, and he has raced them most successfully. His yachting friends congratulate him on his honors, and they will rely on him looking after the interests of yachtsmen in Congress. Many laws have been passed which do not really benefit yachting and which do not accomplish the purpose for which they have been adopted, but with Mr. Lippitt in Washington, yachtsmen will feel that they have a friend at court and one who thoroughly understands yachting, navigation and what laws are required to minimize the chances of loss of life at sea and prevent disasters and accidents.

Hollis Burgess, of Boston, returned from Bermuda last Monday. He made a trip to the lily island to consult with the yachtsmen there about the coming race for sailing craft from Boston to Bermuda. This race is to be started from off Rowe's Wharf on Saturday, June 4, and the Boston Y. C. is doing everything possible to make it a success. Mr. Burgess says the Bermuda men are very keen over the race, and that they will probably be represented in the contest by one or two yachts which they will send here early in May. There are now four yachts, according to Mr. Burgess, entered: H. S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant, winner last year; Demarest Lloyd's Seneca; R. S. Runk's Margaret, winner in 1909, and Commodore Douglass' Shiyessa. These four alone should make a fine race, but others are expected to be entered between now and the time of closing the entries.

At the first general meeting of the New York Y. C., Secretary Cormack reported that there were now 2,380 members of the club. The members voted to present Arthur Curtiss James, who was Commodore in 1909-10, with a suitable cup in appreciation of his services to the club when he was flag officer.

More club elections were held last week. The Knickerbocker Y. C. members dined together and elected officers as follows: Commodore, Louis H. Zooher; Vice-Commodore, Charles P. Loeser; Rear-Commodore, Dr. W. E. Spencer; Treasurer, George H. Cooper; Secretary, J. O. Sinkinson; Measurer, George J. Stelz; Fleet Surgeon, E. D. Rudderow, M.D.; Board of Directors—Rodman Sands, Harry Stephenson, Walter B. Beam, Alfred Schoen and Frederick L. Kraemer.

The Bryan River Y. C., at its meeting held at Portchester, N. Y., elected these officers: Commodore, Joseph T. Hubbard; Vice-Commodore, Clifford Flint; Rear-Commodore, J. H. Fletcher; Fleet Captain, H. J. Roundy; Secretary-Treasurer, Carl R. Roundy; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. John J. Lewin; Trustees for two years—Harold A. Conant and Dr. Brooks.

The Orient Point Y. C. members met at the club house, Mamaroneck, last week and elected the following officers: Commodore, Joseph P. Meagher; Vice-Commodore, Arthur L. Snow; Treasurer, William J. Kuder; Secretary, Dr. H. K. Miller; Trustees for two years—Putnam H. Acres; for three years, Daniel Warren; for one year, Rev. Frank F. German.

The annual meeting and dinner of the New Rochelle Y. C. will be held on Feb. 4 at the Hotel Manhattan. The Nominating Committee has proposed the following candidates to serve for the ensuing year: Commodore, E. C. Myrick, sloop Lady M.; Vice-Commodore, S. C. Hunter, sloop Juanita; Rear-Commodore, C. A. McGill, power boat Apache II.; Secretary, C. A. Marshland; Treasurer, C. E. Salter; Measurer, R. M. Haddock; Trustees—A. H. Titus, A. P. Bennett, L. R. Smith;; Regatta Committee—G. P. Granbery, A. E. Eldredge, M. S. Kattenhorn; Law Committee—J. F. Lambden (chairman), C. W. Voltz; Art Committee—Henry M. Lloyd (chairman), Henry Doscher; Entertainment Committee—E. R. Leacraft (chairman), William J. Clark; Nominating Committee—M. W. Houck (chairman), F. W. Isenbarth, H. J. Meyer.

The Cleveland Y. C.'s annual meeting, the thirty-fifth in the history of the club, was held recently and the reports showed that it was in a most flourishing condition. O. P. de Mooy's Red Devil was announced as the winner of the class A series and J. C. Jurgen's yacht of the class B series. The new officers are: Commodore, George H. Worthington; Vice-Commodore, William J. Bennet; Rear-Commodore, Charles H. Estinghausen; Secretary-Treasurer, Vance A. Hives; Directors (to serve three years)—George H. Worthington, F. W. Roberts, J. S. Malone; Measurer, Arthur C. Treiber; Assistant Measurer, Jac Koerner; Surveyor, E. L. De Mooy; Surgeon, Dr. E. W.

Curley; House Committee—Charles H. Estinghausen, William Boehmke, F. G. Overbeke; Regatta Committee—J. C. Bishop, William B. Alexander and James L. Mahon; Power Boat Committee—F. G. Overbeke and Otto Nehrenst; Auditing Committee—F. G. Overbeke, P. E. Hintz and Arthur C. Treiber; Entertainment Committee—Vance A. Hines and James L. Mahon; Membership Committee—William Boehmke, H. L. Chandler, J. H. Seymour, A. Treiber, O. P. De Mars, E. L. De Mooy, Dr. E. W. Burley, P. E. Hintz, E. H. Croft and Otto Nehrenst.

At the annual meeting of the New Haven Y. C. the plans for the new club house at the Cove were talked over at great length, but nothing definite was done about setting a date for the completion of the building. The secretary announced that some portion of the necessary $15,000 of the holding company bonds had been subscribed, but not half of the amount needed. It was voted not to purchase the present house, which will probably be rented for part of the coming season until the new house, if started, can be completed.

The following officers were elected: Commodore, William S. Pardee; Vice-Commodore, W. W. Price; Rear-Commodore, Otto G. Ramsay; Secretary, Harry B. Ekmark; Treasurer, Willian D. Scranton; Trustees—Frederick Brewster and R. P. Taylor; Racing Committee—G. Edward Osborn, C. E. Skinner, R. J. Ferguson, Norman Gillette and Frank H. Mason; Measurer, Edward E. Crampton.

The annual meeting of the American Y. C., of Newburyport, was held last week and the following officers were elected: Commodore, John H. Wheeler; Vice-Commodore, George W. Marquand; Rear-Commodore, Edward A. Moseley; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Jacoby; Measurer, A. S. Dyer; Collector, G. A. Johnson; Executive Committee—H. W. Little, Charles Lundberg, Herbert S. Noyes, J. H. Johnson; Regatta Committee—George W. McKay, George W. Marquand, Charles A. Safford, Charles S. Lundber and David P. Page.

Admiral Montagu's Stories.

ADMIRAL, the Hon. Victor A. Montagu is one of the best known of the British yachtsmen, and not only does he pay attention to yachting, but he is a fisherman, good shot and hard rider to hounds. While in the navy he saw active service in the Baltic in 1854, in China in 1857 and in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. He retired in 1886. As a yachtsman he has been very prominent in the sport, having owned and raced Corsair in 1892, Vendetta in 1893, and then Carina.

Admiral Montagu has recently published "Reminiscences," and in this work tells some admirable stories.

Speaking, for instance, of his grandfather, Waterloo Marquis of Anglesey, there is the following amusing anecdote: "When I and my brothers were still children," he writes, "I recollect our being sent for on several occasions to my grandfather's dressing-room. Here we would find him sitting in his bath, and he used to frighten the very life out of us by pointing his stump of a leg at us, and the more we yelled the oftener would he repeat this joke." Further on, in a chapter devoted to yachting, there is another tale of a tub equally amusing in its way, and perhaps of more interest to our readers. It was at Kiel. "I was having my bath at about 7 A. M.; some one shouted to me down the hatchway that the Emperor was coming alongside in his gig. What was I to do, naked as I was? 'Come up at once, Montagu,' shouted his Majesty; 'I want to give you your instructions.' 'But I am naked, your Majesty.' 'Never mind that; come up!' Luckily my bath-towel was of a large caliber, so I poked my head and shoulders up the hatchway. 'You look like old Nero in that get-up!' smilingly remarked his Majesty as he proceeded to give me verbal instructions for the day's racing."

He writes proudly of his two Queen's cups, one won with Corsair, the other with Carina. Of the German Emperor there is another amusing story. "I had a curious adventure on one occasion at Cowes," he says, "during regatta week. We had just finished a race, and had got hold of our moorings, and were going through all the performances of stowing sails, etc. Usually at such times, after a long, fagging day, one is able to enjoy a well-earned repose, a cup of tea, and a pipe, and to yarn with one's companions over the details of the race. Suddenly I heard a voice announcing through the skylight that a boat from the royal yacht was coming alongside. The German Emperor was then on board his yacht, the Hohenzollern, in the harbor, the Prince of Wales was on the Osborne, and her Majesty Queen Victoria was at Osborn House. It was nearly 7 P. M. when I was handed a huge sealed envelope, from which I extracted a letter telling me that the Comptroller of the Household was commanded by her Majesty the Queen to invite me to dine at Osborne at 8:30 that same evening. No sooner had the royal yacht boat shoved off that there appeared another and a similar craft. This came from the Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern, and bore another huge envelope addressed to me. On breaking the massive seal —why a German seal is always so large that it covers nearly one side of an envelope I never could fathom—I found, to my consternation, that I was invited to dine with the German Emperor on the same day and at the same hour!

"Reader, put yourself into my flannels and jedsey for a moment—tired, covered with salt-water, a humble creature, a mere nobody embarrassed with double honors, and not having the slightest idea which command I was to obey on such a momentous occasion! I always went to Cowes in those days, luckily for me, armed with the necessary clothing—breeches for Osborne and full dress for foreign entertainments. But to decide which honored invitation I was to accept passed the wit of this man. The hour of 7 P. M. had already struck, so that there was no time left to pause or think. Such a journey to Osborne from a yacht lying in the roadstead, picking up one's kit from a locker at the club en route, occupies a considerable period of time.

"'Skipper,' I called out, 'is there anybody on board who can semaphore to the royal yacht? If so, tell him to signal to the equerry-in-waiting to place my dilemma before the Prince of Wales, and ask him which command I am to obey.'

"The signal came back that the Prince was not on board, and was not expected till 7:30 at the earliest; nor was there anybody on board who could supply the necessary information.

"There was nothing to be done but to await his Royal Highness's return with such patience as I could command, and with the thought ever present in my mind of the long journey in a fly through the crowded streets, across the dreaded floating bridge, that is never on the side where it is needed, up that long steep hill to Osborne House, which can only be ascended at a walking pace. At 7:15 there was still no news, but a quarter of an hour later, when I had almost given up hope, a signal came from the Prince of Wales, saying that I was to obey my Sovereign's command to dinner, and to appear on board the Hohenzollern afterward in full dress.

"I was soon off ashore to the club, where I did not take long to don tights and long stockings, and, accompanied by my full-dress tin case, made the best of my way to Osborne in a fly, after promising double fare to the driver if I arrived at the Castle in time for dinner.

"Any one who knows Cowes in the height of the regatta week must be well aware that the streets at eight o'clock at night are densely crowded and almost impassable. That we drove over somebody or something I felt certain, as there were constant bumps; but, at any rate, I was not stopped, though just as we were approaching the floating-bridge the bell sounded for its departure. 'Hi! hi!' I yelled at the top of my voice; 'hold hard a second! I have an important despatch for Osborne! Luckily my ruse was successful, and, as luck would have it, I arrived at the Castle only five minutes late, to learn with relief that the Queen did not sit down to dinner until a quarter to nine.

"When dinner was over, her Majesty, who had, I supposed, been apprised of my invitation to the Emperor's dinner-table, spoke a few kind words to me in her accustomed charming manner. 'And now you must be off to the Emperor,' she said, 'or you will be very late.' I hastily departed, and resumed my journey in the fly.

"My next difficulty was to find a place in which to change from tights into full naval uniform. I decided to do this in the cab, and implored the driver to go slowly down the hill. As everybody knows, there is little difficulty in pulling off clothes and putting others on in a cab, even in total darkness, but there comes a moment when one has to stand up to complete one's toilet, and to stand up in a low fly is no easy task. 'Driver, just pull up a moment,' I said, 'and open the top of the cab.' 'It's pouring with rain, sir,' was the answer. 'Never mind that,' said I. 'You get on top, too and hold your coat over me.' This arrangement answered beautifully, and in due course of time I arrived at the landing and went off in a steam launch to make my obeisance to his Imperial Majesty. The Emperor received me in his usual cordial manner, and, after a good laugh at my description of all my adventures, 'Well, anyhow,' he said, 'I have never been asked to dine with two Sovereigns the same day. Do you want more dinner?'"

"On one occasion his Majesty honored me by coming to race on board my yacht, the Carina, when we were lucky enough to win the first prize. At times, when we were diving into the seas in the strong wind, I admit to having felt a certain amount of anxiety with such an important charge on board, but all went well, and he seemed thoroughly to enjoy it, and did not mind getting wet."

"Every one who races has his own opinion as to the size of yacht he prefers for the first-class racing. For my part, I think that of late years we have built too big crafts. They are decidedly more expensive, and, to a certain extent, in heavy weather involve too great risk to life and spars to be pleasant. All round the coast, with but few exceptions, tides have to be studied as of first importance, and these large vessels, drawing such an inordinate depth of water, are in consequence severely handicapped. Then, again, they are quite unsalable when their racing days come to a close. I think that a cutter should not exceed 150 tons as the outside limit for racing in British waters."

His advice to beginners, short, but to the point, is that they should first adopt small-boat sailing in order to acquire knowledge and self-confidence.

The Sun and Moon and Tides.

THE regular periodic rise and fall, or flow and ebb, of the oceans and the waters tributary to them is due to the attraction of the sun and moon, according to the Marine Journal. By the law of gravity the attractive force of these two commanding heavenly bodies decreases with the square of the distance. For this reason the nearer surface of the earth is attracted more strongly and the further surface less strongly than the center.

The waters of the ocean are free to yield to this tendency, and hence tend to be heaped up into four tidal waves, two lunar and two solar, with the lunar greatly in predominance. The solar tides are noticeable chiefly as reinforcing or diminishing the lunar tides.

With the revolution of the earth on its axis these waves cause two principal alterations of high and low tide every twenty-four hours in every part of the ocean.

The Convert.

Somewhere in his writings, Capt. Kenealy advises small boat men to purchase a ship's yawl or life boat and rig it. Harold Bindloss has told in The Yachting Monthly of an experiment of this kind he made. It makes good reading and is instructive, too. Here it is:

The conversion of a ship's boat into a sailing craft is a laborious and, now and then, a disappointing operation, since the convert usually contrives to retain her original weaknesses and not infrequently adds new ones to them. I was aware of this, but economic reasons appeal strongly to some of us, and they did so when I was offered a coaster's 16-foot boat in comparatively good order for next to nothing. She was clincher-built, beamy, shallow, and intended for propulsion by oars: and, though such craft often run well under sail, the problem is—how to get them to windward. It is also one that has never been altogether satisfactorily solved—in any case, where they have to face open water.

Since a centerboard could not be fitted conveniently, the obvious thing was to put a keel on her, but, in the first place, there was little to fasten it to, for the keels they build these boats on are shallow and narrow. There was also the difficulty in boring straight through the center—the holes most amateurs sink come out at the side. This, however, was mastered; about 4 inches depth of timber, cambered to nothing fore and aft, was bolted on, the mast beam was kneed in, the clamp was fixed. Then the lug mast was made, of a grown stick, with as much as possible of the outside, where the strength is, left on; and I followed the Scotch fisherman's practice in dispensing with a revolving sheave.

When the latter is used there is, after it is a little worn, a certain probability of the halyard's slipping off and jamming between it and the side of the slot. In spite of the trifling extra friction, it is better to fit a solid piece of close-grained hardwood; half of a block-sheave sawn across the middle, driven tightly in and fixed by two nails, serves the purpose well. Then one can depend upon the halyard running freely when it is wanted to do so. The boom was the next consideration; in an open craft it is a temptation to dispense with it, which is perhaps safer; but the loose-footed lug needs a longer mast to set the same area, which implies some loss of stability. The boom was made with bee-blocks for reef-pennants, each rove double and led to a separate holed cleat, with the result that one smart pull would bring the leach down and the earring could be jammed in a second. One has to consider these things in single-handed sailing; it is only unfortunate that one does not usually think of more of them beforehand.

At last she was launched with fire-bars and a couple of bags of shingle neatly packed on her floorings; and some days later I pulled off for an experimental sail. It was a lowering afternoon, with a moderately fresh breeze blowing right out of the mile-wide bay, which opened into the Irish Sea, with a long stone quay at the outer end of it. The program was simple, so far as appearance went; I would make two tacks to the head of the inlet, and then run back and adjust anything that needed it before venturing outside.

It, however, struck me that there was a good deal of water in her, though she had scarcely leaked at all before the alterations were made. After bailing it out, the mast was stepped—she was fitted with what is called a sailing beam bolted to either gunwale, so as to carry the clamp as high as possible, which is advisable in a shallow craft. Beneath it, forward of the mast, the new hemp cable was coiled away, and it may be pointed out that where the expense of galvanized chain is a deterrent one should use a soft grass warp. I did not, because none was obtainable in the locality; but I should have remembered to stretch that cable ashore with a tackle. Then the jib was hauled out; with a low sail plan she apparently needed a long bowsprit.

Running up the lug, I got away, close-hauled, and it was first of all noticeable that she was listing more sharply than she should have done; then as she stretched out across the inlet it became evident that she was not making much to windward. A pull on the mainsheet did not remedy this, and by the time she was halfway across I was perched on the weather gunwale, looking up to windward somewhat anxiously. There was an ominous rustling in the woods along one shore, white ripples streaked the slate-green heave, and more water than was desirable already splashed among the ballast. I thought I would put the helm down and bring her round, but a difficulty appeared—the lee jib sheet, which was led through a hole in the after thwart, could not be reached from the gunwale, and my weight was needed there. Slipping down as the helm went to lee, I whipped it loose, and, coming up head to wind, she stopped, and refused to swing the trifle further that would have brought the jib aback. It is the small craft's trouble, and the addition of the cambered keel had not cured it.

The obvious thing was to pull her round, but, though the thole pins were ready, it is difficult to row beneath a banging boom which smites one on the head and shoulder. Throwing the oar into the stern notch, I sculled in desperation, with the mainsheet sawing to and fro and worrying me, and in the course of a minute she fell off upon the other tack. Still, it was astonishing to see how far she had driven to leeward during the time.

Heading home, gunwale just awash, with the end of the quay under the lee bow, a squall struck her, and a foot of slacked mainsheet hardly picked her up; then as she began to fall off, in spite of a put-down helm, the jib had to be slackened also, and the single-hander knows what a liberated jib can do. It threatened to shake the mast out of her, and, as there was no sign of the squall's passing, it was necessary to consider. One might nurse her through it, but the trouble was that she was going to leeward in an alarming fashion, and it was doubtful if she would recover the distance lost. I decided to get a reef down, though the middle of the vicious squall is not a desirable time for the operation.

There was a becket ready to loop the helm a-lee, the jib was backed, luff tackle, leach earring worked satisfactorily, and then, because it was not wanted, she came round during the proceedings and headed across the bay again. This would not have mattered had she headed to windward, but she woul not lie high enough to make up her leeway, which was alarming. The center of effort had looked all right on paper, but, as sometimes happens, it was different under way, and there are few things more disconcerting than to feel the boat carries no weather helm. The breeze was also freshening, and, as there were ugly basalt rocks ahead, it appeared advisable to set a smaller jib; but here the sailing beam presented a difficulty. One could lean forward over it at the moorings, but this was less easy with the boat plunging and the jib thrashing one's shoulders; besides, the wet outhaul would not render. After a breathless struggle I discovered that the jib could not be changed.

The remedy was to anchor and straighten things out, but you cannot conveniently keep an anchor ready stocked in an open boat—it has a way of fouling your gear—and I spent valuable moments getting the forelock in. After that the new cable doubled up in bights and hitched itself about the halyard pins, while the few fathoms I hurriedly cleared out would not reach the bottom. The situation was now embarrassing—she was half a mile off shore, driving rapidly stern first toward the Irish Sea, and the water was gathering fast inside her. Streaks of crisping froth lined the bay; there was now too much wind to pull her round. She must be jibed before she drifted out into the open water.

She fell off, ran unpleasantly far to leeward before she would bring the boom over, dipped her gunwale in the roll, and kept it just awash when she faced the breeze again. I sat outside the weather quarter, with a bag of shingle frantically dragged up on that side beneath me, and the short close reach home was an anxious one. There were inches of water inside her, and more was coming in to leeward every moment; she would drive away off shore if I luffed her up to bail. Sometimes as the eddying puffs raced down from high ground she brought the quay under her lee bow; sometimes it crept up to weather, and my courage sank. There was no safe place to beach her if she missed it, and I had had enough of trying to bring her round. Somehow she must be made to weather the end of that quay.

It was touch and go, and she might not have done it, only that she screwed up, gunwale under, in a vicious squall; and I drew a breath of sincere relief as she drove into harbor. I had had my fill of sailing her for one day, but it was a consolation to know her weaknesses, since there were remedies for some of them.

A low-water examination revealed that her lying dry with ballast in, supported on bilge and keel, put a leverage on the latter which opened the garboard seam—boats of this kind are far from strongly built. She also obviously needed more lateral resistance, and, considering that what she had already strained her, the question was how to stiffen her to carry an increased keel. The first step was to double the garboards outside—it can be done neatly with a clincher boat—and then I simply spiked on the extra layer of keel. More through holes were out of the question. Keel and extra garboards were slotted in three places, and strong iron angles sunk flush in the notches in back-to-back pairs and firmly bolted to each other horizontally through the keel. This left one arm of each still unattached, and three solid grown frames, notched to fit the landings, were placed inside the boat above the angles, which were fastened to them through the planking. Frames and angles now spread the side pull on the keel well over the cross-section of the hull, and this is probably the best method of fixing a deep keel upon a lightly-built boat.

After that the sailing beam was pulled out and the mast clamped to a thwart; a pair of shrouds made up for the loss of height from step. I fixed a smooth strip of hardwood below the halyard pins, so the halyard could be secured against its face by merely pulling a bight beneath the standing part. In a small single-hander it is better to lead the halyard through a thimble grommeted to the yard and then hitch it to the traveler ring; when, if the latter jams, as it sometimes does, the rope will render through the thimble. This necessitates the purchase being applied to the luff of the lug, and, after experimenting, I found it handiest to screw a hardwood cheek, bored through, to the mast above the clamp, and reeve a stout, greased earring through it with a hook in either end. The after one hooked into the sail cringle, the forward one into a luff-tackle fastened to the stem. It would peak the yard with one strong pull.

Next the bowsprit was sawn short and a curled hook spliced to the bobstay end, just where one could reach it with the toe of the jib, which saved an outhaul. Then there was a larger rudder to make—you can give it length on the waterline, rounding off below—and fresh holes to be bored in the strip nailed to the after thwart, through which the jib sheets led, crossed. By that plan the lee one is always to weather, where you can reach it when sitting on the gunwale. It is a pity there is no really satisfactory method of fitting a single-hander's mainsheet so that it can be belayed and, what is more important, let go instantaneously.

I had no trouble when she went to sea again. She would stay and work to windward in anything except the steep head sea which stops any shallow-bodied boat. There was no cure for that—one needs the deep wedge section, with weight well below, in open water. What was more, she would lie-to with tiller becketed and jib aback while one reefed her, which is a thing one cannot trust all open boats to do.

Finally, she proved that while a ship's pulling boat can be converted into a moderately efficient sailing craft at no great cost, it is on the whole advisable to buy or build a new one, though even in the latter case her owner is not invariably satisfied. Boats have their idiosyncrasies, and in their construction the one small point you overlook often makes a vast difference.

Captain Barr Dead.

CHARLES BARR, skipper of Columbia, Reliance, Westward and other famous yachts, died suddenly of heart failure at Southampton last Tuesday.

Charles Barr was born at Gourock, Scotland, on July 11, 1864. He spent his boyhood on the rocky coast of the sea, and there learned such rudiments of sailing as all boys who live by the water know. He was apprenticed to a grocery man in Greenock, and might have become a successful tradesman had it not been for his brother John, who commanded a fishing smack, from which he was eventually graduated to the command of racing yachts on British waters.

This brother sailed the Thistle, which came across the ocean in an attempt to lift the America's Cup. His example so inspired Charles that in spite of the family opposition he quit the grocery business and went before the mast in a flounder trawler, where he spent two years fishing and met with many of the hazardous experiences common to life on these small boats. Toward the end of the season he is said to have saved a ship and her crew by an exercise of the courage and judgment which afterward made him famous. It was not long before his natural skill and born power of command won him recognition and the captaincy of a vessel.

He brought the 20-ton Clara across the Atlantic, the trip lasting nearly forty days, and sailed her in numerous races on this side of the water. On his return to Scotland he was given the command of the famous Fairlie 40-footer Minerva and sailed her to America in twenty-eight days through a dangerous succession of storms that again proved his resource in time of danger. Barr was skipper of the Minerva for three years and while sailing her made his reputation as a racing commander, defeating the crack yachts of the day one by one.

His percentage of victorious races with this boat is perhaps the highest in American yachting annals. Following the Minerva he commanded in turn the Oweene and the Wasp. Next he was mate for his brother, John Barr, on the Thistle. This was his first experience in races for the America's Cup and taught him much that afterward proved of value to him. He was commissioned by George Gould to sail the Vigilant in her trial races against the Defender, and his handling of her was so masterly that many believed he should have had the chance to command the American defender in the final test against the Valkyrie III. This showing procured for him the position of skipper on the Columbia when Sir Thomas Lipton challenged with the first Shamrock.

He successfully defended the cup for the third time with the Reliance. Later he won a score of notable victories abroad with Commodore Plant's Ingomar. Only last June he won at Kiel with Alexander Smith Cochran's steel racing schooner, Westward, and on Aug. 3 at Cowes he won the German Emperor's Cup with the same boat.

Cruise of the Seneca.

IT seems strange that whenever a yachtsman fits out a sailing craft or an auxiliary for a cruise in the West Indies, some newspapers always figure out that he is going on a treasure hunting expedition. The latest to get credit for such a cruise is Demarest Lloyd, who recently purchased the auxiliary schooner Seneca, and who sailed away from this port last week. Seneca was fitted out for the cruise in South Brooklyn, and some reports told how she was fitted with diving apparatus and rigging for dredging and recovering lost treasure. Mr. Lloyd last year owned the schooner Shiyessa and took part in the Bermuda race. It is his intention to take part in this year's race with his new yacht, but in the meantime he and some friends are enjoying a long cruise on Southern seas. With him are Vice-Commodore John B. Fallon, of the Corinthian (Marblehead) Y. C., and Arthur Coombs, and later Beals C. Wright and W. B. Lloyd, brother of the owner, are to join the party.

The yacht sailed for Puerto Rico, and after leaving there, the Seneca will cruise through the Lesser Antilles, making about half a dozen stops before reaching La Guayra. Then the yacht will touch at Curacao, Kingston and Santiago. Coming home stops will be made at Havana and Nassau. This cruise will last until next May, when the yacht will arrive home and fit out at once for the race.

Seneca is 95 feet over all, 68 feet on the waterline, 20 feet 5 inches beam and 10 feet draft. She was built from designs by Cary Smith and built by Poillon in 1901.

C. A. Wood, a Young Skipper.

Probably the youngest handler of racing yachts on the New England coast is Cornelius Ayer Wood, the sixteen-year-old son of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company. He is a member of the New Bedford Y. C., while his father is a member of the Eastern, Corinthian, New Bedford and New York yacht clubs. Cornelius Wood, according to the Boston Herald, owns three boats—the Little Rhody II., a knockabout with a winning record second to none of her type; the Irene, a fast auxiliary centreboard, and the Osprey, a fast and able catboat. It is said that Master Wood is negotiating with a well known Boston yacht designer for a new Sonder boat and will probably race her at Marblehead and vicinity.

Master Wood is not a fresh water sailor; he likes the deep water and a long trip with a spanking breeze is his delight. He has taken the Litttle Rhody II. round the cape to New York and on other trips which required seafaring skill. During the summer months the youngster passes his time racing at Marblehead and New York, cruising along the New England coast and among the islands of Maine, alternating with short trips on which his father, who is also an enthusiastic yachtsman, or other members of his family, accompany him. The Little Rhody is moored during the season off the North Shore at Pride's Crossing, the summer home of President Wood and family. During the remaining months of the year the young sailing master attends the Middlesex preparatory school at Concord.

This young yachtsman is very proud of his boats, but in particular of the Little Rhody II., for she has a long record of wins to her credit and has captured places against boats of a much larger class, as in the Boston Y. C. races last year, when she got fourth place against class P boats or 31-raters, the Rhody being a class Q boat or 25-rater, a very creditable performance against such boats as the Amoret, a class P boat, 53 feet over all, while the Little Rhody II. is but 38 feet.

The record of the Little Rhody II. is ten firsts and seven second prizes out of 33 starts in 1907, the year she was built; while in 1908 she captured the Jamestown Exposition cup. In 1909 she sailed in the Corinthian mid-summer races off Marblehead and won two out of three. Last year she got second place in the Gloucester Y. C. race, fourth in the Boston Y. C. events against class P boats, or 31-raters, and second place in the Eastern Y. C. open regatta.

This year the Little Rhody II. won two out of three races in the Corinthian Y. C. mid-summer series, which gained for her the award of the cup. She also won four races for the club championship in class Q and was awarded the championship of her class.

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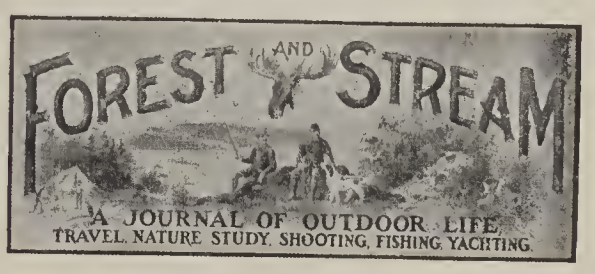

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127 Franklin St., New York.

At Sea Gate and Larchmont, N. Y., out of five starts, she won two firsts and a second against such boats as Gray Jacket, More Joy, Soya II., Spider II. and Florence. All of these boats, but two, are this year's boats.

The Rhody II. is of the knockabout type (keel), and was designed by George Owen, of Newton. She was built in East Boothbay, Me., in 1907, by Hodgdon Bros. She is 26 feet on the water line, 38 feet over all, 8½ feet beam and 6 feet draft. She is very solidly built of double mahogany, varnished, and this year received an entirely new suit of sails from Wilson & Silsby, Boston. She was purchased in 1909 by William M. Wood from Charles F. Tillinghast, of Providence, R. I. The racing crew of the Rhody II. includes Capt. Ralph Gray, of Deer Isle, Me., who has sailed some of the large coasters and also pleasure boats; Cornelius Ayer Wood, Frederick Ayer and R. G. Monroe.

The Irene, a 30-foot auxiliary sloop, and an exceptionally fine sea boat for her size, having been used for cruising, like the Little Rhody II., from Bar Harbor, Me., to New York. She is solidly built, cabin finished in mahogany, has electric light plant, and has all the conveniences of a larger boat, including galley, toilet room, forecastle and a light and airy cabin.

The Irene was designed and built by Wilton Crosby, of Osterville, and is one of the fastest auxiliary boats on the coast for her size, particularly in a blow. She is 38 feet over all, 30 feet on the water line and draws about four feet of water with the centreboard up. She has sleeping accommodations for five persons. Her auxiliary power is furnished by a 20-horsepower Murray & Tregurtha motor.

The Osprey, the third of the fleet, is a very fast and able catboat, 16 feet water line and 20 feet over all. Master Wood uses her for day sailing and cruising about Cuttyhunk Island, where the young yachtsman's family also spend a portion of the summer season.

Motor Boating.

No Havana Race this Year.

The Yachtsmen's Club, of Philadelphia, will not have a race to Havana this year. Yachtsmen have not taken this event very enthusiastically, and the club does not think it should spend the money such a race entails unless it is well supported. Such a race is too big to have every year, and the feeling in the club is that once in two years is often enough.

An extract from a Havana paper tells the story that yachtsmen there are not very enthusiastic. "Havana is not likely to see any yacht racing this winter," it says. "The recent hurricane put several of the yachts belonging to the Havana Y. C. out of commission, and has the effect of reducing interest in any great amount of yachting this season.

"While several of the members are advocating the taking up of an attractive program of sport for the winter, it does not appear that a majority of the yachting enthusiasts are eager to enter the lists.

"There had been talk that some new boats might be shipped to Havana from the workshops of yacht builders in the North, but so far none of the yacht club members has taken steps toward this end. The proposed regatta is not likely to be held this winter.

"It is generally admitted that Cuba offers some of the best possible facilities to boom yachting, but it is freely remarked by the visitors to the island that there is a decided lack of interest in the sport."

The club plans to hold its annual ocean race on July 12. The start will be from either off Atlantic City or Ocean City, and the course will be around Northeast End Lightship off Cape May, Fenwick Island Shoals, Over Falls Light and return to the starting point, or to Fire Island Light and return.

The Yachtsmen's Club has elected these officers: Commodore, J. G. N. Whitaker; Vice-Commodore, J. A. Lucey; Rear-Commodore, M. A. Brigham; Secretary, M. G. Belknap; Financial Secretary, H. A. Muller; Treasurer, R. M. Vanderkerchen; Directors—R. H. Crowell, A. M. Rennick, R. L. Young and Joseph McElmell.

Big Craft for Morton F. Plant.

Morton F. Plant, who now owns the big steamer Iolanda, and who is having the 86-foot schooner built at Herreshoff's, has placed an order with the Gas Engine & Power Co., at Morris Heights, for a twin-screw, steel gasolene yacht, which will be built from designs by Charles L. Seabury. This yacht will be used as a tender for the racing schooner. The dimensions of the new yacht are 138 feet over all, 131 feet on the waterline, 16 feet beam and 5 feet draft. The machinery will consist of two 6-cylinder air starting and reversing Speedway motors of 300 horsepower each. The yacht will be lighted by electricity throughout. The bridge will be placed aft of the forward deckhouse. A 21-foot motor boat with a 4-cylinder 12-16 horsepower Speedway motor will be carried on the davits as well as 24 foot and 16 foot rowing boats. A speed of 20 miles an hour has been guaranteed and the contract calls for delivery not later than June 1.

There will be two deckhouses, the forward one to be used as a dining saloon, with butler's pantry connecting same at the after end, while the after deckhouse will be used as a social hall and will have a large stateroom at the forward end, fitted with brass bed, dressing case, wash basin, etc., Below decks forward, starting at the bow, will be the chain locker followed by boatswain's locker and forecastle. Next aft are the staterooms for steward, engineer and captain, the officers' mess and toilet. The galley will extend the full width of the vessel with dumbwaiter connection to the steward's pantry. Next aft is the engine room, with steel bulkheads fore and aft, followed by the compartment for the fuel tank. In the owner's and guests' quarters will be two double and three single staterooms, two complete bathrooms, a dressing room and linen and wine lockers. The yacht will be beautifully finished and furnished throughout.

Suzanne a Seaworthy Craft.

The 45-foot cruising motor boat Suzanne was shipped recently from here to Galveston. There she was put overboard and proceeded under her own power across part of the Gulf of Mexico to Calcasieu River, up that river to Lake Charles, where she is to be used by her owner, L. J. Bell. On this trip the yacht did well and proved seaworthy and able, and her motor did all that was required of it.

This craft was built by the Gas Engine & Power Co., and is 45 feet over all, 10 feet 6 inches beam and 3 feet draft. She is arranged with a raised deck forward, a midship deck and a trunk cabin aft, with deck on either side and an after deck. The galley, the motor room and the crew's quarters are forward, the compartment being commodious and well ventilated. The owner has a liberal size cabin, a stateroom with a full, wide berth and a spacious toilet room. Comfort and convenience are characteristic of the type, which is of Seabury's design. It is lighted throughout by electricity. The interior is finished in mahogany, while the outside joiner work is of teakwood.

The power is a 4-cylinder, 6 inches by 6 inches, Speedway motor, of 32 to 40 horsepower, and has every improvement to date. The boat's name is Suzanne.

The company is about completing a duplicate of Mr. Bell's vessel.

Albert H. Schmidt, of Detroit, Mich., has placed an order with the Seabury Company for a cruising power yacht of 50 feet length. Her speed will be from 17 to 18 miles an hour. The engine will be of the Speedway type and of six cylinders. Mr. Schmidt will use the yacht on the Great Lakes.

Margo a Good Cruiser.

One of the best of the yachts now building from designs by Bowes & Mower is the Margo, which is for a member of the Island Heights Y. C. This vessel, which is 45 feet 9 inches over all, 43 feet 6 inches on the waterline, 10 feet extreme beam and 3 feet 3 inches extreme draft, is building at Kirk's yard at Toms River. She will be equipped with a 50-horsepower Vulcan motor, 6¾ by 7¾ feet.

Inside she will be finished throughout with mahogany, and her plans have had in view the extreme comfort of the owner, so that besides being one of the fastest motor boats afloat, she will also virtually be a houseboat. Margo has a nearly plumb bow with considerable flare to her forward section and her stern is of the V transom type with enough rig for safety in a following sea.

The main features of the arrangement are the owner's stateroom forward and the separate galley just forward of the large after cabin. The engine is amidships in a watertight compartment arranged with a toilet room and two berths for the crew, a good work bench and ample stowage space. The main cabin is entered by a companionway from the afterdeck and has wide sofas on either side which can be extended and made into comfortable berths at night. Back of the transoms book shelves and lockers with leaded glass doors are arranged, and on the port side at the forward end is a sideboard. The forward companionway is on the starboard side and the steps land in a passageway from which doors open into the owner's stateroom, toilet and engine room.

There is a flush deck 10 feet long aft of the cabin trunk where wicker deck chairs will be used and there is a passageway leading forward on either side of the house.

The mast forward of the bridge is intended for actual service, as sails will be carried, and it will be possible to handle her under sail in case of a breakdown. The gasolene will be carried in tanks under the afterdeck having a capacity of over two hundred gallons, which will give a cruising radius of about 600 miles.

Margo is now ready for planking and will be launched about April 1. Her owner intends to enter her in the race from Marblehead to Cape May, July 3, and other important events of the season. As she will have a low rating and is a boat that will be easily driven, the record of Margo will be watched with interest.

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division—George A. Diblin, Philadelphia, Pa., temporary address, Box 310, Nevada City, Cal., by Joseph W. Broomhead; J. H. Burwell, 2038 Grand Central Terminal, New York city, by Payne L. Kretzmer.

Central Division—Frank J. Minkel, 503 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo, N. Y., by Leo A. Hower.

MEMBER DECEASED.

Western Division—5966, Henry J. Goodrich, Highland Park, Ill. Members present at the 1910 Sugar Island Camp will remember Mr. Goodrich for his quiet geniality and miss him at future camps.

EVOLUTION.

If the shad could only be introduced here, I see huge possibilities for a new winter pastime —"shadding." Each player to be allowed one ounce of shad, all to start at a given signal, and the first to extract a thousand bones from his ounce to be declared the winner. Standard time, twelve seconds. If the late Professor Darwin had ever tried a mouthful of shad, it would have stabbed into him the conviction that the porcupine is merely the evolution of the shad-fed cat.—Fishing Gazette.

Of Course It Pays to Shoot

UMC **STEEL LINED SHELLS** UMC

Again In The Front!

FIFTH CONSECUTIVE WINNER

— of the —

GRAND CANADIAN HANDICAP

For the fifth consecutive time, the Grand Canadian Handicap was won with UMC Steel Lined Shells. Mr. Howard Bates carried off the honor, January 14, shooting from 31 yds., against 57 competitors.

Mr. George Beattie tied for **High Amateur Average** for the entire shoot, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.

Every Interstate Handicap in the United States for two years straight has been won with UMC Steel Lined Shells—proving in actual performance the strong claims made for their uniform velocity and superiority.

Remington–UMC—the perfect shooting combination.

UMC Reg. U. S. Pat. Of.

The Remington Arms Co. Ilion, N. Y.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co. Bridgeport, Conn.

Agency, 299 Broadway, New York City

Same Ownership Same Standard of Quality Same Management

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Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

Jan 26—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
Jan. 26.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
Jan. 28.—Port Washington, L. I.—Manhasset Bay Yacht Club amateur championship. H. L. Hoyt, Chairman.
Feb. 13.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
Feb. 13-18.—Kansas City, Mo.—R. S. Elliott Arms Co.
Feb. 16.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
March 14.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
March 16-17.—Baltimore, Md.—Alford Sporting Goods Co. tournament.
March 17.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.
March 17.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 6-11.—New York City.—International trapshooting tournament and sportsman's exhibition, Madison Square Garden. S. M. Van Allen, Mgr.
April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot. Budd & Whitney, Mgrs.
April 26-27.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
July 18-20.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. Geo. J. Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Wampum Keeper C. W. Budd, Des Moines, Ia., writes us that the Indians will hold their annual meeting and tournament at Spirit Lake, Ia., on Aug. 29-31.

On Feb. 4, the North Caldwell (N. J.) Gun Club will hold a shoot for purses and sweepstakes, and on Feb. 13 it will hold a shoot for special prizes.

The Hudson Gun Club, of Jersey City, and the Clarendon Gun Club, of Secaucus, N. J., shot a team match on the grounds of the latter, on Jan. 22, the Hudsons winning by a total of 299 to 277.

The Castile, N. Y., Sportsman's Club was organized with a membership of sixty-five and is still growing. They have a Dickey trap, good grounds, with shelter house, etc. The club proposes to hold a county shoot during the month of May. C. A. Van Arsdale is the Secretary.

Sixty members were present at the annual meeting of the Sunbury and Selinsgrove Gun Club, Selinsgrove, Pa., on Jan. 15. Important business was transacted and officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Grant E. Schuck; First Vice-President, Geo. Howell; Second Vice-President, D. A. Herrold; Third Vice-President, T. Snyder; Secretary, Dr. J. W. Schoffstall; Assistant Secretary, C. E. Foster; Treasurer, A. H. Seigfred; Field Captain, Bryan Teats.

The Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association's twenty-fourth annual live-bird handicap, for the Pennsylvania State challenge trophy, Feb. 22, will have handicaps from 26 to 32yds., entrance $15, birds included. Division of money, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Purse open to all. Realizing that it is an impossibility to handicap forty to fifty shooters so that all may be on an equal footing, we have again adopted the sliding handicap, whereby each shooter handicaps himself according to his form in this particular match, shooting in blocks of five. Killing 5 straight, step back 1yd.; missing 1 out of 5, remain at same mark; missing 2 out of 5, step forward 1yd. Entries close Feb. 16. The management reserves the right to refuse any entry. Starting promptly at 10 o'clock A. M., shooting over two sets of traps, we expect to finish by 4:30 P. M. Should you be late you can shoot up until 1 o'clock. Extra events will be shot on No. 1 trap. If you have ever been at our grounds it is needless to speak of same, birds or management; if not, come and get an idea of what a twentieth century shoot is like. Birds will be birds—no straight scores 1909, with forty-four entries—first money amounted to $148. Seventy-five entries, 1910. All entries must be made on blank application and mailed to G. W. Hepler, Harrisburg, Pa., on or before Feb. 16. High grade target and live-bird shells for sale. All kinds of refreshments and first-class dinner awaiting you at Paxtonia Inn. Penaltry entries may be made by paying $2 extra. Street cars marked "L," leave Harrisburg every forty-five minutes for grounds, beginning at 6 A. M. Karl Steward is the Secretary.

BERNARD WATERS.

The Interstate Association.

The radical changes of policy of the Interstate Association are worthy of careful perusal. They are as follows:

The Interstate Association, at its annual meeting in 1910, materially changed and improved the conditions governing registered tournaments. These changes were necessary for the best interest of trap shooting. They will benefit all concerned.

A broad experience has demonstrated that the registration of tournaments confers many important advantages to trapshooting activities, but that, if not safeguarded and controlled by proper restrictions, it is subject to many abuses, petty and serious. The promoter, actuated by purely business reasons, is the chief offender. For the sport or its advancement he care nothing; for the advertising profits, he hungers greatly. He complies with all the technical requirements of registration, although he himself may be all there is of his weakling club. His tournament may have only two squads at the outset, which dwindle away gradually to a squad or less, the whole a mere farce, but nevertheless profitable to the promoter under the old conditions. Each succeeding year the mushroom club and the hungry promoter were becoming more numerous, and accordingly the Interstate Association was expending money for which no return was given in the way of promoting legitimate trapshooting. Yet many legitimate attempts at holding tournaments resulted in failure, because the sum total of so much gun club effort exceeded the demand for competition. The majority of shooters have limitations to their purses, besides having a limit to their craving for competition. There is such a thing as too much shooting, with its harmful reactions.

Again, under the old conditions, a strong club holding a successful tournament often made excessive profits, which were out of all proportion as compared to the effort and expense of holding the tournament. Of course, the excessive profits came out of the shooters' pockets. The most successful clubs were those which used the Squier money-back system, which returns a share of the profits to the weaker shooters.

The new conditions will eliminate the undesirable features while developing the sport on lines that are broad, wholesome and permanent. The matter of good sportsmanship is given full consideration.

Referring more in detail to the changes mentioned, the Interstate Association decided that gun club program advertising by its members shall cease from Jan. 1, 1911.

In place of program advertising, the Interstate Association has substituted a yearly contribution of $20,000, to be apportioned to State Association tournaments and to the tournaments of gun clubs members of State associations, as herein defined. These apportionments of moneys are to be applied to the Squier money-back system of the clubs' respective programs.

Thus the moneys which heretofore went to hundreds of clubs, weak and strong, will now go directly to the shooters, much to their enrichment. Nevertheless, the clubs will directly benefit by the changes, since more shooters will support the registered tournaments because of the material inducements offered in the way of added moneys, freely contributed by the Interstate Association, and because of the greater number of shooters who will shoot through the entire program because of the benefits accruing to them from the Squier money-back system, which is fully described elsewhere herein, and is part of the tournament agreement.

At all times there will be a reasonable guarantee that when a tournament is registered, it will be worthy of the confidence and support of the trapshooting fraternity, and will have the dignity and importance incident to good auspices.

Shooters under the Interstate Association's new policy will be encouraged to organize State Associations and leagues of gun clubs where none now exist.

The yearly averages, compiled from the records of tournaments thus registered and standardized, are incomparably more valuable than are the averages compiled from the data of a multitude of clubs whose standards of competitions are loose or non-existent.

All this in a particular way—in a general way, the present requirements of registration make for responsibility, permanency and good sportsmanship, both of clubs and shooters. At present the mushroom club and speculative promoter have no standing.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

In place of program advertising, the Interstate Association has substituted a yearly contribution of $20,000.

In the apportionment of the $20,000 contributed by the Interstate Association, the States are divided into three classes, A, B and C.

Class A includes States with a population of 3,000,000 or over. To each State association tournament of this class the Interstate Association will contribute $300, to be applied to the Squier money-back system.

Class B includes States with a population of under 3,000,000 to over 1,000,000. To each State association tournament of this class the Interstate Association will contribute $200, to be applied to the Squier money-back system.

Class C includes States with a population of under 1,000,000. To each State Association tournament of this class, the Interstate Association will contribute $100, to be applied to the Squier money-back system.

The matter of population will be determined by the census of 1910.

A State Association in a Class A or Class B State, must have a membership of ten or more bona fide gun clubs located in ten or more different cities or towns.

A State Association in a Class C State must have a membership of five or more bona fide gun clubs located in five or more different cities or towns.

The Interstate Association, at its discretion, may exact proof of the proper organization of any State Association which applies for a registered tournament.

The foregoing applies to State Associations; or to a League of Gun Clubs in a State which has no State Association.

The following applies to individual gun clubs:

Any gun club, a member in good standing of a State Association or of a league of gun clubs, may apply for registration. Applications from gun clubs not members of a State Association or of a league of gun clubs, will not be considered. To each two-day approved tournament, the Interstate Association will contribute $100, to be applied to the Squier money-back system.

To each one-day approved tournament the Interstate Association will contribute $50, to be applied to the Squier money-back system.

When a gun club applies for a two-days' tournament, the granting of such application shall depend on the attendance at, and success of, previous registered tournaments of said club, if any were held. The determination of whether it shall be a one-day or two-day tournament is at the discretion of the Interstate Association.

Any application for a registered tournament must be made not less than ninety days in advance of the tournament opening date, with the exception of the month of April, 1911, for which month sixty days in advance will suffice.

The program each day at any registered tournament shall be 15 targets, $1.40 entrance, $1 optional sweepstake extra.

DIVISION OF MONEYS.

Regular program, Rose system, ratio points 5, 3, 2, 1.

Optional sweepstakes, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Ten entries and under, three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

To be eligible for the Squier money-back system a contestant must compete in all regular program events.

The optional sweepstakes are separate from the regular program, and it is optional with the contestant whether or not he makes entry for them. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the optional sweepstakes.

There shall be no deviation from this program, as it relates to the Interstate Association, but special events may be scheduled and shot as club events.

Any gun club holding a registered tournament shall give one page of its program, of which the copy shall be furnished by the Interstate Association, for purposes of announcing the amount of money contributed by the Interstate Association and for purposes of publicity.

The Interstate Association's contribution will not be paid to any club until such time as such club, holding a registered tournament, shall have sent in the requisite report of the tournament to the Interstate Association.

When the fund of $20,000 is exhausted, tournaments will be registered, but without any contribution of added money by the Interstate Association. Thus, it is apparent that gun clubs should make their applications at their earliest convenience, even though their tournaments are scheduled to be held late in the year.

The Squier money-back system shall be a part of the program. It was originated by Mr. L. J. Squier, of Pittsburg, Pa. It designates a special fund created for the purpose of paying back the losses, or a share of the losses, of those amateur contestants who compete in all regular program events of a tournament and fail to win the amount of their entrance fees, less the price of targets. All contestants must shoot through the entire regular program to gain an interest in this fund. This special fund is made up from the added money contributed to the tournament; from the profits derived from targets trapped, and from an extra entrance fee of $1 per day charged each amateur contestant who competes in all of the regular program events each day of the tournament. Any contestant who competes in less than ten regular program events each day shall be charged 10 cents for each event in which he competes, which sums also shall become a part of the special fund, but such contestant shall have no interest in the Squier money-back system. Any division of money, such as Rose, percentage, etc., can be used for dividing purses; in fact, the division of money used does not affect the workings of the Squier money-back system.

The true Squier money-back system calls for a special fund derived from all added money, from one cent for each target trapped, and from the total amount derived from the extra entrance fee of $1 per day charged each amateur contestant. For example: Say that it was a two days' tournament; that $100 added money was contributed; that 6,000 targets were trapped; that 30 amateur contestants competed in all regular program events the first day and that 25 amateur contestants competed in all regular program events the second day. This would mean that the special fund would be made up from the $100 added money, $60 from the 6,000 targets trapped, $30 from the extra entrance fee of $1 paid by the 30 amateur contestants who competed in all regular program events the first day, and $25 from the extra entrance fee of $1 paid by the 25 amateur contestants who competed in all regular program events the second day, a total of $215, itemized more concisely as follows:

Added money	$100.00
6,000 targets at 1 cent	60.00
Extra entrance fee first day	30.00
Extra entrance fee second day	25.00
Total	$215.00

Now, further, say that the program each day called for ten events of 15 targets each, and an entrance fee of $1.40 per event—a total of 300 targets and a total entrance fee (counting the $1 extra entrance fee each day) of $30 for the two days. Deducting two cents for each target shot at, a total of $60 for the 300 targets, and it would leave a net cost of $24 for entrance fees to each amateur contestant who competed in all regular program events for the two days. This would mean that each amateur contestant who competed in all regular program events of the tournament and failed to win $24 or more would be paid back, out of the special fund of $215, the difference between what he did win and $24, or his equitable share of the $215 if it was not sufficient to pay back the losses in full.

By way of illustration, say:

First—That 10 of the amateur contestants competed in all regular program events, and that each of them won $24 or more.

Second—That 10 of the amateur contestants competed in all regular program events, and that each of them won less than $24, their losses ranging from $1 to $23, and that their total losses amounted to $105.25.

Third—That 5 of the amateur contestants competed one day only in all regular program events.

Fourth—that 5 of the amateur contestants, while present both days, did not compete in all regular program events.

Fifth—That the special fund amounted to $215.

This would mean the following:

First—That the 10 amateur contestants who each won $24 or more would be paid the amounts won by them respectively.

Second—That $105.25 would be taken from the special fund to pay each of the 10 amateur contestants who failed to win $24 a sum sufficient to make $24 when added to the amount each contestant did win.

Third—That the 5 amateur contestants who competed one day only in all regular program events would be paid the amounts won by them respectively, but would have no share in the special fund.

Fourth—That the 5 amateur contestants who were present both days and did not compete in all regular program events would be paid the amounts won by them respectively, but would have no share in the special fund.

Fifth—That $109.75, the balance left in the special fund, after $105.25 was paid to the losers as above mentioned, would be divided among the high gun amateurs who had competed in all regular program events.

By way of further illustration say:

That 10 of the amateur contestants competed in all regular program events and that each of them won less than $24, their losses ranging from $20 to $23.50, and that thir total losses amounted to $230.

This would mean the following:

That inasmuch as the special fund of $215 would not be sufficient to pay back the losses in full, the $215 would be divided by 230 to find what the proportionate share of $1 would be; $215 divided by 230 would make .9317, a fraction more than 93 cents per $1. Multiply each of the 10 contestants' losses by 93 cents, and it would give the amount of his proportionate share of the $215.

Contestants are not guaranteed that they will be paid back the total amount of their net entrance fees, but it is reasonable to believe that they will be paid back in full, as the statistical data in connection with tournaments conducted under the Squier money-back system shows that in each instance where the added money was placed in the special fund there was an amount sufficient to pay back the losses in full, and frequently there was quite a large surplus. When there is a surplus, it is divided among the high gun amateurs.

Professionals are not charged the extra entrance fee of $1, but are charged 2 cents for each target shot at by them, and 1 cent for each target shot at by them is placed in the special fund.

The working out of the Squier money-back system means that the less skillful shot can compete in all regular program events of a tournament and have a chance to win something if he is in good form, and if he fail to shoot up to expectations his sport costs him the price of targets only. The more skillful shot has a better chance of winning larger amounts than under the old way of adding a small amount of money to each event, because of the increased number of entries in each event, thus making bigger purses to compete for, and from the possible surplus from the special fund.

The question may arise: "Where does the gun club make on a proposition of this kind?" The question is readily answered by stating the fact that there is a reasonable profit in the one cent per target which goes to the club; that, as a general rule, the number of contestants is largely increased; that, consequently, the traps can be worked to their greatest capacity and the cost of trapping reduced thereby, and that the majority of contestants shoot through the entire regular program. In addition, the club makes on the proposition by sending home satisfied a lot of contestants who will return and shoot again.

Registration as herein set forth applies to United States gun clubs only. The old policy is still in force as to Canadian gun clubs.

Specifications in detail governing registered tournaments under the Interstate Association's new policy may be obtained on application to the secretary-treasurer, Elmer E. Shaner, 219 Coltart avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Pahquioque Gun Club.

Danbury, Conn., Jan. 19.—The Pahquioque Gun Club held its annual banquet at the Hotel Green, Jan. 19, 135 members and their friends being present. All previous banquets of the club were surpassed, and the spirit of good fellowship was supreme. Zucca's orchestra furnished the music. Many of the guests joined in the choruses until the hall overflowed with melody.

A half hour before the banquet a reception was tendered to the visiting State officers, thereby affording an opportunity to meet the commissioners who work in the interests of Connecticut hunters. Also some representatives of the ammunition companies were present.

The large tables were set in six divisions and were beautifully decorated. Pictures of hunting dogs, hung around the walls, afforded many delightful themes of sport afield.

American flags were draped about the room in an attractive manner, and deer heads here and there added to the beauties of the other decorations.

The menu was long and appetizing. Charles H. Peix, Jr., acted as toastmaster. Sweet song enlivened the proceedings later, and good talks on fish and game preservation met the approbation of the banquetters.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BROOKLYN, L. I., Jan. 21.—There was a busy day at the Bay Ridge traps, with fairly good weather to add to the pleasure of shooting. F. B. Stephenson scored a leg on the Stake trophy and the Lockwood trophy. J. H. Vanderveer scored for the monthly cup, while the leg for the James trophy went to G. W. Piercy. Several of the regular contestants were absent at Pinehurst. Yet there was a good attendance. C. J. McDermott, president of the organization, after an interval of several years, took part in the competition and performed well considering that he was out of form somewhat.

The special shoot at 10 pair had three ties on 13. A second tie on 13 required a second shoot-off, Piercy winning on the third shoot-off. It was a noticeable feature that all the winning ties were on 13.

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Vanderveer	1	25	C R James	1	21
F B Stephenson	0	24	C A Lockwood	1	21
J S Lawson	5	24	J F James	1	18
G H Piercy	0	22	C H Pulis	0	17
A E Hendrickson	0	22	Dr C A Atkinson	0	13
D J Leahy	0	22			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

G H Piercy	0	23	J F James	1	20
C A Lockwood	1	23	F B Stephenson	0	20
C R James	1	21	J S Lawson	5	20
D T Leahy	1	21	A E Hendrickson	2	18

Prize divided.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Vanderveer	1	20	Dr C A Atkinson	5	14
D T Leahy	1	24	J F James	1	22
F B Stephenson	0	24	A E Hendrickson	2	22
C R James	1	23	J S Lawson	5	18
J H Vanderveer	1	23	C A Lockwood	1	18
G H Piercy	0	23			

Prize divided.

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	25	G W Piercy	0	21
J H Vanderveer	1	24	J F James	1	20
J S Lawson	5	23	C R James	1	22
C A Lockwood	1	22	C A Lockwood	1	22
C H Pulis	3	22	Dr C A Atkinson	5	13
*J S Fanning	0	22			

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

G H Piercy	0	25	J H Vanderveer	1	21
F B Stephenson	0	24	A E Hendrickson	2	21
D T Leahy	1	24	C J McDermott	3	20
*J S Fanning	0	23	J S Lawson	5	19
C H Pulis	3	22	G Brower	1	17
C A Lockwood	1	22	J F James	1	16
C R James	1	21	Dr C Atkinson	5	8

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap, gun below the elbow:

C H Pulis	3	22	A E Hendrickson	2	18
D T Leahy	1	22	C R James	0	17
*J S Fanning	0	20	G H Piercy	0	16
C A Lockwood	1	19	Dr C A Atkinson	5	11
C J McDermott	3	19	J S Lawson	5	8
F B Stephenson	0	18			

Won on a toss by C. H. Pulis.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets:

C J McDermott	3	24	C R James	1	19
F B Stephenson	0	23	A E Hendrickson	2	18
J H Vanderveer	1	22	G H Piercy	0	19
D T Leahy	1	22	C A Lockwood	1	18
C H Pulis	3	22	G Brower	1	14
J F James	1	20	J S Lawson	5	11
*J S Fanning	0	20	Dr C Atkinton	5	7

Trophy shoot, 25 targets:

J H Vanderveer	1	23	C R James	1	18
F B Stephenson	0	20	J F James	1	14
J S Lawson	5	20			

Team race, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	23	J F James	1	19—42

Shoot-off for J. F. James trophy, 25 targets:

F B Stephenson	0	25	D T Leahy	1	24

C. A. Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	25	J H Vanderveer	1	21
C R James	1	24	C A Lockwood	1	20
A E Hendrickson	2	25	G H Piercy	0	19
D T Leahy	1	24	J S Lawson	5	17
C H Pulis	3	23	J F James	1	16
G Brower	1	23	Dr C Atkinson	5	10

Special shoot, 10 pairs doubles, scratch:

*J S Fanning	15	Dr C Atkinson	10
G H Piercy	13	C R James	10
D T Leahy	13	A E Hendrickson	7
C H Pulis	13	G Brower	6

Shoot-off:

G H Piercy	13	C H Pulis	10
D T Leahy	13		

Second shoot-off:

G H Piercy	13	D T Leahy	10

*Professional.

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Jan. 21 follow:

April 26-27.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. Geo. J. Elliott, Sec'y.

Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Mgr.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

W W

CHAMPION W. R. CROSBY

The Target Championship of the World again won with

WINCHESTER

Loaded Shotgun Shells

EVERY SHOOTER WHO HAS EVER WON THIS COVETED HONOR HAS DONE SO WITH WINCHESTER SHELLS. SUCH A RECORD TELLS ITS OWN STORY. "A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

THE E. C. CUP, emblematic of the Individual Target Championship of the World, continues to nestle under W. R. Crosby's capacious shooting jacket, in the same old place it has been for the past ten years. Even such a gloriously good shot as Lester R. German could not separate the classic old mug from its long-time possessor. In the contest for the Cup at Chicago, on January 14th, both men shot wonderfully, weather conditions considered, but Crosby, with his Winchester "Leader" shells—regular stock loads—was not to be denied the victory. Of course, Crosby pinned his faith to the Red **W** Brand; for not only does it hold all the World and American Championship Trophies, but every shooter who has won the E. C. Cup has done so with Winchester Shells. A significant showing to say the least.

IN 1911 WHY NOT SHOOT THE SHELLS WITH THE RINGS AROUND THE HEAD, WHICH SHOOT RINGS AROUND ALL OTHER MAKES?

THE E. C. CUP

Fourth Mid-Winter Handicap Target Tournament.

THE Pinehurst tournament was held on Jan. 18-21, at Pinehurst, N. C.

Although the program was one that gave every opportunity for adequate returns to any amateur shooter who could shoot well up to the top of the averages in the regular events of the four days, and offered chances for those skillful and lucky enough to fall into the 9-hole in either handicap, the attendance was far from what was expected or what the liberality of the offerings in added money in the two handicaps also should have brought, as thirty was the greatest number who participated on any one day, though, all told, there were thirty-two participants in the tournament.

The weather was not what was hoped for, or what the outlook of Sunday and Monday foretold, as the sleet storm that was general about this section, did not slip by, and it made the air raw and the rain and fog that accompanied it did not add to the comfort or tempers of the shooters. That, though, was the luck in the draw, as one cannot pick out good weather always when events are set a year ahead. The golfers, who held full sway for the week prior to the shoot, had delightful weather throughout, but the shooters seem to be prone to bring Old Boreas and his worst antics when they come to North Carolina's unique winter resort.

Of course, where large tournaments are held but once a year, it is hard to obtain competent referees, scorers and other assistance, and though the management did all that was in their power to give good service, there were some slips that did not mellow the tempers of some of the shooters, although the writer saw many of the shooters who took every advantage of the unfamiliarity with the rules which the referees, scorers and pullers showed.

The shoot was under the management of Mr. J. F. W. Moore, who was here, there, and everywhere, and did everything in his power to give good service and to give the shooters what they wanted; and, taken as a whole, the traps held up very well under the strain to which they were subjected.

G. G. Westcott, of Leesburg, Fla., who won one of the Interstate Association's subsidiary handicaps in recent years, made a runaway race among the amateurs for the first day and scored 184 out of his quota of 200, his next nearest attendants being C. H. Newcomb with 172 and W. F. Clark with 171. Johnny Taylor stepped away out in front of the whole crowd with 188, and Harry Welles was the only one within hailing distance of him with 180. Geo. Lyon and Lester German followed with 177 each. The following are the first day's scores:

First Day, Jan. 18.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Broke.
Dr D L Culver	17	18	19	16	19	17	18	11	15	17	168
J E Crayton	18	13	14	17	17	17	17	17	13	18	161
Chas Nuehols	16	11	16	15	12	19	16	14	17	20	156
W F Clarke	16	19	16	19	15	18	15	19	18	16	171
W T Laslie	14	14	16	14	18	17	14	15	18	18	158
Dr J H Dreher	13	13	17	16	17	15	14	13	16	17	151
C G Westcott	19	19	18	20	17	18	20	17	18	18	184
W D Hinds	16	17	18	17	17	17	17	15	19	15	168
R L Spotts	17	16	16	15	17	16	18	17	18	15	165
C H Newcomb	17	18	12	16	17	15	18	19	20	20	172
C W Billings	17	17	13	12	15	13	16	14	15	18	150
H D Tracy	10	6	12	7	9	8	15	10	16	11	104
J H Anderson	13	14	13	11	16	13	12	10	14	10	126
I Andrews	10	11	13	14	15	11	14	9	11	11	119
H W Rice	16	16	12	14	17	13	16	16	19	17	156
F D Kelsey	14	15	15	15	16	17	13	18	12	17	152
F R Darby	12	13	15	14	16	16	13	14	19	14	146
E H Getchell	..	..	15	14	15	16	14	11	14	12	111
T Lenane, Jr	10	10	13	10	14	12	15	11	12	14	121
C H Anderson	14	17	15	14	11	14	17	15	15	14	146
J T Skelly	13	16	13	15	15	16	13	14	16	18	149
B B Ward	17	17	13	15	18	20	15	13	16	10	154
Professionals.											
L S German:	19	19	18	13	19	19	15	19	17	19	177
W Huff	16	12	15	13	17	15	15	16	16	18	153
J R Taylor	17	18	20	18	20	20	19	19	19	18	188
Geo L Lyon	18	18	18	16	17	19	17	17	18	19	177
W Henderson	19	13	15	19	13	20	16	14	17	16	162
E H Storr	15	19	14	10	16	13	12	12	14	16	141
H S Welles	17	18	14	18	20	20	20	16	18	19	180
J T Skelly	13	16	13	15	15	16	13	14	16	18	149

Second Day, Jan. 19.

This was the day of the greatest attendance, thirty participating in the day's events, all but one of whom shot through the full program of 200 targets, and it showed a new star in the firmament as far as high man for the day was concerned, as Dr. D. L. Culver, of Jersey City, N. J., who won the Midwinter Handicap last year, tripped to the fore with 188 scored, and Charley Newcomb was not far behind him with 185, thus jumping into a contending position behind Westcott; and Wm. T. Laslie, who had not showed any form the day previous, also amassed that total. Taylor, Welles and Lyon had a battle royal for the high honors, and the two former scored 189 each, and Lyon was just a jump away with 188, and German began to come, under the whip, with 186.

The weather was a little improvement over the day before, and the traps were let down a little and worked smoother, as the crews became more familiar with their work.

The following are the scores of the second day:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Broke.
Culver	19	19	19	17	18	18	19	20	19	20	188
German	18	19	19	18	18	18	19	18	20	19	186
Crayton	17	17	19	18	14	18	17	18	17	15	170
Nuchols	19	19	19	18	15	15	15	19	19	20	178
Clarke	20	17	15	15	17	18	15	18	18	15	168
Huff	16	17	19	16	17	16	18	16	15	15	165
Laslie	14	19	20	19	19	17	19	19	19	20	185
Dreher	18	19	17	14	19	15	17	16	15	18	168
C G Westcott	19	19	20	19	18	17	18	20	14	15	179
Taylor	18	20	18	19	19	20	20	17	18	20	189
Hinds	19	16	18	15	19	18	17	16	18	17	173
Spotts	18	19	16	14	18	18	20	17	17	19	176
Lyon	17	19	19	19	18	19	19	18	20	20	188
Newcomb	20	19	18	18	20	18	18	17	20	17	185
Billings	15	19	19	16	16	18	18	14	18	19	172
Henderson	16	16	19	20	19	19	18	18	17	19	181
H D Tracy	14	12	10	13	13	12	12	11	15	11	123
J H Anderson	17	17	17	17	17	14	16	14	17	16	162
I Andrews	12	12	10	12	15	13	17	10	14	13	128
Storr	19	17	16	17	18	18	17	16	16	18	172
Welles	16	19	19	19	20	19	19	20	19	19	189
W W Rice	17	20	20	17	17	15	13	17	20	12	168
Kelsey	17	18	18	18	20	16	14	16	17	19	173
F R Darby	16	13	16	15	15	18	17	17	19	15	161
A R Filson	..	19	10	15	18	13	13	..	..	..	88
Lenane, Jr.	12	14	12	14	16	17	16	14	14	16	145
Ward	18	14	17	17	17	17	13	16	17	17	163
C H Anderson	16	12	14	15	18	15	16	13	17	17	153
Skelly	15	18	15	19	14	18	16	15	15	20	165
E W Evans	16	17	15	13	11	13	13	12	13	12	135

Third Day, Jan. 20.

The morning of the third day was certainly foggy, and many a target was lost in the gloom, and it was no easy matter for the referees to see small pieces, as the trap houses were not easy to see, let alone a lightly hit target. In spite of these conditions the shooting was of a high order, and Charley Billings showed his foggy training at the traps at Travers Island, New York, and—to use Fred Gilbert's pet expression—put the whole crowd in the "game sack" with a 96, although Taylor and Henderson were "stepping some" with 95 each, and Newcomb and German each scored 93.

These events out of the way the decks were cleared for the Preliminary Handicap, and though some of the boys showed a preference toward shooting the handicap in the afternoon a vote was taken and the majority seemed to favor shooting right through, and this was done and the day's program cleaned up about 1:30 P. M., although some of the shooters wished afterward that they had waited until the afternoon, as the fog lifted and the afternoon was as bright and balmy as one could wish for and showed what could be offered in the way of weather down here in January.

The morning scores follow:

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	Total.
Dr D L Culver	18	16	18	18	19	89
L S German	18	20	18	18	19	93
J E Crayton	15	19	16	17	19	86
Chas Nuchols	19	19	17	18	18	91
W F Clarke	16	19	19	17	14	85
Walter Huff	17	18	17	17	16	85
Laslie	18	18	20	20	16	92
Dr J H Dreher	17	16	18	15	18	84
C G Westcott	18	19	17	19	17	90
J R Taylor	18	18	20	20	19	95
W D Hinds	16	15	18	16	18	83
R L Spotts	18	18	17	18	19	90
G L Lyon	18	18	18	18	19	91
C H Newcomb	18	19	18	18	20	93
C W Billings	20	19	20	19	18	96
W Henderson	19	19	20	17	20	95
H D Tracy	8	7	13	15	9	52
J H Anderson	13	18	15	11	13	70
I Andrews	10	14	10	12	13	59
E H Storr	18	17	19	15	19	88
H S Welles	19	19	18	17	19	92
H W Rice	17	19	18	16	15	85
F D Kelsey	15	17	18	19	15	84
F R Darby	16	16	17	17	14	80
T Lenane, Jr	16	14	17	15	16	78
B B Ward	19	19	18	15	18	89
C H Anderson	18	15	18	17	11	79
J T Skelly	19	20	15	18	17	89
E W Evans	18	12	14	12	14	70

The fourth Preliminary Handicap was a pretty race, and up to the beginning of the last round three men had a chance to be in the van, with a couple of others not so very far away. Culver, the winner of last year; Wm. T. Laslie, who was making his first visit to Pinehurst, and "Chummy" Westcott, who was also making his debut here, though he is well known in shooting circles, all in the same squad, were having a merry dance, and Laslie was the boy with the sand in his shoes, as he ripped out 24 in the last round, while Culver dropped to 22 and Westcott went all to pieces and ended up with a 19, thus losing 6 targets in that round whereas he had only dropped five in the first 75, his third round being productive of the only straight in the event. Although these men were in the second squad, it seemed thus early that the winner was Laslie, and so it proved, as his total was 92, from the 19yd. mark, totaled from an evenly shot race, and Dr. Culver was second, from the same mark, with 90, and Westcott and R. L. Spotts, were third high with 89 each. The winner received $124 and a very handsome trophy; the second man received $93, and the third men received $46.50 each. The added money of $150 made the pot very pretentious and exceeded many events which have drawn a greater attendance. George Lyon led the post-graduates with a score of 92 from the 20yd. line; his next nearest competitors were Welles and Taylor with 86 each.

The following are the scores and handicaps:

	Yds.	Targets 25	25	25	25	Total.
Nuchols	19	23	20	21	20	84
Culver	19	23	21	24	22	90
Laslie	19	23	23	22	24	92
Westcott	19	22	23	25	19	89
Newcomb	19	22	19	18	18	77
Crayton	18	16	17	18	21	72
Clarke	18	23	23	19	17	82
Hinds	18	17	19	22	21	79
Billings	18	22	19	18	19	78
Spotts	18	21	21	24	23	89
Rice	18	22	21	19	21	83
Ward	18	18	16	21	16	71
Kelsey	18	23	21	18	22	84
Dreher	17	19	19	19	18	75
C H Anderson	17	18	20	20	17	75
Reynolds	17	18	20	15	16	69
J H Anderson	16	16	18	18	17	69
Andrews	16	20	16	16	11	63
Filson	16	17	21	17	23	78
Lenane	16	20	21	19	22	82
Professionals:						
German	20	20	21	21	20	82
Taylor	20	24	24	18	20	86
Lyon	20	22	24	22	24	92
Huff	19	16	20	16	17	69
Henderson	19	20	22	20	22	84
Welles	19	19	21	23	23	86
Skelly	19	22	18	20	20	80
Storr	18	23	21	19	22	85

Mid-winter Handicap.

The final day opened bright and fair, and about all that could he desired in the weather line, as the scores portray, and there was some very classy shooting on the part of many of the amateurs and professionals. Newcomb had passed Westcott for the leading honors and proceeded to maintain his advantage, and when the events had been shot out, it was seen that he stopped the simon-pures with 96, while that old war horse from away up in New York State, F. D. Kelsey, and Charley Nuchols, were next best with 92 each. Dr. Clarke, of Boston, summed up 91. Harry Welles got going and only tripped up on three, they being slipped in the third and fourth stanzas, and totaled 97, though Johnny Taylor had no idea of letting him get any nearer for the medal, and accounted for 95 of them himself, though Geo. Lyon came to his own and split the pair with a 96.

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	Total.
Dr D L Culver	17	16	16	17	18	84
J E Crayton	18	19	19	18	16	90
Chas Nuchols	18	18	19	17	20	92
W F Clarke	20	17	18	17	19	91
W T Laslie	18	19	17	20	16	90
Dr J H Dreher	17	15	14	15	19	80
C G Westcott	17	14	17	18	17	83
W D Hinds	15	15	18	15	14	77
R L Spotts	17	16	18	16	15	82
Chas Newcomb	20	19	20	18	19	96
C W Billings	16	18	16	17	18	85
H D Tracy	10	8	11	11	9	49
J H Anderson	18	18	19	17	17	89
I Andrews	13	15	19	15	15	77
F D Kelsey	17	19	19	17	20	92
C H Anderson	17	14	18	16	17	82
T Lenane, Jr	17	15	17	16	19	84
B B Ward	15	18	16	15	14	78
F S Darby	14	17	14	14	16	75
Professionals:						
J T Skelly	18	17	17	19	18	89
Walter Huff	16	18	18	19	15	86
John Taylor	20	20	20	16	19	95
Geo Lyon	20	20	17	20	19	96
W Henderson	20	19	18	18	19	94
E H Storr	17	18	20	19	17	91
H S Welles	20	20	18	19	20	97

The fourth Midwinter Handicap was shot in the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 21, and though the sky was bright, there was a pretty stiff wind, blowing directly from the back, and it tended to knock down the targets and make some of the quarterers so fast that the best shots on the grounds missed them, and there were some very classy shooters in attendance.

Culver, who was moved back to 20yds., and Laslie, who was penalized 2yds. and placed at 21 for his win in the Preliminary, early showed that they were hardly to be reckoned with, and Westcott got a very bad start by dropping 5 targets in his first round, but Newcomb and Nuchols, in the same squad, and both from the 19yd. line, showed that they were in the fight. Thus early it seemed to simmer down to three or four and when Newcomb had only lost 5 out of 50 and Westcott had lost 8, the winner looked to be there; but J. H. Anderson, of Philadelphia, surprised the bunch by only dropping 8 out of his first 50, and then only losing 1 in his third round, putting him in the lead with only 9 down to 10 for Newcomb and 11 for Westcott. There was some tension when the second squad, in which Westcott and Newcomb contested, went to the score in front of the club house for their last round, and both men shot nervy races, and Westcott tripped up on one which was dusted, and Newcomb allowed two to elude him, and they finished up sticks with 88. Shortly after this it was noised about that John Anderson could win, and every one turned to him when he went to the score, and though he had a good chance and could have tied in with a 22 and won with 23, he was not quite equal to the occasion and finished with 21 and a total of 87. This left a tie between C. H. Newcomb and C. G. Westcott to be shot off, and though Newcomb had Westcott on the defensive at three different times in the race, he allowed him to catch him and they were even up until only six or seven targets from the end, when Westcott went all to pieces, and the final result was 22 to 20, leaving Newcomb the winner of the cup and emoluments, amounting to $204.20; Westcott received $151; Anderson, $101.20, and C. W. Billings for his 85 received $50. There was some good average moneys, and Newcomb took down $36.02; Westcott, $24.46; Culver, $20.17, and Laslie, $15.

Geo. Lyon repeated his fox-to-the-hounds stunt in the Midwinter, as he had in the Preliminary, showing that he is "some" handicap shooter, with a score of 89, while Welles and Storr followed with 88 each. C. H. Anderson and B. B. Ward, both of Aberdeen, S. D., each made straights, as did Shorty Storr, these being the only straights. Thus ended the handicap and tournament.

Following are the scores:

	Yds.	Targets 25	25	25	25	Total.
Culver	20	20	19	16	22	77
Laslie	21	18	22	13	20	73
Westcott	19	20	22	22	24	88
Newcomb	19	23	22	20	23	88
Nuchols	19	22	18	21	20	81

97.28%

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Won by MR. J. S. DAY, of Midland, Texas, using

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Mr. Day shot at **4280** targets in Registered Tournaments, breaking **4164.** an average of **97.28%**, exceeding by over **2%** the highest official amateur average of any previous year.

During the season Mr. Day made many long runs, among which are the following:

Gorman, Texas, and Walnut Springs, Texas, Aug. 15-17—**245** Straight
Walnut Springs, Texas, - - - " 17-18—**266** "
Midland, Texas, - - - - " 8-9 { **133** " / **121** "
Big Springs, Texas, - - - - " 10-11 { **175** " / **152** "
Cisco, Texas, and Gorman, Texas, - " 12-15—**190** "

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is directed to the fact that all of Mr. Day's shooting was done with **PETERS REGULAR FACTORY LOADS**, purchased from dealers where the various tournaments were held. His shells were not special in any sense, but were regular stock goods such as can be procured from any **PETERS** dealer.

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It is thus **finally** and **conclusively established** that the shotgun shells manufactured by us are not in any way an infringement of the Winchester Company's goods, but on the contrary, are made according to our own original ideas and scientific tests, by methods and processes which have made **PETERS AMMUNITION** famous for its **SUPERIOR SHOOTING QUALITIES.**

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New York: 98 Chambers St. T. H. KELLER, Manager

New Orleans: 321 Magazine St. P. R. LITZKE, Manager

San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

Billings	18	20	21	20	24	85		
Crayton	18	16	20	19	23	78		
Clarke	18	20	19	21	17	77		
Hinds	18	19	18	20	12	69		
Spotts	18	19	20	20	16	75		
Kelsey	18	20	20	20	24	84		
Ward	18	20	22	19	25	86		
Dreher	17	18	24	21	20	83		
C H Anderson	16	16	25	19	18	78		
J H Anderson	16	22	20	24	21	87		
Lenane	16	18	21	19	20	78		
Andrews	16	14	18	21	13	66		
Professionals:								
Taylor	20	19	22	21	19	81		
Lyon	20	20	24	21	24	89		
Huff	19	19	16	20	20	75		
Henderson	19	21	18	21	19	79		
Welles	19	21	22	22	23	88		
Storr	18	21	25	20	22	88		
Skelly	18	21	22	22	20	85		

The summary shows that Charles H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, Pa., was high in the 600 16yd. targets with 546 scored, and thus won the gold average medal, and C. G. Westcott, of Leesburg, Fla., stood second with 536, while Dr. D. L. Culver was third with 529, also receiving a silver medal. J. R. Taylor, of Atlanta, Ga., led the professionals with 567 scored; Harry S. Welles, of New York, was second with 558, and George Lyon, of Durham, N. C., was third with 552.

The summary of the 800 targets, including the two handicaps, shows that C. G. Westcott, of Leesburg, Fla., was high with 713 scored and received the gold medal, while Chas. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, Pa., followed closely with 711, and Dr. D. L. Culver, of Jersey City, was third with 696..

The race between the three high professionals for the entire 800 targets was a hummer, to say the least; J. R. Taylor, of Atlanta, Ga., leading with a score of 734; G. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., was second with 733, and H. S. Welles, of New York, was third with 732, these three being away out in front. The summary follows:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.	T'l	P.H.	M.H.	Grand Total.
Newcomb	172	185	93	96—546	77	88		711
Westcott	184	179	90	83—536	89	88		713
Culver	168	188	89	84—529	90	77		696
W T Laslie	158	185	92	90—525	92	73		690
Nuchols	156	178	91	92—517	84	81		682
Clarke	171	168	85	91—515	82	77		674
Spotts	165	176	90	82—513	89	75		677
Crayton	161	170	86	90—507	72	78		657
Billings	150	172	96	85—503	78	85		666
Kelsey	152	173	84	92—501	84	84		669
Hinds	168	173	83	77—501	79	69		649
Ward	154	163	89	78—484	71	86		641
Dreher	151	168	84	80—483	75	83		641
Darby	146	161	80	75—462	..	..		...
C H Anderson	146	153	79	82—460	75	78		613
J Anderson	126	162	70	89—447	69	87		603
Lenane	121	145	78	84—428	82	78		588
Andrews	119	128	59	77—383	63	66		512
Tracy	104	123	52	49—328	..	..		...
Professionals:								
J R Taylor	188	189	95	95—567	86	81		734
H S Welles	180	189	92	97—558	86	88		732
Geo L Lyon	177	188	91	96—552	92	89		733
W Henderson	162	181	95	94—532	84	79		695
J T Skelly	149	165	89	89—492	80	85		657
E H Storr	141	172	88	91—492	85	88		665
Walter Huff	153	165	85	86—489	69	75		633
L S German	177	186	93	..	82	..		...

For the next year something quite attractive is in store for the shooters who are willing to go away from home and take a chance for a little coin of the realm.

There will be over $1300 in actual cash added to the program next year, and trophies to the value of $500. The trophies given to the winners of the two handicaps this year were about the handsomest the writer has seen offered at any shoot in several years.

The management will add $200 to the Preliminary Handicap of 1912, and guarantee the winner $200; and will add $500 to the Midwinter Handicap of 1912 and guarantee the winner of the event will receive a purse of $500. The winner of each event will also receive a handsome trophy.

The Squier money-back system will again be one of the features of the shoot, and a purse of $300 will be added for that purpose, and if there are fifty shooters the amount will be $400, and an additional $50 for each ten shooters above that number.

A new trap equipment will be installed before that time, and Luther J. Squier will have the management of the shoot, and John W. Todd will be cashier.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 17.—Louis Colquitt was high average gunner at the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club weekly shoot to-day, over the Speedway traps. He had an average of 21 out of each possible 25, and his average would have been much better had he not shot a one-hand match in the last squad with John Geiger, breaking only 12 to Geiger's 13, bringing both of their averages down. Geiger, however, was second high average with 20 3-7 out of each 25. Frank Mihlon was third with 18 3-4; James E. Wheaton fourth with 18½; B. M. Shanley fifth with 18 1-10, and Henry Koegel sixth with an average of 17.

The weather was cold yesterday, which kept a great many shooters away, but, notwithstanding this, there were thirteeen squads that faaced the traps, eleven shooters were on the firing line and 1650 targets were thrown. The club house was warm and comfortable, and as usual a crowd of spectators was in evidence and a splendid afternoon's sport was had by all who attended. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B M Shanley	15	14	19	16	21	21	15	17	21	22
James E Wheaton	19	20	17	16	22	19	19	16	..	..
Frank Mihlon	20	15	22	20	21	21	14	17	..	..
Louis Colquitt	24	22	21	20	25	23	19	23	12	..
Peter Bey	15	12	19	15	17	15	16	..	..	..
Henry Koegel	20	20	20	14	11	..	..	..	..	..
John Geiger	23	20	20	22	25	20	13	..	..	..
J S Thompson	20	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abe Wheaton	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Stengel	9	12	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
James Quinn	9	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Baltimore Tournament.

BALTIMORE, Md.—I beg to advise you that we, the A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Company, with the writer and Basil Wagner as managers, are going to hold our second annual clay target shooting tournament for amateurs (of course, the professionals may shoot for targets only), at Prospect Park, Baltimore, Md., March 16 and 17. We will give a much larger shoot this year than we did last year. We will also add more cash and give more prizes. Our shoot last year, we may add, was the largest that has ever been held in the State, there being present who shot through the two days' program 115 different shooters. We had 90 on the first day and 89 on the second day.

Our object in giving this shoot is not to gain one cent financially, but to promote the trapshooting game, giving the gain derived therefrom back as purses. There was left over from our first shoot $13, but we will add to this, as we published in our first program. We will also publish in this program a sworn statement of our expense and what we made.

Our program for the first day will be seven events at 20 targets, $2 entrance, $1.50 added. There will also be two events at 25 targets each, to be known as the special handicap merchandise race, open to amateurs only; entrance $3, in which event we will donate a great many prizes, possibly fifteen to twenty, ranging from $25 to $30 down to $1 each. Last year in this race our first fourteen prizes were valued at $5 or over, and ranged down to $1 each. There were twenty-six prizes altogether.

The program for the second day will include five events at 20 targets each, with $15 added, $2 entrance; besides, there will be shot off the second annual Maryland Handicap at 100 targets, with an entrance of $10, to which will be added $150 in cash, the winner receiving a sterling silver pitcher, valued at $50. The handicap in this event will be from 16 to 22yds., and the 22yd. mark will be used. This will be open to all amateurs everywhere. Moneys in this event will be high gun to win, no class shooting.

Our handicap committee for this race and the special handicap merchandise race will be Capt. Jas. P. Malone, Grason H. Gent, Walters T. Harvey, Emory H. Storr, of Baltimore; Frank M. Eames, of Philadelphia, and Miles Taylor, of Washington, D. C.

Besides this cash which we have added, we will give average prizes to the high amateur at all 16yd. targets, second high and third high; and to the low amateur average at all 16yds. targets.

Jan. 18, Capt. Jas. B. Malone will hold his live-bird shoot the same as he did last year, in which there will be miss-and-out events. There will be a 10-bird race. The 20-bird race, known as the Prospect Park Handicap, at which he will give a handsome silver cup suitably engraved. He will use two sets of traps, and will have a quantity of good strong country birds, which will make good flyers.

We will of course be unable to hold this under the Interstate Association rules, owing to their new rulings this year.

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New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., Jan 21.—The hazy weather was not unfavorable for trapshooting. E. A. Wilson scored a leg on the January cup with 24 from scratch. F. A. Hodgman was leader in the three events, the tournament cup, the Haslin cup and the distance handicap special trophy, tying in the latter event with Dr. De Wolfe, and winning in the shoot-off. In the double target event, 20 targets, O. C. Grinnell and G. F. Pell tied on 13.

Trial shoot, scratch, club special, 10 targets:

E A Wilson	10	A P Walker	8
Dr Brown	10	F A Hodgman	8
G F Corbett	9	O C Grinnell	7
W B Ogden	9	G L Bready	5
A E Ranney	8	G F Pell	3

Haslin cup, handicap, 25 targets:

F A Hodgman	0	24	Dr De Wolfe	2	20
W B Ogden	3	23	A E Ranney	3	20
O C Grinnell	1	22	G F Pell	1	19
G J Corbett	1	22	E A Wilson	2	19
Dr Brown	0	21	A P Walker	0	19
G L Bready	3	21			

Trial shoot, scratch, club special, 15 targets:

F A Hodgman	14	E A Wilson	12
A E Ranney	14	G F Pell	11
G J Corbett	13	O C Grinnell	11
W B Ogden	13	G L Bready	10
Dr Brown	12	A P Walker	9

Tie between F. A. Hodgman and A. E. Ranney won by latter on shoot-off.

January cup, handicap, 25 targets:

E A Wilson	2	24	G L Bready	3	20
F A Hodgman	0	23	A P Walker	0	19
O C Grinnell	1	23	A E Ranney	3	19
Dr Brown	1	22	Dr De Wolfe	3	18
G J Corbett	1	22	G F Pell	2	17
W B Ogden	3	22			

Club special trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

W B Ogden	3	24	A P Walker	0	20
O C Grinnell	1	23	G L Bready	3	20
G J Corbett	1	23	G F Pell	2	19
F A HodgmanNN	0	22	Dr De Wolfe	3	19
E A Wilson	1	22	A E Ranney	3	19
Dr Brown	1	21	Dr R Johnson	2	18

Tournament cup, handicap, 25 targets:

F A Hodgman	0	25	G L Bready	3	23
O C Grinnell	1	24	A E Ranney	3	22
Dr Brown	1	24	E A Wilson	1	21
G J Corbett	1	24	Dr De Wolfe	3	21
W B Ogden	2	24	Dr R Johnson	2	18
G F Pell	2	24	A P Walker	0	17

Distance handicap, special trophy, 25 targets:

F A Hodgman	21	22	Dr R Johnson	19	18
Dr De Wolfe	18	22	E A Wilson	20	16
W B Ogden	18	21	O C Grinnell	20	16
Dr Brown	20	20	G J Corbett	20	15
G F Pell	19	19	A P Walker	21	11
G L Bready	18	19	A E Ranney	18	10

Tie between F. A. Hodgman and Dr. De Wolfe won by the former on the shoot-off, 17 to 16.

Westley Richards gun, 10 pair doubles, scratch:

O C Grinnell	13	Dr R Johnson	9
G F Pell	13	Dr De Wolfe	7
F A Hodgman	11	A P Walker	7

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, N. Y., Jan. 21.—There was extraordinary activity at the traps of the Marine and Field Club today. Eleven events were shot. Four new cups materially added to the interest in the competition. The leg on the January cup went to C. M. Camp, who scored 88. Also he scored the first wins on the Sayre and Burham prizes, at 25 targets. The Bellows and Camp cups were the other two acquisitions. P. G. Chase, P. R. Towne and C. M. Camp tied for the Bellows cup, while C. E. Camp, J. H. Emanuel, Jr., tied for the latter. The ties will be shot off next week.

Monthly cup, 100 targets, strings of 25, handicap:

	Hdcp.		Total.
C M Camp	12	20 18 18 20	83
P R Towne	24	15 16 17 11	83
J M Knox	24	15 13 18 13	81
J H Emanuel, Jr.	4	22 17 18 19	80
P G Chase	16	20 16 15 12	79
C E Sayre	24	12 17 12 13	78

Bellows cup, 25 targets, handicap:

P G Chase	4	21	W F Pardonner	4	18
P R Towne	6	21	C E Sayre	6	18
C M Camp	3	21	J H Burham	6	17
J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	19	J M Knox	6	16

Camp cup, 25 targets, handicap:

C E Sayre	6	23	C M Camp	3	21
J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	23	J M Knox	6	19

Sayre cup, 25 targets, handicap:

C M Camp	3	23	J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	18
J M Knox	6	19	P R Towne	6	17
C E Sayre	6	18			

Burham cup, 25 targets, handicap:

C M Camp	3	21	P R Towne	6	17
J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	20	C E Sayre	6	17
P G Chase	4	19			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

C M Camp	3	23	J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	17
J M Knox	6	21	C E Sayre	6	16

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

P G Chase	4	24	W F Pardonner	4	20
P R Towne	6	22	J H Burham	5	19

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	23	W F Pardonner	4	19
C M Camp	3	20	P G Chase	4	17
J H Burham	3	20			

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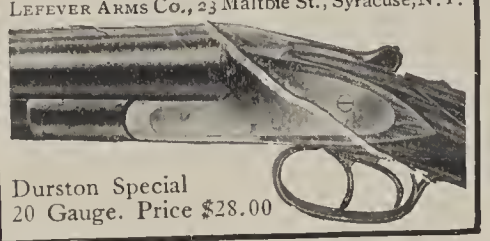

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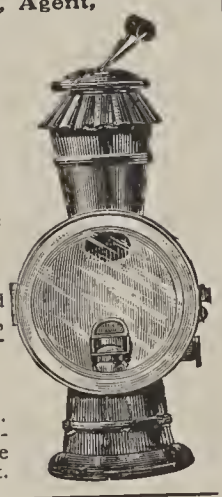

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Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

			C M Camp	3	16
P G Chase	4	19	J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	16
W F Pardonner	5	19	C E Sayre	6	13
J H Burham	5	18			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

			P G Chase	4	20
W F Pardonner	4	24	J H Burham	5	19
P R Towne	6	23			
J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	23			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

			P G Chase	4	16
W F Pardonner	4	23	J H Burham	5	14
C E Sayre	4	23			
J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	19			

Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 21.—Think of twenty-one full squads and some more who shot 25 just for fun. You can imagine how we are rushed between 2 P. M. and dark. We are going to enlarge the club house; in fact, we must. In all this year's talk about gun club organization don't you think that we have done our part.

Charity begins at home, and so does the gun club scheme. We have the whole town talking shoot, the enthusiasm is at fever heat, and we can keep it here, I think. The Eastern Handicap will be held during the week of July 17. Wait for something spectacular. We will have a handicap that will open the eyes of some of the boys.

The shoot was held at New Bridge to-day, and was witnessed by the largest attendance that ever assembled at a shoot in this State. About 1800, as compared with 1500 on the previous week. The three traps worked satisfactorily. The sensation of the afternoon was in the Coleman du Pont Merchandise event, Foord, Bush and Lobb tying on 25 straight. This tie will be shot off next week.

The ties that resulted in three classes on the Saturday previously were shot off. The winners were: Class A, J. A. McKelvey; Class B, Stanley Tuchton, and Class D, Dr. H. G. Buckmaster. All of the winners were awarded sterling silver spoons.

The complete scores of the shoot were:

L Evans	19	Lobb	25
R B Evans	12	J Husbands	14
Nealy	10	H G Buckmaster	16
Bush	25	S C Rumford	19
Turner	18	L Rumford	22
Lindley	19	Betts	13
Slear	23	Bedford	15
Megaw	6	Steele	20
Bickley	16	Gerow	15
Simpson	17	H R Lindsay	13
Baily	12	Robinson	14
Olney	17	McCain	16
Gregg	12	Springer	19
Smith	17	Flowers	5
McKelvey	23	Lambert	9
H. Winchester	22	Godwin	21
J Winchester	21	Jensen	12
Naudain	16	Poffenburger	16
Foulke	14	Pennington	15
Ross	17	Pratt	10
Hickman	21	Brown	10
Wm Foord	25	Richards	16
Beauchamp	18	Gavan	15
Harrington	17	Crossman	11
Richardson	22	Tuchton	21
Mitchell	16	Banks	23
Dickerson	13	Birch	18
MacMullen	15	Dickerson	9
J W Anderson	16	Pyle	17
Hodge	18	Gunsoulus	2
Morgan	12	Vance	10
Handy	9	Wardenbury	20
Bacon	5	Prickett	17
Kellum	3	Cook	15
A G Trott	4	Wilson	14
Griswold	21	Carlon	20
Rogers	13	Pape	20
Hanby	19	Coyne	19
Ed Ford	11	Lane	3
H A Lindsay	2	F McHugh	3
McHugh	23	Onley	9
Matthews	20	Prettyman	7
Keithley	22	Greer	16
Mathewson	19	Slaughter	1
S B Trott	18	Pusey	11
Ferriday	11	Connor	16
Taggart	8	Jeffries	11
Farrow	4	S Lindsey	14
C Buckmaster	19		

Considerable interest was manifested in the revolver and pistol qualification scoring at 50yds. In this class there were six entries. K. K. V. Casey was high man with a score of 88, 86, and 76.

Revolver and pistol qualification scores, 50 yds.: K. K. V. Casey 88, 86, 76; L. du Pont 87, 83, 81; F. B. Harkins 80, 79; F. G. Robelen 70, 72; J. A. Ellison 72; John Bancroft, Jr., 66, 64, 64.

Revolver and pistol practice scores, 50yds.: L. du Pont 78; C. F. McCloskey 72, 55, 49; E. H. Lambert 57, 47, 37, 29; A. B. Richardson 44, 27; H. H. Ingram 57, 40.

Rifle practice scores, 50yds., .22cal.: C. W. Pierce 83, 79, 71.

The Gun of To-day.

LITTLETON, Ill., Jan. 16.—I was very much impressed with the article "The Gun of To-day," by W. Baden-Powell, as published in FOREST AND STREAM from Field, London. I think a further positive verification of the truth of wad retardation as a cause of the closer pattern in choke-bored guns, would be to bore a large number of small holes, say an inch (more or less), back from the muzzle to give an early exit to more or less of the pressure, the barrel from there on acting as a break or retardent to wad. Let some one try this out and report.

C. A. ZANDER.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Favorable conditions were a feature of the weather at the shoot of the Larchmonth Yacht Club to-day. Five special events afforded good competition for the contestants. F. E. Samson was a distinguished performer. He scored a leg on the January cup and 25 straight in a special contest. W. J. Elias scored a leg for the January cup, while G. L. Beady made a like win for the commodore's cup. F. Stead had a long handicap allowance and scored a leg for the Sauer gun:

Baudoinc cup, 25 targets, handicap:

			G G Hamil	1	20
W J Elias	3	25	E A Wilson	2	20
F E Samson	0	22	R Johnson	1	18
F Stead	6	24	W B Short	3	16
J G Bateman	2	20			
G L Bready	3	20			

Commodore's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

			J G Bateman	2	20
G L Bready	2	25	E A Wilson	2	19
R Johnson	1	24	F E Samson	0	19
F Stead	6	24	G G Hamill	1	15
W B Short	3	23			
W J Elias	2	22			

Sauer gun, 25 targets, handicap:

			W J Elias	2	21
F Stead	6	25	W B Short	3	21
F E Samson	1	24	G G Hamill	1	18
G L Bready	2	23	J G Bateman	2	11
R Johnson	1	23			
E A Wilson	2	23			

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

			G L Bready	2	20
F E Samson	1	23	W J Elias	2	20
E A Wilson	2	22	G G Hamill	1	18
W B Short	3	22	R Johnson	1	17
F Stead	5	22			
J G Bateman	2	20			

Special match, 25 targets, handicap:

			G L Bready	2	22
F E Samson	0	25	E A Wilson	3	22
W J Elias	2	24	W B Short	5	21
G G Hamill	5	24	J G Bateman	5	18
R Johnson	2	24			
J R Colman	5	23			

Ten targets, scratch

F E Samson	9	W J Elias	7
F Stead	9	W B Short	7
E A Wilson	9	G G Hamil	4
R Johnson	9	J G Bateman	5
G L Bready	7		

Fifteen targets, scratch:

W J Elias	15	R Johnson	12
G L Bready	15	E A Wilson	12
G G Hamill	13	W B Short	11
F E Samson	13	F Stead	10
J G Bateman	12		

Ten doubles:

F E Samson	12	G G Hamil	8
W J Elis	11		

High gun score:

F E Samson	112	E A Wilson	105
F Stead	111	G G Hammill	90
G L Bready	110	J G Bateman	88
W J Elias	110		

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 21.—In event No. 1 Messrs. Boxall and Frazee each made a perfect score. Event No. 3, 25 targets, handicap, the third leg for the January cup, for members, was won by Cramer with 20 breaks and a handicap of 5, or a total of 25.

Event No. 4, a walking match, was won by Frazee with 6 breaks to his credit.

In the two pick-up team races Messrs. Bush and Frazee made the best showing with a score of 17 points out of a possible 20. Scores:

Boxall	10	11	3	22	5	19
Atwater	8	10	4	21	2	23
Bush	8	10	5	22	3	11
Frazee	10	11	3	23	6	12
Crane	..	11	4	25	3	18
Williams	..	8	..	..	3	..

Pick-up team race, 10 targets per man:

Event 6: Williams and Boxall 9; Bush and Frazee 17; Atwater and Crane 16.

Event No. 7: Williams and Boxall 10; Bush and Frazee 17; Atwater and Crane 17.

E. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Claredon Gun Club.

SECAUCUS, N. J., Jan. 22.—Enclosed find scores that were made to-day at the grounds of the Claredon Gun Club, Secaucus, N. J. There were several individual matches shot between the members, and a team race between the Claredon Gun Club and the Hudson Gun Club, each club shooting four men at 100 targets each. The Hudson team won and carried off the honors with a margin of 22 targets, owing to the poor shooting of Frank Sommers, who was not shooting up to his usual form. He had the misfortune of his gun getting out of order, and having to use a strange one that did not fit him. He also shot a race at 50 birds with George Richards for a suitable purse, but Richards was a little too strong for him, and won out by 2 targets. A return match has been arranged to take place at an early date, when Frank says that he will show him something.

After the shoot all hands adjourned to the club house, where our host, Bodie, had prepared for us a steaming hot dinner that all hands did justice to, and while enjoying our cigars there were numerous hunting stories told, but when Fred Allen tried to tell us of the ten geese that he said that he killed with one shot at Barnegat, we all gathered up our coats and gun bags and wended our way to our homes to think it over.

The weather was cold, and with a stiff wind that was blowing across the traps, made shooting hard, which accounts for the low scores that were made. However, we will try again in a few weeks and try to improve

them; and we invite all trapshooters that want to take a crack at some white flyers from a good fast trap to visit the Claredon Gun Club grounds at "Snipe" Bodie's, Secaucus, N. J.

R H Bodie	20	21	18	15	21
F Allen	16	18	19	17	20
C Schonemann	14	19	20	18	19
F Sommers	11	15	18	12	15
J Whitley	15	20	22	20	19
G Richards	15	14	15	15	17
G Neary	16	14	17	17	17
T H Kelley	18	18	19	20	20
H J Burlington	21	1	919	20	19
Whitley, Jr.	..	..	..	10	9
Snipe, Jr.	..	..	..	10	12
R Burns	..	21	17	17	..

Team shoot, Hudson G. C. vs. Claredon G. C.:

Hudson G. C.		Claredon G. C.	
Whitley	77	Bodie	80
Kelley	76	Schonemann	65
Richards	69	Sommers	57
Neary	77—299	Allen	75—277

T. H. KELLEY.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Conditions to-day presaged low scores, but the general average was higher than usual. In practice Moller, Hillis and Lewis each had a 20 straight, and in the cup race Lewis broke the first 25. Moller, with 24, looked the contender, but in the last half both he and Lewis fell back, and F. Hillis won with 47 out of 50. All shooting from 16yds. except Moller, whose win last week put him back to 18.

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Moller	110	96	Britton	60	32
F Hillis	110	99	Neighbors	60	37
J Hillis	110	88	Hymer	110	84
Lewis	110	101			

President's cup, 50 targets:

Miller	43	Britton	34
F Hillis	37	Neighbors	37
J Hillis	42	Hymer	32
Lewis	45		

Jan. 20.—A bad light and heavy fall of snow contributed to the low scores at the gun club yesterday.

In practice Hymer was best with 90 per cent. broken. In the third heat of the race for the president's cup Lewis and Dixon tied on 42 out of 50, and in the shoot-off at 25 Lewis won, 22 to 20.

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Moller	135	90	Neighbors	60	33
Hymer	85	76	Dixon	135	98
Lewis	85	71	Britton	60	39

President's cup:

Moller	50	35	Neighbors	50	40
Hymer	50	41	Dixon	75	62
Lewis	75	64	Britton	50	40

SECRETARY.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

Jan. 30—Feb. 4.—Indoor .22-Caliber League of the U. S., 671 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Arthur Hubalek, Sec'y.

March 11-18.—Fifteenth annual championship under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 W. 23d St., New York.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

U. S. R. A. League.

JAN 21.—In the U. S. R. A. League series, following are the unofficial scores, made last night by St. Louis Revolver Club team:

Match 7, St. Louis vs. Chicago:

Dr M R Moore	44	40	46	42	48	—220
C C Crossman	43	45	47	40	44	—219
Paul Frese	41	39	43	43	43	—209
W C Ayer	41	42	51	42	43	—209
G C Olcott	39	41	41	40	45	—206—1063

Match 8, St. Louis vs. Louisville:

Dr M R Moore	46	43	44	46	45	—224
C C Crossman	47	40	44	49	42	—222
Paul Frese	42	44	48	42	40	—216
W C Ayer	44	43	43	42	41	—213
G C Olcott	41	34	45	42	41	—203—1078

SECRETARY.

Intercollegiate Indoor Rifle League.

Washington, D. C., Jan 21.—The Columbia University eam made the highest score in the week's matches of he Intercollegiate Indoor Rifle Shooting League. Six f the sixteen teams are tied for first place with two ictories and no defeats. The results of the week's natches are: Columbia defeated Dartmouth, 1859 to 570; Princeton defeated Minnesota, 1609 to 9 (by deault); Louisiana defeated California, 1448 to 0 (by deault); Massachusetts Aggies defeated Arizona, 1813 to 511; Purdue defeated North Georgia Aggies, 1642 to 556; Iowa defeated New Hampshire, 1855 to 1531; Cornell defeated Washington State, 1766 to 1758; Missouri tate defeated Rhode Island State, 1740 to 1618. New aven and Bridgeport retain the lead as a result of the th week's matches of the Interclub Rifle Shooting eague for the position as contesting team of the Eastn League to shoot against the winning team from the estern League for the indoor civilian rifle club team ampionship of the United States.

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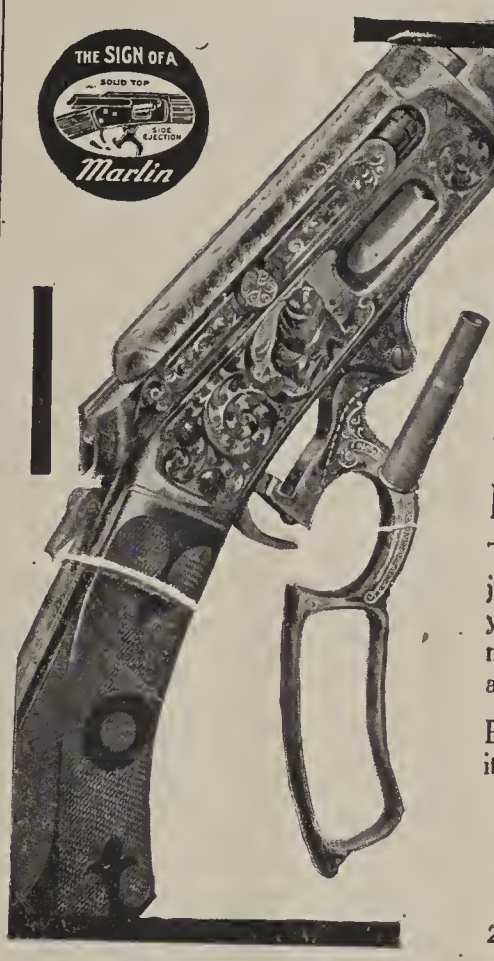

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COMMISSIONER BOWERS' REPORT.

Continued from page 142.

over a larger territory, temporary collecting stations have been located at Caruthersville, Mo., and Rosedale, Miss., which will be made permanent auxiliary stations if experience proves favorable. It is believed that similar inexpensive stations can be advantageously established at various points on the Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Paul, as the field for this work is extensive and the number of fish that can be economically reclaimed from the drying sloughs and lakes is governed only by the amount of money available for the purpose.

Although the propagation and general distribution of carp was discontinued many years ago, the Bureau constantly receives applications for this fish, and in instances where the waters described are unsuited to other species, the requests are complied with by transferring carp from other waters.

After nearly forty years of endeavor to establish the chinook salmon of the Pacific coast in waters of the United States where it is not indigenous, conclusive evidence of success in one instance has come to hand. Within the past year it has been ascertained that the species has become established in Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, where numerous specimens from three to five pounds in weight have been taken by anglers. This is undoubtedly the result of a plant made in 1904 by the New Hampshire Fish Commission, the eggs having been supplied from the Bureau's hatchery at Baird, Cal. Encouraged by the outcome of this experiment, the Bureau made a plant of 40,000 fingerling chinook salmon in Lake Champlain in the spring of 1910.

There unquestionably has been an increase in Atlantic salmon in the Penobscot River, as evidenced by the results of the Bureau's operations in 1910 compared with 1908 and 1909. Though receiving the catch of a smaller number of weirs the past season, the collection of spawning fish was twice as great as in 1909 and 60 per cent. greater than in 1908.

It is believed that owing to the planting of the species by the Bureau, pike perch have become sufficiently abundant in the St. Lawrence River to warrant the collection of eggs at the Cape Vincent station, and plans will be made accordingly.

It is again urged that provision be made for the establishment of additional stations for the rescue of fishes from overflowed lands in the Mississippi Valley. Millions of fish now annually left by the receding waters to die of exposure can by this means be saved at small expense.

The Bureau is of the opinion that a highly important work of the near future will be the stocking of ponds and streams on the farms of the country with hardy species of fish requiring little care or attention and omnivorous as to diet. The several species of catfishes appear to fulfill the requirements more completely than any other fish. They will grow in sluggish and muddy water, they are very tenacious of life, their diet is of wide variety, and as food they are excelled by but few fresh water fish. While some of the smaller species can be made important additions to the home food supplies of the farms, certain others, particularly the larger ones, are already the basis of important commercial fisheries. For the propagation of both kinds the establishment of a station at some

point in the lower Mississippi Valley, preferably near Morgan City, La., is regarded as highly desirable.

The fishcultural work in Yellowstone Park has been conducted heretofore with inadequate means as an adjunct to the operation of Spearfish Hatchery, but it is believed that the opportunities in the national park are such as to warrant an independent station. One of the chief difficulties encountered in the efforts to replenish the depleted fisheries of the United States arises from the lack of control over the fishes after they are planted and the neglect of certain States to make provision for their protection. Yellowstone Park, being under federal jurisdiction, offers an exceptional opportunity to demonstrate the possibilities of fish culture under rational and consistent regulations.

TRADE IN BIRDS' NESTS.

THE bird's nest industry forms a singular item in the export trade of Siam, and according to the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts the shipments during the fiscal year 1900 amounted to 17,781 pounds, the value of which was £22,000.

Most of the nests went to China, Hong Kong and Singapore. The value of the nests lies in the fact that they are edible, though we confess we have never had the opportunity of tasting one. They are found in the islands off the coast of Siam and are the products of a species of bird belonging to the swift tribe and consist chiefly of the salivary secretions of these birds, whose salivary glands are much more developed than those of the ordinary swift.

The nests are gathered from April to September. The female bird takes the leading part in the construction of the nest, though some assistance is occasionally rendered by the male. The first nest takes about three months to construct and it is taken before the eggs are laid in it. Another nest is at once commenced which is finished in about thirty days.

Last of all the birds begin a third nest, over which they spend about three months and in which they are allowed to rear their young. When the brood has flown, however, this nest also is taken. The nests taken at the beginning of the season are considered the best in quality. By the Chinese, who consume these nests, they are thought a great delicacy and are said also to have valuable tonic properties.—Engineering.

WHALE STRANGLED ITSELF.

THE crew of a cable repairing ship working in the Pacific recently brought back a remarkable story of a whale.

The vessel in question had been sent north along the coast of Alaska to repair the cable, because during the last winter difficulty had been experienced in sending and receiving messages. The ship picked up the cable connecting Valdez and Sitka some miles off Cook Inlet, nor far from Sitka. The crew never had such a time hauling a cable on board as they did that day on the Alaska Coast. Finally the cause of the great weight was made known.

Some time during the winter a whale, feeding on the bottom of the ocean, with wide open mouth, collided with the wire rope. Unable to shake the big wire from the mass of whalebone in its jaws, the big mammal "turned turtle," rolled over once, turned around, rolled again and dived.

In these few movements the fish proved himself his own hangman, for the cable was twisted tighter about the head of the whale than any man could have twisted it with the most powerful machinery. The whale drowned, and the carcass was devoured on the bottom of the ocean by fish. The crew of the cable ship hauled up an immense load of whalebone, and found a great twist in the Government cable that had been the cause of the unusual difficulty in sending messages to and from either end of the rope.—New York Fishing Gazette.

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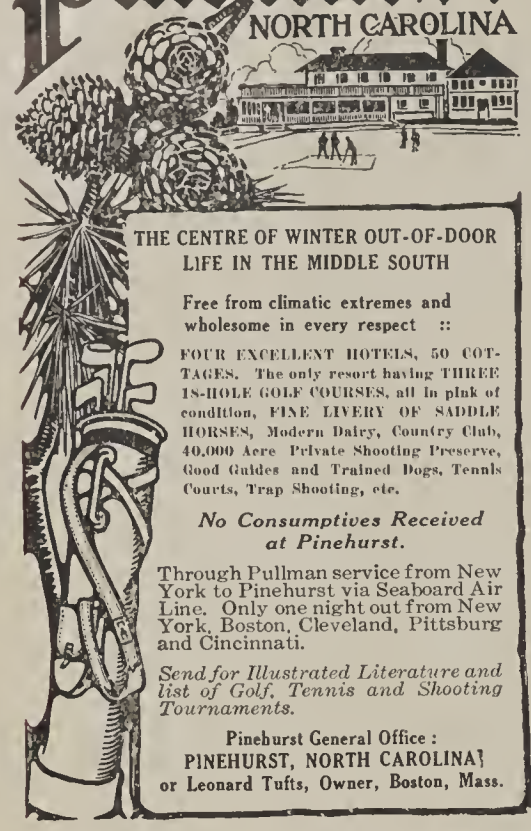

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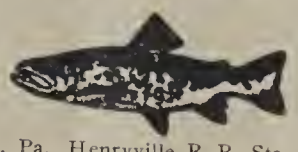

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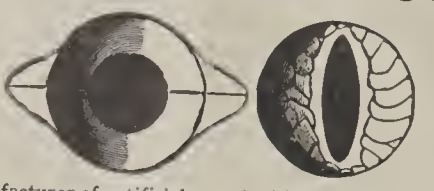

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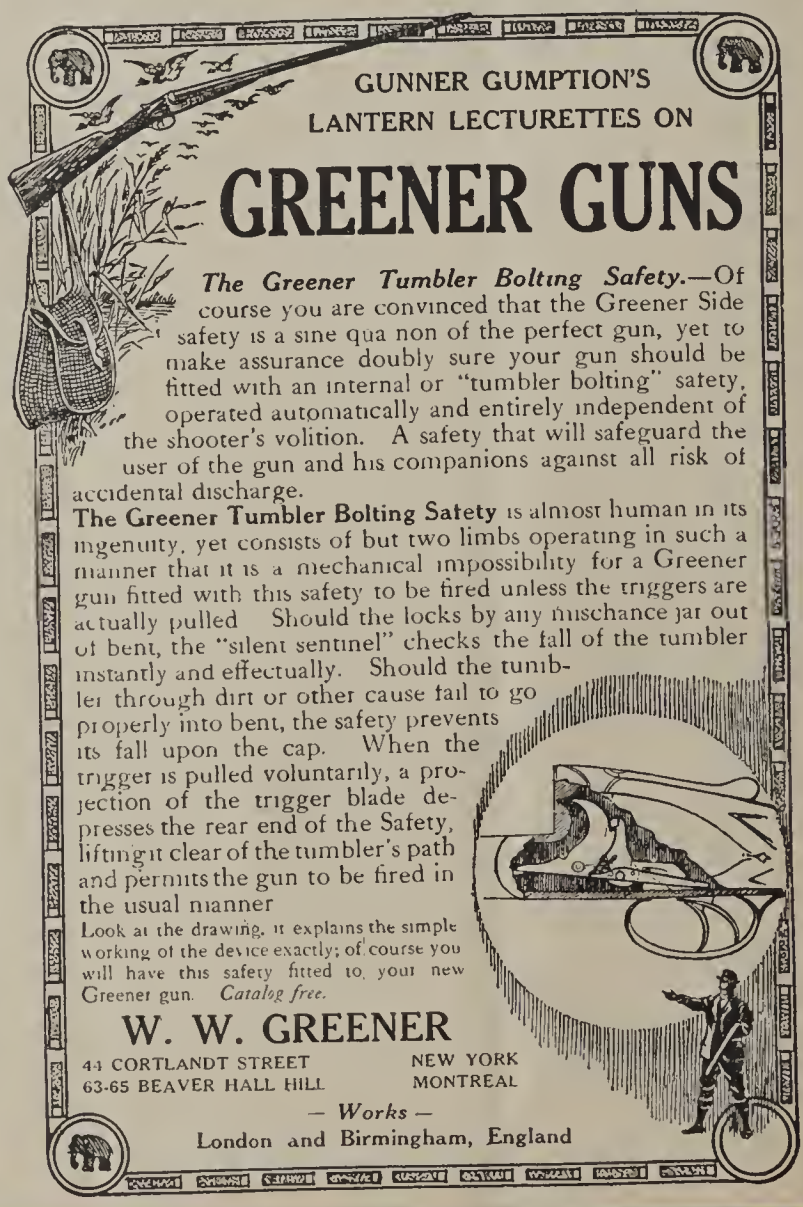

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"One more word, please, and I will let you rest. I had in my gun case quite a lot of condemned shells that had been carried and worked through the magazine of other guns until they became so bad that I could not use them in the other guns. I intended giving them to some double-gun man, as I thought they were worthless to me. I run some of them through this gun of yours and could not find one that gave trouble, so I took them out on my last quail shoot and used them with perfect satisfaction and good results. This feature alone is great and has given me lots of trouble heretofore."

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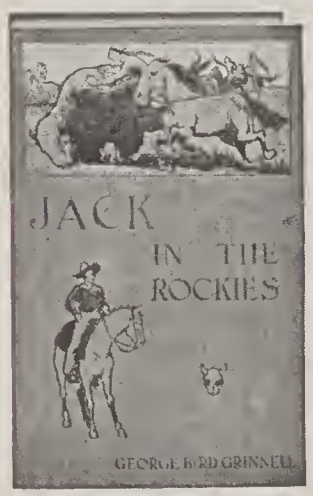

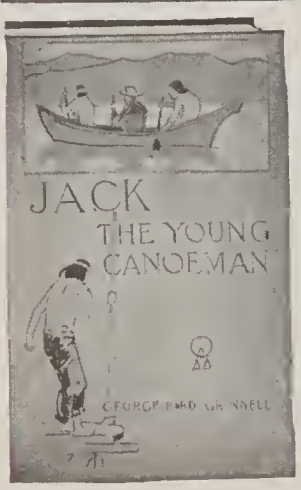

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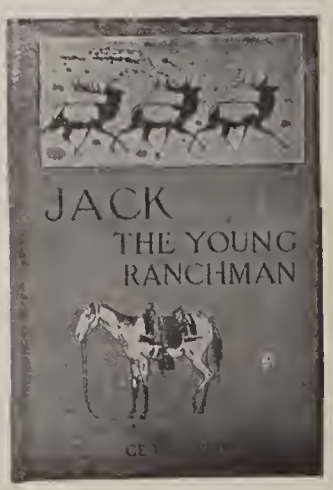

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GAME FARMS.

As usual, we see in all that concerns the production and preservation of game a marked difference between the methods in vogue in England and the sister countries, and those—if any there be—peculiar to Ireland. I say "as usual," by which I mean there is nothing out of the common in all this; we merely see two conditions before us, how to do it and how not to do it. We in Ireland seem to have a liking for the last-named; our friends across the water prefer ways and means that lead to success. A scamper through Ireland and another through England and Wales shows this fully; it is not necessary to extend your journey north of the Tweed, but you can do so if you like, and you will thereby secure additional testimony to the mass of evidence already obtained, showing conclusively the state of lethargy we are in in Ireland, and how spruce and up-to-date our neighbors of the other side are.

Now, among the rural industries of England must be included game farming—chiefly, I admit, in the shape of pheasant rearing, but not exclusively so. England comes first, but gallant little Wales has two or three flourishing game farms; Scotland has some too—I don't know how many—but I do know that Ireland has none. Though I did not start out to discuss piscatorial matters, I may just here remark that there are plenty of "fish farms" (if I may coin an expression for once) in England also, all serving, like the game farms, a useful purpose, and all likewise good paying ventures from a commercial point of view. Failures are not understood by our Saxon neighbors, and they see to it that such disappointments do not come to them.

Some time ago an expert in pisciculture and piscatorial matters generally paid a flying visit to Ireland, and had a look at the country's inland fisheries and angling resorts. In subsequent interviews and correspondence which I had with him, he said he had seen no country like Ireland for an angling paradise, but that all our rivers and lakes needed restocking by the introduction of new blood, and so on. As an expert, and living by the practice of his calling as a pisciculturist, he proposed to stay a short time in this country, interview the riparian and other fishery owners, and offer his services. In making this offer he was only doing what he had so successfully done in the sister countries. But he didn't know Ireland nor her sons; the last-named were interested, said it ought to be so, quite approved of the project, but not a man in Ulster, Munster, Leinster, or Connaught would take him by the hand and authorize him to make an effort to put our lakes and rivers in trim in the interests of Irish anglers. So he shook the dust, or rather mud, from his feet, returned whence he came, and continued the good work among those capable of understanding and appreciating it at its right value. Here, then, is a fair sample of how not to do things, and it aptly applies to ourselves in old Ireland. The general result is to be seen when we compare a mile of the Liffey, Lee, Boyne, or Blackwater with a mile of the Itchin, Test, Wye, or Derwent. Personally, I have fished the whole eight of them, and the less said about the first four—in comparison with the last four—the better.

However, to return to game farms, flourishing institutions every one of them, which would hardly be the case if they did not cater for a well-established demand, we find them scattered over England principally, with here and there one in Wales and Scotland, and all paying up to the hilt. Among the many I have from time to time visited is one in Hampshire, so well known as scarcely to need naming. As already said, pheasants are the chief game birds actually reared, but other game is to be had through such agencies. At all events, many an estate is set going, many a depleted one is renovated, and many a "shot out" property restocked by such institutions, or, if you prefer to be extra particular, through their instrumentality, other factors being called upon to help.

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My observations in this connection are prompted by certain inquiries that have reached me during the last week or two as to the prospects of success awaiting such an undertaking in Ireland. Much as I would like to give an opinion, I must pause before doing so. Ireland is a funny place to start anything new in. A long time must elapse before any new idea becomes established. Our farming methods are all wrong according to English ideas, but, although during the last half century there have been innumerable attempts by our English friends to teach us the latest things in agriculture, we have somehow failed to catch on. Some years ago a very eloquent gentleman, check-suited, clean-shaven, and wearing an eyeglass, came over to teach the sons of Erin how to farm; but they threw him in a bog-hole down Tipperary way, and his proposed book, "Tips for Tipperary," has not yet seen the light of day. In fact, the last state of that man was worse than the first—very much so; and he too shook the dust, or scraped the mud, off his august person, hoisted his eye-glass, and returned to the seclusion of Piccadilly. Game farming, however, may not be fraught with such perils, and perhaps with our new race of tenant proprietors on the land some share of attention may yet be given to it. Pheasants might pay as well as flax, and they might not. —D'Arcy I. Hamilton, in the Shooting Times.

MONSTERS OF OLD REPRODUCED.

THE latest attraction at Carl Hagenbeck's famous animal park at Stellingen, near Hamburg, is a series of wonderful and striking lifelike representations of the great monsters that inhabited this earth in the distant past. In all. some thirty have been erected, but more are to follow, until we have a complete prehistoric zoo, says Professor Shepstone, in the Strand.

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There are several representations of the dinosaurs, or "thunder lizards," including the iguanodon, which towers some twenty-five feet into the air, making the trees around look quite small; the diplodocus, whose length of sixty feet and height of eighteen feet render the modern elephant a mere pigmy; the stegosouraus, with its bony plates on its back and spikes on its tail; the triceratops, with its three horns on its face and huge collar of spikes around its neck; as well as representations of the sloth, dodo and mammoth. Then we have huge flying reptiles, with an enormous spread of wings; birds with formidable teeth, not to mention giant lizards, tortoises and toads, compared to which the present living specimens are, in size, no more than a dog to a cart horse. Some of these tortoises and toads are twelve feet and more in length.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE IN MAINE

THE Hungarian partridges which were introduced in the vicinity of Portland a year ago last spring have thrived and propagated.

G. S. Ellis, who was instrumental in bringing about the introduction of these birds in Maine, states that he has been investigating the matter during the past two weeks and finds the prospect in the vicinity of Cape Elizabeth very encouraging. He has talked with many men on different parts of the Cape who have seen at different times throughout the summer and fall flocks of from eight to twenty-five of the partridges.—Portland Press.

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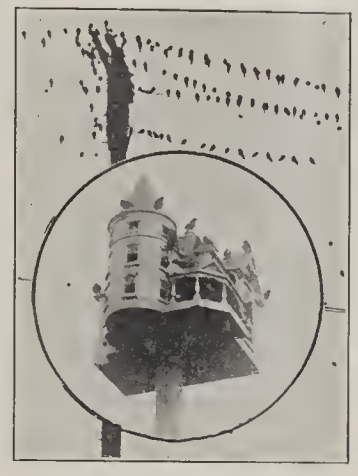

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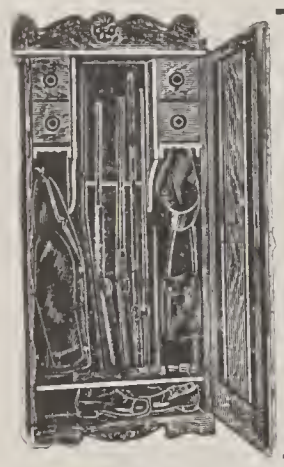

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

BIRDS OF PREY IN TOWN.

THAT Manhattan Island attracts large numbers of persons to its shores every day is well known. That it attracts birds of prey is evident to comparatively few of its inhabitants. In the parks strange birds are seen during migrations; wildfowl build their nests along the lake margins, and gulls in great numbers rest in safety on the larger reservoirs of the water system. All these things the public knows, but it sees little or nothing of the eagles and the hawks which, in the winter, put aside their fears and circle closer and closer to the great city in search of food.

The eagles are not so bold as the hawks; still, one or more of these great birds can be seen occasionally, from Riverside Drive, sitting on or hovering over the drifting ice floes, often close to the pier line of the Hudson River. These eagles find shelter and comparative safety in the Palisades Park, where they are frequently seen in autumn if not throughout the year, but their natural food is not abundant, and this, coupled with the fact that they are seldom molested, makes them bold.

The hawks have gone further and actually visit the city in search of food. The cornices of the tall business blocks and apartment buildings furnish nesting sites for stray pigeons. Others are kept in lofts and attics by persons who raise them for pleasure or profit, and carrier pigeons are kept in similar places. Hawks seem to know that pigeons can be picked up with comparative safety, and no doubt a great many are caught and carried to safe retreats far above the busy thoroughfares, there to be eaten at leisure. So many stray pigeons live on the housetops that it is impossible to estimate the extent of the hawks' depredations, but the disappearance of valuable carrier pigeons is not an infrequent occurrence in winter, and now and then someone tries to balance the account with shot or small bullet, generally with indifferent success.

Perhaps the sparrows are, through a similar agency, prevented from increasing in numbers. They have many enemies, but survive them all—even the occasional blizzard. Sparrow hawks are bold and abundant, but as they are hardly powerful enough to cope with pigeons, no doubt the lesser birds fall to their lot.

FOR A BUREAU OF NATIONAL PARKS.

IN his annual message, President Taft recommended the establishment of a bureau for the control and management of the various national parks, national monuments and national reservations, with a view to having the control of all these reservations placed under a single head, instead of, as now, scattered about in different bureaus of various departments. He said: "Our national parks have become so extensive, and involve so much detail of action in their control that it seems to me there ought to be legislation creating a bureau for their care and control."

Following out this recommendation, Mr. Davidson, of Wisconsin, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill for the establishment for the Bureau of National Parks, and a similar bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Smoot, of Utah.

The bill provides for the appointment of a commissioner, with such experts and assistants as Congress may from time to time authorize, and appropriates $75,000 for the maintenance of the bureau.

The introduction of such bills is gratifying as indicating the growing interest in these national pleasure grounds, the importance of which is only now coming to be appreciated by the public.

STRANGE STORIES FROM AFRICA.

ALMOST every one of the many hunters who in recent years have visited Africa has heard and has brought back with him some tale of mystery, for that vast continent unquestionably holds a multitude of unknown animals that are still to be described.

Most returning hunters are willing to repeat stories, told them by other white hunters or by natives, of mysterious beasts not like anything known to naturalists. On the Elgayo Plateau for example the natives tell of an enormous snake so great that elephants are its common prey. Writers tell of a mysterious monster—apparently a reptile—which inhabits a river or rivers, and which has never been attacked by the natives, though they often see it.

It was by such reports from the natives that some African animals, now well enough known, first came to the notice of the white men.

Natives tell also of animals resembling small elephants which live for the most part under water, and not very long ago an explorer named Prof. Le Petit reported that on the north banks of Lake Leopold II. he saw a group of five animals not unlike small elephants, but with short trunks, small ears, necks longer than an elephant and apparently no tusks, which answered the native descriptions of these elephant-like creatures. The animals were seen at a distance of 500 or 600 yards, but as soon as they discovered the human beings, they rushed into the water and swam away, showing only the tops of their heads. When the trail was found, the natives identified the tracks as those of what they called the water elephant.

Wonderful stories have been coming out of Africa ever since the time of Herodotus, and of these stories very many have proved true. There are a multitude of interesting zoological discoveries still to be made in Africa.

THE motor car is being used in Florida this winter as it has been employed in California, in quail shooting. Pushed as it may be in regions favorable to its use, the motor car can be made a very destructive agent in the scattering and harassing of game birds, and very effective in the bagging of quail that flush ahead of the machine as it traverses country roads. The California Legislature is considering measures intended to restrict the use of motor cars in hunting, but just what form the final measure will take remains to be seen. If motor car owners abuse the privilege they enjoy, they alone will be to blame, for in many places these cars are regarded as a great convenience to the hunter. In Maine, Wisconsin, Michigan and elsewhere, parties have motored to and from the deer forests, and they have only the highest praise for their cars. Many old sportsmen have expressed surprise and satisfaction as well at the obstacles overcome in the woods by motor shooting parties that obey the laws.

THE measure enacted last year by the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Shea law, prohibits the sale or possession of the feathers of birds of the same family as those found in the State. This law becomes operative July 1, 1911. The feather dealing interests of New York, in view of this event, recently submitted to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission one hundred specimens of feathers used in millinery, requesting to be informed which of them may legally be sold. These specimens, which represented seventy-nine species of birds, were studied by W. De Witt Miller, of the American Museum of Natural History, who reports that forty-three of the species are forbidden under the law. Among these forbidden species are three kinds of herons, two terns, a pelican, a scarlet ibis, the screech owl, the condor, the magpie, Bohemian waxwing and jay.

OLDER readers of FOREST AND STREAM will be saddened to learn of the passing away of another of the old guard. "Tarpon," Samuel D. Kendall, was a contemporary of Nessmuk, of Rowland E. Robinson, and of Fred Mather. He was an especial friend of Nessmuk, who spent two or three of the last winters of his life camping with Tarpon in Florida. Tarpon's life was one of adventure by sea and land, and many of his experiences were printed long ago in FOREST AND STREAM. Of late years, owing to illness, he has not been able to write.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Winter Camp-Fires

III.—Flooded Out of One Camp and Burned Out of Another—Conclusion

By W. J. BIGNELL

THE winter after Pascal and I had made our unfortunate trip to the barrens we decided on a second expedition to the same region. This time we left toward the end of December and altered our plan of campaign. Instead of going to the Indian hut, we portaged our tent and the necessary provisions right up to the little lake mentioned as being near the summit of the mountain, taking the route where night had caught us on the way down the year before.

Pascal decided to tent directly on the tiny rivulet which was the outlet of the lake. In this way we had a tent site already cleared and perfectly level, and as Pascal remarked, the water hole was right at the door, regulation Indian fashion. This rivulet had only about two inches of water in it, and we had to shovel away four feet of snow with our snowshoes before we got down to the water. One would say that under ordinary circumstances this was a safe place to tent.

Christmas eve found us comfortably installed and we spent the time telling stories or speculating as to our chances of seeing as many caribou as the year before. Pascal was a great believer in dreams, and the previous night in his sleep he had seen many strange beasts. This he announced was an excellent omen.

I will not give a detailed account of our hunting. During three days on the barrens we saw only eleven caribou and secured two. Both heads were very small, but remarkably symmetrical.

A spectacle witnessed during one night of our stay was worth all the fatigues and discomforts of the trip. There was a wonderful and rare display of Northern lights and I routed out Pascal and made him climb with me up above the scrub timber to the rocky treeless part of the mountain where a perfect view was obtained. I cannot attempt to describe what we saw. The outlook everywhere was thrilling and awe-inspiring. We seemed under a celestial dome of exquisite and infinitely varied light, movement and color. Never have I seen either such a display or the dome-like effect. The lights were brightest in the north and east, but the radiance extended on all sides as well as overhead. I reluctantly tore myself away, but the spectacle had so impressed me that I was unable to sleep, and as long as the display lasted I kept going to the tent door to catch other glimpses.

We had packed our outfit up on our backs, but with the two caribou had now far more than we could handle in this manner on the return. It was, therefore, decided that Pascal should

A LYNX THAT WE TRAPPED.

make a trip to the river with a load of meat and return with our sleigh. A good road having been broken, we could take everything that remained in one sleigh load.

Pascal returned late, having taken a lot of trouble to prepare an easy passage for our descent with the loaded sleigh. Happy and unsuspicious as we were, our second series of misfortunes was now close upon us.

Some time during the night a warm wind came up from the Bay des Chaleurs, the temperature rose and it began to rain, and rained torrents all next day. We began to sink visibly, especially in the middle of the tent, but did not attach much importance to this fact.

About nine that evening, Pascal woke me out of a doze by shouting that the brook was starting to run through the tent. Sure enough, our innocent little brook had risen, soaked and packed the snow, and had finally started to run over it in a considerable stream, which augmented even while I watched in my first astonished moment of comprehension. Our inaction, however, did not last long. Our first care was to get the stove outside without disturbing the fire, for otherwise we would have had a serious time of it getting a fire going again that night.

Next I stood inside the tent and threw out the baggage to Pascal. I was stationed on a caribou skin, which rose on all sides of me as the water swirled under it and lifted it up, but I kept dry in my vantage point on the center of the skin until I had to step off so as to throw out the hide itself.

When I stepped off the hide I sank up to the waist in slush and water, and while getting the tent down, we both had to wade about in this manner with the brook rising all the time.

Then after getting our snowshoes on, we had to tent again out of the way of the brook. We were in pitch darkness and the rain was falling heavily. First we groped around for birch trees, from which we gathered the bark to make torches, and here came in the benefit of the fire which was still burning in the pipeless stove, for with wet hands and wet bark it would have been a difficult thing to get the torches in action with the aid of matches alone.

Pascal did most of the making of camp, and I continued to supply torches which were hard to keep lighted, and which had to be twisted and turned constantly.

When we were about half through pitching camp, and after we had been thoroughly soaked, the rain turned to hail and snow, and the temperature began to fall, and before we had finished and were ready to crawl into the shelter of the tent, our clothes were frozen and crackled with every movement.

It was past eleven when, thoroughly disgusted, shivering and chilled to the bone, we were able to close the tent door, and to try to get a little warmth into our bodies. Everything in the tent was wet or frozen and we spent the rest of a miserable night drying ourselves and our belongings.

We boiled some water and dosed ourselves with cups of hot painkiller, to which we added whole spoonfuls of black pepper. The mixture nearly strangled us, but we did not even catch cold.

Our sleigh road, which was mostly on the brook, was now useless. Although it had turned cold again, the brook had become a torrent, and on the way down we had to take to the woods

altogether. We put in a day of scrambling through and over all sorts of obstructions, Pascal in the shafts, and I pushing, holding back, liberating or righting the constantly caught or overturned sleigh.

When we reached the main river, more trouble awaited us. The ice had completely disappeared and the open water of the river had risen as high as during the spring freshets. We tented for the night at this point, for our highway was destroyed, and the character of the country forbade our attempting to get out with the loaded sleigh. On the following morning we made a cache of all our meat and most of our goods; these I sent for later in the winter. Next we made packs, Pascal taking the tent, the stove and a few cooking utensils, and I some provisions and the two green caribou hides, which last we were anxious to get out to the village to use in making new snowshoes.

Late in the afternoon after another day of scrambling through the woods along the river, we struck an old portage cut some twenty years before, but still fairly clear of underbrush in many places. Here an incident occurred which enlivened us greatly and made us forget annoyance and fatigue. In a very straight place in the portage, where we could see a long distance ahead, a lynx suddenly trotted into view, his nose to the ground. I hastily got my rifle ready and waited, for he had not seen us. In a moment back he came into the portage with his nose still to the ground, and as I saw he was about to leave the road, I fired. He stopped, facing away from us, then sat down on his haunches with his back to us and appeared to be watching something in front of him. He was a good distance away, and when I fired again I missed, but he did not move or look around. The next shot crumpled him up like a wet rag. On arriving to pick him up we were utterly confounded to see another lynx in the underbrush some ten feet away, going through his convulsive death struggles. I had inadvertently hit this unseen lynx with the first ball, and his consequent contortions were what had attracted the attention of his fellow at which I had fired and which I had missed. It was evident that he had sat down with his back to us in order to watch the unaccustomed and to him incomprehensible antics of his mate. While we were picking up the two dead, a third lynx appeared from under a fallen tree some thirty feet away and made off at a tremendously fast trot. I had no time to fire at him. Trotting was the only gait I saw these animals employ. This remarkable experience with the three lynx represents the only time in a period covering years, during which I have ever seen any of the species except in a trap. In order to appreciate the significance of this statement, it must be borne in mind that the territory in question abounds with lynx.

That night we used a tenting place which we had made on the up trip. The poles and pickets were already placed and the balsam only needed a shaking, so we were ready for the night in an unusually short time. On getting settled in the tent we found that we were full of fleas from the lynx, which we had hung around our necks to carry, but these fleas evidently did not find us sufficiently nutritious, for they left us the next day.

And now came the crown to our misfortunes, the culminating insult of fate. We were very tired and sleepy that night, and Pascal stuffed the stove full of hardwood chunks and closed the draft just before we turned in. A fire of this kind usually takes a long time to burn, but occasionally if it really gets started, it takes a notion to do things in the way of heating, and then someone has to get up and open the tent door to avoid suffocation.

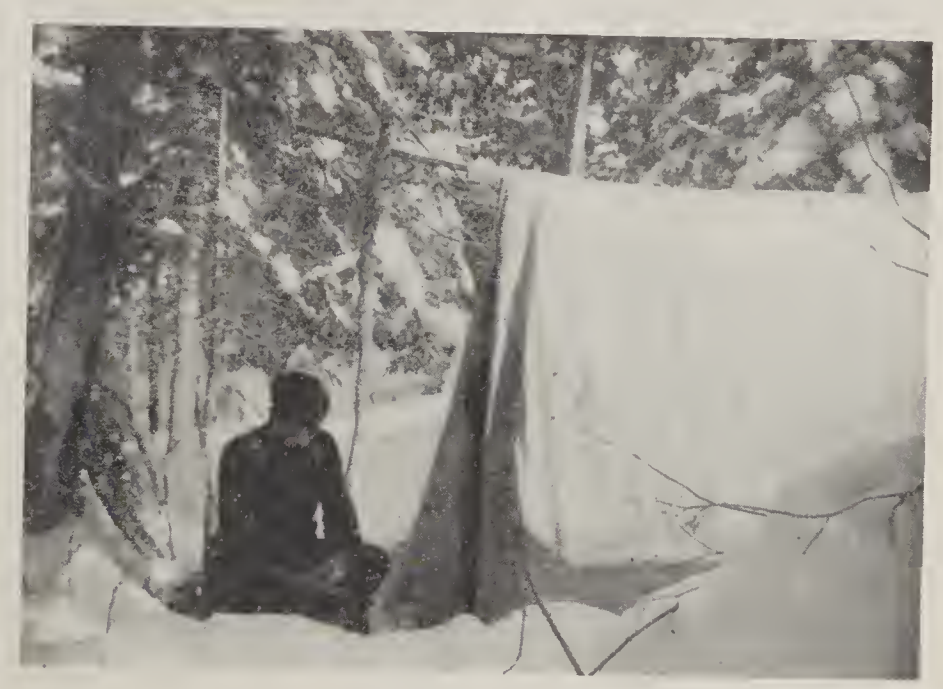
We had been asleep two hours, as I afterward found from the watch, when I began to be disturbed by bad dreams concerning the French revolution. These were attributable to a little pocket copy of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" which I had with me, and which I had been reading in odd moments through the trip and during much of the day we were held up by rain. After numerous guillotinings, and amid general bloodshed, ending with a tremendous conflagration of all Paris, I awoke to find crackling balsam under me, sparks falling around me, a burning tent overhead and smoke in clouds. It was a weird sensation, and while I woke Pascal at once, it took me some time to get from sleep to a full realization of what had happened. We put the fire out at the expense of scorched hands, then built a bonfire and sat down to contemplate the wreckage. Only a miserable fragment of the tent remained, consisting of the back and a strip of the sides about three feet in width, but nothing else appeared to have been materially damaged. We figured out that the canvas, which was already scorched around the stove pipe hole, had caught either from a spark or from Pascal's terrific fire and had smouldered till the pipe had fallen against the tent. Falling bits of blazing cotton must have set the fairly dry balsam going as well, and owing to the fact that we were so fatigued from all our adventures, it had taken a lot to wake us up.

Whatever the cause, the damage was done, and with sad hearts and weary muscles we started out into the night for more birch bark and more torches, to enable us to find and chop sufficient dry wood for an all night bonfire to replace the now useless stove. For the rest of the night we scorched on one side and froze on the other under the ragged remnant of the tent, catching snatches of uncomfortable sleep from time to time when not replenishing or poking the fire. But with it all the humor of the situation was uppermost, and we had a hearty laugh over all our troubles.

I was anxious to find out what effect the soft weather had had on the lumbering operations, so instead of continuing down the river on which we were at daybreak, we struck off at a tangent to visit some of the lumber camps which we could reach before night. One of these camps I had not yet seen. It was that of a jobber, who had his wife along with him, and as the understanding with him was for logs at a price per thousand feet delivered, we had taken no interest in what sort of a shack he put up or how he lived so long as he filled his contract for logs.

Pascal had been along with this jobber early in the winter to show him where to build his camp and allot him a piece of territory, and as a visit to the place would not take us much out of our way, I told Pascal to head for the shack

TRAVELING ON THE EDGE OF A RAPID.



TENTING IN THE SNOW.

and we would see what progress the jobber was making.

On the way home I told Pascal that some day I was going to write up our adventures, but he said that if I did no one would believe them. He asserted that if getting flooded out and then burned out in a tent in winter had not actually happened to him, and if someone else had told him of such happenings, he would have known right away in what category to place the narrator.

He finally concluded, however, that if these adventures had not really happened, no one could have thought long enough or hard enough to get up such a combination of fire and flood, and I dare say that he has since regaled many a camp-fire with the story of our experiences.

I have heard from him during the last year, and he tells me that the caribou have never come back to the barrens in numbers as we saw them on the first trip, but he offers no explanation for this.

Ski Jumping

By E. A. DIME

HOW would you like to shoot down a narrow, slippery slide from a steel scaffold eighty feet high, and then leap out into the air over an incline 150 feet high and almost perpendicular?

Just imagine yourself performing this feat with a pair of long flat boards fastened to your feet, traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour, and you may get some idea of the sport of ski jumping—a pastime in which the Scandinavian people of the Northwest find a great deal of sport.

Truly this is a dangerous sport, because every time the skier jumps he takes his life in his hands, for if he should fail to keep his balance while leaping through space, it is possible he may wind up with a broken neck. Yet the Scandinavians see no more danger in their national pastime than we do in baseball, which is a very tame affair when compared to the excitement and thrills of ski jumping.

In many parts of the Scandinavian peninsula skis are used as a means of travel, especially among the people living in the mountains. The heavy snowfalls for which Sweden and Norway are known cover the earth to a depth of several feet, and it would be practically impossible for the traveler to get anywhere without skis. Gradually skiing came to be a national winter sport in the Scandinavian countries, and interest in it has been steadily increasing. Especially has the broad jump been developed to a very high degree, and in the opinion of the most famous ski jumpers the length of the broad jump cannot be increased to any considerable extent. The laws and forces of nature will not permit it. But that there will appear phenomenal skiers, both in the jump and long distance skiing, is natural and self-evident.

The long and steep mountain sides in these Northern countries offer conditions which have made skiing a decidedly thrilling pastime. The skier will choose a suitable point on some hill or mountain side, and from there make his descent. Down he goes, gaining speed with every foot. Sometimes the glide goes over comparatively level stretches, then again there is a very steep decline and it looks as if the ski runner was shooting down the side of a precipice. Down he slides, the wind whistling in his ears as he cuts the crisp mountain air at express train speed, until the "take-off" or start for the broad jump begins. In jumping, the skier shoots right out into the air and may sail on through space for a distance of about 150 feet before he again strikes snow. When he does land, it is upon a very steep incline, and if he is able to stand on his legs at this crucial moment, he has performed a marvelous feat.

Skiing with its joys and thrills, has been transplanted on American soil by the sturdy Norsemen. For a number of years the Scandinavians of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have held skiing tournaments, which are replete with excitement and interest. The nerve and daring displayed at these tournaments seem to go almost beyond human reckoning, and no circus act has ever held spectators more spellbound than has the slides made by the ski jumpers. Enthusiasts by the thousand come from far and near to witness these events.

To get an idea of the fascination for which this class of sport is known, I visited one of the tournaments held by the Twin City Ski Club in Minneapolis. This club has erected the Glenwood Hill steel scaffold and cable slide, near Keegan's Lake, in the outskirts of the city. In a country where there are no suitable hills for the slide and jumps to be made, it becomes necessary to erect a scaffold from which the skiers slide preparatory to the broad jump. The Glenwood Hill scaffold and slide is the highest in the world, and to behold a skier slide down the narrow slippery trail, make the famous jump and then land on the steep incline, make a spectacle worth going miles to see. The scaffold consists of a steel tower eighty feet high. From the top leads the slide 130 feet long and pitched at an angle of sixty-five degrees. On top of the scaffold is a platform where the men adjust their skis. The slide and tower are supported by four steel cables and several guy ropes which make the entire structure rigid and free from a swaying motion, while the skier makes his descent. The slide is seven feet four inches wide. The cross sections on which snow is placed are composed of hardwood and pine planks six and eight inches wide and of two thicknesses to prevent the snow from sliding off the structure. The lower end of the slide with a slightly upward turn rests about four feet above the apex of a steep hill, down which the jump is to be made. The incline of the hill is about 150 feet with a pitch equal to that of the steel slide. At the foot of the hill is the "dead man's curve," the lowest point in the valley, and from which the ground takes an upward turn, forming the side of another hill.

In order to make a successful jump, the skier starts from the scaffold platform, glides down the slide, shoots out over the apex of the hill (the distance from where he leaves the scaffold until he lands on the snow may vary anywhere from seventy-five to 150 feet), strikes the incline and remains on his feet, then continues the slide until he has passed the curve. To do this requires both nerve and long experience. For an amateur to attempt the feat would be foolish. The most difficult part that the broad jumper has to perform is to maintain his footing after he has alighted on the snow-covered incline of the hill. Coolness in the air and the poise of his body determine the success of this feat. The best professional ski jumpers in America say that it is very difficult to keep cool in the air, and when one fails to estimate correctly the descent a fall is unavoidable.

In order to obtain a good score, a skier has to remain on his feet throughout the entire flight and he has to display a graceful carriage. In a skiing tournament each contestant makes three jumps. The first is a trial jump and no score is taken; the other two count. To the number of feet which the jumper makes are added so many points of character, which means the gracefulness the jumper displays in the air. As a matter of illustration, let us say that the skier makes a distance of 100 feet in one jump and is given by the judges eighteen points for character; this makes 118. In the other jump he covers a distance of 110 feet and is given nineteen points for character, making for this jump 129. His score in the contest would be the sum of the two totals or 247 points. Should a skier make a wonderfully broad jump and be so unfortunate as to fall, he would be entirely out of the running, since he would lose 33 1/3 per cent. of the feet made, and would be given no points on character. The distance reckoned in the broad jump is from the lower end of the slide or "take-off" to a point near the center of the skis on which the jumper alights.

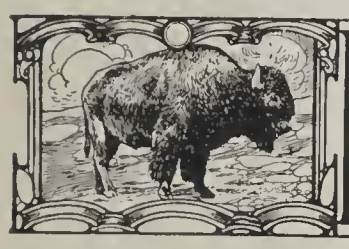
The best skis are made of hickory, birch or oak. They should be so long that the skier can barely reach the end of them with his fingers when the skis stand upright. They should also be very flexible at the center, as these two conditions prevent the skier from getting stuck when he lands in deep and loose snow. Many of our most daring skiers, who have not given any attention to this, have had bad falls, especially so since they are the most eager to bend forward in the downward leap which is necessary to do.

Heavy skis, which are more steady in the air, are preferable for broad jumps, and neither the pressure of the air nor the wind will exert any disturbing influence on the handling of heavy skis. The length of the jump depends upon the weight of the skier, the speed with which he comes down the slide and the position he holds as he bounds forth into the air. He generally comes down the slide in a crouching position, going at the rate of from forty to forty-five miles per hour, and as he leaves the slide he gives himself an extra bounce, which shoots him into space as far as possible.

Wishing to ascertain the sensations felt by those who participate in this thrilling sport, I asked O. O. Jonnum, president of hte Twin City Ski Club, for his impressions. Mr. Jonnum, who is a former national champion jumper, having made a record jump of 130 feet in 1907, said:

"I am now twenty-four and have been practicing skiing ever since I was six years old. I enjoy the game very much, and I am convinced that there is no other sport that equals it for excitement, fascination and thrills. Of course ski jumping is a very dangerous pastime, so perilous in fact that a football game is considered as child's play beside it. In the first place a successful skier should have a clear mind and cool head. He must have perfect control of his muscles, especially those of the legs and feet. He must possess an abundance of resourcefulness and have the agility of a cat. Every time he goes down the slide he practically takes his life in his hands, and to make a blunder under such conditions would be more than a pardonable neglect.

"A thrill shoots through the marrow as one dives down the narrow slippery slide, and the bottom of the hill with the dead man's curve appears as a yawning chasm far below. As I start on the perilous journey I gain momentum with every foot, and as I dash into the air for the jump, the feeling is indescribable. Although one is in the air but a few seconds, it appears a wonderfully long time, and the only desire one has is to hit the snowy surface as soon as possible. While in the air a perfect equilibrium has to be maintained, and the slightest variation then on the part of the jumper might turn out to be fatal. The supreme test comes in the landing. Most skiers have the feeling just then that it is better to fall than to run the chances of taking the great impact which follows when striking the snow. If the alighting could be done on a level surface, it would not be difficult, but it is done on a slippery incline. To stand on the skis and retain balance under such conditions, cover the remaining distance of the hill in an upright position and pass the curve without a hitch, constitute a task of which the inexperienced can form no idea."



NATURAL HISTORY

Pelican Island.

The migratory habits of birds have long been the subject of speculation on the part of naturalists, but so far no one has been able to state positively whether or not individual birds of each species have a regular locality where they yearly repair at nesting time. Unless especially marked it would be impossible to tell whether the robin that reared its brood in the apple tree in your yard last year was the same one that nested there this season. Also there is no way of finding out if the same pair of robins mate together every season. The same statements hold good with most other species whose range of nesting covers an extended area. With some birds, however, the case is different. The brown pelican for instance has but a few nesting places on the Atlantic coast, two of which are in Florida, one on the Indian River midway between Titusville and Fort Pierce, and the other at Passage Key on the Gulf coast. This latter reservation is also a breeding place for gulls and terns.

The reservation on Indian River is known as Pelican Island and is situated at the northern edge of the chain of mangrove-covered islands which extend from Sebastian to the vicinity of Vero and is almost five miles from my home at Wabasso. It furnishes one of the many objects of interest which we delight in showing to our Northern friends who winter with us. The island covers something more than three acres and is almost entirely a mud flat, covered with clumps of tall, wiry switch grass. When F. M. Chapman was on the island in 1898 he states in his delightful book, "Bird Studies with a Camera," that there were a few live black mangrove trees and cabbage palms, but that fully one-fourth of the island was bare ground. If he were to visit the place now he would find it still more barren. The tall straight trunks of the cabbage trees, entirely devoid of fans, loom up like huge gate posts. The mangroves have died and only a few naked limbs reaching up into the air remain to attest the fact that trees once grew on the island.

Just why the pelicans choose this particular island as their nesting place has ever been a source of wonder to me, for nearby there are a number of others which appear to be just as well or better suited to their needs. The only explanation I can offer is the home attachment which among the human race causes the Arabs to love the cheerless deserts or the Swiss their rugged mountains. It is said that a few pelicans once built nests on another island near Narrows, but since I have been on the river I have learned nothing concerning this, and think the statement must be an error.

When Mr. Chapman visited the island he found 251 occupied nests which contained 158 young birds and 250 unhatched eggs. I visited the island in February, 1910, and at that time the warden in charge estimated the crop of young birds at something over 1,000, a remarkable increase and a splendid argument in favor of the protection of the breeding places of the birds.

Prior to 1901 the poor birds were harassed throughout the entire nesting season by plume hunters, egg collectors and vandal tourists who broke up the nests and shot the birds in great numbers. The story of some of these slaughtering matches is disgusting in the extreme. An old man who wintered for a number of years in this region told me that he landed on the island after one of these raids and found the entire place littered with the dead bodies of the birds, and once the heads had been cut off and left in piles. No doubt there had been a contest among the tourists as to who could kill the most in a given length of time, and the heads were collected to keep tally much in the same manner as buffalo tongues were used years ago

COMING DOWN THE SLIDE.

THE JUMP.

in the great slaughtering matches on the plains of the West.

In 1894 one egg collector alone carried off 125 sets of pelican eggs. With such persecution it is a wonder that the birds did not abandon the island altogether.

In 1901 the State passed a law protecting non-game birds, their nests and eggs, and the Audubon Societies placed a resident warden in charge. In 1903 the United States Government made the island a Federal reservation and placed it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, since which time the birds have not been molested.

The warden in charge is Paul Kroegal, of Sebastian, whose work as protector of these interesting birds cannot be too highly commended.

Much harm was formerly done unintentionally by well meaning tourists who only came to see, but who chased the birds from their nests and exposed the fledglings to the hot rays of the sun. In this way many young birds were killed by the heat, and many unhatched eggs were spoiled. It is said that at a certain period of incubation, ten minutes' absence from the nest on the part of the old bird will ruin the eggs.

On approaching the island, the first intimation one has of its presence is the smell, which is very decided and not exceptionally pleasant. The next intimation is the shrill cry of the young which is kept up intermittently day and night. Their cry is a shrill sort of scream, and at a distance reminds one of a number of school children at play. The adult bird, unlike the young, is neither noisy or pugnacious.

In the morning it is a pleasant sight to watch the pelicans depart for their fishing grounds at the ocean beach or along the big shallow river. They travel in groups of from two to fifteen, flying in a slanting line, flapping their wings in perfect unison for a while, and then spreading their wings sail along majestically for a few seconds, when the operation is repeated. Their mode of fishing is to fly slowly about until a fish is spied, when they dart down, hitting the water with a terrific splash, seize their prey, and righting themselves float lightly on the water for a few seconds before swallowing the meal, which is accomplished by throwing back the head, expanding the neck and giving the head a shake or two.

The young pelican must learn to fly and his efforts to do so are often ludicrous. The young bird appears to be very proud of his wings and when the plumes are growing will often sit for hours waving his wings in the air. When hundreds of them are thus engaged and the air overhead is full of circling adults, the island and everything about it appears to be a mass of wings and forms a picture long to be remembered.

On one occasion while a crowd of us in a motor boat on the river passed near the island, a young bird that had just mastered the art of flying came out to us and tried to alight on the bow. It happened that a young lady was seated there who did not relish this friendliness, and who, at the pelican's near approach, screamed strenuously, whereupon the pelican shied away, but continued circling about over her head for some time, wondering no doubt what sort of creature this was that could make noises so wonderfully like himself. C. A. V.

Flamingo on Long Island.

On the 21st of last November, C. W. Ogden, of New York City, and three other men, who were gunning on the bay side of the outer beach, opposite Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y., saw flying toward them, two or three gun shots from the shore, an extraordinary bird. It was very large, with a long neck stretched out in front, and long legs behind, and when it came opposite them, they could see the thick crooked bill, the pinkish-white color and the dark wing tips which told them that it was a flamingo.

It was quite clear that, seen in that place and at that time, a flamingo must certainly be an escaped bird. The only person known to have flamingoes in confinement anywhere in this neighborhood is G. D. Tilley, of Darien, Conn., whose collection of captive birds is well known. Inquiry of Mr. Tilley reveals the fact that last autumn while receiving a number of flamingoes, one of them escaped and when last seen was flying south toward Long Island Sound from Darien. Later, Mr. Tilley received a newspaper clipping saying that someone had captured the bird, but nothing further was ever heard of it.

Have any of our readers any information as to the ultimate fate of this bird?

Crows and Robins Lost in Fog.

Waterlily, N. C., Jan. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* About a month since we had a very heavy fog, so thick that several hunters had to stay out all night as they could not find their homes. The fog lasted twenty-four hours, and when it cleared there were hundreds of crows floating on the water. There were nearly one hundred in front of my house, and I saw them floating for several miles down the sound. They roost on the beach near old Currituck Inlet, but feed back on the farmlands. I suppose they got lost in trying to find their roost, and flew round and round, until, becoming exhausted, they dropped in the water and drowned.

On the 19th and 20th it was very foggy again and on the 20th I saw the largest flight of robins I have ever seen at Currituck, coming apparently straight out of the ocean. It lasted for three hours and they came in countless thousands. I suppose they were migrating and wandered out to sea. I have no doubt many of them were drowned. More Anon.

Dwarf Deer of Mexico.

While hunting in Durango, Mexico, last spring I learned some facts as to the natural history of the whitetail deer of that region, which were so surprising to me that they appear to be worth noting in print.

These deer are dwarfs, a full grown male weighing probably less than 100 pounds. In fact, when running at full tilt through the chaparral they very much resemble jack rabbits. They subsist entirely upon the leaves of the manzanita and the acorns of the live oak. The latter are swallowed whole, but my surmise is that they are thoroughly masticated upon regurgitation.

What most surprised me was that their rutting season occurs in April, and at its close they shed their horns. There was no mistaking the fact of the rut. Autopsies performed on several females established it beyond peradventure, and there was other evidence in plenty.

Why these animals should be so diminutive in a land abounding in food and water, and why their habits should be so different from those of their Northern congeners, is surely a puzzle.

W. B. S.

[The deer of Southern Arizona and of Mexico are very small—fairly to be called dwarfs. Perhaps the species referred to is Coues' deer, but that species is said to drop its young in July. It is thought to be the fact that the more southern the deer, the later the breeding season.—Editor.]

Silver Gray Fox.

Despite the fact that fox hunters in this section of the country repeatedly assert that their dogs have started and run a silver gray fox, many of the old citizens are in doubt regarding the truth of the statement. The only genuine silver gray fox that has been shot in or about Monticello, N. Y., was killed by Dr. J. F. Curlette, of this village in 1892. The animal was killed near Mountaindale, New York, a station on the O. & W. R. R., and was inspected by a great number of people interested in these animals. Dr. Curlette presented the trophy to the Museum of Natural History, New York city, where it can be seen. Its appreciation was freely expressed by the New York press of that date. M. T. D.

[Just what is meant by silver gray fox we do not know. The term is often used of the common southern gray fox (*Urocyon*), but sometimes is used for the silver fox, which is believed to be a color phase of the red fox.— Editor.]

Desert Plants about to Flower.

At the New York Botanical Garden is part of the collection of desert plants in Conservatory Range No. 1, House No. 5. Among these are the aloes and related plants, mainly from southern Africa. Many of these are now coming into bloom, for it is summer in that land and they are following their native habit. Forms of aloes are represented by plants ranging from a few inches to several feet in height. The flowers are showy and are usually borne on long stalks in racemes or panicles. One of the most interesting is *Aloe succotrina*, from the island of Socotra. From the leaves of this and other species, the drug "bitter aloes" is derived.

Florida Martins.

Tarpon Springs, Fla., Jan. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The martins came last year on the 25th of January, but I have not seen them yet this season. They left their house on June 14, although they stayed around town and made an occasional visit to their old home until near the end of June, when they disappeared.

The English sparrows made a very determined effort to occupy our martin box not long ago but I got out the hose and sprinkled them thoroughly, so that they left in disgust.

I did the same thing last year, with the same result. Kelpie.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Colonel Roosevelt in Africa.

THE annual meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club was held on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 24, in the Council Chamber of the University Club, in New York. President Wadsworth presided. After the reading of various reports came the election of officers, which resulted in a choice of the officers of the preceding year, except that Winthrop Chanler resigned as Vice-President for New York, his place being taken by Theodore Roosevelt. New members of the Executive Committee elected were E. Hubert Litchfield and Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris. The report of the Game Preservation Committee was read by J. Walter Wood, who, as a supplementary report, read the announcement about the new antelope herds, printed last week in FOREST AND STREAM.

At the close of the meeting, members and guests to the number of about fifty-five sat down to dinner. Mr. Wood offered a resolution expressing the thanks of the club to Major L. M. Brett, First Cavalry, Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, for the care and interest that he had devoted to the work of capturing the antelope for the new herds. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

At the end of the dinner, the president having rapped for order, said, "It is hardly necessary for me to introduce to you the founder of the club." When the applause had died down, Col. Roosevelt began a long and interesting account of his African trip. The latter part of the address was illustrated by lantern slides of some remarkable pictures taken by Kermit Roosevelt.

After a jocular allusion to the fact that many good people supposed that he delighted only in blood and slaughter, the speaker explained that he had gone to Africa not primarily as a big-game hunter, but as the leader of a scientific expedition which, he believed, had resulted in the greatest single contribution to our knowledge of the life of East Africa that had ever been made. There had been brought back from there, largely through the efforts of Dr. Mearns, Mr. Heller and J. Alden Loring, nearly 9,000 specimens of birds and small mammals, 2,000 specimens of reptiles and fishes, and nearly 1,000 large mammals; in other words, between 11,000 and 12,000 specimens, among which there were many new genera and species. Most people who make expeditions to Africa go there to hunt the big game, and it is the trophies of big game which they bring back with them to the world centers. Few expeditions have been sent out with the idea of collecting the small mammalian life of the region, and so that life has remained largely unknown.

A large number of new rodents, insectivores and small carnivores were found, and good series of many forms were secured. A little mouse, similar in appearance to our white-footed mouse, was common, and shrews were found abundant under the equator, not alone high up on the mountains, but also down in the lowlands. A diurnal bat, blue and yellow in color, which has the extraordinary habit of hanging on a twig in an acacia tree, dropping down when it sees an insect—swooping after it, in fact, as one of our small flycatchers would swoop—and then returning to its twig or one nearby and hanging itself up again, until some other prey appears.

There were queer big-eared foxes, once thought to be peculiar to South Africa, whose teeth show affinities with long extinct flesh eaters, that wandered about at night and could be taken only by shining their eyes with a light. A great number of interesting observations on the life histories of many small mammals were made by the naturalists connected with the expedition. Only a beginning has as yet been made toward working up these collections, but there is much material available.

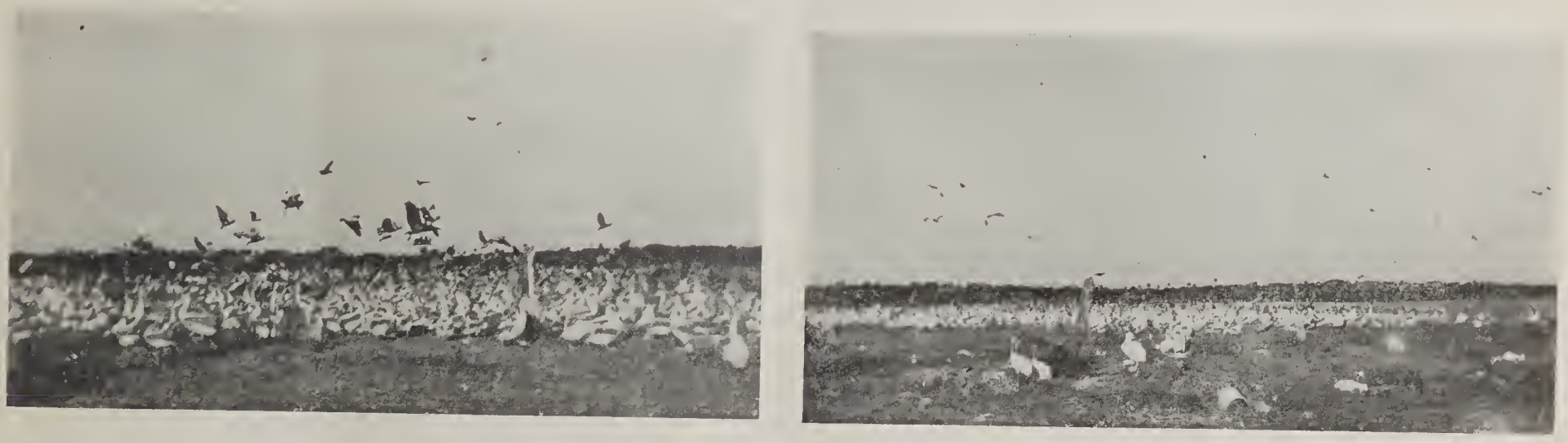
Colonel Roosevelt had much to say about the theory of protective coloration, so fully gone into in a recent volume by Abbott H. Thayer. He disagreed wholly with Mr. Thayer's conclusions so far as many of the African large mammals are concerned. The hartebeeste, wildebeeste, zebra, Thompson's gazelle and other species named, absolutely contradict, according to Colonel Roosevelt's observations, the conclusions drawn by Mr. Thayer. The speaker announced his belief that not a few animals and birds are protectively colored, but declined to accept conclusions offered with regard to many African species, as well as with regard to certain American animals, such as the prong-horned antelope. Some questions asked by members threatened to open a general discussion of this subject, for which, of course, there was no time.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke of the arms used on his trip and said that for most of his hunting he used American rifles, taken with him from this side, although friends in England had presented him with a double-barrel rifle of English make. With the army Springfield gun of small caliber, using full-jacketed, sharp-pointed bullets, he had killed much big game up to the size of the rhino.

The question as to which species of large game is the most dangerous—one over which there has been much discussion and which will probably never be settled—was referred to. From his own limited experience, Colonel Roosevelt is disposed to regard the lion as the most dangerous animal, the buffalo next, the elephant third, and the rhino fourth. He recognized, however, that many men of great experience placed the animals in a different order and spoke a word of warning against the common tendency to generalize from limited experience.

It is always difficult to infer the motive which influences an animal when it runs in a given direction. A beast may often run directly toward the hunter, who imagines it to be charging him, yet it may be unconscious of his presence. He told of being charged by a wounded hippo, but this took place in a narrow bay, the hippo being on the landward side, while the boat was toward the open and deep water, and the speaker could not make up his mind whether the animal was charging the boat, or only trying to escape to the lake.

A recently returned African traveler told of



BIRDS ON PELICAN ISLAND, INDIAN RIVER, FLORIDA.

shooting at a lion which started off immediately across him, apparently not knowing the direction from which the wound was received. The hunter ran forward to intercept the lion, and when he came within plain view of it, the animal turned and rushed toward him and was killed only thirty or forty steps away.

Before turning to his pictures, Colonel Roosevelt paid a warm tribute to Buffalo Jones—who was present—and to the cowboys who had been with him, for their feat of roping and tying an eland, a rhino, a lioness and some other African wild beasts.

The pictures taken by Kermit Roosevelt could only have been made by a young and very daring man; many of them were taken at such close range as to argue great enthusiasm on the part of the photographer and great activity in getting away from the close neighborhood of dangerous animals. The pictures of elephants and rhinos, both black and white, were taken at ranges of twenty-five yards and twenty feet, respectively. No such pictures of elephants, and of course, no such pictures of white rhinos have ever been made. The Dugmore photograph of the charging rhino is, it was said, the only one of a black rhino taken at a shorter range than those made by Kermit Roosevelt of the same species.

The greater number of the pictures had to do with wild animals in their natural surroundings. An exceedingly interesting picture is that of the iguana robbing the nest of a crocodile. The crocodile was on the bank twelve feet below the nest, while the iguana—about four feet long—was visiting the nest, taking out an egg which it carried into the bushes and ate, and then returning for another egg.

Perhaps the most interesting thing told by the speaker was his account of the killing of a lion by a group of Nandi warriors armed with spears. These warriors sent word to the American chieftain that if he would promise not to shoot the lion, they would show him how their people killed it with their spears. Accordingly on a certain day the group of fifty or sixty men armed with spears and ox-hide shields came to the camp, and the white people set out on horseback, to beat up the country and find a lion. They started one, and chasing him on horseback brought him to bay and sat on their horses about him as he lay on the ground under a bush; presently the Nandi warriors appeared trotting along in the distance, their spear heads shining in the sun. The spear has soft metal head four feet long, a hand's breadth in width; this is fastened to a short piece of wood and the butt again is of iron. As they got near to the lion, two men stopped in front of him and the others scattered out, each at a few yards distant from his neighbor, until they had surrounded the beast. Now he began to get angry, rose to his feet, roared furiously and looked from side to side for some way of escape. The men began to close in, making the ring smaller, and the gaps in it less wide. At length, the lion charged fiercely on a man who, holding his shield before him and bracing himself so that all his muscles stood out, held the spear above his shoulder, and as the lion reached it, gave it a slight push forward. The head of the spear entered the animal's chest near its shoulder, flashed through and came out through the flank on the other side. The beast caught the man with his paws by both arms and sunk his teeth into the top of his shoulder. By that time, two or three other spears from the approaching warriors had pierced the animal and in a few seconds it was dead. It had seized one of the spear heads in its mouth and bent it into horseshoe form. The whole attack hardly lasted ten seconds, but they were moving seconds. The Masai warriors, we are told, consider that two of them are good for a lion.

Colonel Roosevelt was followed by Colonel C. J. Jones, commonly known as Buffalo Jones, who talked interestingly about the moving pictures which he showed. He had taken to Africa two or three cowpunchers and ten thoroughly trained cow horses, and there performed the great feat of roping wild animals as already described. The pictures showed what might well enough have been a lot of cowpunchers riding in the high country of Wyoming or Utah—so greatly do the East African plains resemble that country in general character. Horses, saddles, ropes and men, all reminded one of the cattle country, except that the men wore the helmet, so necessary under the equator. The pictures showed the capture of a number of different animals, including eland, giraffe, wart-hog, cheetah, rhino and a lioness. They were of great interest, but the pictures of the wart-hog and of the rhino were much more effective than the others.

At the conclusion of these pictures, a vote of thanks to Colonel Jones was passed by the club.

Book Exchange.

Among the readers of Forest and Stream there are many who are interested in old out-of-print and rare books on sport, travel, exploration and kindred subjects, and frequent letters are received at the office ordering such books.

In the very nature of the case, however, these cannot be supplied on order, and it often takes months of search to secure copies, by which time the person who ordered them may have forgotten all about the matter. Within a few weeks we have received from readers and from dealers a dozen orders for a supposed book called "A Boy in Indian Camps," which orders were called forth by an article printed not long ago in Forest and Stream, describing a book published in 1850 and long out of print. Such books as Dodge's "Plains of the Great West," "Hunting Grounds of the West," Elliott's "Carolina Sports," Palliser's little book on Western hunting and others are often sought for.

These volumes and others like them contain a world of vivid interesting description of life in the open, as it was from forty to sixty years ago, and furnish most delightful reading. On the other hand, because they are scarce, they are costly by comparison with the ordinary outdoor book, which has just been published and stands in numbers on the shelves of the book seller.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess these old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

'Cross Country in Florida.

On the first day of the open season, Nov. 1, Will and I left the city about sunrise on a few days' cross-country quail hunt. We did not expect to do much hunting the first day, so left with but one dog, old Pete, a brown and white pointer; for that night we were to stop with a friend who lived about twenty miles from town, who had a couple of young dogs belonging to Will, besides several of his own. As Charley was to join us on the trip there was to be no scarcity of dogs after reaching his place.

About eight miles from the city we left the country road and struck out through the woods to the southwest, as we wished to do a little hunting before striking the ford at Thomas' Swamp. It was after leaving the country road that we noticed the effects of the West India hurricane that had swept over the State a few days previously. Down timber gave us more or less trouble, and it was about noon when we reached the ford. This used to be an ugly piece of fording, as I discovered some years ago while crossing during a stage of high water, but of late years the sand has washed over the roadway and filled the holes, so we got across without taking in any water.

Leaving the swamp behind, we drove up onto an oak ridge, on the crest of which, under the overhanging branches of several large oak trees, stood an old log church. Two years before, when Will and I passed over this ridge on our way to the St. Mary's River we found a covey of birds near the old church, so we decided to feed the horses, eat lunch and try to locate a covey.

Old Pete was along on our former trip, and evidently remembered about finding the birds, for while we were busy with the horses he disappeared. The east slope of the ridge was covered with a dense growth of black-jack, and as there had been but little cool weather, they were still in leaf, making it impossible to see further than a short distance in any direction. Taking our guns we separated and beat back and forth across the ridge, and it was not long before Will signalled that he had found the dog. When I reached him Pete was holding his point, but his actions told us as plain as words that the birds were scattering. At a word from Will the old dog crouched with belly to ground and started to circle the birds so they would bunch again, but we had been too long in finding him, and before he had more than half completed his round-up a portion of the covey flushed, followed by the balance. The birds flew in every direction, some coming back over our heads. I made a clean miss with my right, but managed to score with the left. Will got in but one shot, but failed to score. We were unable to mark down a single bird, but by working back and forth across the ridge Pete picked up four singles, Will bringing down two, while I made a kill and a miss.

Going back to the wagon, we ate lunch and enjoyed a smoke while the horses were cleaning up their feed. Figuring that we were within five or six miles of our friend's house, we decided to leave the road and hunt the ridges for a few miles. It was good looking bird country we passed over, but the day had turned off warm, and as Pete is beginning to feel the effects of old age and hard hunting, we took it

easy, finding but two coveys, out of which we took six birds, not following up the second covey after the rise.

We reached our friend's house just at dusk, and after a hearty supper were early to bed.

It was about 8 o'clock before we got started next morning. With our camp outfit, horse feed and two dogs in the rear, and three men on the seat, the wagon was full to overflowing, and we were holding tight as we rattled along at a lively clip over an old hauling road, for it was a brisk morning and the horses wanted to go. The three young dogs ranged the roads ahead, while Pete and Major whined and craned their necks from the wagon. We had not gone far before Belle, a young black and white setter, winded birds. Sport, a fast-going lemon and white pointer, took the trail, and in a few moments was frozen on a point, backed by Belle and Rex, making a picture one does not see on canvas. Will stayed with the horses while Charley and I went after the birds. It was in the flatwoods where we found this covey, and in every direction were ponds or bays so we could not tell which way they would go. It so happened that they had a fancy for a bay back of us, and over our heads they came. I got one with the right and missed with the left barrel. Charley, who is one of the best shots I have been in the woods with, scored two clean kills.

Going back to the wagon, we decided not to follow the birds, for the bay was a thick one, and Charley said we would find all the birds we wanted before the day was over. About a mile further on the road wandered over an oak ridge and dipped down into a shallow looking ford, but on the right side there was a deep washout that we plunged into and came near having an upset. The horses snorted as they pitched into the hole but lunged through, so the only damage done was to take in some water and wet our outfit. At the top of the hill we left the road and drove through the woods expecting to strike a camp site Charley had in view, about noon; but we got into a stretch of country that had been cut over some years ago for crossties, the ground being strewn with tree tops and logs that had never been cut up, and by the time we worked out of this tangle and struck camp it was 2 o'clock. It did not take us long to pitch the tent, feed the horses and gather a supply of wood for the night, then after eating a hasty lunch we tied up the young dogs, and taking Pete and Major, started out hunting. We were in an ideal bird country and enjoyed some good shooting in the short time we had before darkness drove us back to camp, where the young dogs greeted us noisily.

While I was preparing supper Will overhauled the duffle and brought out a couple of blow beds, one of which he handed to Charley with the suggestion that he blow it up while he was doing nothing.

"Good idea," replied Charley. "Where's the pump?"

"Pump! Do you think this is a garage or a bicycle shop?" said Will. "Use your lungs; it will do 'em good."

Then there was some argument, which I helped along as I stirred the hominy. It ended by both lying flat on their backs, mattresses spread out over them, tube in mouth. In about a minute Charley sat up to see what progress he was making, forgetting to put his finger over the tube and shut off the escaping air. I roared at the look on his face as he tried to get hold of the tube in the flickering light of the camp fire; and Will got to laughing so he had to suspend operations for the time being; but the job was finally accomplished, and those mattresses felt mighty comfortable when we turned in.

We were up bright and early the next morning, and during the day hunted the ridges that stretched away for miles west of our camp. The dogs worked well and we had fine sport, getting covey, single and snap-shooting in the branches. Had it not been that the young dogs were good retrievers we would have lost many a bird in the branches, for in places the undergrowth was so thick and interlaced with briar vines that it was impossible for one to force his way through.

When he headed toward camp Charley took the lead and he dropped into a stride that gave Will and I all we wanted to do to hang to, and before camp was sighted it was hard work getting our feet over the logs without having the boot heels scrape.

Reaching camp we had to start in at once and pack, for we had to drive several miles to a railroad crossing, where I was to catch a train back to the city, while Will and Charley were to spend the night with a friend nearby and drive home next day. As we struck into the road leading to the railway Charley said we would probably get a little more shooting before dark, which caused Will to remark that if he left that wagon seat cushion before he reached the railroad it would be because the outfit turned over. And though Charley and I got out a couple of times to go to the dogs, Will held down the cushion.

Night overtook us before we reached Mr. G.'s, but it is never too late for us to re-

HUNTING FOR A WING-TIPPED BIRD.

ceive a welcome there, and after the horses and dogs had been cared for, three tired, hungry hunters sat down to a supper that was thoroughly appreciated. Never did the big fireplace and the rocking chairs look more inviting than when I left to catch the train, which was one hour and thirty minutes late. When I finally stretched out in my own bed at about the midnight hour, I felt as though I had been up forty-nine hours and tramped over a good portion of northeastern Florida. But I would have started out again the next morning on a similar trip, had it been possible.

George A. Irwin.

Crows in Town.

Omaha, Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While coming down Farnam street early one morning I saw a sight that vividly brought back to me my early days in Omaha. Sitting on one of the lower limbs of the big cottonwood tree that stands a short ways back from the southwest corner of Farnam and Thirty-first street—a fashionable residential district—were two big black and very sedate looking crows, humped up in the frosty air, complacently watching the passing motor cars and pedestrians.

When I came to Omaha a quarter of a century ago, the crows fairly infested the city all through the winter months, perching by ones and twos and scores, on every tree and post and shed top in every door yard, or feeding on the refuse in the middle of the streets with apparently no more fear than is manifested by the tame pigeons of to-day. There was a city law then prohibiting their molestation, but it was this alone which caused these birds to frequent the very heart of the city and in fact all parts of it. I do not know whether that old ordinance was ever repealed or not, but along in the early '90s the crows began to grow shy and finally quit visiting the city almost entirely. This is something with all my familiarity with the habits of birds, I never knew to be the case in any other city in the country, and I do not believe it exists anywhere now. The crow is naturally a wild and wary bird, and the sight of even a stray one in the busy haunts of man is a rare thing indeed.

The hunters are still making life miserable for the rabbits—they are all that is left now, save an isolated bunch or so of lingering mallards. Of course it is capital sport for those who have not been educated up to the higher phases of sportsmanship, but it is getting well along toward the time now when the cottontails should be exempt from molestation. They begin to rut in February and by March 10 are heavy with young. After February 1, I do not think a rabbit should be killed, but there being no legal close time in Nebraska, improvident hunters keep after them till well on to May. They will tell you, too, that nothing can beat it—going out into the woods and fields and silent places with two or three—the more the better—good rabbit dogs. They will relate, with the most voluble gusto, what sport it is to trail bunny to some old brush pile, jump upon the same, drive poor Molly out and sic the curs after her, and as she yew-yaws through the weedy tangle, to blaze away at her with a gun. Fine sport, oh yes, fine sport.

The fate of the wild pigeons, so much talked of in your columns these days, was indeed a melancholy one, and the thought that there is but one solitary living bird left in all this big world, is truly harrowing, especially to one who has seen them as I have, back at my home in Lancaster, Ohio. The one lone bird still existing, as you probably know, is the property of the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens. It is a hen and apparently in thrifty condition. It is thirty-five years old and its mate died but one year ago, at which time there were three other birds known to be alive, the latter owned by some nature society in Milwaukee. But all three of these birds also died during the year just closed. They were all very old and highly prized, and the Cincinnati bird that remains as a sad reminder of those wonderful days in the early '70s, could not be purchased.

I was a visitor at the Cincinnati Zoo in October, 1890, and at that time there must have been a hundred or so of these birds there, but I understood at the time that, while they were apparently as vigorous and free from disease as in their native wilds, they would not breed.

Just after the war of the rebellion, the wild pigeons were most numerous in Ohio, and when I say that I have seen them, in their passage in the late afternoons from their feeding grounds in the Kettle Hills to their roosts in the big oak and hickory woods north of Lancaster, absolutely and wholly obscure the whole firmament, I am only saying what hundreds of the old residents of that section will thoroughly corroborate. On several occasions the public schools, owing to the darkness brought on by the incalculable hordes of pigeons passing over, would be compelled to dismiss an hour or more before the regular time, and we children as we ran gleefully into the open air, would have to whoop and shout to make ourselves understood in the almost deafening roar made by the flapping of billions of wings above us. Before the sun would dip behind the western horizon the birds would have all passed, and it was like the dawning of another day.

It was no trick at all for me, a small lad, to go out on the outskirts of the village, and kill all the pigeons I could tote home, with a little single-barrel toy shot gun, that wouldn't kill even a delicate song bird across the country road. I would get so close onto the birds, perched in the apple trees in an orchard, that when I drew on them the muzzle of my gun would not be more than ten or twelve feet from them. I have even killed them with small flinty pebbles I had recourse to when I had no money to purchase shot, and many a time did I strike at the passing birds with my gun barrel. Scores of times too, I saw a single gun bring down over one hundred of these birds in a single morning's shoot, and once, when I went out on the Flat Rock—a ridge running east and west just north of the town—with Cash Cannon and Amos Flood, the noted hunters of the place, to retrieve the birds, they actually killed as many as they could pile in a little old ramshackle express wagon they had taken for the purpose. I cannot now recall the number, but it must have been in the hundreds. It was a cold March morning, and the two hunters shot from daylight, when the birds always began to leave for the feeding grounds, till about half past eight.

Sandy Griswold.

More About Foxes.

Not far away are some secluded meadows shut in by rugged hills where Reynard often comes for breakfast, and tilted against the hills are acres of wild pasture where he has his home and where Madame Reynard leads forth her young in April days. This is an incentive to many of my across-lots walks, not that I am an orthodox sportsman and keep a hound, but chance meetings offer me an opportunity to balance an old account with Reynard, which I am especially ready to accept. Of late years and especially when fur is prime, I carry a single-barreled 12 gauge gun. The weight of the gun does not much interfere with walking and I like to be provided for every contingency.

One of these chance meetings of a year ago ought to be well remembered by a certain mousing fox. I had risen early, taken my gun and a handful of shells and slipped out for an hour's ramble along the creek before breakfast. A squirrel carrying a butternut tempted me to a long shot and then mysteriously disappeared. I found the butternut with a solitary shot imbedded in its sticky rind, and after reloading I thrust the nut thoughtlessly in my pocket on top of my ammunition. Still keeping to the creek bank and not more than ten or fifteen minutes after the squirrel episode, I saw a fox standing on the fence along the woods a hundred yards to my left. After a careful survey of the premises and not scenting danger, he jumped lightly down into the meadow. In a moment I was down behind a convenient stone wall and so engrossed was the fox in his pursuit of mice that he never lifted his nose from the stubble until the gun cracked at forty or fifty yards. Then he performed a remarkable acrobatic feat, jumping straight up in the air and turning more than half way around before he came down. He had not yet located me when he started to run up the hill parallel with the wall behind which I was partly concealed.

Meanwhile I had ejected the empty shell and was frantically trying to pry open my pocket which was glued tight and fast by the butternut. Before I had completed the operation and dug out a shell the fox saw me, turned sharply off and disappeared in the woods.

At first I was wroth at losing such a prize. There was certainly no excuse for missing him, and I was sure that he was hit. Then I picked up the empty shell and remembered. During the summer months we had kept a quantity of shells on hand loaded especially for English sparrows, and a few of these left over had somehow got mixed with my No. 4s. Fortunately for the fox, I had given him nothing more than a painful surprise with No. 8s.

While busy about the farm work I have had memorable glimpses of the fox. On one occasion two years ago I was plowing in a remote field. It was an Indian summer day, late in November. All that morning I had taken a lively interest in the insistent cawing of a flock of crows just over the ridge. I was on the point of making an investigation when the flock moved eastward, following a fence row and then turned down the hill along the woods to the wild pasture. The cawing continued, and mingled with the raucous cries I heard the barking of a fox. This sound, so associated

with the darkness and cold of autumn and winter nights, seemed strangely out of place. I left the plow and hurried down the hill to witness the performance.

The foxes, for there was a pair of them, were evidently not of one mind, which accounted for the commotion. They were standing two or three rods apart, facing each other. Suddenly one rushed forward, the other meanwhile standing motionless. Then I heard a succession of hoarse yelps and the advancing one wheeled and retreated to his former position. This performance was repeated several times. I could not be sure which fox was doing the barking, but thought it was the motionless one. At a distance of 175 yards they paid no attention to me.

The opportunity was not to be lost. I ran down to the house and ten minutes later when I returned with the gun they were still at their play. Screened by the clumps of witch-hazel and hardhack that dotted the pasture, I approached almost within gun shot unobserved, but the ground, honeycombed by the frost of the previous night, crunched under my feet and at last betrayed me. I caught a glimpse of the pair as they cleared the wall and a good view as they loped gracefully up the hill. One was large and dark, the other smaller and lighter in color, male and female undoubtedly.

Twice before I had heard the fox bark by day. Both times I was quite sure it was a lonely male advertising his bachelor condition; on this occasion I imagine it was the female reproving a too ardent admirer.

Will W. Christman.

Old Time Numbers of Antelope.

Albert Lea, Minn., Jan. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the summer of 1873 with a companion I took a river boat at Prairie du Chien, and went down to Burlington, Iowa. There was a merry crowd on the boat. The scenery along the Mississippi was grand, between lofty bluffs—many wooded to the top—while on the other side were almost bald peaks of great height. One never tired of this wonderful panorama.

From Burlington I went west to Salina, Kan., on the Kansas Pacific—or buffalo route—thence I went on foot up the Salina River, a long, hot walk of about forty miles to the northward. I saw great high points of bare rock with the country rising on either side into great divides. I came to a great sheep ranch and saw herders sitting about on their horses with rifles in hand protecting the sheep from coyotes.

As I came out into the more open country I could see thousands of what I supposed were sheep, but could see no herders, and as I wondered at this I saw one of the animals running past at short range, and for the moment it looked like a small deer. Then it came to my mind it was an antelope.

For me to undertake to give numbers is useless, as there were bands of hundreds as far as the eye could survey, and here in this clear atmosphere that meant many miles. One would suppose that such numbers could never be killed off. Yet like a mist they have faded away before the white man's smoke and gone with the red man to the plains beyond. H. B.

Sane, Simple and Scientific Game Laws

Bennington, Vt., Jan. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since the publication in your issue of Dec. 31 of my article on the importance of fish and game protection, I have received a number of inquiries from your readers, and from the tenor of several of these I am afraid I did not make myself as clear as I had thought I had. A sportsman from New York State, who is a member of the present assembly, writes me: "I was very much interested in your story, but in some respects it was rather vague, and I am sorry you did not go more into details so we could all understand just what you mean by 'sane, simple and scientific game laws.' Can you not do this in a later number of Forest and Stream?" I must confess that I had thought these matters so thoroughly understood that they needed no detailed explanation.

I must give the protectionists' ideas of scientific laws first. In framing a law to protect a certain species of fish, bird or animal, we inquire: When is the pairing or mating season? Next, what is the period of incubation or gestation? Then, how long a time do the young of this species live by the aid of the parent fish or animal, etc. This information being scientifically determined, we must insist upon an absolute close season for the fish or animal during this time, and not permit them to be molested or disturbed under any consideration. But how is the ordinary sportsman to obtain this information? We cannot all be skilled naturalists and fish culturists. It can usually be obtained from your State commission, but if you do not care to consult the commission, call upon the Federal Fish Bureau or the Biological Survey. In those departments are trained experts who will be only too glad to furnish you with the desired information at any time, and their data may be thoroughly relied upon.

The next consideration is to so arrange our open seasons with regard to the means used in taking the fish or game, and the bag limit per day and season to each individual sportsman, that, as near as we can estimate, only the normal increase will be taken from the waters or covers each year. As Mr. Burnham well puts it: "The ideal game law is one so arranged as to season and method of hunting that no more than the increase of any game variety is killed during the open season, so that a sufficient breeding stock is left over each year to maintain the supply. When this balance is seriously impaired, the extinction of the game is only a matter of time."

It ought to be plain to all sportsmen that when they see the supply growing short this extinction is being accomplished. It is difficult to get absolutely reliable and correct information upon the question of decrease, but the State commissions keep in close touch with the different localities in the State and can estimate very closely, while another source of information is to be found at the meetings of sportsmen's associations and organizations of wardens. At times the question is obscure, but we can draw in our lines from time to time and take care not to go amiss. Any law not founded upon the above principles is not a protective measure and should not be permitted to parade under the guise of such. People are always desiring to loosen the lines and let down the bars by legislation, so they can take more game or fish, and their representatives in the Legislature are prone to assist them to accomplish this end and to forget the vital principles involved. This is just where the real advocates of protection must keep constantly upon the alert and forestall such efforts.

By "sane and simple laws" I mean laws in simple and plain language, without too much legal verbiage, so that all laymen may understand them when read, and so that courts will have no difficulty in interpreting and construing them when cases come up for adjudication. By sane laws we mean those framed by practical men familiar with the field work of enforcing these laws. No lawyer, however great in his profession, can draft good working game laws unless he is familiar with the practical enforcement of such laws in the field. But this result can easily be obtained by combining the lawyer's efforts with those of the field staff of the fish and game department. A "sane" law should not contain too many technical restrictions, or the average sportsman will look upon it as ridiculous and be prone to disregard it altogether.

I believe the above embodies what the real protectionists are working for in the way of law—as far as legislative enactments will save our game and fish, and it strikes me that those legislators who desire to make a sincere effort to get good game laws upon our statute books need have no difficulty in getting accurate information upon the subject. Harry Chase,

County Warden.

The Razor-back's Work.

Hendersonville, N. C., Jan 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our State Legislature is now in session and all kinds of bills on the game question are up for consideration. The usual number of county game bills, of course. Heretofore bills for game protection and for fish protection also, but no provision has ever been made for wardens to enforce the bills passed. T. Gilbert Pearson has a good bill in view, and Mr. Dillard, of Cherokee county, has a bill that has much of good to commend it.

Without a license tax of $1 or $2 from each resident sportsman, I do not see the use of any game legislation. I sincerely hope that before all the game has been destroyed, as were the passenger or wild pigeons, our Legislature will be induced to pass proper laws. It takes money to protect game and fish, and if the sportsmen and those desirous of having game for the future do not care to pay the trifling amount of $1 or $2 each year for the proper enforcement of game laws, then we must make up our minds to have no game in the future. Remember the passenger pigeon; remember the buffalo.

The partridges (quail) are scarcer than I ever saw them in all my shooting experience of nearly fifty years. This is accounted for by the heavy and continuous rains last summer. Most of the birds found are in the uplands away from river and creek.

I have so far not shot a ruffed grouse or wild turkey this season. About a week ago I took about a fifteen mile walk after grouse in the mountains of Transylvania county, but not a grouse did I see. After a couple of hours my dog got pretty well disgusted and took little interest in the game prospects, but simply ran about in an aimless way.

The razorback hog has fulfilled his mission of

extermination, or nearly so, in those woods. Now a "no fence law" has been enacted up there, and if carried out the turkeys and ruffed grouse will still have a chance. But in much of the forest these razorbacks have gone wild, yet of course there are those who claim ownership.

It will be a grievous shame if this best of our game birds—the ruffed grouse—be exterminated. They are fast disappearing from our covers, I am very sorry to say, and "what is to be done about it?" Ernest L. Ewbank.

Rain at Last.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At last after a drouth that has lasted for several weeks, a heavy rain has fallen over the northern part of California and a great change in shooting conditions has resulted. Previous to about the tenth of January the bulk of shooting that has been done has been on the various preserves and along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, for other shooting grounds were without water and feed. The fall and early winter were almost without rain and ducks did not scatter out over much territory but remained on the salt marshes and on the bay, where only a limited number of hunters were able to reach them.

Now much different conditions are ruling and the birds are to be found in almost every section in the great valleys of Northern California. The rain has been exceedingly heavy, forming immense ponds and raising the rivers to a high level and already grass is growing, attracting the birds, for green food has been scarce. The marsh districts have been almost entirely abandoned by the birds and in the interior the wide expanse of flooded areas makes hunting very difficult. On this account the bags that have been secured during the past couple of weeks have been light. There has been a general scattering of the birds and even the market hunters, who are usually enabled to secure full bags, are sending but small consignments to the local commission merchants. Practically no mallards or teal are now to be found on the preserves in the salt marshes but some canvasbacks are coming in from the bay, and as a result hunters are not neglecting their regular pastime.

Goose shooting is attracting many enthusiasts from the bay cities and most of these are making the trip to Rio Vista, although there is now some sport to be had in the country around Tracy, the recent rains having brought up the wild grass. The acreage devoted to wheat growing this year has been reduced and as a result geese are not scattering as much as formerly.

One of the immediate results of the rain in the interior has been to bring in great numbers of English snipe and some fine sport is now being enjoyed with this shore bird. In the vicinity of Newman the birds are plentiful and shooters in that district failing to secure limit bags of ducks have no difficulty securing a handsome showing in snipe.

The black brant season will soon be on and already some of the experienced shooters are making preparations to go after this waterfowl. Sea brant shooting is indulged in by but few here owing to the uncertainties of the flight of the birds and the fact that their habits are known to but few. These birds are to be found principally in Tomales Bay and are usually shot from a moving boat about nightfall, a feat that is a severe test for marksmanship.

The rainy weather of the last couple of weeks has kept quail hunters from venturing forth, as a journey of no small distance now has to be made before it is possible to reach grounds where satisfactory results can be secured. During the clear days that occurred during this time the local sportsmen have been attending the aviation meet being held at San Francisco and but few sporsmen have been making long out of town trips. Those interested in quail hunting are watching with interest to see what will be done by the State Legislature in regard to stopping the hunting of this bird from automobiles. A measure to prevent hunting in this manner is to be presented to the lawmaking body, as well as one that prohibits all hunting from aeroplanes. The best quail shooting that is now to be had is in the vicinity of Folsom and in the Grass Valley.

The experiments that have been made for some time by the California State Fish and Game Commission with game birds of various kinds are not meeting with much favor with some local sportsmen. They declare that it is a waste of time and money to attempt to introduce birds that in all likelihood will never thrive here and advise that more attention be paid to the preservation of the varieties already here. They point to the fact that in most sections of the State quail are becoming very scarce and advise that urgent steps be taken toward protecting these birds and increasing their numbers. A. P. B.

Death of Samuel D. Kendall.

Tarpon Springs, Fla., Jan. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Captain Samuel D. Kendall, better known to your older readers as "Tarpon," died yesterday at his home in Tarpon Springs. He was in his seventy-second year, and had been failing for many years. His disease was a creeping paralysis, perhaps induced by a severe accident long ago, which disabled him for a time.

He was born in Pepperell, Mass., in 1838, had known Prescott, Whittier and other famous men, and was a man of very wide experience, extending from Siberia to points south of the equator.

Captain Kendall had sailed the seas for many years, and had served with credit during the Civil War, in both the army and navy of the United States.

I have often thought it a pity that he did not take the advice of Charles B. Reynolds, and write the story of his life, but although he had often had it in mind, he could never decide to take up the work.

I accompanied him on his last canoe trip, some four or five years ago, but although he enjoyed it exceedingly, he worked too hard, and at last gave out, so that I towed him some ten miles to his landing, behind my own canoe.

When in the mood for talk, he was a very interesting man to his listeners, but for a long time his powers of speech had almost entirely failed. His funeral was largely attended by those who knew him. His widow survives him.

Kelpie.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Jan. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Legislative Committee has held hearings on several of the sixty-seven different bills referred to it. One is to open the shooting season on upland birds on October 12 (Columbus Day) instead of October 15. This was opposed by the State Association, by H. A. Estabrook, of Fitchburg, and several others, who took the ground that the present open season was sufficient, and in fact all that our supply of those birds, especially of ruffed grouse, would stand. A bill for further extending the close time on wood duck for a period of five years was supported by Dr. Field, and met with no opposition. A bill, 622, for an open season on male pheasants was advocated by several men from Lynn and Swampscott and representatives of sportmen's clubs and met with no substantial opposition.

The work of the State in rearing and liberating pheasants has not met with hearty support from the men who shoot over dogs, and wherever those birds have become plentiful complaints have been made by the farmers of damage to crops. The gunners of Essex county hold the belief that they have driven out the native birds. The witnesses before the committe stated that foreigners, without licenses, have been killing a good many and they wish the opportunity to shoot the cocks legally. There was no substantial remonstrance against the bill.

House bill 194 to extend the time for protection of the heath-hen on Martha's Vineyard met with no opposition. Dr. Field stated that the birds are increasing in numbers, there being at this time over two hundred birds of this species on the island.

The hearing on House bill 196 was one of unusual interest. This is a bill to prohibit the use of scented bait without permission of the land owners in trapping. Ex-Congressman John R. Thayer, of Worcester, the author of the bill, argued in support of it. He frankly acknowledged that his purpose was to protect the fox. He said: "I do not object to the man who runs foxes with dogs: to the man who goes out with a bottle of stinking stuff in his pocket and sets traps all around, not visiting them for a week or more I do object." He declared this a common practice in Worcester county, foxes, and sometimes dogs suffering starvation and thirst for more than a week.

The increase in the price of furs had given an impetus to this method of trapping. He declared that two employees of the Worcester and Southbridge Railway gave up their jobs and devoted a month to trapping and in that time caught twenty-two foxes, four dogs two coons, one cat and a hen. A Charlton man's pointer dog was found nearly exhausted in one of these traps. Mr. Thayer was supported by President Charles, of the State Association. Representative Washburn, of Worcester, and W. C. Adams, of the Massachusetts Gunners' Association.

In remonstrance Hon. C. M. Bryant, of Quincy, claimed that the poultry raiser should receive as much protection as the fox. He spoke in behalf of the Massachusetts Poultry Association of which he is president. He said that during the past year he had caught three

or four foxes and had lost more than 100 hens.

Our State Commission has asked for legislation on several subjects, the first being a repetition of the request of last year for authority to lease, purchase or construct one or more suitable fish hatcheries. The board claims that the State requires not less than five million fry and one million fingerling trout, and other desirable species. It is impossible to depend upon commercial sources for stocking public waters and that the hatcheries now owned by the State are entirely inadequate to meet the requirements.

I doubt if there is anyone who will deny these allegations as regards the present hatcheries or the needs of our trout streams.

Henry H. Kimball.

Seizing Game.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Attorney Amos L. Ponder, of the State Game Commission, has instituted criminal proceedings against several express companies for receiving game for shipment that was not tagged as the law requires. Mr. Ponder says the express companies are more to blame than the hunters and they should demand that the tags be placed on all shipments of birds. However, there seems to be no evidence of a studied attempt to violate the law, and he believes it is more negligence than malice, as the shipments have come from small railway towns or stations where the agents are not as careful as they should be. From Dec. 7, 1910, up to the present time there have been 3,000 birds valued at $1,000 confiscated on account of the failure of the shipper to tag them legally. The shipments when confiscated have been sent to various hospitals and charitable institutions in this city. The law in regard to tags was passed last summer at the meeting of the Legislature, and it is certain that scores of people failed to inform themselves on this subject.

Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, will visit New Orleans during the coming week. He will make a special study of birds. He desires especially to get several specimens for the Department in Washington of blue geese, which only can be found at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Dr. Fisher will be granted permission to kill the birds he desires for scientific study during his stay here. He will go from New Orleans to Brownsville, Tex., to continue his investigations. Dr. Fisher will hold a conference with the game commission and make an address on the subject of birds and especially that class which destroys the boll weevil.

A large number of visitors are in New Orleans to spend several weeks, and many of them will remain for the Mardi Gras festivities in the latter part of February. Some of the visitors are taking advantage of their stay here to enjoy hunting expeditions and fishing frolics.

The hunting season is fast coming to a close with a very satisfactory record. It is thought the reports of the various wardens will show that more deer were killed this season in Louisiana than last year. Ducks have been plentiful in certain places, especially about Lake Arthur, Lake Charles and the Jump near the mouth of the river and in Plaquemines parish. Brant and wild geese were killed in large numbers. The Game Commission estimates that there are more quail in Louisiana this season than ever before and the numbers are constantly increasing. Wild turkeys were brought to the market in fairly good numbers. Muskrats have been hunted very generally, although not as many were shipped from Louisiana this season as last year.

Secretary Babington of the Game Commission has gone to inspect the former State biological station building located in Cameron parish at the mouth of the Calcasieu river. This building was deeded by the present Legislature to the Game Commission and it seems probable it will be removed to a point either in or near New Orleans and used as headquarters of the officials in charge of the fish hatcheries and game wardens. The structure is in excellent condition and originally cost $8,000.

F. G. G.

A Tagged Black Duck.

New York City, Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While shooting on the marshes of the Pocahontas Fowling Club, at Munden, Va., last Monday, Jan. 16, I shot a blackduck which was in a flock of four or five others, and on retrieving the duck I found that he had a tag around his leg, both of which I inclose to you, and wish you would inform me, if possible, where I can find out anything about the person who put the tag on the duck, or whose duck it is.

Spencer Aldrich.

[The tag is a white metal band stamped with the number 703 P. In our issue of Jan. 14, 1911, there is a notice of a tagged mallard. In November, 1907, a redhead duck tagged with a band marked T. J. O. D.—49 and a canvasback with a leg band T. J. O. D. No. 48 were reported killed in New Jersey. The tags in question are not those of the American Bird Tagging Association. Who is tagging these birds?—Editor.]

Ducking at Currituck.

Waterlily, N. C., Jan. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Duck, goose and swan shooting at Currituck from Christmas day to Jan. 15 was the poorest I have seen it for many years. The birds would get up at daylight and often before and go into the ocean and never return until after dark, but they did not do this last week, and some fine bags were made. To-day they are exceedingly abundant, so I think the shooting will be good for awhile. I had some friends from Newark, N. J., Messrs. R. D. Unger and Charles Keim, who came to shoot geese and swan especially, and while they did not make any large bags any day, they took home with them several hundred pounds of geese and swans.

More Anon.

New York Legislature.

Albany, Jan. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following bills amending the forest, fish and game law have been introduced in the Legislature:

By Senator Thomas and Assemblyman Miller, relating to suckers, eels and dogfish in Otsego county.

By Assemblyman Wende, relating to mullet, suckers, carp and catfish in Lake Erie.

New Publications.

The Powers, Duties and Work of Game Wardens, by Harry Chase. Pocket edition, paper, 50 cents. Published by the author at Bennington, Vt.

The time is passing when the position of game warden is one to be given to the man who is willing to give half-hearted attention to it, and not be too severe on those who regard their acts as above the law. Harry Chase, as our readers know, is county warden at Bennington, Vt. He is one of that little group of men who have made a study of game protection, and adopting it as their profession, have by their acts and teachings aided materially in elevating the cause to the high place it occupies to-day. Harry Chase loves the work, for it takes him abroad during all the varied moods of nature, and he is an enthusiastic leader in present-day protection, which argues for timely preventive measures rather than severe punishment. Being a graduate in law and a sportsman, he is qualified to write a treatise on the legal and moral aspects of the cause. The book is one every sportsman, as well as every protector, should read. Some of the subjects treated at length are:

If two men are hunting and both kill a deer or fox or rabbit, which does the game belong to? What is the good of a six-inch trout law? Has a warden a right to search a person for illegal fish or game? Can a man shoot a deer or other protected game to save his property? Are game laws constitutional? Must a warden show his warrant to a person whom he seeks to arrest? What is the proper way to plant trout? What is the best way to fight forest fires? How shall I prepare a deer head or fish for mounting? Does the man who steals animals from my traps commit larceny? If I am trying to arrest a man and he runs away, can I follow him and arrest him when I catch him? What is meant in law by an arrest, anyway? Can a justice take jurisdiction over a case if no formal complaint has been made to him? How is a formal complaint prepared? These and hundreds of other similar questions are all answered. The information on legal matters is culled from the best authorities in the United States. All decisions of the Vermont Supreme Court applicable to fish and game cases are cited. The best authorities on scientific fish culture are freely quoted. Several chapters on the detective work of game wardens are given. The full meaning of fish and game protection as it is understood in this country is reviewed.

Camp Cookery, by Horace Kephart. Cloth, 154 pages, illustrated, $1 net. New York, the Outing Publishing Cofpany.

Of a size to fit snugly in a corner of the camper's grub box or pack, Mr. Kephart's latest book is a mine of information on cooking and all the allied subjects leading up to a square meal in camp. There are recipes galore, while several blank pages in the back of the book are left for others the possessor may pick up here and there.

The Outing Company has issued, in its Robinson Crusoe Library, Kephart's "Book of Camping and Woodcraft," and "Camp Cookery," and Dr. Charles S. Moody's "Backwoods Surgery." The covers are flexible leather, the price of the set $4 in a durable cloth holder.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

"Well, Sir! Once—."

V.

"A SHARK came near getting me in trouble, and with a big man, too," said the next man to the front. "At least I guess it was a shark, as I know of nothing in the water whose first rush is as savage. My wife and I were spending the winter on the west coast, fishing whenever the weather would permit. The little woman was having her first experience, and was having such good luck that she was getting quite cocky over her skill as an angler, and rather inclined to give advice and make suggestions to others. There came to the hotel a big fellow, six feet four, weighing near 300. He was a fresh water fisherman, had fished for everything from muskie to brook trout, but had never been on salt water before. He went down on the dock with me the first day and was much interested in the variety of sport offered. I was trying for channel bass with a heavy handline, and got two fish that day, one weighing nearly fifteen pounds. The big man begged to accompany me next day, and I gladly accepted his company, as he was a good fellow, college man and all round sportsman. We went after noon and our better halves were to join us later on. I took my usual outfit, and he brought a fine trolling line, such as he had been using in fresh water. I suggested that the fine line would cut his hands pretty badly if he got a heavy fish on, but he said he was used to it and would take chances. I caught a shiner for each, baited up and got the big lines out at once. For some time we had no strikes, and then I caught a small grouper. A little later my friend had a good strike, but did not hook his fish. When I got him baited up again he took his stand on the edge of the dock, holding the line firmly in both hands. A coil of slack lay at his feet, and the end was tied to a large spike in the edge of the dock. He was a 'broth of a boy' and looked fit to handle anything in or out of the water.

"'I've got a strike,' he suddenly called. 'Shall I give it time, or jerk quick?'

"'Time,' I said. 'Wait, I'll tell you when.' Just then our wives approached, and were at once interested. As the line straightened out I gave the word, and with a mighty swing the hook struck home. It must have been a five-foot shark, and the holder of the speed record that he hooked. There was a hiss, a sharp tang like the snapping of a violin string, a grunt from the big man, and it was all over. As the big fellow stood there looking down at his hands, burned to the quick, as though trying to realize what had happened, the amateur rushed in where veterans would have feared to so much as look.

"'What did you let him get away for?' she shouted. 'Why didn't you hold him? You ought to have held the line and played him—worn him out. Why, my goodness! You ought not to let such a fish as that get away!'

"She was not through, but the look he gave her caused her to pause. I thought he was going to box her ears, and while standing ready to defend her, really sympathized with him.

"'My dear madam,' he said, and his voice was like cold steel, 'may I assure you that I did not let that fish get away—that a steel cable could not have held it? Glance at my hands and see the wounds I suffered in trying to check it, and say whether you think I let it get away,' he said in a final burst of sarcastic wrath, and taking his wife's arm, he stalked off. They left that night, and I was glad of it, for I could never have felt easy in his presence again."

I was putting up my tackle, when one of the party inquired: "Did you ever see flyingfish in Indian River?" The man addressed promptly replied in the negative.

"No flyingfish in Indian River," said another. "Flyingfish are only found around the South Sea Islands."

"So I thought, until a few years ago, when I was called upon to verify a story of flyingfish in the Indian River," said the man who had asked the question. "Before the railroad was finished further than Rockledge it was a delightful trip down the east coast on one of the boats, provided you were in no hurry and did not mind getting hung up on a bar occasionally. As one known to be pretty familiar with the east coast, I was called upon by two young women, just returned from a trip down Indian River, to verify their story of flyingfish there. I thought a moment, and then felt sure I had it, the great mullet, jumping again and again with long leaps from the water. I explained that they looked like flyingfish, but were not, but wonderful jumpers. But they would not hear it. 'We know them,' was the positive reply. 'They are not what we mean. We saw fish rise from the water and fly off,' said one. 'Fly high in the air,' said the other, most positively. 'Clear out over the land, and out of sight,' said the first without batting an eye.

"I knew the young ladies were truthful, and meant what they said, and also—more marvelous—believed it, too, but what on earth they could be talking about I did not know. Fish rise from the water and fly out of sight over the land! I did not remember any harder nut than that to crack in Baron Münchausen's repertoire. I questioned and cross questioned, but never moved them. They had seen it all with their own eyes and were half inclined to feel offended because I had not seen it, too. I finally solved the puzzle. They had seen fish hawks rise from the water and fly off to the woods with their prey without having been close enough to see them distinctly, and without having observed their lightning-like dash into the water, and had identified them as flyingfish. I am pretty sure I reached the correct solution, but the young women have never been wholly satisfied, and I do not rank as high as an authority with them since they saw flyingfish in the inside Florida waters, and I did not."

LEWIS HOPKINS.

Fishing in Natal.

IN the British Sea Anglers' Society's Quarterly, C. E. Merrin writes as follows of the fishing to be had in Natal, South Africa:

In order to understand the sort of fishing we get at Durban, I must explain that practically all the sporting fishing is done from the piers, the rocks and the shore. The sea is generally so heavy that it is too dangerous to go out in a small boat, and though occasionally parties are taken out in a tug, they are made up from all classes of people, some of them very bad sailors, so that in rough weather they are miserable and make things uncomfortable for others.

In order to fish with success it is necessary to learn to cast very far, so as to get well clear of the rocks and concrete boulders at the feet of the piers and along the shore. We all use very long rods of male bamboo (about twelve feet), which we make up ourselves by whipping at short intervals so as to stiffen them, and mounting them with porcelain rings, which do not wear or cut the line so much as those made of wire. My reel is one of eight inches in diameter and has a six-inch drum, so that for every revolution eighteen inches of line is cast off or reeled up as the case may be, and I think the size of the reel is a very important matter in this class of fishing, as when a fish runs toward you, you can always keep the line tight by reeling very fast. A big fish generally makes out to sea as quickly as it can, and when it is checked usually turns back again and makes towards the pier, so that if you cannot line in quickly and keep the line taut, the fish will make a loop in it and then it gets its tail round it and snaps something. I have seen this happen with a six-inch Nottingham reel. A fish after getting 150 yards of line out turned back and came in suddenly. The fisherman thought the fish was lost and was winding in the slack line when there was a sudden jerk and the fish broke the line and departed in earnest. My reel holds about 300 yards of the usual No. 4 line, and I have had a fish on that took out about 250 yards of this before it could be stopped. My reel is held to the rod by a little contrivance of my own invention, as we find that with the large fish an ordinary holder is liable to work loose so that the reel falls off, to obviate which we have always had to tie our reels on, but with my invention there is no necessity for this. The fish we catch may be any weight from five pounds upward. The largest landed yet by a rod was a shark of 227 pounds, another of nearly the same weight took the angler three hours to land, and then he could only do so by beaching it. We find the single strand piano wire, galvanized, the best for casts and traces, and we use no booms because they would be liable to catch in the rocks in hauling in, and when the line was cast out they would merely lie on the ground and be of no practical utility. We generally cast about seventy-five yards with trace and bait, and my longest cast on shore on the flat was eighty-three yards.

As regards bait we have no great selection, but for fishing all the year round I consider the gray mullet the best. We have also the shad, which is very good and some prefer it to the mullet, but it is very soft, and small fish bite it off leaving only the skin. Sometimes we use prawns which are as large as the middle finger and very good bait. All fish take them and the Cape salmon are very fond of them. The barracuda is not only a very fine fish and a splendid fighter, but an excellent bait, as the flesh is very oily and rich. It comes at a season when all other kinds of bait are scarce. We generally cut it up and salt it over night to harden it. There is a small fish called carrantine which is a very dirty feeder. It is something like sea bream, but has yellow stripes. It is put on whole and is a deadly bait for some kinds of fish. "Cracker shrimps," which are like a miniature crayfish, are very good for the smaller fish. The Indians use them a great deal. We have what we call rock bait and the Dutch *rooihaas*. It is a shell fish something like a scallop with a red inside. We skin off the hard exterior and take out the center. We also use cuttle fish, and small octopus, and a bait called sea lice, which are caught from the beach in a wire net as the waves recede from the shore.

Now as to the different kinds of fish: To begin with the kingfish, which is very difficult to take and is hardly ever captured with a dead bait. We mount a mullet with two hooks in the tail and one in the chest and bring the wires out of the mouth to a swivel at the end of the wire cast, throw this out into the water and troll it along until the kingfish comes up and snaps at it. The water is so clear that we can see them waiting for the shoals of mullet and going for the bait. Even when hooked it is very difficult to land them, and they have been caught up to 122 pounds' weight. One of the best known and largest fishes is the Cape salmon, which is no relation to the real salmon, but a white-fleshed fish allied to the perch. It is very bright in color and looks beautiful when it comes out of the water. The Cape salmon has been described as a very game fish, but that is not my own experience, as I have found that it usually gives one good run and then comes up flat on the side and is easily killed. It bites very softly, much like the conger, so you must not strike at the first nibble or you are likely to lose the fish, and the mouth is very tender, so you must be careful in landing it.

The grunter is a splendid fish and excellent eating, and a good fighter on light tackle. It gets its name from the grunting noise it makes when it is caught. It grows up to about fifteen pounds, the mouth is very small, and small hooks must be used with prawns or shrimps for bait.

The mullet, which is a very common fish, is very shy, and is seldom caught with rod and line. The Indians, however, catch a good many, using bread or paste for bait and floating out their line with a number of little corks all along it. The mullet are eaten a good deal, but they are full of intestinal worms, and I never eat them myself.

The shad come round our shores in large numbers at certain seasons and the porpoises follow them and make great havoc. They give great sport for such small fish and they can bite through gut traces. They are rather dry in flavor unless put in the pan at once when taken.

The rock cod is a very splendid fish and excellent eating. It feeds about the rocks, and when hooked makes for some hole or crevice and plunges in, but if you hold on for a long time and keep quiet, it may come out again. This fish grows very large, though really large ones are very seldom caught on account of the difficulties with the rocks. However, one of seventy-two pounds was taken the other day. There is a well known one that lives under the Durban wharf. It must weigh between fifty and one

THE LEAPING BLACK BASS.

A 3¼-pound 19-inch small-mouth black bass on the line. Caught and photographed at Lake Cecebe, Ontario, by Fred H. Smythe. Courtesy of the Zoological Society Bulletin.

hundred pounds, and many people have tried to catch it, but though the bait has often been dangled over its nose, it has never taken the hook.

Our South African bream are not like yours, for they are white with a yellow stripe along the side. One of thirteen pounds which I caught gave me all the play I wanted. Another kind called the rock bream is not so well known. It frequents rocky bottoms in the surf and bites ravenously at rock bait, but is full of worms and we never eat it.

The barracuda is a grand fish and one of the best fighters we get on the rod. It runs out a great deal of line and jumps frequently from the water. It is caught from a boat by using a piece of red flannel instead of a rubber bait, but it does not take dead bait unless by spinning. The barracuda is excellent eating when served with egg sauce. I got a thirty-pounder one day when fishing in the channel on a very strong tide, and had to play it for half an hour before it could be gaffed.

Another local fish is called the "prodigal son," or Portuguese salmon, and it somewhat resembles the barracuda, and is also very hard to catch and runs out the line so fast as to burn the fingers in trying to brake the reel.

The mussel cracker is quite a different fish from all the others, both in its shape—which is short and stout built—and also in its habits. It lives on crayfish and other crustaceans and is only caught right among the rocks when it comes to feed on them, so that when hooked it has to be steered through the narrow channels among the rocks, which is a very severe test of the fisherman's skill. On account of its diet it has an excellent taste, and it is, I think, the best fish in the colony.

There are three kinds of sharks which are pretty common: the man-eater, the hammer-head and the sand shark. The man-eaters are, I believe, the same as the blue sharks known in Europe. They are very numerous and we catch a great many of them and would catch more if they were not rather too big for us. The largest that has been caught on rod and line weighed 227 pounds, and it was landed in the dark. My own largest weighed 156 pounds. They run out so fast when hooked that they burn the fingers and even a coat sleeve in trying to brake the revolutions of the reel, and they often leap out of the water.

The hammer-head is also a very fast swimmer and fights splendidly, rushing all over the place, and in and out of the rocks. It is called a hammer-head because the head is shaped like that of a hammer, with the eyes at the ends.

The sand shark is not often caught, as it has a smaller mouth even than the man-eater. In shape it is between a shark and a skate. It has two large dorsal fins, and when being brought in, these two fins and the tail stand out of the water and look like three sails of a boat. When caught it always comes in sideways, working all its flappers and fins as hard as it can. The largest yet caught weighed 208 pounds, and the man who caught it was quite dead beat with the hard work.

We also have our skates, which are quite different from those in this country; the largest caught was 156 pounds. One day the Indians caught a large eagle ray, which took about 150 of them all they could do to haul it up the beach. It was taken on a truck to the place where the coal wagons are weighed, and its weight came to about ten tons. We also got a large sunfish one day near the wharves, and it had to be hauled up with the derrick of a ship, as it weighed over a ton.

There are many other kinds of fish which I have not space to describe, such as "black-tail," "soldiers," "springers," "slingers," "scavengers" and "ribbon-fish." At times shoals of sardines come round our coasts, followed by all sorts of large fish, which is very good for sport. Occasionally a turtle is caught. A man saw one one day near the pier and threw his line over it with bare hooks. It was caught in the turtle's flapper and with a great struggle it was landed on the beach and it weighed 120 pounds.

Big Fish.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A. B. Sabine, residing in this city, sent to the Daily States a picture of a swordfish which he caught off Horn Island in the Gulf, near the Mississippi State line. This monster weighed 1,000 pounds and was caught from the deck of a schooner about four years ago with a rod, reel and line by Mr. Sabine, and it is claimed it is the largest fish ever landed with rod and line. The Daily States some days ago published a picture of a sawfish weighing 800 pounds, caught recently by a rod and line off the Florida Keys, and the claim was made that it was the biggest fish on record caught in that manner. Mr. Sabine now claims this honor and produced the picture to substantiate his claims.

E. A. Tulain, the State superintendent of fish hatcheries, has arrived and will at once begin his work. Mr. Tulain says that his first work will be devoted to saving the fish and spawn in the various streams of this State. He asserts that fish often lay their eggs along the banks of a stream, and when the water recedes, the eggs or young fish are devoured by birds or otherwise destroyed. He proposes to save as much of this spawn as possible by placing it in deep water. Mr. Tulain will bring a great many black bass from the North and place them in the streams in Louisiana. For the next fortnight he will devote most of his time to the office work of the game commission, and after that will make a tour of this State for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for several fish hatcheries. Mr. Tulain is regarded as an expert on fish subjects, having had many years' experience in the employ of the United States Government. He spent several years on the Great Lakes, various portions of this and other countries. His home is in Florida.

Fishing has not been so good in the past fortnight and very poor luck is reported. A severe cold snap lasting several days recently seems to have hurt fishing to a great extent. The waters were chilled and the fish failed to bite. It is expected that the waters along the Louisville and Nashville road near New Orleans will improve, and fishing will be more popular.

Commissioner Frank M. Miller and E. A. Tulian, superintendent of fisheries, have gone on an inspection trip for the purpose of determining the value of Lake Catherine as the proper place for a black bass hatchery. They will also inspect Lake Borgne. It seems probable that Lake Catherine will be selected, as a good many bass flourish in these waters. The lake is comparatively shallow. A great deal of interest is being taken by the fishermen in this tour. The sentiment seems to favor Lake Catherine, which is only about twenty miles from New Orleans. Mr. Tulian will make a tour of the State for the purpose of inspecting the various streams and the location of fish hatcheries.

The warm weather of the past two weeks has been favorable to the fishermen and not a few of the lovers of the reel and rod went over to Lake Catherine, the Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Waveland, the Barataria section and other fishing places and report very fair luck for this season of the year. A number of green trout, speckled trout and red fish were landed, but not in very great abundance. The waters are getting warmer and it is thought in the next few weeks fishing will be excellent, provided a cold snap does not intervene. At the present time there are a large number of winter visitors in New Orleans and these numbers will be augmented as the time for the annual Mardi Gras approaches. The clubs on the Louisville and Nashville road have had as their guests a number of visitors who are enjoying fishing in the salt waters.

The Game Commission is experimenting with catfish skins as material for leather goods such as purses and gloves. Recently the skin of a large catfish from Berwick Bay was tanned by the commission and proved satisfactory. It is predicted that this experiment will open up a big commercial enterprise. Catfish are very abundant in Louisiana, and if the skins can be made into purses, gloves, etc., successfully, it is certain that a company will finance the scheme. The tanned catfish skin is on exhibition in the exhibit of the Game Commission in the new courthouse building, and has attracted considerable attention and caused no little comment.

F. G. G.

Striped Bass Scarce.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Trout fishing in California during the season of 1910 was the best that had been experienced for a great many years owing to the fact that streams were well stocked and there was but little trouble with high water. This fish afforded the best sport of any of the finny tribe and many other kinds of fishing have proved very mediocre. Striped bass usually afford fishermen excellent sport in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento river, but this season but few fish have been taken, notwithstanding the fact that great crowds of anglers have visted the fishing grounds, and attention is being turned from this fish, as a result, to steelheads and salt water fish. Just why such poor striped bass fishing has been the rule had not been explained, for the market fishermen have been fairly successful, but the fact remains that the bait casters have had the poorest success in many seasons. The old fishing grounds have been practically deserted by the fish and the best sport is now to be had in some of the small lagoons in the vicinity of Napa Creek.

Some excellent steelhead trout fishing is now being enjoyed in tide water in the vicinity of Point Reyes, although the fish are running largely to small sizes. The recent rains have opened the bar across the mouth of the Russian River and that stream is now fairly swarming with steelheads. The freshets that have come down the streams have attracted the fish and where these streams empty into salt water some fine sport is being enjoyed. Prominent among the local steelhead enthusiasts is Dr. L. T. Cranz, who has just made a special fly that bears his name and which has proved to be one of the best ever used in these waters.

Salt water fishing has been excellent in the vicinity of Moss Beach and anglers hope that the railroad that has been constructed down the coast touching at all the beach points will be put in operation at an early date, for this will open a territory that is now reached only in a very roundabout manner and which is therefore but little visited.

A. P. B.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

The Rochester Y. C. has sent the following challenge to the Royal Canadian Y. C.

"We hereby challenge the Royal Canadian Y. C. for the Fisher cup, races to be best two out of three under conditions similar to those which obtained in 1907 for the Canada's cup. We ask you to waive the time limit for challenging and expressly stipulate that the competing yachts shall be selected from those which were built for the Canada's cup race in 1907, the contest to be held during the exhibition at Toronto on dates that may be mutually agreeable."

At a recent meeting of the Rochester Club, Eric Moore, owner of Seneca, placed that yacht at the disposal of the club as a challenger for the Fisher cup if a race could be arranged.

The Canadians have Eleanor, Aileen and Crusader with which to defend the cup. These yachts were built for the last Canada cup series which was won by Seneca. The Canadians have been expecting a challenge and are anxious to arrange a race. It is possible that as they want an international contest, they may agree to conditions as named by the Rochester Club. There is, however, rather a strained relationship between the two clubs which has grown out of differences of opinion relating to the Canada cup.

According to reports from Toronto, the Canadians are delighted that the Rochester Club has challenged, and they are confident that they will successfully defend the cup with one of the older boats. They point out that last summer Crusader defeated Seneca, but they admit that Seneca was not handled as well as she was when Addison G. Hanan sailed her for the Canada cup. A reply will be sent to the Rochester Club in a few days, and it is thought that this race will be the means of clearing the atmosphere and result in races being arranged again for the Canada cup which stands for the championship of the Great Lakes. Æmelius Jarvis will sail the defending yacht.

There is every indication now of the yachting world seeing some lively times. According to Stanley Seaman, a broker, business is improving and yachtsmen are making inquiries about yachts for the coming season. It is usually dull until February, and then those yachtsmen who have postponed ordering new craft find that they cannot have a yacht built in time for the season, and they begin to look about for one to suit their wants. The inquiries just now are for cruising craft, sailing and power, and the power boats are mostly in demand. There is a demand, too, for auxiliaries of all sizes, and during the winter several large boats of this type have changed hands.

The Larchmont Y. C., through Horace E. Boucher, chairman of its regatta committee, is trying to arrange a race around Long Island for the three-masted schooners Atlantic and Karina. Mr. Boucher last week received a cable from Commodore Leonard Richards offering a $1,000 cup for the race. The cable said:

"Offer a $1,000 cup for a race around Long Island between Atlantic and Karina. Finish off the Larchmont Y. C. Richards."

A match between the two schooners recently was suggested, but no club has as yet taken any steps toward bringing the big fellows together. The contest undoubtedly would be one of the most interesting fixtures of the yachting season and would do much to help along the sport. The two schooners are of a similar type, and although Karina is the larger, any advantage in sail spread that she might have would be offset by the lighter displacement of the Atlantic. Both boats are owned by keen racing yachtsmen who have often met in important contests. Atlantic was the winner of the transatlantic race for the German Emperor's cup, and in that famous struggle Robert E. Todd, then commodore of the Atlantic Y. C., sailed his schooner Thistle.

Speaking of the contest, Chairman Boucher said: "The offer of a cup by Commodore Richards for a race between Karina and Atlantic came as a decided surprise. I knew that the contest had been suggested, but had not thought seriously of including the struggle on the racing fixtures of the Larchmont Y. C. Now that Commodore Richards has offered so valuable a cup, I intend to see both Commodore Marshall and Commodore Todd, and find out if it is possible to arrange the match. The contest undoubtedly would be the most important event of what promises to be an exceptionally interesting season.

"Of course it is too early to decide upon the conditions, but if the owners are satisfied I would suggest that the race start off Sandy Hook and end off the Larchmont Y. C. The course is an ideal one for big schooners. It is the right length to give them a fine test and one that could be covered in a reasonable length of time.

"As Commodore Todd formerly was the senior flag officer of the Atlantic Y. C., and as Commodore Marshall once held the same office in the Larchmont Y. C., I think it would be a good idea to ask the Atlantic Y. C. to co-operate with the Larchmont Y. C. in the management of the start of the race. These points, however, would have to be decided after the yachtsmen have signified their willingness to race."

At the annual meeting of the Boston Y. C. last week the election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore, Alfred Douglas, schooner Shiyessa; Vice-Commodore, A. W. Chesterton, sloop Elaine; Rear-Commodore, Arthur Merritt, schooner Delma; Secretary-Treasurer, Walter Burgess; Executive Committee, two years, Chas. A. French, Charles E. Lauriat, George W. Williams, Arthur W. Moody; Membership Committee, two years, L. B. Goodspeed, chairman for one year, Walter Burgess, Edward E. Fowler, William L. Barnard; Regatta Committee, B. S. Permar, chairman for one year; two years, H. Lundberg, P. Wolcott Powers, Norman L. Skene, Charles W. Chapin.

The following section was substituted in the by-laws:

"The membership of the club shall be limited to 700, exclusive of honorary and life members and members of all other divisions, but in cases of yacht owners applying for membership, the committee is authorized to admit them in excess of the limit."

The forty-first annual meeting and election of officers of the Bunker Hill Y. C. was held at the club house recently. The following named officers were elected: Commodore, Joseph W. Callahan; Vice-Commodore, Fred Barret; Fleet Captain, William Foster; Directors, John E. Hayes, John W. Devine, Ralph Dorman, James T. Murphy.

The result of the election of the Albany Y. C. was: Commodore, Matt McCarty; Vice-Commodore, William L. Martin; Fleet Captain, C. R. Butler; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. B. E. Rinne, M.D.; Measurer, George C. DuBois; Secretary, A. M. Barto; Treasurer, F. W. Froelich; Board of Governors, Charles Munsell and Charles W. Bentley (two years); Inspectors of Election, E. L. Houston, Paul Hourigan and R. H. Miller.

The City Point Y. C., of New Haven, at its annual meeting elected: Commodore, H. E. Carlisle; Vice-Commodore, R. P. Christian; Rear-Commodore, James Swift; Secretary, R. J. Bennett; Treasurer, George Adams; Measurer, John Guest. Thomas McClusky was re-elected trustee for a second term of three years. The new commodore reappointed George Baldwin, fleet captain. He also appointed T. Plunket chairman of the regatta committee, R. P. Christian, chairman of the entertainment committee and Edward Manville, chairman of the auditing committee.

The Winthrop Y. C. has elected these officers: Commodore, David M. Wisely; Vice-Commodore, Harry W. Farquar; Secretary, Charles T. Bird; Treasurer, Joseph J. Deacon; Measurer, F. H. Byrne.

The Lakewood Y. C. at its annual meeting elected these officers: Commodore, Alexander Winton; Vice-Commodore, C. W. Kelley; Rear-Commodore, A. Y. Gowan; Secretary, H. B. Anderson; Treasurer, R. C. Herig; Directors, H. W. Card, E. C. Botten, E. L. Manning; Delegate to American Power Boat Association, Robert Deming; Delegate to Great Lakes Power Boat League, R. E. Power. The alternate delegates chosen are H. B. Anderson and M. H. Moffatt. There were two tickets in the field, but there was no opposition to Com. Winton.

The annual meeting of the Inter-Lake Racing Association will be held at Cleveland on Feb. 18.

The Toledo Y. C. has awarded the contract for the erection of a handsome new club house near the Bay View Park lagoon. The club has leased from the board of park commissioner, for a term of nineteen years, two acres of land surrounding the proposed club house.

The new officers of the Illinois Valley Y. C. are: Commodore, A. T. Griffith; Vice-Commodore, Robert Scholes; Rear-Commodore, H. E. Chubbuck; Secretary, Guy Goodfellow; Treasurer, J. N. Gift; Directors, S. L. Nelson, A. D. Campbell, Warren Cowles, E. H. Gower, J. P. Brady, J. M. Baillie, Walter B. Wilde, M. M. Baker and W. E. Persons.

American Y. C. House.

The American Y. C. at its annual meeting recently elected Joseph M. Macdonough, Commodore; Stuyvesant Wainwright, Vice-Commodore; Hobart J. Park, Rear Commodore; Dr. Carl F. Wolff, Fleet Surgeon, and William Porter, Secretary-Treasurer.

The club is to erect a new house on the site of the old one at Milton Point. Plans for this new home were approved and the directors were authorized to issue bonds for $100,000, the cost of the new structure. Work will be started at once, and it is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy by the time of the opening of the season. The plans were drawn by M. Don Barber, a member of the club. The new building will be of stone and wood. There will be thirty apartments in it, fifteen baths, a drawing room, reception hall, billiard room, retiring room and a large veranda commanding a fine view of the Sound. The improvements will also include a swimming pool, new tennis and squash courts, and a brilliantly illuminated promenade about the grounds. A garage capable of accommodating forty-five automobiles will replace the present sheds.

Yachts Change Hands.

The following sales and charters have recently been made through the agency of Messrs. Cox & Stevens, of this city.

The 227-foot yacht, Kanawha, has been sold for the estate of H. H. Rogers to Abram Baudouine, N. Y. Y. C., who has sold the 170-foot steam yacht Hiawatha to J. B. Ford, of Detroit. Both these vessels are being overhauled at the yards of the builders the Gas Engine & Power Company, of Morris Heights.

The 170-foot steam yacht Lydonia has been sold for W. A. Lydon, of Chicago, to a prominent New York yachtsman. Lydonia is now at Chicago but will proceed to New York as soon as navigation opens in the lakes.

The 90-foot cruising motor boat, Kalmia, chartered for Hobart J. Park to H. I. Hosford, who is using her in southern waters.

The 110-foot auxiliary schooner yacht Haida, chartered for M. C. Fleischman to E. Mapes, who is now cruising in Southern waters.

Gasoline cruiser Shur sold for George Lane, Rochester, N. Y., to Thomas W. Jackson for cruising on Lake Ontario.

Day cruising power boat Dollie Bowen, sold for A. Laurence Kerker, of New York to William L. Mellon, of Pittsburg for use on Lake Muskoka, Canada.

Day cruising launch Silver Heels sold for J. Roger Maxwell, of New York, to H. C. Smith for service on Long Island Sound.

Express launch Dorodel sold for John G. Stuart, of New York, to Alfred G. Vanderbilt for lake use among the Adirondacks.

Auxiliary yawl Farfalla sold for Prosper L. Senat, of Philadelphia to T. D. Poucher, of New York.

Auxiliary sloop yacht Vayu, sold for Lucien Antoine, of New York, to Frank S. Evans, of Philadelphia, for cruising in Maine waters.

Raised deck gasoline cruiser Myth sold for Howard C. Smith, of New York, to Edward Van Dam.

Raised deck cruiser Julugra sold for Fred A. Mabbett, of Rochester, to H. L. Waterhouse, of New York.

Hunting cabin gasoline cruiser Barbara, sold for William M. Duncan, of New York, to L. A. Bampton.

Power boat El Vago, sold for Orient C. Pinckney, of New York, to W. P. Howes for service at Coatzawalcos, Mexico.

The following transfers of yachts are reported through the agency of Tams, Lemoine & Crane:

Motor yacht Tekla II., sold by Alessandro Fabbri, New York Y. C., to A. V. de Giocouria. Tekla II. was built by Lawley in 1909 and is 90 feet over-all, 17 feet beam and 3 feet 6 inches draft. She is equipped with two Craig motors of 60 horsepower each. Mr. de Goicouria will change the name to Vencedor, the name of a schooner he owned for several years.

Houseboat Nirodha, sold by W. P. Clement and J. E. Childs to Hugh D. Auchincloss. Nirodha was built for the late Pierre Lorillard and is 125 feet over-all. She is a steel built vessel and is fitted with two Craig motors of 75 horsepower each.

Houseboat Roxana, 114 feet long, chartered by Larz Anderson to C. K. G. Billings, who is using her at Miami.

Auxiliary ketch Savalo, chartered by H. E. Tuttle, to Richmond Talbot. Savalo is 67 feet over-all and is equipped with a 25 horsepower Standard motor. Mr. Tuttle will use the yacht for tarpon fishing.

Stories About Capt. Barr.

No yacht skipper was better known on both sides of the Atlantic than Charlie Barr. "Wee Charley" he was often called by his friends. He won fame in British waters with small craft, brought the Minerva to this country and raced her here. He looked on this land and found it fair, and while here he became the foremost skipper in the world, thrice sailing the defending yacht in races for the America's cup to victory.

It was just two years ago since Capt. John Barr, elder brother of Charley, died. John was more than twenty years older than Charley and many thought the elder Barr was father of the man who has just died. The ancestors of the Barrs were followers of the sea, and John when very young took to sailing small boats and while Charley, who was born in 1864, was serving an apprenticeship to a grocer Capt. John was winning fame as the skipper of a ten tonner named Ulerin. Young Barr left the grocer's business as soon as possible and took to the sea and from that time he steadily forced himself to the front and won in his career through life because he was plucky and skilful, loved his boat and the sea and because when he started to do anything he did it well.

Of course he began in the forecastle and served as a deck hand, as all good sailors have to do, but it was not long before his skill was recognized. He was engaged first with his brother, and when the summer season was over instead of returning to the grocer's shop he engaged to go flounder trawling on the middle reaches of the Clyde in an eight-ton smack, the wettest, coldest, dirtiest work to which man can doom himself, so that he might the quicker and better perfect himself in the difficult art of sailing a cutter rigged vessel.

Young Barr had not been long on board the smack when it became apparent that Fate for once wasn't blind when she beguiled this man to the sea. With the exception of himself the men in the smack were comparatively elderly men, and one bitter cold winter morning the little boat was caught in a shrieking nor'-easterly gale off Portincross on the Ayrshire coast three or four miles south of Fairlie. Millport was the natural harbor to make for but after several gallant attempts to sail the smack there it was apparent that she could not make port. The elder men had become enfeebled and disheartened when Barr, who had been working splendidly, quietly took the tiller and assumed command. Having seen how hopeless it was to attempt to beat the boat to a port of safety, he boldly put her before the wind and started to run to Androssan. The boat was only half decked and he had an awful time to keep her from being pooped by the bigger seas. Off the entrance to the harbor in spite of all his skill, she nearly foundered and he had to give up the idea of making Androssan and headed her for Troon, a harbor lying in the deep open bay a few miles to the south. The weather was becoming wilder and the outlook more desperate. He made that harbor but neither he nor his mates could ever coherently tell how it was done. The owner of the smack, a fine old Clyde fisherman named John Campbell, never wearied of telling, however, that 'there was nae doot whate'er they would a' hae been droon't but for young Charlie's pluck an' skill."

That was the training of this genius. A Scotchman by birth, a sailor by nature, a grocer by early training and navigator and helmsman of imperishable fame by dint of indomitable will, unequalled skill, infallible judgment and an irrepressible love of boats and all that pertains to them.

It was not very long after this experience that the two Barr brothers crossed the Atlantic in the cutter Clara, a 40-footer owned by Charles Sweet. Capt. John was skipper, and the voyage across the Atlantic was a long one. Next they were together on the Scotch challenger Thistle in 1887. Charlie was a sailor on that yacht, and it was his first experience in a contest for the America's cup. He returned to Scotland, and in 1888 brought across the 40-footer Fife designed cutter Minerva and for three years raced her successfully in these waters. Eighteen 40-footers were built here before Gossoon was turned out to defeat the crack Scotch cutter. Charley next commanded the Burgess cutter Oweenee and then handled the Wasp, owned by Archibald Rogers. It was on this craft he said he had the worst voyage in his experience. The Wasp was one of the first of the spoon-bowed yachts and in going around Cape Cod she was caught in a hard blow and pounded so that Captain Barr said he thought she would pound to pieces.

In 1893 he took the cutter Navahoe across the ocean, but did not stay the season with that yacht, which was practically a failure. In 1895 he had his next experience in cup racing. He sailed the Vigilant for George J. Gould in the trial races with the Defender. In 1896 Barr had charge of the schooner Colonia, and then followed the Columbia for two seasons, and Reliance. In 1904 he took the Ingomar across the ocean and raced her there for Morton F. Plant. The next year he had command of the Atlantic in the race across the ocean for the Kaiser's cup, crossing the ocean in 11 days, 16 hours, 22 minutes. He sailed the 70-footer Mineola and last summer finished his glorious record with the Westward, which won every race except one, and that was a handicap.

Many yachtsmen are of opinion that it was Barr who kept the cup here when Shamrock II. came after it. He had charge of Columbia that year and Columbia outsailed Constitution in the trial races. She went to the line in the cup races in the pink of condition and Captain Barr knew every mood of that yacht. The races were all close, but Barr's cleverness and skill were worth minutes to the Columbia. In the first race Shamrock was first at the weather mark, but Barr nursed Columbia home and she won by a few seconds. In the last race of the series Shamrock had a lead of some minutes when Barr stood away from the challenging yacht and held over toward the New Jersey shore in the hope of getting a better slant there. He found what he wanted and was able to finish so close to the Shamrock that Columbia won the race on corrected time. He afterward said that had Shamrock won that race she would probable have won others and the cup, as Columbia's sails had all blown out and were useless for such racing.

Barr was only five feet five inches tall. He had black hair and black mustache and black eyes that saw everything. When racing a big yacht he had a habit of talking to himself while at the wheel. He would roll his wheel over and keep his eyes alternately on his head sails and his opponent. Those on board while the yacht was turning to windward would be lying down at the weather rail and the little skipper would talk in this way:

"Wonder what he's going to do now? What's he sanding off there for? Don't he know better? He'd better come about."

Then as if asking for advice he might say: "Shall I tack now or hold on?" Some one on board might venture an opinion on this if he did not know Barr, but it made no difference with the skipper. He had his campaign all planned and worked it out to his own liking and generally to success.

He was not always popular with skippers of other yachts because when he had worked his own vessel into a winning position he never let up, but made the victory as complete as possible. He was popular though with his men because he would never ask a man to do what he would not do himself and he never declined responsibility or allowed others to take blame for what he had ordered.

Once when the Reliance was rounding up to her mooring she was caught in the tide and the tip of her bowsprit struck the end of Constitution's boom and smashed it. A quartermaster was at the wheel and he came in for a storm of abuse from the managing owner. The man was told he could leave the ship. Barr quietly remarked, "If any leaves the ship, I will. I caused the accident." He didn't leave.

An example of his nerve and daring is shown in the race across the ocean, when he sailed the Atlantic. The weather on May 25 had been hard. The yacht was driving before a westerly gale under a square sail. It was getting toward night and things looked bad. Many on board were nervous. The seas were running high and the yacht was working. Captain Barr called Wilson Marshall, the owner, and asked his advice, telling him that he owned the yacht. Mr. Marshall listened to Captain Barr and was shown how the storm was affecting the yacht, and Captain Barr told him to remember too, that they were racing. He asked whether they would drive on, hoping the weather would moderate, or take in the sail and lay to. Some were for taking in the sail, but it was finally left to Captain Barr's judgment and he drove on. The weather moderated at midnight. Had he taken in sail the Atlantic would have been beaten, as the Valhalla was only twelve miles astern and driving along under topsails in weather to her liking.

One season Captain Barr handled the 70-foot sloop Mineola, and racing against him was the Yankee, sailed by Harry L. Maxwell. In a steady breeze on the Sound without any flukes Yankee won. The race was a hot one from start to finish. After the yachts had reached their moorings Barr went ashore and was asked how Mineola came to be beaten. "Why," replied the canny Scot, "Maxwell simply outsailed me. That was all." He never made excuses for defeats.

The schooner Ingomar was built by Herreshoff in 1904 for Morton F. Plant and Captain Barr was given charge of the yacht. She crossed the ocean in fast time, fitted out on the other side and then went through the campaign winning prizes in German and British waters. At Kiel Ingomar raced against the Emperor's yacht Meteor and as is usual a member of the home club was put on board Ingomar, the visiting yacht, because Mr. Plant was not a member of the club.

Ingomar and Meteor were maneuvering for position at the start on one big race. A quartermaster had the wheel on Ingomar, Captain Barr standing near and directing things. The Kaiser had the wheel on his own yacht Meteor. The Ingomar was on the starboard tack, standing for the line and had right of way. The Meteor was on the port tack and under the rules had to keep clear. The two yachts were drawing together on opposite tacks and the German representative, taking in the situation, turned to Captain Barr and said:

"Captain, the Kaiser."

Barr looked at the Meteor, looked again at his own yacht and made no reply. The two yachts drew nearer and the German got excited. "Captain," he said, "captain, the Kaiser, tack."

Barr then realized what he meant, and turning quickly to the visitor he said: "The Kaiser ceases to be the Kaiser when he steps on board a racing yacht." Turning to the quartermaster, he said: "Hold your course." The next minute the two yachts came together, but fortunately no damage was done.

That evening the Kaiser sent for Captain Barr. He talked yacht sailing with him, and when the captain left gave him a souvenir. The next day the Emperor kept the Meteor far away from the Ingomar.

Captain Barr always took as good care of himself as he did of his boat and never lost a race through not being in proper condition physically. This was never better instanced than in the first race between the Reliance and Shamrock III. in 1903. The first leg of the course was to windward and for nearly an hour and a half it was a mighty battle between these two boats, so that supporters of the Reliance began to the think that the Shamrock, a much smaller boat, was going to win. Even on the Reliance there was much worrying being done. The Shamrock had the weather position and she held it in spite of all Captain Barr could do with the Reliance. The two yachts would split tacks for a short period, but when they came together again Shamrock still held her advan-

tage. It is a severe strain on a skipper in a race of this kind. Wringe was the skipper of the Shamrock and finally after 90 minutes of close, hard work Barr succeeded in getting the Reliance clear of Shamrock, and after that she increased her lead every minute. Wringe while in this country had been dined and feted and he was not in condition for such a hard race. The strain told on him and Barr was better able to stand it.

His skill as a navigator was wonderful. No matter how thick a fog might shut down Barr could always find his way to the marks and home and he was so accurate that his skill became almost proverbial. Once when sailing the Columbia off Newport a thick fog shut down and screened everything. Some skippers quit the race and made for home. A steamer with the reporters on board was close to the Columbia and the skipper remarked, "If you wish to keep on I am going to stay by the Columbia." He did. Columbia picked up the second mark just as if it had been in Barr's eye all the time and then heading for home made the finish line as accurately as if the whole course had been in view. This skill was again demonstrated in the last race sailed by Reliance and Shamrock III. The fog closed down at the outer mark. Vessels could be heard all round. Their skippers felt their way back to the lightship. The Shamrock missed the line and could not finish. Those who had gathered at the finish suddenly heard a flapping like the sound of some big yacht's sail. The next instant a ghostlike form was seen rising out of the fog and then Reliance sailing fast, for there was a nice breeze, crossed the line a winner and was saluted. She had sailed a perfect course and Barr had in spite of tide and wind brought her home to the finish accurately.

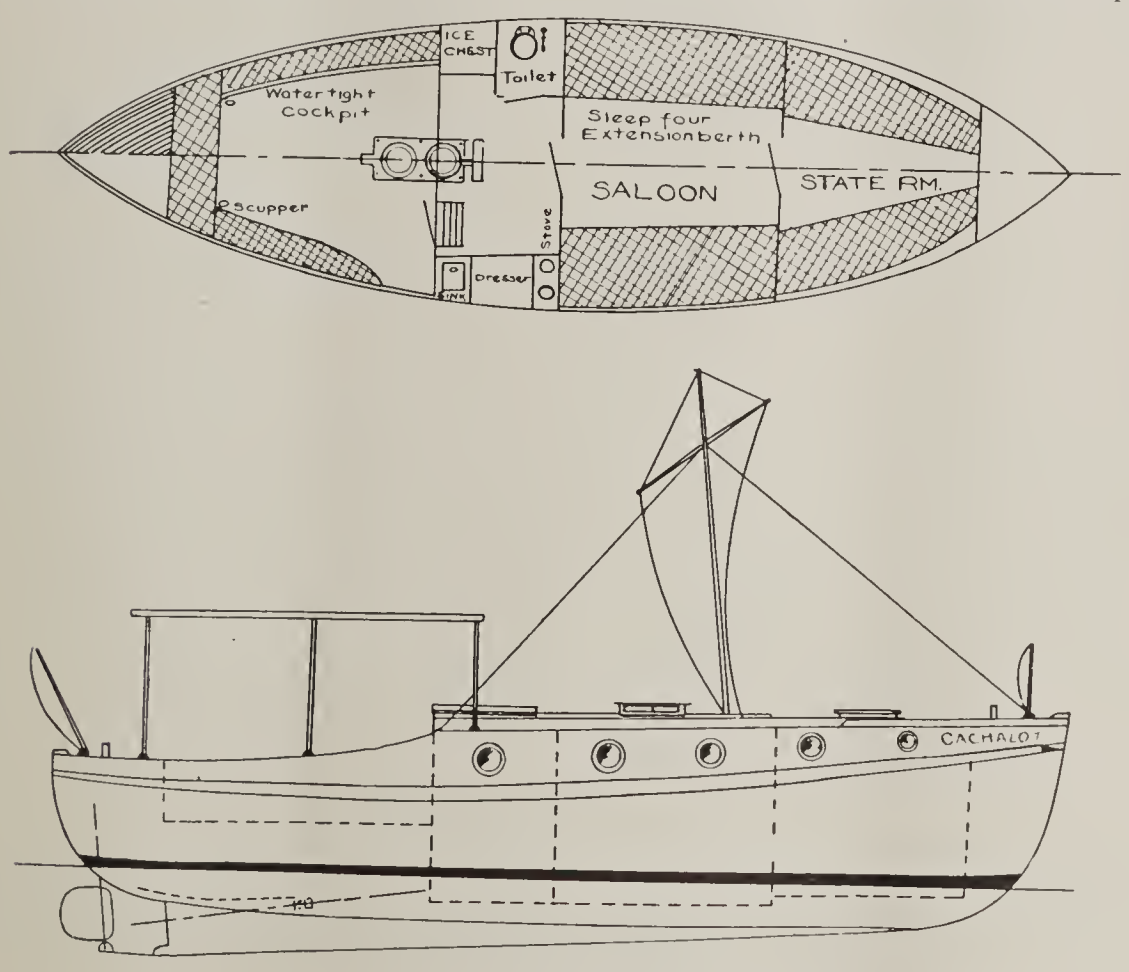
Motor Boating.

Whaleboat Cruiser Cachalot.

THEODORE K. HASTINGS, a member of the Sheepshead Bay Y. C., who last year had a motor dory in which he did some long cruising, is this year having a whale boat cruiser built by the J. M. Casey Company, of New Bedford. The model shows a boat of good, wholesome type and with fair accommodation. The dimensions are length over-all, 30 feet; extreme beam, 9 feet. There is three feet of deck aft, a cockpit 8 feet long, a cabin 19 feet long with head room 5 feet 9 inches to 6 feet. This cabin is divided into a stateroom at the forward end which has two transom berths, a cabin with berth to sleep for four, a toilet and a galley. The saloon and cabin will have locker under the transoms on the port side and a bath on the starboard side under the transoms. The interior finish will be mahogany and white enamel and leaded glass doors will separate the engine room and galley from the cabin. The galley will have an alcohol stove, dish locker and dresser and the usual fittings.

The boat is to be staunchly constructed. The keel is of native oak, sided 4 inches and started from 6 inches deep forward increasing in depth clear to the stern. The timbers are of oak 1½ by 1½ inches and spaced 10 inches on centers. The planking is ⅞ inch white cedar. The floor timbers along each side of frame are 1 1/3 inches selected oak. The stem and stern are of selected oak moulded. The raised deck and combing are of mahogany.

This yacht, which is to be named Cachalot, will be driven by a 14 horsepower jump spark heavy duty Stanley motor, fitted with Stanley reverse gear and Thermax silencer. All controls are to be at the wheel.



PLANS OF T. K. HASTINGS' WHALEBOAT CACHALOT.

Rules for Bermuda Race.

THE members of the Motor Boat Club of America have great hopes that the next race to Bermuda, which will be started June 17, will be the most successful in the history of that event. Thomas Fleming Day thinks there will be at least six starters, and James Craig says that two new boats he knows of will take part in the contest.

The regatta committee will shortly issue the conditions to govern this race and announce the prize list, which is a liberal one.

The sub committee appointed to consider changes in the rules governing the motor boat race from this port to Bermuda has gone thoroughly into the questions raised and has made its report. This report, which is signed by Henry R. Sutphen and James Craig, says:

"The racing rules, time allowances, endurance tables, etc., which include the revised horsepower

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rating as adopted by the American Power Boat Association for 1911, are to be followed with the exceptions as noted below:

"The midship section of a vessel to be expressed in square feet and obtained as follows: With the boat in the same trim as when measured for load waterline length, divide the load waterline length into five equal parts or stations. At each of these points obtain the area of the section in the following manner:

'Divide the beam (B) into five equal parts or stations, and at the first inboard station from either end measure the perpendicular from the water surface down to the under side of the boat's planking (C). Then C and D multiplied will give the area of the section.

"Integrate the areas thus obtained by Simpson's rule obtaining the volume of displacement (in cubic feet). This result multiplied by 64 for salt water will give the displacement of the boat in pounds. Then the (arbitrary) midship section shall be ascertained by multiplying the displacement in pounds by a constant, and dividing the product by the load waterline length in feet. The constant for salt water shall be .0284."

Boston Motor Boat Show.

The annual exhibition of motor boats, marine engines and accessories was opened in Boston last Saturday, and in a measure it gave some idea of what might be seen in the annual exhibition which will open here in the Madison Square Garden on Feb. 21.

It is the fourth annual exhibition that has been held in Boston, and it has grown wonderfully in popularity in that time. This indicates, too, how popular the motor boat has become with those who are fond of living on the water as much as possible during the summer. The marine engine and the motor boat has, however, outgrown the stage where it is used only for pleasure, and now both are used for commercial purposes and are fast driving the old-time sailing craft and the small steamer out of existence.

From a general inspection of the Boston show it appears to be the largest and most complete collection of power boats, engines and all the thousand and one component exhibition of power craft ever gathered together in one building.

In 1908, the first year of the independent power boat show, that is, the first time it was divorced from the automobile show, there was a total of 101 separate exhibitors. In 1909 this was increased to nearly 180, last year it was 220, but this show has a number in excess of that figure, judging from the official program. This shows best how great has been the increase in engine and power boat manufacturing in the last three or four years. Again as in the last three years the space given over to the exhibitions is the north hall, balconies and basement.

The engine exhibit shows a greater variety of types and designs than ever before. Accessories as usual is correspondingly large; in fact, everything that helps to make an engine "mote" is on display. Both evidence of the growth of the trade, while scrutiny of the goods gives ample evidence of the great strides being made toward perfection of the combustion engine.

The Western boat manufacturers, who take large space, showing stock designs—that is, one boat or a number of different types of boats, from the molds of which any number of craft can be constructed at a moderate price—pay a high compliment to the New England market. This is a line of the trade the local manufacturers and yards, with the exception of one or two concerns, have not taken up, preferring to have a separate design for each boat built.

As to the cost of power boats, there are boats shown this year that will fit almost every pocket book. This sport is not for the wealthy sportsman alone, but is largely taken up by men and women of moderate means who find that they can enjoy power boating quite as much as the wealthy, though on a much more moderate scale.

Thus the trend in the last few years has been toward popular prices, and a great number of the exhibits show this class of boat. Thus any man who has $75 or more to spare for a power boat can enjoy the sport to his heart's content.

Development of the Marine Gas Engine.

Coincident with the development and perfection of the automobile for commercial service, the same strides have been made in the adaptation of the marine gas engine to a similar service on almost all of the principal waterways of this country as well as many of the South American and European countries and in the far East.

Whereas only a few years ago the marine gas engine was considered largely as a toy to be used by the wealthier class of pleasure seekers, it has developed to such an extent that it is now a "money maker" instead of a "money spender" for a very large class of people both in poor and moderate circumstances, who depend upon the sea for their living, engaged in various occupations such as fishing, freighting, passenger service, towing and the like.

On a trip through Europe and various other foreign countries the tourist is surprised to note the extent to which the American-made marine gas engine has been put for commercial service. On the canals of Holland, Belgium, Germany and France are seen hundreds of canal boats propelled by heavy duty American-made motors, where a few years ago a very familiar sight to be seen at these same points was a combination team of a woman, a horse, and a dog as a slow and decidedly inhumane means of propelling the heavy canal boats.

In the harbor of the ancient town of Mounichia, Greece, near Piræus, seaport of Athens, and lying in the shadow of Mt. Hymettus, famous for its honey, the traveler may see launches and vessels of various kinds and of no mean proportions equipped with American-made internal combustion engines.

In Denmark, American motors are found in use in various types of boats employed in the Government service—notwithstanding legislation favoring home products—such as revenue cutters, pilot boats, custom house boats, and in harbor service as well as in private passenger and freight boats.

They are used not only for trips of short distances, but in making long continuous runs, where absolute dependence upon the power installed is of paramount importance. It is a thing of regular practice to use such a motor for making the run between Rangoon, India and the Nicobar Islands, which is a distance of a thousand miles, mostly in the open sea.

Coming nearer home, to Central and South America, the tourist opens his eyes in wonder at the large numbers of American motors installed in heavy duty boats and lighters plying between the steamers in the outlying harbors and the banana plantations located up the rivers.

One might question the reason for this continual and increasing supplanting of the steamboat, once monarch of the seas, by the gas engine boat. The reason is not far sought—economy. Economy in the use of fuel and in the amount of labor necessary to be employed. In a steam engine it is necessary to fire up some five to six hours before the start is made, which means a consumption of fuel while the boat is lying positively idle. In the gas engine the fuel is turned on at the moment of starting, and all fuel consumption is positively cut off at the moment of stopping and on laying up for the night. With a steam engine it is necessary to carry a licensed crew; with a gas engine two men and a boy, with ordinary intelligence, can handle a good-sized boat successfully.

A few years ago gasolene was the only fuel used in this type of engine. To-day they have been so perfected and developed that some of the American-made motors will use without diffifulty, developing their full power, gasolene, kerosene, alcohol and even some of the very crude oils particularly such as are found on the Pacific coast to be bought at a price of five or six cents per gallon.

In very recent years some considerable success has been obtained with producer gas in connection with the marine gas engine; in fact, some of the American-made motors will use this fuel with the same degree of satisfaction as with any of the other mentioned fuels. On the canals of Belgium there are a number of hulls in sizes up to 1,400 tons dead weight equipped with producer gas engines, operating with perfect satisfaction.

Work at Luder's Yard.

Port Chester is the scene of considerable activity at this time in the motor boat line. The Luders Marine Construction Company of that place is rushing work on a number of boats for extreme early spring delivery. The 60-footer Kathmar II. is now planked and having the joiner work installed. This craft is being built for Robert T. Fowler, of the New Rochelle Y. C. The boat is powered with a 6-cylinder 20th Century engine that will drive the boat about thirteen miles per hour, and the gasolene capacity is sufficient for a continuous run of not less than 500 miles.

Ample accommodation is provided for four or five persons in addition to a crew of two. The crew, engine and gasolene are entirely isolated from the owners' quarters. All conveniences possible will be installed, such as bath tub, electric lights, call bells, etc.

The 45-foot 21-mile shelter cabin boat recently designed and built for Schuyler Schieffelin, of New York, by this firm, powered with a 100 horsepower Jencick motor, is being overhauled and a few alterations made.

Alterations have been completed on Augustus G. Chesebrough's Wistaria, greatly increasing the comforts of the boat.

Albert Chesebrough, of Northport, has just placed an order for a 32-foot 30-mile runabout to be equipped with a 100 horsepower Sterling motor.

The 106-footer building for John H. Flagler is now being pushed to secure an early completion. This boat with a clipper bow and counter stern, with two funnels, schooner rigged, with a speed of sixteen miles, with a 300 horsepower Standard engine, will present quite a unique appearance among gasolene craft.

Two 36-foot raised deck cruisers are now near the the finishing touches preparatory to launching as soon as the river is clear of ice.

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

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Central Division.—W. Edward Davis, 5635 Rippey street, Pittsburg, Pa., and F. H. La Baume, 922 Commerce street, Roanoke, Va., both by H. D. James.

Western Division.—Bruce Rutherford, Peoria, Ill., Albert W. Mackley, 1920 Fourth avenue, Peoria, Ill., Clair Horstman, Peoria, Ill., all by Henry C. Morse.

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March 14.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
March 16-17.—Baltimore, Md.—Alford Sporting Goods Co. tournament.
March 17.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.
March 17.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

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March 6-11.—New York City.—International trapshooting tournament and sportsman's exhibition, Madison Square Garden. S. M. Van Allen, Mgr.
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April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot. Budd & Whitney, Mgrs.
April 26-27.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 18-20.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. Geo. J. Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Thirty-nine shooters took part in the shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, Jersey City, on the first day of last week. D. D. Engle was high for the day with 86 per cent. The team contest, Clarendon Gun Club vs. Hudson Gun Club, was won by the Clarendons, 130 to 118. Each club is now one and one. The deciding match will be shot on the Clarendon grounds at an early date. The third shoot of the prize series will be shot on Feb. 12.

Clarence G. Stone, Secretary, informs us that at a meeting, held Jan. 26, of the gun section of the Siwanoy Country Club, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., the following officers for the section were named: Chairman, C. W. Schedler; Secretary, Clarence G. Stone; Captain, W. Thorpe; Vice-Captain, Geo. A. Wylie; Supplies, Harry V. Morgan; Handicap, G. A. Wylie, C. G. Stone and E. W. Valentine; Trophies, C. W. Schedler, John Wintjen, Gus. Kolb; Executive Committee: C. W. Schedler, C. G. Stone, W. Thorpe, H. V. Morgan and E. W. Valentine.

The country place of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, may have a change of ownership, if the club members decide to purchase a fine piece of land on Hempstead Harbor, near Sea Cliff, L. I. The Bay Ridge property is assessed at $390,000. It was said that the money that could be obtained from the sale of this land would easily finance the proposed new athletic field, which would give the club a much larger area for sports than it now enjoys in the Bay Ridge property. The Sea Cliff property contains 100 acres, and is on the water front. Here the club would have a fine opportunity for yachting and water sports.

Secretary-Treasurer Elmer E. Shaner writes as follows:

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Please announce to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM that the Twelfth Grand American Handicap tournament, that of 1911, will be held at Columbus, O., June 20, 21, 22 and 23, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club. There will be $1,500 added money, and the winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap proper will be guaranteed $1000 in cash in addition to a handsome trophy.

The Columbus Gun Club was the lowest bidder for conducting the G. A. H. tournament this year, its bid

being $5.75 for each 1000 targets trapped, as shown by the official score sheets of the tournament. At the figure named, the Columbus Gun Club will furnish traps, targets, referees, scorers, squad hustlers, trappers and trap-pullers.

Secretary-Treasurer Elmer E. Shaner, Pittsburg, Pa., writes us as follows: "We have received several inquiries as to whether gun clubs holding registered tournaments under our new policy were privileged to schedule other events in connection with the regular program furnished by us. For the benefit of all concerned, we would state that gun clubs and State associations holding registered tournaments may schedule, in connection with the regular program furnished by us, any and all events they want, such as championship events, handicap events, double target events and extra events of any nature. They may also apply part or all of their own added money, if any is contributed, to said events, charge two cents for each target trapped and retain all of the proceeds. In other words, the Interstate Association's contribution and the Squier money back system applies only to the ten 15-target events of the regular program furnished by us."

BERNARD WATERS.

Hell Gate Gun Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The eighteenth year of this active live-bird organization was inaugurated by the first contest on Jan. 25, at their usual shooting grounds. Instead of shooting three monthly contests, each member now shoots at an aggregate of 30 birds, and the handicapping, both distance and point system, is figured in excess number of points made, the possible being 9 points, the member with a handicap of 21 must score 30 straight to obtain the maximum. Mr. Jos. Selg, at the minimum of 12, scored 21, which gave him the highest total of 9 points, thus winning the first prize for the day. The weather was delightfully mild and clear, some wind when the first-named five members shot their allotment, clouding up in the afternoon and becoming misty and dusk, denoting the approach of a storm.

The birds were as fine a lot as ever were trapped, and the scores showed rather mediocre ability on the part of all the entries, though it must be noted that each man shot one yard back of his handicap, as the distance marks were so obliterated by the weather. The first squad shooting behind the mark, it was decided to continue it to the end to make it fair for everybody.

The evening before, when the pioneer contingent arrived, they repaired immediately to Lucky Straub's sportsmen's resort, where a menu of Chesapeake oysters, beans, Lehigh county sausages, ham and eggs, oyster pie and stews, steaks and mineral waters were severed with great eclat.

On arrival at the Duck Farm Hotel the rest of the evening was spent in studying astronomy and pinochle, for it was a beautiful, clear night.

Charley Lange ran out poorly on the club score, but his fifth, a double-back-action twisting-driver, was stopped with a well judged and long first barrel, and his 6th, a long second, was commendable.

Bandy's 3d and 14th, and Schorty's 3d, 5th, 6th and 15th were fast.

Jos. Selg's 8th and 14th, Voss' 1st, 9th and 24th—particularly the latter—were beautiful stops.

Dannefelser's 10th, 11th and 29th, Pete Garm's 11th, 19th, 21st and 28th, Wellbrock's 2d, 10th, 12th, 16th and 19th; John Hughes' 8th, 14th, 15th and 27th were clever kills, and some of them at long distances, as John shoots slow.

Phil Woelfel shot exceedingly well for the first attempt in three years; his 2d, 12th, 14th, 23d and 26th were good ones.

John Klenk also appeared, the first time in a year, and he certainly made a record on drawing good birds, having no less than 6 hurricane drivers well negotiated and 2 marked with an asterisk.

The three best kills for the day were Lange's 6th, Voss' 23d and Woelfel's 14th.

Capt. Binnacle Scheubel, of the king-fishing motor smack Ha Ha, was official bushwhacker; and he certainly stopped a number outside the boundary and augmented the potpie.

Our guest, Mr. A. T. Meckel, made his first attempt at the birds and occasioned considerable excitement and fun among the members.

Big apples, etc., were wagered galore on the result of each bird, and when he scored, a whoop went up from the winners that nearly stopped the town clock.

Schorty's score created much hilarity in the extra event, particularly when he dropped 4 in a row, and he was advised to "sell your gun," "getting old," "get good shooting glasses," "back number" (which he acknowledged), John Wellbrock handing him a few of Dannefelser's good shells to improve his score, etc.

Messrs. Garms, Wellbrock and Klenk were high in this event, with 12 scored.

The average scored to-day of the 545 shot at was low owing to the excellent quality of the birds supplied by Landlord Schaffer, and the extra yard handicap, only 379 being scored, an average of less than 70 per cent.

Our next shoot takes place in March.

Club event:

C Lange, 28 .....2101120121020111010102200111100—19
R Baudendistel, 28 .....2111201211002201201100120201111—21
L H Schortemeier, 30....212121201*12121212220210222101—25
Jos Selg, 26 .....1022111100011*1111111110012*0—21
J H Voss, 29.....1111110210010102211201221111120—23
J P Dannefelser, 29.....2202121210221120120201101002l0—21
Peter Garms 28.....120202120l*0222101*2101022121—20
J Wellbrock, 30 .....0222101121021202221011121*1202—23
E A Meckel, 30.....0212202201*2220101001002210210—18
J Hughes, 26 .....1022122210211212100201101110ll—23
P Woelfel, 28 .....0101112001110102102000212210l2—19
J Klenk, 28 .....2111012212012221202202O*1012*0—21

Extra event at 15 birds each:

Lange, 29 .....011111001001020— 9
Baudy, 29 .....11011011|1102*2—10
Schorty, 31 .....1120111211000*2—10
Selg, 27 .....0100011010*0112— 7
Voss, 30 .....1001222100102ll—10
Dannefelser, 29 .....0011212011122222—12
Garms, 28 .....0210121111101111—12
Wellbrock, 31 .....2012022100111121—11
E A Meckel, 31 .....1010211020101201— 9
Hughes, 27 .....201*22201011201—10
Woelfel, 29 .....1121102102011101—11
Klenk, 29 .....1101202110111122—12

A. T. Meckel (guest) shot at 5 and scored 2.

MANHATTA.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—More than three hundred gunners and their admirers and lovers of the trapshooting sport were on hand at the traps of the Fred W. Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club, at the Speedway yesterday afternoon to see the match between Frank Mihlon and Henry C. Koegel. The latter came out victor in the 100 bird handicap event by defeating Mihlon by an actual score of 91 to 75. The latter, however, had an 8 bird handicap, and the final score read: Koegel 91, Mihlon 83. Although the day was not an ideal one for trapshooting, thirty-six gunners faced the traps and turned in some good scores.

The match was shot in strings of 25 birds, and the first quarter of the match was shot in the tenth squad that faced the firing line for the day, while the rest of the match was shot in the eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth squads. In the first part of the match Koegel killed 22 birds out of 25, while Mihlon killed all but 6. In the second string, Koegel increased his lead by smashing 23, which was 3 more disks than his rival succeeded in breaking. Mihlon smashed 22 bluerocks in the third string, but Koegel went him one better, while in the last 25 the captain of the club missed eleven times, while Koegel hit all but two of the saucers thrown from the traps. Besides winning the match, Koegel tied with Firm Bissett for high individual average, while Phil Coffin was third high man of the day. Neaf Apgar was high gun among the professionals, smashing 95 out of a possible 100 birds.

The local gunners will go to South River on Thursday, Feb. 2, to shoot an eight-man match against the South River Gun Club. The match calls for each man to shoot at 100 birds. The local marksmen will make the trip in automobiles. The scores follow:

Fred Macaulay	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James J Quinn	15	13	16	..	..	..	..	..
Frank Mihlon	17	19	20	22	14	..	..	..
William Bennett	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frank Butler	17	21	20	..	..	..	..	..
Russling Bercaugh	22	22	20	19	12	18	23	..
Neaf Apgar	25	23	23	24	..	..	..	..
Firm Bissett	23	22	24	23	23	..	..	..
B M Shanley, Jr.	17	19	19	19	20	20	20	18
R I Hopper	22	18	19	21	..	..	..	..
George Piercy	23	23	23	22	19	..	..	..
Carl Von Lengerke	23	20	23	23	19	..	..	..
Phil Coffin	23	20	22	22	24	24	22	..
Henry Koegel	*14	22	23	23	..	..	..	..
H H Stevens	21	21	22	25	..	..	..	..
H H Shannon	22	23	21	22	..	..	..	..
James E Wheaton	18	19	19	17	15	..	..	..
C F Abbott	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
G A Ohl, Jr.	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Geiger	21	21	22	24	22	..	..	..
Bill Brackett	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louis Colquitt	20	20	21	23	..	..	..	..
W Hassinger	19	21	20	18	..	..	..	.
E E Hallinger	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Hartman	15	21	16	15	..	..	..	..
Chris Ashworth	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Trowbridge	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
William Stengel	14	16	16	17	..	..	..	..
Jack Fanning	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paddy Hehir	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harry Smith	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
J S Thompson	20	18	18	16	..	..	..	..
Andrew Lindley	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peter Bey	16	17	16	17	..	..	..	..
John Erb	22	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas Cook	12	19	15	..	..	..	..	..

*14 out of 15, first trial.

In the match between James E. Wheaton and Peter Bey, Wheaton was to shoot at 100 targets and Bey at 50, Wheaton allowing Bey 50 dead birds to start with. The outcome was that Bey was the victor by 10 birds. The scores out of each 25 were as follows:

Wheaton	18	19	19	17—73
Bey	25	25	17	16—83

President Fred Macaulay, the standard-bearer of the club, while at the traps with several other members the following morning after the shoot was surprised at the appearance of a beautiful full-grown deer, coming on a full run down Speedway avenue toward the gun club; its tongue was hanging out of the side of its mouth and its tail was whipping up and down at every jump. It looked frightened to death as it saw us. It stopped and jumped the 6ft. sword-pointed fence of the Speedway, crossed just south of the judges' stand and bounded the fence on the other side with apparently as much ease as a boy would throw a stone over a house. It rested a few moments in the brush, while people who saw it ran for ropes and other things to try and capture it with, when along came a dozen boys, following the track in the snow, and they had with them setters, pointers, fox-terriers and muts of all kinds. They started the deer again, and he went over fences, through back yards and up through the fields toward the Orange Mountains. A man on a wagon for the Public Service Company said that he had seen four different deer in the neighborhood of South Orange that morning. It was afterward reported that there was a reservation in the Orange Mountains, where 104 deer had been kept and that a number broke out, and that is where this one came from and seemed to be heading back that way.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 29.—There were thirty-nine shooters who took part in to-day's program events at the Hudson Gun Club regular bi-monthly club shoot, and they kept banging away at the bluerocks until the rain put a stop to the game. The only straight score to-day was made by Billy O'Brien, who also shared high gun honors, with D. D. Engle with 86 per cent. and won the trophy that our baker friend, L. Gille so generously donated at our club shoots.

Jim Leary and Harry Burlington had it out at the traps this morning, to decide which was the best shot. Leary had 6 birds the best of it on the 43d round, and Burlington withdrew from the race, vowing vengeance on a certain trade representative, who had taken his sausage machine in mistake for his own at a shoot that they both attended the day previous. There was also a team race between three members of the Clarendon Gun Club and three members of the Hudson Gun Club. The Secausus boys were the victors by 12 birds, and as each club has a victory won, this being the second match shot between them, it was decided to shoot the deciding race at the Clarendon grounds in Secaucus, N. J., at an early date.

Young Thoben and young Williams started in the game to-day, and made a good impression on some of the older shooters, as to their abilities to become "target busters." Their daddies, who were watching them perform, had better practice up a bit or the kids will in a very short time be able to put it all over them in a shooting match.

The third shoot of our prize series will take place on Feb. 12. This will be the last chance to enter, to shoot four scores, as we will not allow shooting up any past scores in the prize events.

We start to shoot at 9:30 A. M. every other Sunday morning, and to reach the grounds take the Turnpike car from the P. R. R. Ferry to the west side of Hackensack River Bridge and walk north along the river bank to the club house, where the Stars and Stripes will be flying to welcome any man that can use a scatter gun.

Don't forget the date, Feb. 12. Hot lunch served gratis.

D D Engle	21	22	22	21	..
R H Bodei	16	18	16	16	17
J H Williams	14	17	18	15	12
C Von Lengerke	19	19	16	..	..
G Richards	14	14	17	15	19
W Eames	19	16	15	..	..
C R Piper	..	8	7	9	..
W Thoben	15	14	19	18	..
W Ditters	11	11	15	10	..
R Hessian	18	21	15	17	17
T Kelley	18	18	18	..	18
J Pape	15	19	12	16	..
W Emmons	20	22	18	19	17
G Piercy	22	19	20	18	19
L H Schorty	22	22	21	17	16
H J Burlington	19	13	18	15	..
J Putney	17	17	20	15	..
F Allen	13	13	11	14	15
G M Chaffee	17	15	16	16	..
A P Lane	17	16	16	17	..
E E Hallenger	18	20	21	..	..
R Young	18	18	17	..	..
W Raymond	13	9	18	18	..
Dr Groll	19	17	18	16	15
J Murphy	6	14	12	14	..
L Gille	13	15	12	16	12
W O'Brien	22	21	25	..	18
Thoben, Jr.	16	14	12	..	..
J Whitley	..	15	18	15	17
J Leary	..	13	16	..	..
Williams, Jr.	9	15	13	..	..
W Feschanek	..	18	13	11	11
L Cherry	..	15	13	..	11
C Schields	..	..	15	20	19
W H Vivian	..	..	11	20	20
L Piercy	..	15	..	..	..
Snipe, Jr.	..	..	..	..	10
Whitley, Jr.	..	..	..	..	11

Team race, 50 birds, Clarendon vs. Hudson:

Hudson G. C.		Clarendon G. C.	
W O'Brien	43	R Bodei	44
W Emmons	40	G Richards	46
Dr Groll	35—118	T H Kelley	40—130

T. H. K.

Manoa Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Jan. 28.—There was a good attendance. The 25-bird match was won hy Klein, 20 to 17. Wingate lost 17.

In the 10-bird match, Killian scored 9 alone out of a field of twenty-one. Scores:

Twenty-five bird race, handicap rise:

Killian, 28 .....0220222102220102222222222—20
Wingate, 28.....1202210012222200112002202—17

Ten-bird event, handicap:

Killian, 29....0111112211—9
Fisher, 30.....2222220220—8
Hoffman, 30...2022202222—8
Alsoran, 30....2202222021—8
Muller, 30.....0222202022—7
Aiman, 30 ....2202202201—7
Stephenson, 29.0011210221—7
Wingate, 28...0222200212—7
Rand, 28 .....2022122200—7
Forsythe, 29..0111022220—7
Felix, 30 .....2200222002—6
Severn, 29 ....2220201010—6
Sharon, 29.....1122000110—6
Murphy, 30...2222202000—6
Holznagle, 28..2202200220—6
Harlow, 28....0111001100—5
Adams, 28 ....2110000102—5
Spear, 28 .....0011002220—5
Smith, 29 .....2002020022—5
Paul, 30 .....1001100001—4
Redman, 28 ...0001120001—4
Bockius, 29...0022200200—4

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

DAYTON, Ky.—An impromptu live bird shoot was held on Jan. 19, five members participating. The birds were an average lot, and furnished good sport. The weather conditions were not ideal. John Schreck was high man, missing but one bird. Irwin was allowed a handicap of 4, which put him in second place with Gould and Payne.

Twenty-five live birds, 28yds., extra bird handicap; $7 entrance, trophy to winner:

Schreck	0 24	Irwin	4 23
Gould	0 23	Walker	0 22
Payne	0 23		

The Little Miami Gun Club was organized in the East End, Cincinnati, O., this month, with a membership of fifty. The officers are: L. Watkins, President; W. Roeder, Vice-President; G. Langsdorf, Treasurer; H. Johnson, Secretary; A. Kramer, Field Captain. Committee on Grounds, Messrs. Meyer, Kramer and Westerman. For the present the club headquarters will be at the Little Miami House, on the Interurban Traction Line. The club shoots on Sunday afternoons, and will begin as soon as the weather is suitable.

DAYTON, Ky.—Arrangements had been made for a big crowd at the grounds on Jan. 22, but the interference of the Weather Clerk kept all but four of the greatest enthusiasts from putting in an appearance. The day was cloudy and cold, and the ground was covered with snow and slush, making outdoor sport anything but a real pleasure. Holaday, Jr., was high man with 80 out of 100 targets. Schreck and Holaday, Sr., were shooting with borrowed guns, and in spite of this drawback they both broke a larger per cent. of their targets than either of the others, and beat them in a team race by a score of 86 to 73. Shooting at 25 pairs of doubles, Holaday, Jr., broke 43 and Payne scored 32.

The Kentucky State shoot at targets will be held under the auspices of the club on May 23 and 24, and this is to he under the Squier money-back system. A large attendance is expected. The Crystal Lake Gun Club will celebrate Washington's Birthday with a big live-bird shoot on their grounds at Ryland, Ky., for which programs will soon be out. The affairs of this club are always enjoyable, and an effort will be made to make the coming event a record-breaker.

Holaday, Jr.	80	Schreck	45
Payne	71	Holaday, Sr	41

Team match, 50 targets per man:

Holaday, Sr.	41	Payne	36
Schreck	45—86	Holaday, Jr	37—73

Three 10-bird events at live birds were shot on Jan. 26, five shooters taking part. The day was cloudy, with a stiff wind blowing. Birds were an average lot. John Schreck was high man for the afternoon, missing but 2 out of 30 birds shot at. In the first event he tied on 9 with Mason, and shot off the second event, winning by a score of 10 to 8, and capturing both trophies.

In the last event Gould and Walker tied on 9, and as the latter could not stay for a shoot-off, the trophy was not awarded.

Payne and Gould each shot at a pair of doubles, the former killing both his birds and the latter missing his.

Event No. 1, 10 birds, $3 entrance, trophy silver spoon:

Mason, 28	9	Walker, 31	8
Schreck, 32	9	Payne, 31	8
Gould, 31	8	Schreck, 33	10

Event No. 2, 10 birds, $3 entrance, trophy silver spoon:

Gould, 31	9	Mason, 29	8
Payne, 31	9	Walker, 31	6

Event No. 3, 10 birds, $3 entrance, trophy silver spoon:

Gould, 32	9	Payne, 32	8
Walker, 32	9	Schreck, 32	8

On Jan. 29 it rained heavily until the middle of the afternoon, and there was nothing doing in consequence. Payne is arranging for a live-bird event to be held on the Cincinnati Gun Club grounds on Feb. 16. It is up to the members to back him in his efforts to start something on the grounds once more, and there ought to be a good attendance.

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The weather was quite favorable at the shoot of the Frontier Gun Club to-day. The scores were not up to average. One of the new members tied with Eichberg on 23 in the handicap gun event. He also won in the shoot-off with 15. In the cup race, Kamman, Utz and E. Bidell won Class A, B and C points. In the match contest, Dewald's team defeated Eichberg's.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	10	15	25	25	10	15
W J McKenna	5	7	10	15	3	13
Wacker	6	10	15	17	6	7
Wakefield	..	..	18	16	..	..
Suckow	..	..	12	20	..	..
W Bidell	5	11	12	19	..	.
Faber	5	12	13	15	..	..
Eichberg	3	11	16	23	4	4
Dewald	8	10	17	19	..	..
E Bidell	7	12	12	17	..	..
Mack	2	3	..	..	4	..
Kamman	6	14	19	17	..	..
Fowland	3	7	15	20	..	..
Peasland	..	..	8	15	..	..
G McKenna	5	..	..	23	..	..
Campbell	..	..	15	16	..	..
Immel	4	11	7	18	5	10
Stark	2	7	11	13	..	..
Goetz	5	11	14	15	5	10
Ratcliffe	..	..	12	13	..	..
C McKenna	..	7	..	..	..	..
Mehler	..	..	..	9	..	..
H Utz	..	9	17	14	..	..
J Butler	..	..	11	17	..	..
Quinn	..	..	..	..	4	..
Carter	..	7	..	..	..	..
Keintz	..	..	8	7	..	..

Event No. 3, cup race; event No. 4, gun race.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD MADE IN INTER-CLUB MATCHES

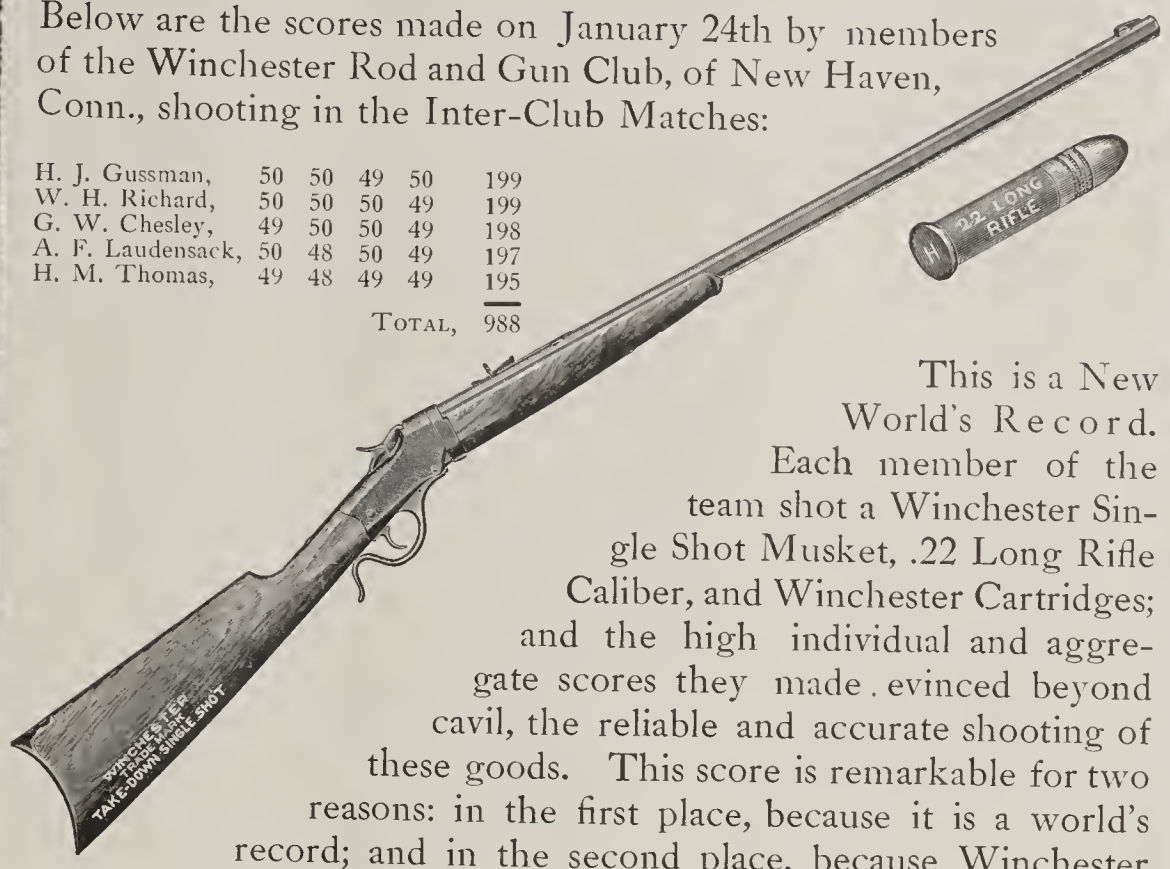
With

WINCHESTER

Rifles and Cartridges

Below are the scores made on January 24th by members of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., shooting in the Inter-Club Matches:

H. J. Gussman,	50	50	49	50	199
W. H. Richard,	50	50	50	49	199
G. W. Chesley,	49	50	50	49	198
A. F. Laudensack,	50	48	50	49	197
H. M. Thomas,	49	48	49	49	195
				TOTAL,	988



This is a New World's Record. Each member of the team shot a Winchester Single Shot Musket, .22 Long Rifle Caliber, and Winchester Cartridges; and the high individual and aggregate scores they made evinced beyond cavil, the reliable and accurate shooting of these goods. This score is remarkable for two reasons: in the first place, because it is a world's record; and in the second place, because Winchester rifles and cartridges were used by every member contributing to it. However, this is not so remarkable, as Winchester goods have been for years the choice of the best shots.

FOR HIGH SCORES SHOOT WINCHESTER RIFLES AND CARTRIDGES

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 22.—Bright sunshine and a snow covered country greeted the gunners of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club this morning. The glare of the sun made shooting difficult, but some good scores were made. Jack Fanning, the trade representative, paid us a visit and shot along.

Owing to the large number of entries for the championship shoot next Saturday two sets of traps will be used.

Ten-bird scratch, sweepstakes:

J W Alker	8	C M Gould	7
E Roesler	7	W Roesler	5
E P Alker	7		

Fifteen birds, scratch, sweepstakes:

H L Hoyt, Jr.	14	J W Alker	10
E P Alker	12	C M Gould	6
E Roesler	12	W Roesler	6

Twenty-five birds, handicap sweepstakes:

B G Loomis	4 25	*J Fanning	0 21
J W Alker	4 24	W Roesler	5 21
H Funke	2 24	E P Alker	5 17
E Roesler	4 23	C M Gould	5 16
H L Hoyt, Jr.	0 22		

Monthly cup, 25 birds:

E Roesler	4 25	C M Gould	5 21
J W Alker	4 24	H L Hoyt, Jr.	0 21
H F Clark	3 24	H Funke	2 20
W Roesler	5 24	*J Fanning	0 20
B G Loomis	4 22		

Yearly cup, 25 birds:

C M Gould	4 25	H F Clark	3 21
H Funke	2 24	B G Loomis	4 19
*J Fanning	0 23	H L Hoyt, Jr.	0 18
J W Alker	4 23	W Roesler	5 18
E Roesler	4 22		

One hundred birds, scratch:

*J Fanning	85	J W Alker	77
H Funke	82	B G Loomis	72
H L Hoyt, Jr.	81	E P Alker	70
W Roesler	80	W Roesler	69
H F Clark	80	C M Gould	65

Ten pair doubles:

H L Hoyt, Jr.	12	B G Loomis	8
*J Fanning	10	J W Alker	7
H Funke	10	E Roesler	6
C M Gould	8	H F Clark	4

*Professional.

Columbus Gun Club.

Columbus, O., Jan. 26.—There was a sure shooting match at the Columbus Gun Club Thursday, Jan. 26. Fifty-six shooters were in attendance, and forty-six shot in the program of 150 birds. Every one seemed to have a good time. E. M. Stout was high with 141. J. B. Cromley 140, Jones, Heikes and Squier 137; Fisher, Cooper and Spangler got fourth place with 136.

Circleville team won the team match by 2 birds, 423 to 421. Columbus goes to Circleville on Feb. 9. Then there will be another tale to tell, we hope.

There was a smile on every one's face when they heard that the Columbus Gun Club will get the Grand American Handicap, the one shoot of all shoots. The shooters of Ohio can make up their minds to attend this year's G. A. H., for it will be close to home. They can thank the Columbus Gun Club for getting this grand shoot, for they have sacrificed all the profits on targets to get it.

The next shoot of the Columbus Gun Club will be held Feb. 22-23, on the money-back system. There was no average money for the shoot of Jan. 26, as it failed to pay the losses by $125, the only time it has ever failed to pay out. The club paid all losses, and will do so at the next shoot. The club thanks one and all for their attendance and hopes to have you all with us many times this year.

The State shoot will be held on these grounds June 6, 7, 8, 9, 1911.

Eleven shooters were out to the traps on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28. Most of the regulars got shot out at the regular monthly shoot, Jan. 26. Capt. Carson won a point on the Dupont trophy; he and Guy Smith tied with 43 out of 50; on the shoot-off the Captain won. Capt. Bunker was a welcome visitor and shot a few. He still knows how. Hope to have you often, Captain. Messrs. Holstein, Green and Day were also more than welcome. Don't forget the number. Shepherd is to have a new gun club. Success to you. Like to have you with us.

	Shot at.	Broke
Stout	150	141
Comley	150	140
Jones	150	137
Fisher	150	136
Cooper	150	136
Spangler	150	136
Squier	150	137
Heikes	150	137
C Coburn	150	135
Cartmiller	150	134
Leever	150	134
Moeller	150	133
Coffman	150	133
Hall	150	132
Le Noir	150	132
Blair	150	132
Faulkner	150	132
Dull	150	131
Ritt	150	129
Leggett	150	129
Hulshizer	150	129
F Smith	150	129
Ward	150	128
Yearing	150	127
F Coburn	150	127
J Hedges	150	126
Shoup	45	17
Chamberlain	150	125
Walters	150	124
Mowry	150	123
Hosler	150	122
Mandeville	150	121
Woolard	150	120
Romick	150	120
Gunnett	150	119
Bumgardner	150	119
Hanawalt	150	118
H E Smith	150	117
C Hedges	150	115
Barstow	150	113
Caplinger	150	111
J H Smith	150	109
Wells	150	108
Slagle	150	107
Humston	150	103
Lamb	150	96
Shafer	150	93
Kilgore	105	92
Dugan	90	29
Linkhart	75	50
Snouffer	90	63
Boring	45	35
Stevenson	45	31
Van Fossen	45	41
Monigold	45	31
Lacey	45	39

Team shoot:

Circleville.	
Stout	43
Hasler	42
Cromley	41
Spangler	40
J Hedges	40
Ward	39
Moeller	39
C Hedges	37
Walters	36
Ritt	35
Stevenson	31—423

Columbus.	
Fisher	41
Van Fossen	41
Coffman	40
Jones	40
Lacey	39
Romic	38
J H Smith	37
H E Smith	37
F Smith	37
Le Noir	36
Wells	35—421

Du Pont Gun Club.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 28.—Here we are again with another shoot that would make an ordinary two-day tournament look like a bob-tailed straight on a show-down, and that would please a manager of a State tournament.

We have had eight regular club shoots since the Du Pont Gun Club started, also two Thursday afternoon shoots, and here we are again with 107 entries. Now I call that a real crowd.

Remember as well, that there were over twenty rifle and revolver cranks out, all blazing away at the 75yd. targets, and as you will note from the scores, they were doing some good shooting.

The club has started something that will be of interest to your readers; that is, they have turned over to the Police Department of Wilmington, their galleries, and the Du Pont Company has tendered the service of Capt. Casey and Lieut. Harkins of the Rifle and Smokeless Division, to coach them; and what is more, knowing that the Police Department is thinking of adopting a new revolver as standard, we, the Dupont Gun Club, have ordered two revolvers, Colts, and will have them at the disposal of the Department until they adopt the gun they are considering. We are awake in Wilmington, and it will be a long time before the "sand man" strikes us again.

The scores which follow do not show the practice and extra events shot off Saturday. We devoted one trap to those desiring to get in some extra shooting, and with the help of Lloyd Lewis the trap was kept hot.

Something interesting Saturday—that match between A. B. Richardson, of Dover, Del., the present State champion, and Billy Foord, of Wilmington. If it is pleasant, we will have several thousand people out to the grounds, as there is a great deal of interest manifest.

Although the wind was unusually high, the weekly shoot of the members of the Dupont Gun Club was featured by some exceedingly high scores. The gallery was one of the largest yet assembled at the club house, and the shooters were all pleased with the workings of the three traps.

The sensation of the day was the display made by H. Winchester, who broke 12 pairs straight, this being his first attempt at doubles. This score was exceptionally good, and Mr. Winchester received the congratulations of his many friends.

H. A. Lobb was high man in Class A, having a perfect score of 25 straight; in Classes B, C and D, ties resulted. These will be decided on Saturday next.

The championship trophy, which is valued at $100, will be placed on exhibition during the coming week in the windows of Darlington & Toadvine, No. 831 Market street.

The scores made on the rifle range were also good, considering the wind.

The complete scores made yesterday were, out of a total of 25 shot at:

H W Bush	18
J C Husbands	13
Dr Bedford	14
Evans	16
W Husbands	14
S B Trott	11
N K Smith	14
I Turner	17
W E Ross	13
L C Lyon	7
J McKelvey	17
J T Robertson	16
Wm Coyne	16
I G Foulk	15
P L Nordain	13
J A McMullin	14
W L Wardell	14
E E Handy	9
H L Morgan	18
D D Poffenberger	19
H Winchester	23
P T Pennington	15
J L Oney	16
T B Rogers	12
W H Neely	17
A B Richardson	23
R S Robson	7
H C McLain	21
W W Bawn	7
O E Pyle	9
J W Anderson, Jr	8
E H Lambert	6
H S Farrow	9
H P Carlon	13
W C Matthews	7
F H Megaw	5
W S Bukley	15
L B Walters	8
W S Gavan	15
C C Gerrow	15
E Du Pont	20
J W Matthews	15
W F Jensen	12
R P Choate	18
L Evans	15
J Winchester	19
S H Pierson	10
W E Husbands	14
R B Evans	16
H R Lindsay	12
E M Hogge	19
C D Prickett	18
C V Ferriday	13
E H Anderson	13
E G Ackart	0
W Edmanson	18
J P Groom	16
J R Lynan	21
L J Gibbons	9
F H Mason	3
Dr S M Rumford	15
Dr Betts	12
Stanley Steel	17
C Leedom	17
W Appleton	10
S G David	15
G H Mitchell	19
E Banks	20
Dr Hibberd	4
R L Conner	15
R A Vance	18
F H Gunsolus	8
R E McCardle	12
J T Brown	11
C Buckmaster	16
O B Clark	12
O L Cook	13
Wm Foord	23
J T Skelly	23
J S Grant	15
B Buyton	8
P J Pope	18
T W Keathley	22
W G Ramsay	19
W P Wilson	8
A H Lobb	25
S J Newman	20
Wm Jones	6
J F Porter	12
J B Owens	8
Dr L Rumford	23
L D Willis	24
D Lindsay	20
A Lindsay	11
G Lindsay	19
W L Hews	1
S J Thomason	3
C P Sharpless	2
H L Morgan	15
J T Birch	13
H Thomas	6
L R Lewis	23
W W Bawn	13
Kenworthy	7
Demerest	16

Hyde Park Gun Club.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 28.—On Jan. 28, for the first time in several weeks, the club drew a pleasant day for its regular shoot, and the attendance was very good. The selection of Columbus for the next Grand American Handicap is having an effect in reawakening the interest of the shooters in this vicinity, and from now on a lot of them will get busy, so as to have a fighting chance to land the big plum guaranteed by the Association.

At to-day's shoot Welsh, who was quite prominent in the game ten years ago, showed that he had not forgotten how to point a gun, and that a little practice will put him several notches nearer the top than when he finished to-day. Irwin was trying out a new gun, and shot very consistently, though not quite up to his mark, breaking 80.5 per cent. Milt Johnson did nice work after a rest of several months. He is surely going after the prize next June, and he won't be a 100 to 1 in the betting, either. Uncle John Dea improved in each event, after making a bad start; 50 more targets would have got him warmed up to the work, and put him in his right class. Dr. Leighner had time for only two events; he fell down in the first, but in the second string he found all but one target. De Mar led the bunch and was the only one to go straight in any of the events. He shot a nice race, accounting for 92 per cent. of his targets. His new gun seems to fit him about right. Holaday did not do as well as usual, but claimed he was too near the traps. When he went back to 20yds. for the last few targets, he smashed them clean.

Irwin	20 21 20 20 20	101
De Mar	22 23 22 25 ..	92
Johnson	21 23 24 23 ..	91
Dea	16 19 21 22 ..	78
Welsh	20 14 21 15 ..	70
Holaday	21 20 18	59
Leighner	19 24	43

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Long Island Sound Championship.

Port Washington, L. I., Jan. 28.—Probably conditions were never more unfavorable than they were at the Long Island championship shoot, held to-day. The wind blew a gale from the west. This the shooters had to face with the consequent erratic flights so disconcerting to even the best of shooters. Only two men beat 75, which did not indicate bad shooting at that.

The winner was George K. Kouwenhoven, of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, of Sheepshead, L. I., who duplicated his performance two years ago. Of course, the real skill of the contestants could not be measured on account of the adverse weather.

The competition was held under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Port Washington. Out of the sixty-one contestants who entered, forty-one competed for the three individual prizes and team trophies. Competition was open to clubs of Long Island Sound and adjacent waters, and also to the Garden City Gun Club, Hillside Rod and Gun Club and the Crescent Athletic Club. The conditions were 100 targets, 16yds. rise.

H. L. Hoyt, Jr., took the gold medal for second place, scoring a total of 76. Stuart Scott, of the Larchmont Yacht Club, came next with 68. The field strung out all the way to some exceedingly small percentages. The summary follows:

Long Island Sound championship, strings of 25:

G W Kouwenhoven, Bergen Beach	17 22 23 16—78
H L Hoyt, Jr, Manhasset Bay Y C	19 19 20 18—76
S Scott, Larchmont Y C	20 16 16 16—68
R L Spotts, Larchmont Y C	21 14 16 16—67
J H Vanderveer, Larchmont Y C	18 14 17 17—66
W J Elias, Larchmont Y C	18 14 17 17—66
E Roesler, Manhasset Bay Y C	21 15 13 15—64
C W Billings, N Y A C	17 10 19 16—62
E L C Robbins, Larchmont Y C	16 12 17 17—62
H Pearsall, Indian Harbor Y C	18 15 16 13—62
L B Smith, Port Washington Y C	19 9 16 16—60
E A Wilson, Larchmont Y C	19 12 14 14—59
T Foster, Bergen Beach	12 16 15 15—58
G W Alker, Manhasset Bay Y C	15 16 14 12—57
W Silkworth, Bergen Beach	18 16 12 11—57
J S S Remsen, Carteret S C	19 11 17 9—56
A E Rainey, N Y A C	11 11 21 12—55
G Lembeck, Larchmont Y C	16 13 12 14—55
J E Meyer, M B Y C	12 14 13 15—54
F R Long, Bergen Beach	11 12 16 15—54
H Corlies, Oakland G C	13 15 13 13—54
Dr A F Griffiths, Bergen Beach	13 11 14 15—53
E A Sierck, M B Y C	14 11 13 15—53
G J Corbett, N Y A C	19 11 13 9—52
H F Clark, M B Y C	11 18 12 11—52
H Funke, Hillside R & G C	11 22 11 7—51
L Crawford, Indian Harbor Y C	15 12 11 9—47
G L Bready, Larchmont Y C	12 10 16 8—46
M V Lenane, N Y A C	10 8 13 14—45
S Isaac, Bergen Beach	12 7 13 10—42
E G Bruns, Oakland G C	10 12 12 7—41
M H Graham, Oakland G C	10 8 14 8—40
J W Allison, Oakland A C	10 9 12 9—40
C G Meyer, Oakland G C	6 14 9 3—32
C M Gould, M B Y C	6 7 8 w
Dr Brown, Oakland G C	8 8 1 w

Professionals:

J Fanning	21 16 14 13—66
H Stevens	13 17 19 16—65
C Von Lengerke	12 19 18 12—61
R Schneider	12 17 15 14—58
H Krug	10 16 18 13—57

Team scores:

Larchmont Y. C.	
Scott	68
Spotts	67
Elias	66
Vanderveer	66
Robins	62—329
Manhasset Bay Y. C.	
Hoyt	76
Roesler	64
Alker	57
Meyer	54
Sierck	53—304
Bergen Beach G. C.	
Kouwenhoven	78
Foster	58
Silkworth	57
New York A. C.	
Billings	62
Ranney	55
Lembeck	55
Corbett	52
Lenane	45—269
Oakland G. C.	
Corlies	54
Bruns	41
Graham	40
Allison	40
Meyer	32—207
Bergen Beach G. C.	
Long	54
Griffiths	53—300

Essex County Country Club.

Orange, N. J., Jan. 28.—The windy weather made the shooting more difficult than usual. Scores:

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

W Pearsall	0	19	C H Daly	0 19
J F Taylor	6	18	Jas A Hart	0 15
E W Heller	4	22	A L Headley	6 24
P S Ross	8	19	Theo Wilson	8 15
B M Shanley	4	22		

Taylor trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

W Pearsall	0	20	C H Daly	0 19
J F Taylor	7	24	J A Hart	0 20
E W Heller	4	22	A L Headley	6 24
P S Ross	8	23	Theo Wilson	5 21
B M Shanley	4	25	Peter Hauck	8 17

Daly trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Wm Pearsall	0	22	J A Hart	0 19
J F Taylor	7	19	A L Headley	8 19
E W Heller	4	20	Theo Wilson	8 21
W E Stewart	8	20	Peter Hauck	8 21
P S Ross	8	23	Eli	8 23
B M Shanley	3	25	Wm Bryant	0 0
C H Daly	0	19		

Hart cup, 10 pair douhles:

Wm Pearsall	9
J F Taylor	8
E W Heller	11
W E Stewart	9
P S Ross	11

Won by E. W. Heller.

C H Daly	11
J A Hart	10
A L Headley	6
Peter Hauck	10

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., Jan. 28.—It was a typical March day, though somewhat ahead of the season. A 50-mile gale blew from the west, making good scoring a matter of extreme difficulty at the Bay Ridge traps to-day. As was to be expected, scores averaged lower than usual, no full scores being made. With an allowance of 1, D. T. Leahy, in the contest for the J. F. James trophy, scored a leg with 24 from scratch. Leahy also scored a leg on the January cup with 24. The best three scores for the month were made by F. B. Stephenson, 24, 24 and 19, a total of 67, while J. F. James was second with 19, 20 and 18, a total of 57. James also scored a leg on the Stake trophy with 23. For the C. R. James trophy James was high with 23. The two-man team shoot was won by F. B. Stephenson. A. E. Hendrickson scored a leg on the Lockwood trophy with 22. In the event at 10 pair three tied on 11. Scores:

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

D T Leahy	1	21	A E Hendrickson	2	12
G H Piercy	0	19	C R James	1	11
F B Stephenson	0	19	Dr Atkinson	5	9
L C Hopkins	5	17	A G Southworth	1	9
J F James	1	16			

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J F James	1	23	G H Piercy	0	17
F B Stephenson	0	22	C R James	1	16
A E Hendrickson	2	20	Dr Atkinson	5	12
L C Hopkins	5	20	A G Southworth	1	12
D T Leahy	1	21			

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C H Pulis	3	20	A E Hendrickson	2	16
D T Leahy	1	18	G H Piercy	0	13
F B Stephenson	0	19	A G Southworth	1	12
L C Hopkins	5	17			

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

D T Leahy	1	24	C R James	1	18
F B Stephenson	0	23	L C Hopkins	5	18
C H Pulis	3	23	A G Southworth	1	16
G H Piercy	0	20	Dr Atkinson	5	10
A E Hendrickson	2	20			

First prize won by Leahy. Shoot-off for second prize, same conditions: Stephenson 20, Pulis 17.

Team shoot and trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	19	C R James	1	15
J F James	0	19	C H Pulis	3	13
D T Leahy	1	19	G H Piercy	0	11
A E Hendrickson	2	19			

First prize divided between Stephenson, J. F. James, D. T. Leahy and A. E. Hendrickson.

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

A E Hendrickson	2	22	L C Hopkins	5	18
D T Leahy	1	20	C H Pulis	3	17
F B Stephenson	0	20	G H Piercy	0	15
J F James	1	19	Dr Atkinson	5	13
C R James	1	19			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

D T Leahy	1	23	L C Hopkins	5	20
F B Stephenson	0	23	J F James	1	18
G H Piercy	0	22	A E Hendrickson	2	16
C R James	1	21	Dr Atkinson	5	10

Leahy and Stephenson divide.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	22	C R James	1	18
D T Leahy	1	21	G H Piercy	0	15
J F James	1	18			

Ten pair doubles, Westly Richards gun:

D T Leahy	11	A E Hendrickson	9
C H Pulis	11	G H Piercy	7
Medler	11	F B Stephenson	7
C R James	7		

Shoot-off: Leahy and Pulis divide.

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The weather was far from pleasant at the Travers Island traps to-day, the high wind making all kinds of irregular flights. Competition for the monthly cup ended to-day with the strange result that no shooter scored more than one win, there thus being five wins. Fred Hodgman won without a shoot-off. The other winners were: A. M. Jones, G. J. Corbett, E. A. Wilson and F. H. Schauffler. As these shooters, Mr. Hodgman excepted, were not at Travers Island yesterday, Mr. Hodgman won by default.

O. C. Grinnell, Jr. and B. M. Higginson won two events, the former taking a leg on the Haslin cup after a shoot-off with W. B. Ogden. B. M. Higginson won the tournament cup. The Travers cup is a new trophy and will be in competition throughout the season. B. M. Higginson secured the first win on it after a shoot-of with Grinnell. In the challenge round for the tournament cup, Higginson won from Hodgman.

Trial shoot, club special, scratch, 10 targets:

O C Grinnell	8	W B Ogden	7
G F Pell	8	J M Hamilton	7
J G Battison	7	P Beale	4
B M Higginson	7	A P Walker	4

Haslin cup, 25 targets, handicap:

O C Grinnell	1	24	B M Higginson	2	20
W B Ogden	3	24	J M Hamilton	0	18
P Beale	3	23	W M Willford	1	18
G F Pell	1	23	J G Battison	2	18
F A Hodgman	0	22	A P Walker	0	12

Trial shoot, club special, 15 targets, scratch:

W B Ogden	15	O C Grinnell	12
B M Higginson	13	P Beale	11
G F Pell	13	A P Walker	11
J G Battison	12	J M Hamilton	11

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

F A Hodgman	0	23	W B Ogden	3	19
O C Grinnell	0	23	G F Pell	1	18
G M Thomson	2	22	P Beale	3	18
J M Hamilton	0	20	J G Battison	2	17
B M Higginson	2	20	A P Walker	0	13
W M Willford	1	19			

Tournament cup, 25 targets, handicap:

B M Higginson	2	24	W M Willford	2	20
O C Grinnell	1	22	P Beale	3	20
G F Pell	1	22	J M Hamilton	0	18
W B Ogden	3	22	J G Battison	2	17
F A Hodgman	0	21	A P Walker	0	13
G M Thomson	2	21			

In challenge shoot-off B. M. Higginson, challenger, defeated F. A. Hodgman, holder, 25 to 19, after two ties.

Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

B M Higginson	3	25	J G Battison	2	18
W B Ogden	3	25	W M Willford	2	18
F A Hodgman	0	24	J M Hamilton	0	16
G F Pell	2	23	A P Walker	0	16
O C Grinnell	1	20	G M Thomson	3	10
P Beale	3	20			

Distance handicap special trophy, 25 targets:

W B Ogden	18	18	J M Hamilton	18	16
O C Grinnell	20	18	B M Higginson	19	15
G F Pell	19	18	G M Thomson	19	13
F A Hodgman	21	18	P Beale	18	13
J G Battison	19	18	A P Walker	18	11
W M Willford	19	17			

Shoot-off of tie was won by O. C. Grinnell with a total of 20 hits.

Club special trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

W B Ogden	3	24	G F Pell	1	20
P Beale	3	23	F A Hodgman	0	20
J M Hamilton	0	22	J G Battison	2	19
O C Grinnell	1	21	A P Walker	0	18
B M Higginson	2	21			

Atlantic City Gun Club.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 27.—The week-end shoot of the Atlantic City Gun Club was well attended and some good shooting was recorded.

In the challenge event for the "Western" trophy, Harrison Cook defended his win of the week before. He now has two wins, five necessary for ownership. Next week he goes up with Powers as opponent, and there should be a very close race.

In the event for the club prize, a watch fob, Adams, Deemer each received 3 points; Gladney 2 points, and Algar 1 point. This was the first shoot in this event, 15 points necessary to win. Contests to be held every week.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	Trophy event		
H B Cook	25	21	20	20	20	21	25.25	H. T'l	
H Cook	18	21	19	19	16	..	21 20	0—41	
Algar	24	18	21	20	22	..	19 16	3—38	
Watson	21	16	24	21	21	..	20 22	2—44	
Gladney	15	16	20	16	..	..	21 16	0—37	
Powers	21	19	25	..	..	..	16 20	10—46	
Westcott	24	16	19	21	..	..	21 19	0—40	
Deemer	22	16	22	..	..	..	24 16	0—40	
Horton	18	19	15	..	..	..	22 16	10—48	
Adams	22	19	..	..	..	..	18 19	5—42	
Sheppard	19	16	..	..	..	..	22 19	7—48	
McClarren	12	16	..	..	..	..	19 16	0—36	
Jeffries	14	12	..	..	..	..	12 16	3—31	
Herrold	22	21	..	..	..	..	14 12	10—36	
							22 21	0—43	

Powers, H. B. Cook, Westcott, Watson and Sheppard stood at the 21yd. mark in the trophy event.

Challenge match:

Targets:	25	25	H. T'l
Algar	18	21	0—39
Cook	21	19	5—45

A. H. SHEPPARD, Sec'y.

Freehold Gun Club.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 26.—The all-day tournament of the Freehold Gun Club resulted as follows: First high amateur, A. L. Ivins, Red Bank, N. J., 180 out of 200; E. I. Vanderveer, Freehold, N. J., second, 179; F. C. Bissett, South River, N. J., 173. First high professional, H. H. Stevens, Roselle Park, N. J., 184; second H. S. Brown, Newark, N. J., 149.

Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	15	15	20	15	15	20	Broke.
E I Vanderveer	11	12	18	12	14	19	14	13	19	14	15	18	179
*H L Brown	6	10	14	10	12	12	12	12	18	13	12	18	149
F C Bissett	12	11	17	13	14	16	13	13	18	13	13	20	173
C Blake	11	12	13	10	14	13	13	16	12	12	11	17	154
*H H Stevens	11	15	18	12	15	20	13	15	20	14	14	17	184
F Muldoon	12	11	18	12	12	16	14	11	20	12	14	16	168
W Matthews	7	7	12	13	11	15	11	13	17	14	13	17	150
W K Matthews	11	11	15	10	11	17	15	13	16	14	15	16	164
Dr W Matthews	12	9	16	11	13	12	11	14	18	14	12	19	161
A L Ivins	12	14	14	15	14	19	15	14	19	12	14	18	188
G Van Hise	9	14	12	11	11	14	14	12	17	13	10	13	149
G W Buck	11	7	12	9	10	17	13	13	17	12	10	17	148
A W Ginley	9	12	..	..	8	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	56
O F Havens	7	9	..	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	36
H Chafey	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	7	11	16	11	10	15	90
C Newman	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	12	13	18	13	..	..	84
W A Kennedy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	19	15	14	17	91
J Applegate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	14	..	..	..	35
W C Hauser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	27

*Professionals. M. W. CONOVER, Sec'y.

Keystone Shooting League.

LEBANON, Pa., Jan. 27.—Some of the best-known wing shots in the State participated in a sweepstake match at 20 live birds, which was held at Lebanon, Pa., last Thursday. Geo. M. Hansell, of this city, missed his first bird, then scored straight, dividing first money with three others. Scores: Hansell 19, Trafford 19, Yingst 19, Simmers 19, Dinger 18, Buckwalter 18, Tyson 18, Van De Sande 17, Coleman 17, Levan 16, Rader 16, Earhorn 15, Nettles 15, Zellers 15.

Coleman, from Pottsville; Dinger, from Harrisburg, are considered Class A wing shots, but were not in shape to do themselves credit to-day.

A. K. LUDWIG.

Concordia Blue Ribbon Gun Club.

CONCORDIA, Kans., Jan. 25.—Lewis and Caldwell were high men for the program of 130 targets with 125 each. Wilder second with 124. Following were the scores made:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Shot at.	Broke.
Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25		
*Lewis	14	15	15	14	14	15	15	23	130	125
Caldwell	15	14	14	15	14	15	14	24	130	125
Wilder	14	13	14	15	14	14	15	23	130	124
Sewart	13	13	14	15	15	13	15	24	130	122
Myers	15	12	14	14	13	14	14	25	130	121
Price	11	15	14	13	15	13	15	24	130	120
A Cole	14	13	15	14	14	14	14	23	130	121
Snyder	14	15	13	15	14	13	14	21	130	119
Clark	10	14	12	13	10	11	13	..	105	83
Huscher	..	..	..	..	15	13	15	12	85	78
Empson	..	..	..	..	12	15	13	14	85	76
Breckenridge	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	13	70	44
Exstrom	..	..	..	..	12	14	13	22	70	61
Girard	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	21	70	54
Roff	9	10	8	10	..	..	..	..	60	37
Townsdin	..	..	..	..	13	..	14	..	30	27
Phillips	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	30	21
Krohn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25
Wagner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3
J Maddox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3
W Maddox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3
Greenwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3

*Professional. J. T. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Highland Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—George S. McCarty took the $10 gold piece at the shoot of the Highland Gun Club, at Edge Hill, to-day, scoring 128 out of 140. Kahler scored 122 and won $5.

Anderson	15	15	16	17	13	16	16	108
Griffith	15	16	19	13	17	15	18	113
*Brown	14	16	19	13	19	17	18	116
Tansey	18	18	16	18	17	17	15	119
Wentz	12	13	12	14	17	14	14	95
Lindley	15	14	15	15	10	18	15	102
Davis	13	11	15	14	18	13	12	96
Howland	13	16	12	18	6	12	14	91
Firth	15	12	16	12	14	13	12	94
H George	14	16	17	13	18	12	18	108
McCarty	14	18	19	20	20	18	19	120
Cantrell	15	14	19	13	18	16	17	112
David	16	19	16	17	18	17	15	118
Kahler	17	19	16	17	18	18	17	122
G H Smith	12	13	17	10	15	14	..	71
Cook	15	13	16	13	17	18	15	107
Wilson	15	18	12	16	18	18	16	113
Hand	15	14	14	13	14	16	..	86
Umstead	13	13	13	16	12	11	15	93
Dalton	15	11	18	12	16	16	..	88
W D Smith	15	17	15	14	13	14	18	106
Perry	15	14	13	12	14	14	18	100

*Professional.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 28.—The targets to-day cut some very peculiar antics, owing to the high winds prevailing. Many seemed to do their best to dodge the shot sent after them. Frazee seemed to be the only man who was on to their antics.

The leading event of the day, event 2 for the monthly trophy, 25 targets, the Kickers' handicap, easily went to Frazee, who already had one leg on the trophy, and he became the possessor of the January cup.

Event 3, 25 targets, Kickers' handicap, was tied for by Messrs. Batten and Winslow. Batten winning out on the shoot-off of the tie at a miss-and-out.

The Orange Gun Club shoot a return match at Montclair on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 13.

Events:	1	2	3	4
Targets:	25	H. 25	H. 25	25
Geo Batten	14	5 12	10 25	..
I S Crane	16	4 18	7 23	..
J C Atwater	14	5 22	6 22	17
Ed Winslow	18	6 22	7 25	..
Y T Frazee	19	3 25	2 21	23

Event 5, pick-up team race, 10 targets each: Frazee and Crane 19. Batten and Winslow 14.

E. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Bryden Gun Club.

CATASAUQUA, Pa., Jan. 28.—One of the most interesting events of the year took place on Thursday. It was a 25-live-bird race between John L. Englert and Arthur Walker, $25 a side, to determine the champion wing shot of this town. Considerable side betting was going on. Englert used exceptional skill and proved the superior shot; he killed 21 out of 25 birds, while Walker killed 19.

Congratulations came to John from many of the Bryden Boys. Englert, it is said, will be a strong figure in the Harrisburg shoot on Feb. 22, and very likely he may win the State challenge trophy.

An interesting meeting was held in the club house Sunday, and July 7 and 8, 1911 was selected for the holding of the annual registered tournament. This will be a banner shoot this year. Neaf Apgar missed but 1 target out of 300, scoring 236 straight, while J. M. Hawkins scored 216 straight as high professionals. John L. Englert scored 141 straight, while J. W. Rahn, of the Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Pa., was high with 145 out of 150 the first day. Application for registration has been forwarded to E. E. Shaner, for consideration and approval.

It was voted to have our regular monthly shoots on the last Saturday of each month. All shooters are granted the courtesy of our grounds and club house.

A. K. LUDWIG.

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Walnut Springs, Texas, - - - - - " 17-18—**266** "
Midland, Texas, - - - - - - - " 8-9 **133** "
121 "
Big Springs, Texas, - - - - - - " 10-11 **175** "
152 "
Cisco, Texas, and Gorman, Texas, - - " 12-15—**190** "

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is directed to the fact that all of Mr. Day's shooting was done with PETERS REGULAR FACTORY LOADS, purchased from dealers where the various tournaments were held. His shells were not special in any sense, but were regular stock goods such as can be procured from any PETERS dealer. YOU can get this SUPERIOR AMMUNITION as easily as ordinary loads. You may not always score 97.28% but you will average better than with any other make.

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Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Jan. 28 are as follows:

April 10-12.—New Orleans, La.—Louisiana State tournament, under the auspices of the City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Secy.
April 11-12.—Beaver Crossing, (Neb.) G. C. J. C. Evans, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg. Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Mgr.

Haddonfield Gun Club.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Haddonfield Gun Club held an irregular or bi-monthly shoot on Saturday, Jan. 21. The shoot was the best attended and most enthusiastic of any club shoot held on the grounds for months. The scores will show the importance of the Haddonfield gunners getting busy. They should remember the adage, "practice makes perfect," and get down to work at once, or they will be tail-enders in the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League when the season is over.

James Logan won first prize. M. Manning won second. The shoot was at 25 targets, target allowance:

Fred Holloway	0	20	H Pierce	6	18
M Manning	6	21	S Bergen	3	20
Jas Logan	3	23	C Garrett	4	19
Humphreys	6	16	J Peacock	1	20
F Bogarth	6	16	Eyster	5	16
J Dungan	3	15	J Heiss	1	16
H Tompkins	4	19	C Holloway	3	16

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Ties were numerous at the shoot of the Meadow Springs Gun Club to-day. There were twenty-three entrants. Eight tied out of the 23, there being some liberal allowances out of the 25 possible. Those in the tie were Hogan, Chandler, Pierce, Gideon, Hewlett, Clegg, Fry and MacAlonan. Six dropped out in the first and second shoot-offs. When it was drawn to shoot-off miss-and-out, Chandler missed his seventh target, Hogan scoring his and winning. Chandler won second place.

In addition to the high scores counting for the weekly prize, each 25 man also was given one point apiece to go to his credit on the club's yearly trophy. Next Saturday the club has arranged a special prize event, which is open to all.

Club event, 25 targets, handicap rise with added targets to score:

Pancoast, 16	8	18	Gideon, 17	4	25
Sloan, 19	2	21	Lindeman, 16	5	19
George, 17	4	24	Hewlett, 16	7	25
Hogan, 18	3	25	Mack, 16	0	17
Murdock, 17	4	24	Warren, 16	4	22
Turner, 17	4	18	Moore, 16	0	18
Gothard, 18	4	19	Fry, 16	7	25
Clegg, 18	4	25	Serfass, 16	8	22
Kernan, 16	8	23	Craig, 16	0	12
Chandler, 18	5	25	Torpey, 18	3	23
Roland, 16	5	23	MacAlonan, 16	8	25
Pierce, 17	3	25			

Shoot-off, 10 targets:

Hogan, 18	1	10	Hewlett, 16	2	8
Chandler, 18	2	10	Clegg, 18	1	0
Pierce, 17	1	8	McAlonan, 16	3	8
Gideon, 17	1	9			

Second shoot-off:

Hogan	10	Chandler	10

Miss-and-out event:

Hogan	7	Chandler	6

Chenango Fish and Game Gun Club.

NORWICH, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Chenango Fish and Game Gun Club held its annual meeting on Jan. 27, and elected its officers for the year as follows: President, L. H. Burnside; Vice-President, Oscar Harrington; Secretary, E. D. Borden; Treasurer, Fred L. Ames. The club will hold its first shoot on Feb. 22, and its yearly registered shoot some time in the last of May or first of June. The club is in a very healthy condition, with about one hundred members on its books.

E. D. BORDEN, Sec'y.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—An ideal spring day at the end of January and a good attendance marked the day at the gun club. In practice Smoke, a bit out of form, broke 49 out of his last 50 targets. Barr, a so-called professional, was admitted to the competition for the president's cup, and at once found he was in a dilemma. Consideration due the club under such circumstances demanded that he do the best he could, while on the other hand, his old friend Dixon—still without a cup—stood to win unless beaten by him. The right thought prevailed, and the summary of scores showed Barr 47, Dixon 46.

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke
Hillis	110	87
Rising	160	135
Moller	110	97
Barr	110	98
Lewis	110	98
Britton	60	44
Clark	135	117
Dixon	85	73
Hymer	85	70
Neighbors	40	30
Osenbach	40	13
Smoke	70	67

President's cup, 50 targets:

Hillis	45	Hymer	41
Moeller	43	Osenbach	33
Lewis	45	Barr	47
Britton	42	Neighbors	35
Dixon	46	Wise	43

SECRETARY.

Newmanstown Gun Club.

NEWMANSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 23.—The shoot held by the Newmanstown Gun Club, at 20 live birds, resulted as follows:

Rader	18	Lutz	12
W W	18	Fred Wertz	16
Hanselle	19	Hendricks	17
Weik	16	Steis	16
Snow	18	Buckwalter	19
Trafford	15	Rohrig	15
Englert	18	Snyder	14
Ehrhorn	13	Patton	20
Levan	17	Murphy	16
Zellers	14	Daubert	16
W Miller	16	Lamb	14
Hoffman	16	Fulton	16
Paill	19	Budd	20
Coleman	18	Sands	16
Summers	20	Sholan	15
Lee Wertz	12	Bollman	15

Thirty-two participants in this event. Great credit is due these men, as the birds were all fast flyers.

Many of the boys will figure in the Harrisburg shoot of Feb. 22.

The great success of this shoot is due to Secretary F. S. Rader, the renowned crack shot. LUDDY.

North Caldwell Gun Club.

NORTH CALDWELL, N. J., Jan. 21.—Event No. 3 was special prize event and was won by Wm. Kussmaul, box of cigars; second Samuel Fischer, whiskbroom holder; third, Fred Sindle, shaving set.

On Feb. 4 we will hold a shoot for prizes and sweepstakes, and Feb. 13, Lincoln's Birthday, will hold a shoot for several prizes.

Targets:	11.	15	10	25	25	25	25	15	Broke.
L Stager	1	12	8	23	..	22	22	11	99
Fred Sindle	4	7	7	20	..	17	19	12	86
J H Francisco	5	8	4	17	18	..	14	8	74
L Young, Jr.	2	11	9	22	..	19	18	..	81
S Fischer	3	9	8	22	..	..	15	..	57
J Shindler	2	12	6	20	..	..	..	11	51
J Geiger	1	13	9	21	25	23	..	..	92
Phil Coffin	2	11	9	21	24	24	..	..	91
Wm Kussmaul	1	13	9	24	23	21	21	13	125
Carl Fischer	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8

T. A. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

March 11-18.—Fifteenth annual championship under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 W. 23d St., New York.
June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Zettler Rifle Club.

NEW YORK.—Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club, made at its regular weekly practice shoot, Jan. 17. Five 10-shot strings, possible total 1250:

G L Amouroux	238	243	241	242	247—1211
A Begerow	230	225	236	241	233—1165
F M Bund	233	237	240	237	230—1177
L C Buss	246	239	244	245	243—1217
C L Gerken	238	244	247	233	238—1200
L P Hansen	240	235	242	239	240—1196
Dr A B Leavitt	229	232	238	236	233—1168
L Maurer	242	239	243	240	233—1197
C Oltmann	242	243	243	239	243—1210
G Schlicht	243	241	244	239	240—1207
C A Schrag	234	233	236	240	235—1178
O Smith	238	243	239	248	243—1211
W A Tewes	244	246	246	248	248—1232
B Zettler	235	241	244	240	238—1198
C Zettler	241	242	241	243	245—1212
F Busch, Jr.	231	232	236	238	216—1153
H M Pope	244	239	245	236	236—1200
F Hecking	230	237	240	237	233—1177

Official score, Match 5:

Newark	1047	vs. Belleville	934
St. Louis	1054	vs. Providence	1079
Willow	1013	vs. Oakland	1061
Youngstown	957	vs. Manhattan	1074
Louisville	980	vs. Philadelphia	1014
Columbus	1017	vs. Boston	1078
Spokane	1045	vs. Portland	1092
Duluth	1023	vs. Century	1057
Seattle	1053	vs. Osborne	856
Smith and Wesson	1081	vs. National Capital	1040
Myles Standish	989	vs. Oakland Bank	1022
Culebra	984	vs. Shell Mound	1012

Official score, Match 6:

St. Louis	1066	vs. Newark	1092
Willow	1045	vs. Belleville	954
Youngstown	965	vs. Providence	1042
Louisville	1011	vs. Oakland	1037
Columbus	1023	vs. Manhattan	1126
Spokane	1075	vs. Philadelphia	968
Duluth	1026	vs. Boston	1060
Seattle	1049	vs. Portland	1070
Smith and Wesson	1108	vs. Century	1070
Myles Standish	993	vs. Osborne	903
Culebra	971	vs. National Capital	1042
Shell Mound	1032	vs. Oakland Bank	1045

Unofficial score, Match 7:

Willow	1045	vs. St. Louis	1063
Youngstown	953	vs. Newark	1071
Louisville	973	vs. Belleville	948
Columbus	1000	vs. Providence	1056
Spokane	1050	vs. Oakland.	1053
Duluth	1021	vs. Manhattan	1103
Seattle	1064	vs. Philadelphia	1037
Smith and Wesson	1103	vs. Boston	1086
Myles Standish	1021	vs. Portland	....
Culebra	922	vs. Century	1074
Shell Mound	1066	vs. Osborne	891
Oakland Bank	995	vs. National Capital	1047

Unofficial score, Match 8:

Youngstown	1013	vs. Willow	1051
Louisville	994	vs. St. Louis	1078
Columbus	1001	vs. Newark	1063
Spokane	1043	vs. Belleville	979
Duluth	1020	vs. Providence	1048
Seattle	1079	vs. Oakland	1070
Smith and Wesson	1110	vs. Manhattan	1119
Myles Standish	1021	vs. Philadelphia	1014
Culebra	934	vs. Boston	1074
Shell Mound	1042	vs. Portland	....
Oakland Bank	977	vs. Century	1079
National Capital	1054	vs. Osborne	894

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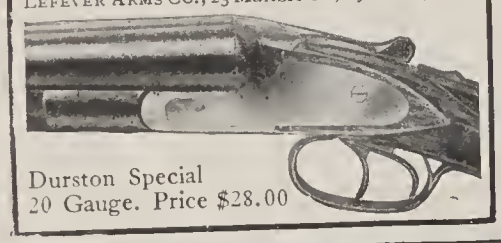

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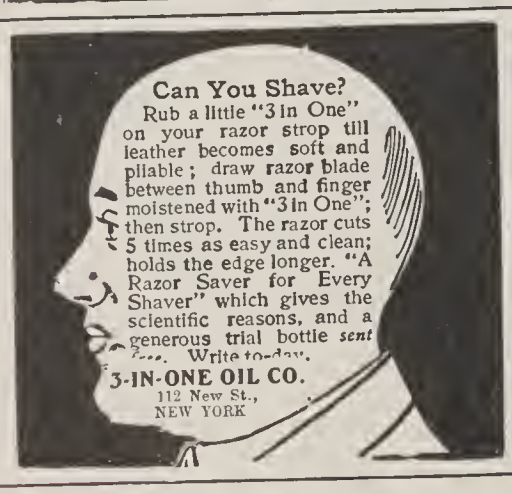

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Columbia University Rifle Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, the Columbia rifle team shot their regular weekly shoot. The schedule would seem to indicate that we shot against Delaware College, but the reports in the newspapers seem to show that Princeton University was put in Delaware's place. The score was 1888, several points better than the previous Intercollegiate record. The individual score of 197 out of 200 made by Ehrlich was 2 points better than the record of last year, which was also made by a Columbia man, A. P. Lane. Three possibles, or 100 out of 100 were made in the prone position by Lane. Ehrlich and Krefeld. The scores follow:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
J Ehrlich	97	100	197
A G Hanke	94	96	190
J A Baker, Jr, captain	95	98	193
A A Leach, Jr	87	98	185
W Steinbruch	87	95	182
W J Krefeld	93	100	193
J H Northrop	93	91	184
A P Lane	94	100	194
H Saalberg	87	99	186
J R Guiteras	87	97	184
	914	974	1888
M J Cohen, substitute	95	96	191

Du Pont Rifle Club.

Revolver and pistol qualification scores, 50yds.: K. K. V. Casey 86, 83, 83, 76; E. G. Ackart 83, 76, 74, 74; John Bancroft, Jr., 69, 69, 67, 65, 62, 62; Willard Young 24, 15.

Revolver and Pistol practice scores, 50yds.: F. B. Harkins 84, 81, 71, 67, 66; E. H. Lambert 50, 49, 39; J. T. Skelly 46; William Coyne 36; Willard Young 13, 9; Carroll Coyne 12.

Rifle qualification scores, .22cal., 50yds.: C. W. Pierce 77, 75, 75, 75, 73; D. Appleby 75.

Rifle practice scores, .22cal., 50yds.: D. Appleby 75, 70, 61; J. I. Burrell 63, 59, 54; J. T. Birch 55; F. M. Whitehead 45, 39, 38; L. C. Weldin 44, 40; James R. Owens 41, 37, 37; G. E. Lambert 33, 31, 11; F. J. Gibney 21; H. C. Latimer 16; J. Thornton 15; W. S. Harkins 14.

The ties in the different classes were:

Class B: I. Turner, J. McKelvey, W. H. Neely, Stanley Steel, Clayton Leedom tied on 17.

Class C: Dr. Bedford, J. A. MacMullen, N. K. Smith, W. L. Wardell, tied on 14.

Class D—E. E. Handy, O. E. Pyle, L. J. Gibbons, tied on 9.

St. Louis Revolver Club.

JAN. 28.—Following are the unofficial scores made by the St. Louis Revolver Club:

Match 9, St. Louis vs. Spokane:

W C Ayer	44	44	46	42	45	—221
C C Crossman	37	42	44	47	43	—213
Paul Frese	46	47	37	37	45	—212
Dr M R Moore	43	41	44	42	41	—211
Geo C Olcott	35	35	41	41	43	—195—1052

Match 10, St. Louis vs. Seattle:

Dr M R Moore	47	47	43	46	46	—229
C C Crossman	47	48	43	39	42	—219
W C Ayer	44	42	47	41	37	—211
Paul Frese	40	40	44	42	44	—210
Geo C Olcott	42	40	43	39	36	—200—1069

Eastern League.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., leads the teams of the Eastern League in the Intercluh series to shoot for the indoor civilian rifle club team championship of the United States against the winning team of the Western League. Results of the sixth week's shooting show the New Haven team to be the only one of the fourteen contestants with six victories and no defeats. Bridgeport, Warren, Pa., and New York city have five victories and one defeat. Savannah and Atlantic City have lost all six matches.

The scores of the week were: New Haven, Conn., defeated Atlantic City, N. J., 988 to 866; Bangor, Me., defeated Erie, Pa., 956 to 926; Birmingham, Ala., defeated Butler, Pa., 941 to 902; Warren, Pa., defeated Bridgeport, Conn., 980 to 977; New York city defeated Savannah, Ga., 976 to 817; Pittsburg, Pa., defeated Washington, D. C., 959 to 905; Portland, Me., defeated Providence, R. I., 974 to 908.

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SPORT IN NEW MEXICO.

LATE in August three men came to camp with us, who were very anxious to engage in a hunt and see a live bear in his natural state and proper place in front of the hounds. We took a preliminary canter over the mountains in search of tracks, which were found about four miles from the main camp on a small stream. Owing to the scarcity of rain the so-called stream had degenerated into an insignificant water-hole and held only just enough *aqua impura* for ourselves, our horses, three donkeys and the bear. However, we could do no better, so here we camped. The river being only about a mile and a half below, we took our rods, as well as the guns and nine dogs. On our arrival the first evening it was too late to hunt with hounds, so C. and I went after grouse, while E. and J. took a turn at the trout. A., who was out for his health, remained in camp, promising to attend to the culinary department. We were not very successful, for although C. had an excellent pointer, the brush was so thick and the traveling so rough that our shooting was certainly faulty; we called it "bad powder." Be that as it may, we only got a brace of birds out of at least twelve that were flushed. The other two did not do much better, for J. was unaccustomed to the ways of the wily trout, and the big fish were for the most part higher up the stream. He did, however, hook one of about two pounds and tried to throw him out over the back of his head, with the usual heart-rending result. They brought back plenty for supper and breakfast.

Early next morning we started with the hounds through fallen timber, stumps and thick undergrowth. The dogs were all coupled except Spot, a reliable old hound, who hunts like a pointer and rarely ranges out of sight until he strikes a fresh trail. We rolled, fell and stumbled along in this way for a mile or more, having to go back every now and then to loosen the dogs, who have a wonderful knack of tying themselves up in all kinds of sailor's knots and other fantastic intricacies. Two will run in opposite directions around a bush; the rest jump over them, dive in between each others' legs and come up on the other side; and the thing is done, which takes ten minutes struggling and puzzling to undo. During this performance a puppy will usually escape, with one or two couples dangling from his neck, and go bawling through the wood as if on a hot trail, until caught and replaced.

After a mile and a half or less had been traversed, we came to a creek with very steep

ascent on either side. Here the old dog began to yell with all his might and we let the rest loose. In another three minutes the whole pack were in full cry, going up the worst side of course. They ran up for about half a mile and bayed in some quaking asp, but we were all too far behind to see anything; and they soon went on upward. All the time the rocks were getting rougher and the way more precipitous, but on we toiled. G. and C. were left in the dim distance. E. was ahead and J. and I a few yards behind, were not a little interested in the mineral we continually passed. However, he being better versed in mineralogy than myself, was sooner satisfied as to its intrinsic value and waddled on; thus it came about that I was left behind toiling slowly but surely. When I arrived near the summit, E. and J. were about 300 yards in front; on getting there I shouted and received no answer; they had gone! dogs and all, goodness knows where. Thus I reflected, "Any animal doubling on the hounds will have to come down the pass I have just come up; and if he does not double I have no chance on earth of ever seeing him or my dogs till sundown." So I lit a pipe and while taking in the situation, a fine pair of elk horns caught my eye. They were lying on a rock at the edge of the cliff, probably having been placed there by some Indian. A short examination satisfied me that I had not come all this way for nothing. Accordingly I shouldered them, with the intention of hiding and getting them at a future date. But, alas! when I was well coiled up in them something rushed past me about 50 yards to my left through the brush, and made for the pass. I cannot tell what possessed me, but for some reason or other, or no reason at all, I thought it was a deer, so I took my time getting to the brink of the precipice, for we were not hunting deer. When I did get there I heard a "yap" behind me, and here was a hound in close pursuit; and about 300 yards below, disappearing into some scrub, was a cinnamon bear with two tiny cubs. I fired two or three random shots without effect. Then G. fired three times from the opposite hill, but the bear was too fast and too far off. The old hound went on, and then came a pup, both were tired and footsore, not having been out before this since early in the spring. The rest being young dogs and wild from want of exercise, overran the trail; anyway, they did not put in an appearance until late that evening.

Having satisfied myself that the tired old hound and pup would never overhaul that bear with her two cubs to protect, I again shouldered my elk horns and rifle and began my descent, soon to meet C. and J., the latter somewhat excited at having seen and shot at his first bear. "It was a buster," he said, but I thought it was rather small. Below we met J. and E., who had gone round and come down ahead of us, having seen nothing.

But the tale of the day has yet to be told, for shortly after we had left in the morning the Mexican tending the stock had run in to acquaint G. with the welcome fact that a bear was within 50 yards of his tent and had not yet seen him. Out he went with his little .44, and there sure enough was our old cinnamon, minus her cubs, taking a bath in our drinking water to cool off a bit after her run. This was too much for G.'s nerves, and up went his gun. Snap! There was no cartridge in. She heard the click and was gone. Oh, mortifying moment for G.! He fired into the brush, but that was the last time the old lady visited the locality. That night the cubs came around camp to hunt their mother and caused an awful commotion among the stock.

The next day we had another unsuccessful run, I think after the same bear; but she had been traveling all night and we ran all day without overhauling her. An amusing incident occurred to C. and G. They were again left behind, sitting on a log in the road indulging in the fragrant weed, when G. suddenly jumped up and shouted, "There's a bear!" C. fell backward over the log in his hurry to rise; and his gun flew over his head. He gained his feet, however, in time to take part in the roar of in-

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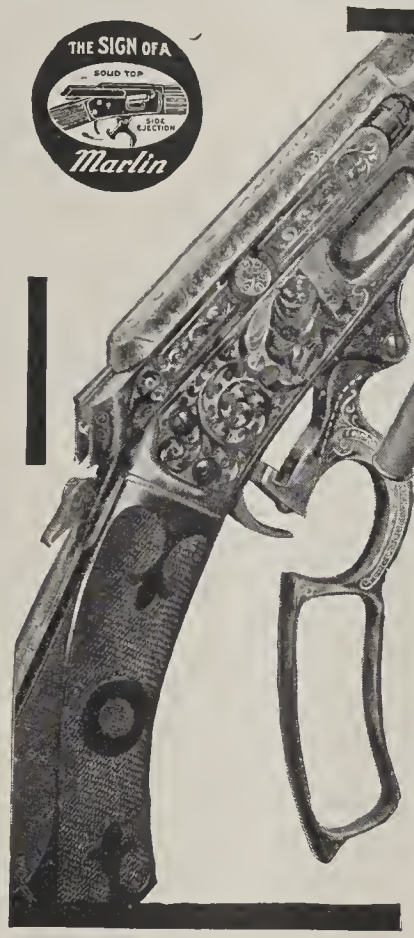

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effectual shots that followed the intruder. It was a small brown bear, and was walking steadily toward them about 25 feet away when first observed, doubtless having been frightened out of its midday slumbers by the distant baying of the hounds.

However, a great part of our object was achieved; and if we had not been able to kill a bear for our friends, we had shown them four in two days, running about wild in their native woods. They were pleased, and so were we, for the bears were thin and the hides poor; so there was not much lost.

The next day we parted, J., G. and C. to their gold mine abouty thirty miles distant, and we to Stinking Lake, so named from its sulphuric properties. Here we brought to camp plenty of ducks, mostly canvasbacks, 18 coyotes, 2 Canada geese, which E. shot right and left with his 12-bore. Those ducks must have had a rough time, for the day before we left a large party from Denver arrived with boats and decoys. But there were plenty for all, and more too. We prefer driven birds, for ducks flying over a hide on a narrow strip of land, from one water to another, go very fast and afford rare sport, besides requiring a certain amount of practice, as any of your readers are well aware who have tried it.

Having all the smoked birds we wanted for winter, we wended our way in the direction of Señor Patricio Chavez's ranch at the head of the Galena Cañon. We met him on the road, and he told us where one of his steers had been recently killed by a bear. The following morning the dogs were off again; we soon found the bear's fresh track. Away they went, and after five miles scrambling and crawling over hill and dale, we came to a fine old cinnamon treed about 500 feet below us. The dogs were all there, yelling lustily at the foot of the gigantic pine, in which he considered himself safe. A glance showed that there was nothing for it but to run a mile or more around the cañon before commencing the descent, so stumbling over anything and everything we rolled to the bottom amid a shower of loose earth and rocks. The first man who arrived within shot was Charlie, who fired at once, as the old fellow showed signs of coming down to make a firmer acquaintance with us; but this we did not at all desire. He fell, shot through the brain, and proved to be a beauty, with a long coat and a hundred pounds of lard on him. The meat was also very acceptable, for he had fed chiefly on the sweet little nut known as the piñon, with the addition of the prime beef he so lately brought to his larder.

The next day we got two black-tailed deer; but seeing no more bear sign we moved into the Chama Cañon with two inches of snow outside and six turkeys inside. There were more turkeys killed, but unfortunately the boys hung them up with the intention of fetching them next day; the wild turkey has a strong scent and the cats and coyotes got there first.

A. C.

STILL PLENTY OF BEAVER FUR.

"SEVERAL years ago the beaver was becoming rare in Ontario," said Lieut-Gov. John M. Gibson of the province of Ontario. "But the beaver has so multiplied that steps have been taken that will permit his capture, the revenue for the hide being used for park purposes. In Algonquin Park, where no shooting of fur animals is allowed, they are simply tumbling over one anothter. So it is with some of the other smaller animals.

"In the far north there are a few herds of buffalo left, but the buffalo hide is no longer an article of commerce. The musk ox, which seems to be an excellent substitute for the buffalo, appears capable of furnishing a long, continuous supply of comfortable robes, but I rather think the Indian has disposed of a great many and that the animal is not to be found as extensively in northern Canada as was supposed.—Washington Herald.

BECKING FOR GROUSE.

On the Scottish moors, where for many years it has been customary to drive grouse to the guns, it is supposed that the number of birds left over for the breeding season can to a greater or less extent be regulated by this method. In many instances this is not so, for the birds have changed their habits since the days of our forebears, when shooting over dogs was the customary plan.

Years ago, when driving was first instituted, the birds were content to crouch down and hide in the long heather for safety, but continual driving has changed their plans entirely, and now, if the ground shot over be at all hilly, they take to the higher stretches, from which they can easily keep an eye upon the advance line of the beaters.

On ground which is low-lying they may, as a rule, be out-maneuvered, for if they can be well flanked and turned by the stops left at certain places for the purpose they are obliged to go right on to the guns stationed in the line of butts ahead.

Among the hills and higher ground these driving tactics are impossible, and at the season's termination it will be found that far too many of the young birds have been shot on the low ground, leaving a too numerous quantity of old cocks who are wise, and hie them early to the tops, where they find sanctuary. There they remain until the commencement of the breeding season, when they descend from their mountain fastnesses and take possession of the best breeding sites, driving away all the younger and healthier cocks from their chosen domain. These old customers allow no others of their kind to come near them, and, though quantities of them are thus left, they are practically useless for breeding purposes, as all other birds move off and leave them.

There is but one sure and certain method of getting rid of these troublesome old birds, which years ago was a common practice, but which of late has fallen almost into disuse, and that is the art of "becking." It consists of calling them up to within range of the hidden gunner, just as the turkey-hunter of America does with the wild gobblers of the woods. To learn this method of calling it is best to take the grouse themselves as teachers and try to imitate their voices, which resound on all sides in the early morning hours. A tobacco pipe used scientifically is as good as any other instrument for successful reproducing the cry of the cock grouse, though a good deal of practice is necessary in order to become an adept at it.

In the early mornings the wary old cocks challenge each other, fluttering straight up into the air as they sound their battle-cry. Late in the season this challenge is seldom accepted, for by then all differences of opinion between the old fellows has been satisfactorily settled. When the keeper or shooter, however, arriving on the ground before laybreak gets hidden in some peat-bog or other convenient shelter and utters his challenge, then the air resounds with the cries of all the cocks within hearing, eager to do battle with the new intruder who has dared to set foot upon their chosen domain. As the hidden gunner perforce must remain stationary and under cover, the birds have to seeek for the intruder, and thus approach within range of his gun.

The gun is mercilessly leveled upon him as he struts upon the heather, and just as mercilessly is the trigger pulled, which completes the old cock's downfall. Previous to the custom of driving, this method was the only successful way of getting birds after they had imbibed the spirit of winter mildness, and was practiced simply as a means of securing birds for the larder. Had it been carried out more systematically, in order to thin out the ranks of the worthless old cocks, moors would have generally benefited thereby. It was not looked upon as sport, but only as a necessary practice; but whenever it can be managed a small-bore rifle changes it from mere slaughter into something closely akin to sport while yet accomplishing the vital object.

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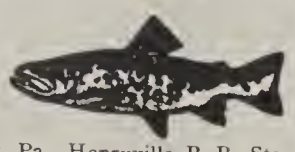

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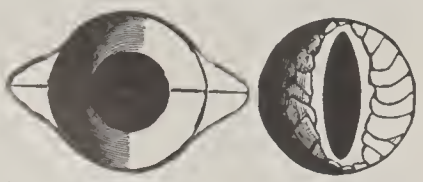

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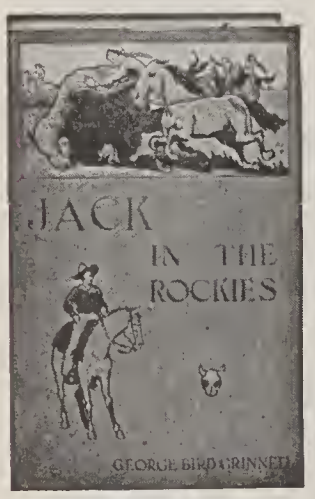

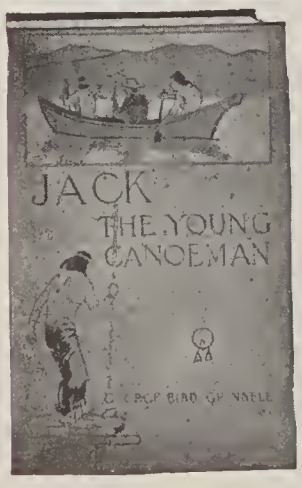

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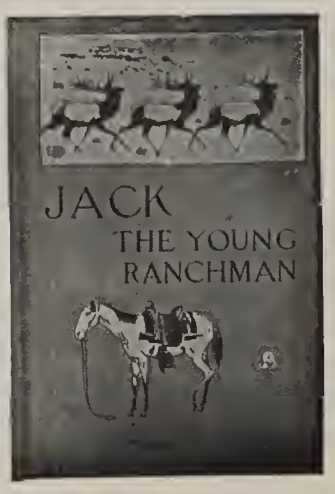

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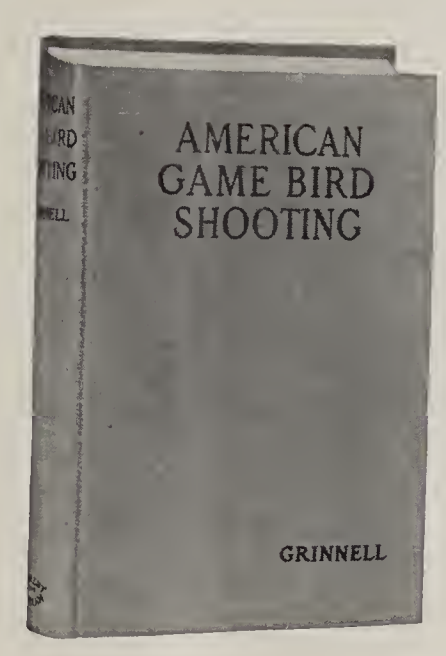

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GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES ANTELOPE INTO OKLAHOMA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Game Warden Rush, of the Wichita Game Refuge in the State of Oklahoma, has informed the Department of Agriculture of the receipt in good condition of eight head of antelope, which came from the National herd in the Yellowstone Park. Through the generosity of members of the Boone and Crockett Club, of New York, funds were furnished for capturing and transporting these animals from Wyoming to Oklahoma. The news of the arrival of the antelope at their destination has been received with satisfaction by the Department officials, who are much interested in the attempt to preserve this interesting game animal.

The pronghorned antelope, formerly existing by thousands on our open Western plains, has now been so reduced in numbers that its absolute extinction is certain in the very near future unless protection is given to the few remaining. It does not do well east of the Mississippi River, and cannot be successfully bred in captivity; but it thrives under conditions closely approaching the natural ones.

In 1908 the Biological Survey estimated that the total number of antelope in the United States had been reduced to 17,000. Of these about 10,000 were in Montana, Wyoming and the Yellowstone National Park, and the remaining 7,000 were distributed in 12 other States.

On the Wichita Game Refuge it is hoped that the antelope will find themselves in surroundings suited to their increase. The Wichita is really a National forest, and Game Warden Rush acts as its supervisor and attends to all the business involved in its administration. But on the Wichita, which was set aside by Act of Congress as a National Game Refuge because of its especial suitability as a breeding place for the wild creatures of the plains and lower Rocky Mountain regions, the importance of the game work has overshadowed the ordinary uses of a National Forest. There are 150 National forests, but only two National Game Refuges.

This does not mean that outside of these refuges the game in the National forests is not protected, for the National forest officers are uniformly instructed to see that the game laws of the various States are observed in their forests in so far as they can do this in justice to their other duties. Many of the forest officers are regularly appointed deputy State game wardens, and it is the policy of the Department of Agriculture to encourage their acting in this capacity when they can do so without prejudice to their work as forest officers. Ordinarily, game matter pertain to the States, and not to the National Government. The State prescribes when and under what conditions game may be killed.

In the Wichita and the Grand Canyon Game Refuges the Government has not left the matter of caring for game protection wholly to the States, but has established National reservation on which an attempt will be made to breed game. The Wichita is notable for the fact that it has a small herd of buffalo upon it, which the game warden regards as the apple of his eye. They were donated by the American Bison Society and shipped from the New York Zoological Garden in 1908. They then numbered 15, and have since been increased by the addition of 10 calves; two of the original herd, however, died in the first year. To the buffaloes are now added the antelope.

The antelope shipped from Yellowstone Park, and liberated in one of the buffalo yards which had been prepared for them, will be given more and better range as soon as a proper wire enclosure can be made.

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THE CALUMET OF THE COTEAU—And other Poetical Legends of the Border; also a glossary of the Indian names, words, and western provincialisms, together with a guide book of the Yellowstone National Park, by P. W. Norris, published 1884. Slightly soiled. Price, $1. "A. B.," care Forest and Stream.

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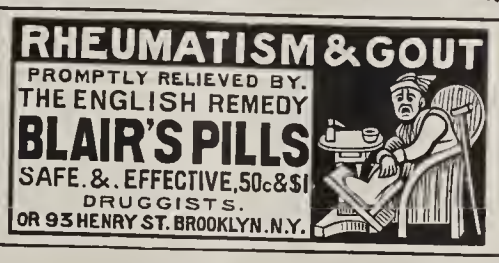

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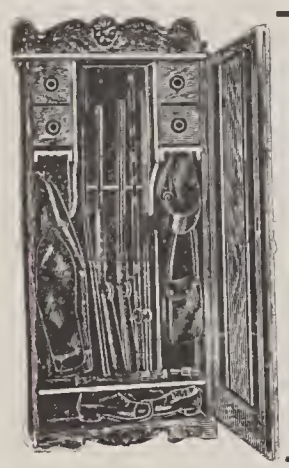

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, President,
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127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

TO GET THE BEST WORK.

THE report of Deputy Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner John B. Burnham for the last fiscal year of his term as chief game protector of New York State is full of meat. Mr. Burnham has devoted his energies to building up a force of subordinates whose members should feel in their work as much interest as he did in his. This is the most effective thing he could have done. Many of our game laws are good enough in themselves; the weak spot lies in the failure to enforce them.

The holding of a public office too often seems to take out of the holder all energy and initiative, and to make him absolutely lethargic and inert. An official of this type after a time ceases to feel any interest in his work except that part of it which has to do with drawing his pay. Mr. Burnham has made it his business to drop the inefficient men from the force as fast as possible, and to replace them by others, each of whom he has tried to infuse with his own enthusiasm. One result of this course has been a great increase in the number of cases handled by the protectors, which for the year ending Sept. 30, 1910, numbered, including violations of the fish and game laws and actions for trespass on State lands, 1,534 cases. The amount of penalties recovered was over $58,000. In order to encourage the protectors by giving them a reasonably certain tenure of office, they have been put under the operation of the competitive civil service law.

Beyond this there should be a system of rewards for good work; and these rewards might fitly take the form of progressively increased pay with the years of efficient service, with the prospect that, at the end of twenty years' service, the protector should be retired on half pay. Protectors should understand that if they do not achieve certain results, based on faithful service and cases brought, they will be dropped from the force; but that after a certain period of satisfactory service each man will receive an increased salary, with the retiring privilege above suggested.

The pay of the protector is now $900 per annum. After two years' service each should receive $1,000 and should have an increase of pay every two years after that until the sum reaches $1,200. Any year in which a protector fails to do satisfactory work—even though his work be good enough to justify his retention on the force—should be disregarded in counting the time for an increased salary. The privilege of retirement after twenty years of service should also depend on the work that the protector had done.

Half-hearted—perfunctory—service is an obstacle to much of the work in public office, and in recommending that by means of a system of increased pay and a pension, each protector shall be given an incentive to put into his work the very best that is in him, Mr. Burnham shows that he has a clear idea of what the service most needs. State officials interested in game protection will do well to ponder the recommendations of this report.

GROUNDHOG DAY.

THE outdoor man would think that there was something wrong if the early days of February went by without a reference to the groundhog and his day.

A year or two ago we gave in FOREST AND STREAM a brief account of this superstition and of its origin. Imported from Europe, though adapted to fit an animal of the new world, the saw concerning the groundhog is an article of faith for most Americans.

> If the groundhog sees his shadow in the sun
> Six weeks more of winter will have begun.

The faith in this jingle, however, is largely misplaced. It is painful to be obliged to say it of one of our most familiar wild animals, but the groundhog makes frequent mistakes. Whether his observation for 1911 is or is not accurate only the event can tell, but it is certain that on groundhog day this year on the North Atlantic coast no groundhog had the privilege of seeing his own shadow. Hence—if we place our faith in the rhyme quoted above—winter is ended. To this must be added the fact that along that coast Feb. 4 was ushered in by a violent thunderstorm, another unfailing sign—in the popular belief—that winter is at an end. Three days later came an equally severe snowstorm with bitter cold.

Whether there exists on this broad continent any man who has kept a careful record of successive groundhog days or not, we cannot tell. If such a man exists, it would be interesting to learn the result of his observation.

HAHATONKA PARK.

AMONG the broken hills on the northern slope of the Ozark Mountains in Missouri nestles Hahatonka Park. Once the rendezvous of those tribes of Indians which pursued the deer in the rough country and idled on the placid waters of the cold streams, that section has come to be the vacation ground of the hard workers of Missouri. It is a natural wonderland. The limestone bluffs are honeycombed by caves of all sizes, and great springs gush forth from the rocks, forming brooks and rivers that teem with black bass and wall-eyed pike. The bluffs, for which the region is noted, are of great natural beauty, and the hills above them are mostly scant of soil—stony, clothed with scrub cedar and oak, and unfit for cultivation. In autumn and early winter the air is balmy, hazy and soothing to weary men and women, and the broken hills temper the fury of the storms.

All this the sportsmen of Missouri know, and they propose that Hahatonka be purchased for a park, but in an unusual way. They contribute nearly $150,000 annually to the shooting license fund of the State, and their suggestion that a portion of the fund be devoted to acquiring the eleven thousand-square-mile tract is a novel one. At one time it was the home of great numbers of deer, wild turkeys and quail, and the cold streams contained hordes of game and food fish. With rigid protection the tract would again become a natural game and fish refuge. As the region round about Hahatonka is gradually becoming more accessible, the land values are increasing. No time should be lost in securing the tract if this can be done.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRD PROTECTION.

THE introduction last month in Congress by Representative Weeks of a bill forbidding the spring shooting of migratory game and other birds is an interesting sign of the times. It is now six or eight years since Mr. Shiras introduced in Congress a bill giving the Federal Government the control of migratory birds and fishes and nearly twice as long since the subject was first broached. In all these years nothing has come of this, save a quiet and continued discussion of the subject by the people.

There is no doubt whatever that sportsmen and game protectors everywhere believe that those birds which are not local in habit, but which travel from north to south and again from the south to the north, properly fall under the care of the General Government, and should be protected by it. On the other hand, the conservatism of lawyers and legislators, together with their general lack of interest in and acquaintance with the subject, makes it most difficult to secure any action on the subject, or in fact even to bring about a full discussion of it. Undoubtedly the time is approaching when Congress will take hold of the matter, but the day for action may still be distant.

The sentiment in favor of better protection of our natural things is growing day by day and the education of the public is constantly progressing. This is encouraging. Precisely the same thing took place in connection with the movement toward forest protection about thirty years ago, and we may hope that in the near future laws protecting game and fish and their enforcement will be vastly improved, just as to-day they stand changed and improved over what they were thirty years ago.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

The Grass-Water

The Florida Everglades—A Mystery of Three Centuries

By WILLIAM PERRY BROWN

SOMEWHERE, not many years ago, I came across what seemed to me to be a rare curiosity, a pen-and-ink copy of an old Spanish map of the Peninsula of Florida.

I had lived many years in Florida, and had sailed, fished and hunted from St. Augustine to Key West and up to Tampa and Cedar Keys. I had fraternized with the remnant of Seminoles living in and about the Everglades and the big Lake Okeechobee on their northern edge, but like other white men who live, hunt and trap along that key-lined, lagoon-studded, limestone wilderness border, which forms the coast rim of that interior watery waste, I knew little of the real heart of the Everglades.

One thing about this replica of an ancient map surprised me; and the surprise kept growing when, in memory, I compared it with other maps, many of them modern. This was to see how little in three centuries the maps have changed as regards the southern third—the extremity of Florida. Around portions of the coast and along the northern border, towns had sprung up, some of them growing into cities; railroads had pushed here and there, belting the keys of the east coast to Key West, and forming networks along the Gulf with Tampa as a sort of starting point. But the vast interior, beginning with Okeechobee, and confronting civilization south of that on every hand with an invulnerable wall of high sawgrass and shoal waterways, more infinite and perplexing than the Saharan Desert was for centuries, though in a different way—the Everglades still held their potent and mystic sway, much as they did when they confronted the old explorers, Ponce de Leon, De Soto and others, searching for gold and the fabled fountain of youth.

The old map showed the coast line and general topography with some detail, and indicated certain rivers much as they are indicated to-day. It demonstrated a curious fact; while this Peninsula of Florida was one of the first parts of North America to be accurately mapped four centuries ago, the southern tip of it is one of the last to be intimately explored, at least by white men. The interior of the Everglades is to-day almost as little known as when the early navigators first contoured what they called the Cape of the End of April. The Everglades are happily named; the sunny recesses of such a region should surely be glades of life and beauty, with a promise of almost endless summer. A mere remnant of Indians share its hidden life, thread its mysterious waterways, and have always been at home in the heart of it; but the white man does not follow to any appreciable extent. These Seminoles vanish from his sight as he stands on its brink gazing almost helplessly after them. Why is this so? What is out there under the sunrise or sunset, according as one looks forth from the hummocks, swamps and koomtie-studded scrub of its enveloping rim?

This region—the glades proper—is not exactly land and it is not exactly water. You cannot travel by land, because water interferes, now shallow and again rather deep. You cannot travel freely by water for the land is everywhere there. It is a land of bog and high, close grown, saw-edged grass which, owing to its impassable nature, bars progress by boat and by land. The Indian's ability to penetrate this labyrinth is surely a very remarkable thing. Some key the Seminole undoubtedly has to the mysterious paths, for he crosses the Grass-water at will in four days. When the water is high he can pole his dugout canoe from Fort Lauderdale or Miami, across the sawgrass waste to the edge of the Big Cypress Swamp.

How is it that he slips through so easily where the white men—old hunters, trappers, so-called guides and the like—find the way barred? The red man will not tell his secret. For years, since the old Seminole wars, when white soldiers drove them into this, his last refuge, he has exercised his mystic knowledge for his own use and behoof alone. Though the exigencies and stress of war finally drove most of the tribe to a surrender that meant expatriation, the remnant still lingering have kept the Glades mainly to themselves, regarding the sporadic efforts of the all conquering paleface to do what the Seminole does when he wants to, with the silent tolerance that marks his behavior toward that which he despises yet cannot help. Consequent upon all these hindrances, what we have learned about the Everglades during three centuries has been learned in fragments.

Various schemes have been devised for a vast drainage system, more or less of which either has been or is being executed in a more or less comprehensive manner. It is recognized that the Glades, once thoroughly drained, would be of great agricultural value; and if the water was once withdrawn and kept out, the battle with so far unconquerable sawgrass would become comparatively simple and easy. There are good physiographic reasons for believing it to be feasible to drain them, or at least parts of them. Eventually this huge Nature fortress that has so long resisted the white man's assault, will be taken by siege.

Aside from the practical aspects, the mystery of the Glades is always fascinating. What is out there under the pale, rose gray or torpid blue of the semi-tropic sky? This mystery is part of our historical inheritance. Early geography captivated our fancy in telling vaguely yet alluringly of this water-wild. It had its place among the country's wonders like Niagara, the Yosemite, the Grand Cañon, the Natural Bridge and so on. All these others have been explored in various ways, but the Glades still elude us as partially unknown. Here the old discoverer's charm is still potent; for much of the Glades is still marked on the late maps as "unexplored." Even the North Pole can hardly boast its mystery in that way now.

The various attempts by white men to search the mystery of the Glades, form a singular series of disconnected episodes. The first recorded one to enter the silent country of the Grass-water, was Escalente de Fontenada, who, shipwrecked in the Florida Strait, became the captive of a cacique named Calos. By reason of ruling over all the Indians in that region he was called, said the Spaniard, "Lord of the Everglade." By the Calos Indians that whole region was named Lake Mayaimi, a name that still persists in the designation of Miami River. Fontenada told a few brief, meager tales of his experiences during fifteen years of mild slavery among these savages. Like most adventurers of that era, he was after gold and the rejuvenating spring that would renew his youth. No gold did he get; and though he bathed in every spring he came across, his youth did not come back and old age eventually sent him to the grave.

After this for a century or two the whole region was unvisited so far as tradition records. Then the Seminoles, the cast-off vagabond of the Creeks, found the Pah-hay-o-kee (Grass-water), a safe and silent abode, and settled in the Glades, moving from island to island through pathless waterways that left no trail, while the high, bristling sawgrass stood guard about them always. After that came difficulties with the white men, and during these came sundry active efforts by the military forces pursuing the Indians to explore the watery waste in which, after their various forays against the paleface, these Seminoles always vanished.

From 1840 to 1857 frequent incursions by detachments of the regular army under competent officers were made. But they were mainly looking for Seminoles rather than seeking to extend our geographical knowledge. Nevertheless, the reports and sketch-maps, having been preserved, present curious information. Captain Dawson, in 1855, with sixty-three non-commissioned officers and men, with the help of a half-breed guide, started from the eastern side of the Glades. When waterleads failed the boats were forced along by poling, wading and pushing. Often the grass was cut away in front and the men were more or less cut by the sharp-toothed edges of the blades. Progress grew slower each day. Long detours had to be made to avoid the heaviest grass belts. The low water added to their difficulties; they had to sleep at night in the canoes. Finally, the grass barrier growing denser, Dawson had to turn back. The utmost point reached was four miles east of Prophet's Landing, a spot near the western edge of the Glades. The log of the journey shows that while traveling 120 miles by trail, the direct distance accomplished was a trifle over fifty miles.

Prior to this Buckingham Smith, with a detachment under a naval lieutenant, entered the Glades by the south fork of the Miami River, in September, 1847, when the water was high. With a light bateau of only five-inch draft they succeeded in going westward two days. Then the heavy grass growth caused them to change their course to north-northwest. Five days later they reached Prophet's Island, somewhat east of Prophet's Landing. This was not far from the point afterward gained by Dawson. The Smith party saw that, owing to the density of the sawgrass, further progress was impracticable, even with the advantage of high water. But Mr. Smith explored many islands large and small in the Glades, finding on some broken pottery and many bones, but nothing to indicate that the early inhabitants were other than Indians. Leaving Prophet's Island on Sept. 17, they succeeded in reaching Fort Dallas, now Miami City, late the next day, having returned by the route they had broken through before. In recent years other expeditions have been attempted.

In 1883 Major A. P. Williams, who had already undertaken expeditions in Southern Florida, was sent by the New Orleans Times-Democrat to explore the Everglades. Besides several white men, the party included six negro oarsmen. Starting from Punta Rassa on the west coast on Oct. 21, they set out up the Caloosahatchee River, reaching Lake Okeechobee on Nov. 1. They had two large canoes, one or more smaller ones, and carried supplies for sixty days. Coasting the southern shore of the lake for three days, they selected a likely opening into the Glades, and on Nov. 10 left the lake, but without a guide, it appeared. For several days they laboriously struggled through a dense tangle of sawgrass, scrub willow, wild myrtle and custard apple, and on the 15th they came upon the sawgrass proper. They set fire to the grass, and the water being only four inches deep, literally blazed a trail; still progress was very slow. Few or no islands were seen, but on Nov. 28 deeper water was found, and an island on which they spent two days repairing the boats and in resting. From there they advanced more easily, and on Dec. 6 finally reached the head of Shark River, which they descended to the Gulf. A passing coasting schooner took them back to Punta Rassa, which they reached Dec. 11, fifty-one days after their departure.

On March 21, 1892, another party, headed by J. E. Ingraham, then president of the South Florida railway, entered the Glades at Fort Shackelford, on the extreme western edge, with two cypress skiffs and two canvas boats. They headed southeast, right across the center of the region, under a theory then potent that a plateau of land or a body of open water would be encountered. From five miles a day their progress grew slower until, four days after starting, they had to leave one of the skiffs behind, owing to the constantly increasing density and height of sawgrass. Leaders and hands all worked and tugged alike, often waist deep in water and muck, cutting away the fierce grass to make room for the boats; pushing, shoving, poling. At times portages had to be made across intervening islands. They slept at night, either in the boats, or by piling cut sawgrass on that which was growing. At times they camped on small islands in their route. Provisions were running short; the men began to give out one by one, and they were in actual danger. They dared not go back; the risk was too great. More impedimenta were thrown aside. Distant Indian fires were seen, for they were nearing Miami, and finally they saw an old Seminole who reluctantly agreed to guide an advance party out to the head of the Miami River. Finally, on April 7, all hands, greatly exhausted after their seventeen days' struggles, found themselves at Miami, then much smaller than now. This expedition demonstrated that there is no open water or large plateau in the interior of the Glades.

In 1897 Lieutenant Willoughby, of the Naval Reserve, entered the Glades by the River Harney, northwest of Cape Sable and near the Shark River, where Major Williams came out. Willoughby had only one man and each had a light, portable canoe. With two months' provisions they started northeastward, poling, pushing, cutting the sawgrass and camping at night on tiny islets that were often oozy with water. After six days they found they could not penetrate the heavy sawgrass east of them, and retraced their steps until a course was found around the southern edge of this unconquerable expanse of Grasswater. After a toilsome trip of fifteen days they succeeded in reaching Miami.

All these expeditions showed the insuperable obstacles confronting the white man in that uncharted plain of shallow water and barbed-wire grass, devoid of intelligible landmarks and in large areas totally impenetrable. Even the islands all looked very much alike, except in point of size, and instead of helpful guides were so numerous as to be confusing. Also the infinitely tortuous movement of water in the Glades was confusing. The oozy, miry bottom, now a fathom or more deep and again but a few inches, and the ever present peril from moccasins and other venomous water snakes was trying. All who ventured into this pathless grass sea had emerged only after incessant toil, hardship and real risk of life.

WHO'S AFRAID?

Photograph by Perry D. Frazer.

Since then a few tentative trips have been made from various points, but none has materially added to our knowledge. It is generally conceded that all this Southern water-wild is a vast though shallow depression, underlaid and rimmed with limestone formations. Time has covered it with a mantle of sand, on which the detrition of ages has produced a soil alternately dry or water-bogged. This was added to by the constant rotting of vegetation for perhaps thousands of years. Countless lakes and potholes are scattered over the area, culminating in Okeechobee and the lake country northward; and in the south in the shallower waters wherein the sawgrass and low, island hummocks have covered the surface though not obliterating the nature of the watery foundation, so to speak. The area of this southermost part, including the Glades, is probably forty leagues from north to south and from twenty to twenty-five east and west. Around this basin is a coastal rim of

limestone overlaid with sandy soil and a vegetation ranging from poor palmetto and oak scrub, to the rank growth of semi-tropic swamp or bottomland. This rim is from three to twelve miles from the ocean edge of the coastal plain on the east; and on the west an average distance of forty to fifty miles from the Gulf. So far as explored it extends all round the edge of the central basin, forming a great saucer-like depression that dips slightly on the north toward Lake Okeechobee.

The rock bottom of the basin that forms the Glades is as uninterrupted as its rim. Wherever one can reach it with a pole or paddle under the muck and mire overlaying it, the sound is unmistakably that of solid rock bottom, varying from a foot to ten or twelve feet in places, but with a general depth of from four to six feet beneath the surface. Over all this is a layer of muck, the depth of which depends on the depth of the rock floor underneath. In the muck the sawgrass grows rank, to ten feet in height. Unnumbered springs fill this vast basin with water, finding outlet not only in the big lake northward but from numerous small rivers, like the Caloosahatchie, Chitahatchie, Harney, Shark, on the Gulf coast, and the Miami, New, and a few other small streams on the east coast.

This great lake, including Okeechobee and other smaller lakes outside the Glades proper, all formed the ancient Lake Mayaimi of the old Calos Indians. It is not, as many suppose, a mere swamp or marsh, nor a pool of stagnant water, but a veritable lake. The water is ever moving, yet no water shed drains into it, nor any stream, for the water courses all flow from it. From two sources is this overabundant supply of water derived; from precipitation and from subterranean overflow. During the rainy season the precipitation is often ten inches a month, but in that warm zone, the evaporation is also tremendous. Therefore, precipitation can account for only a small percentage of the clear limpid water which fills the Glades. A geologist, however, would soon determine the nature of the main supply. The Eocene limestone that is the final substrata of this region abounds in springs and hidden, underground streams, and is so permanent a source of subterranean reservoirs that wherever artesian wells have been sunk along the coast, an abundant volume of fresh water responds, even at the very edge of the sea itself.

One explorer tells of a mammoth spring from which, he declared, "all these Glades" might be supplied. Others observed "many large basins through which currents converged and into which the waters were lost." The effect of precipitation is shown in the rapid rise of water there, but the effect of underground supply is evident in the constant volume of water fresh, undefiled, clear, and though warmish at times, always palatable. One singular condition is that the water moves, apparently in one mass, with a general trend toward the outlets into the ocean. At the same time currents and counter-currents are constantly met. These are doubtless caused by openings in the rocky floor underneath the muck layers through which the waters seep, finding egress underground to various flowing springs along the coast. These currents begin, seemingly without reason, and certainly lead nowhere in particular, ending usually in a surface still pool, where the sawgrass bars further progress.

Scattered along the eastern and western edges of the Glades are uncounted islands, usually based on outcropping of the rock strata, which are covered by a rich, dark mould. They vary in size, some having a dry, cultivable area of several hundred acres. The alluvial islands that are intermingled with these are wet, but the outcrop islands are habitable, and respond gencrously to the scratchy methods of the Seminoles, producing with very little labor all the temperate and sub-tropic fruits and vegetable products. Of late the whites are invading these islands with more thorough methods and the results are astonishing. Naturally, these islands in the Glades are covered with luxuriant forests of live-oak, bay, magnolia, cabbage palm, wild rubber, custard apple, and the ever present koontie or wild arrowroot. This last is one of the mainstays of the Seminole. From its roots he extracts flour and starch, both digestible and appetizing. There are orchids in large numbers and of great variety and beauty. On many islands grow giant ferns, the fronds of which often reach nine or ten feet in length. Cocoa plums grow all about the edges of the Glades, producing both blue and white fruit according to species and location.

Wild animal life is fairly abundant in and about the Glades, especially where the larger islands lay. Deer are found around the edges, and in the alluvial, swampy parts bears are not infrequent. The panther has not disappeared here, as it has from places less akin to civilization. Otters are plentiful; also the alligator, now much depleted elesewhere in Florida.

Bird life has suffered much at the hands of the vandal plume hunter, though later laws and their more rigid enforcement have operated favorably. This region was once a favorite breeding place for the egret, ibis, heron, white and pink curlew, and the pelican. Along the edges was this especially so. The limpkin, (resembling an overgrown snipe) a large duck, not unlike the brant, and the Glade kite, are all peculiar to this region. Along the salt water coast bayous, of course, many other species either migrate here each season or remain permanently, but they are not more indigenous to the Glades than to many other climatic localities.

Many kinds of fish inhabit the fresh water—bass, perch, gar and other well-known species. The Glade terrapin and flat soft-shelled turtles, both edible, are plentiful. On the larger islands and in the Big Cypress on the west side the wild turkey is yet in evidence, often so tame and unsuspicious as to make the hunter feel mean, as one taking undue advantage might feel. Snakes are too plentiful—rattlers, moccasins, hoopsnakes, coach-whips and so on abound so that one wonders how the Indians, habitually bare-limbed from knee to foot, escape being bitten. The Seminole, however, possesses an antidote in some simple weed, known to but few outside of the tribe.

One would think that insect life would be very abundant in the Glades, but this is true only as to certain localities. Free from stagnation as is the water, everywhere so abundant, it furnishes few breeding places in the Glades proper, but on many of the islands, and on the east and west margins, owing to contiguous swamps and luxuriant foliage, there are many mosquitoes, sandflies and other pests. Gnats, small flies and the ubiquitous flea soon find out one's camp in these locations. The Indians do not seem to mind them. When they accepted a moiety of civilization in the form of the domestic hog, the flea attached itself, and both savage and pig wallow fraternally in the same quarters; the hog below on the ground, the Indian a foot or two over the hog on the first and only floor of his palmetto-thatched house.

This remnant of the Seminoles is unquestionably the most interesting of the occupants of the Everglades. We thrill yet at thinking of old Osceola and his long fight against the paleface. This offshoot of the great Greek tribe of the mid-South made its way to the Florida wilderness, and there dwelling in quiet until summoned by our Government to give up their refuge and go west, defied the summons and boldly giving battle, baffled all the military forces of the United States for years. Their stronghold was the Everglades that welcomed the naked red man and barred out his armed white opponent. But for these watery solitudes, the Florida war would have been an easy, brief affair. The relentless sawgrass wore out the baffled soldiers, while it sheltered the Seminole, secure in his knowledge of its secret tortuous water paths. And the Everglades are still the Indians' home. The stubborn remnant that remained after the main body of the tribe was deported west has long been tolerated by the State authorities, while the Indian Bureau at Washington pretends not to know of them. Surely they have earned their right to be let alone. Where they live in the scattered islands in the sawgrass no one else would care to live—at least not yet.

All told they number less than 500 and are of two main families, the Muskokis and the Mikasukis. They live by hunting and fishing, while their women cultivate patches of maize, sweet potatoes and other simple crops on the islands where their little villages are. The houses are merely palmetto-roofed huts of six poles, set upright in the ground with a platform about three feet high. The family live, eat and sleep on the platform, and underneath the pigs, chickens and dogs indiscriminately wallow, roost and disseminate filth and fleas.

When the water is low, the Glades resemble far-reaching prairies, with here and there distant clumps of forest, outlining islands. When the water is high it is not prominently seen, for the sawgrass hides all, save the multitudinous network of channels leading seemingly everywhere, yet in reality nowhere, save to these Indians who know it as a man does the streets of his home town. As for the climate of the Glades, all unite in declaring it to be nearly faultless. It is equable, showing no extremes of heat and cold, nor is it subject to sudden change. The winter northers coming from regions of snow and ice are softened to milder temperature when they reach the Glades. The heat of summer is made genial by the winds that sweep across from the nearby ocean on every side but the north. Here they strike Lake Okeechobee, a veritable inland sea that still further tempers the climate of the Glades which are south of the lake.

There is, roughly speaking, a dry and a wet season, the last continuing from June to September, inclusive. Yet at any time variable showers may occur, often accompanied by thunder and

lightning. In the autumn great humidity is apparent. In the Glades there is practically no malaria. The winter is mainly dry, though an occasional rain storm may sweep in from either ocean. The only real climatic drawback to the Glades is one that pertains to the whole peninsula, and in fact to the whole south Atlantic and Gulf coast region. This is the occasional passage of a Caribbean or West Indian cyclone on its way northward. But these visitations are few and far between. Even the Seminole philosophically shelters himself and family in the thick scrub and placidly rebuilds his camp, saying, if he says anything, "Kill out fleas; clean out camp; roof leaky, anyhow," or Seminole words to that effect. The Seminole is not a talkative individual—among the whites.

The approaches to the Everglades are strangely beautiful. In the dry season when the waters are low, one can enter some distance on foot or by horse, but the usual approach is by motor boat or the silent dugout cypress canoe of the natives. These Glade rivers often run through rocky channels, cut by age-old currents to the sea. They meander here and there amid a riot of sub-tropical growth. Here reigns the mangrove, with its spidery legs seeking a watery foothold until acres are covered by their dense, singular agglomeration, with no land visible whatever. Nearer the Glades where the fresh water overcomes the brackish tidal water, the cocoa plum becomes prevalent, and further still the cypress, buttressed with mighty knees, fills the shore line. Wild vines of many kinds, lilies and other gorgeous water plants fairly riot everywhere. Then—at the edge—the river opens out into a vast expanse of wind-swept green and gold. The prairie-like surface of the Glades, the Grass-water, the source of the river's supply, is before the eye.

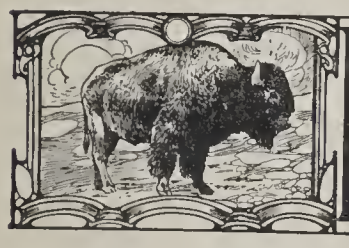
"Caloosa's Lake of the Sweet Water" was one of its Indian names. Neither hunter nor tourist cares to penetrate its mysteries far. One may watch the tall sea of grass wave over a glistening field of watery silver, undisturbed by the trail of the explorer. He will perhaps see the nearby canoe, an Indian poling, his turbaned head and bare legs conspicuous, while his wife and pickaninnies curl up in the bottom beside the merchandise for which they have bartered skins, furs, venison and other wares at the nearest trading store or town. He will most likely watch that canoe turn into one of the nearer waterways and vanish behind the sawgrass. When it returns no more he may wonder where it has gone, and why, when he tries to do likewise, he invariably gets tired out and probably lost.

He may ask some of the Indians at Miami or Laudervale to pilot him into the Glades where the Seminoles live. Oh, yes. "Incah!" Surely. No trouble at all, or intimations to that effect, especially if he offers to pay well. But, invariably these Indian-piloted excursions seem to come out nowhere in particular. The tourist has merely skirted the edge of whatever part of the Glades he tries the game. The hunter, the old settler, makes no such breaks. He knows it is not worth while. Very seldom, if one be an old friend, much trusted by the tribe, one may be taken to a Seminole's real home. But after one has returned to the coast he probably feels that he has been somewhere, has lost the direction and could not return if he would.

Lastly comes the theory of geology regarding this strange region. The Glades, Lake Okeechobee, and the entire southern half of the peninsula are said to be the shallow bed of a long extinct volcanic crater. The silent revolution of the unnumbered ages has gradually wrought the present state of affairs in nature out of the past. Tell a Seminole of this and he will look at you with the inscrutable scorn of those who neither know nor wish to know what the paleface calls the truth.

"Grass-water here always," perhaps he will say. "Always—for Injun."

And so at present he seems to have the best of it, but for the future—who knows?



NATURAL HISTORY

Feeding Habits of Coots and Ducks.

In Northern Indiana. in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in many other Northern States are thousands of small glacial lakes. They are the finest lakes in the world for fishes of many species. They are equally remarkable for aquatic plants—marvelous in their abundance, not only as to individuals but as to variety of species.

To any one interested in the study of the animals and plants of a region no better unit could be selected than one of these beautiful lakes. The number of problems that it would present for study is almost infinite, many of them of the greatest interest. For example, what can be more fascinating than observing the water-birds seen on such a lake?

In the spring many species of ducks and other water-birds visit these lakes where they tarry for a few days and go on farther north to their breeding grounds. A few, such as the great bittern, least bittern, mallard and wood duck, may remain to breed, but the vast majority pass on northward. In the late summer and early fall they begin to return, bringing with them the young of the year, thereby greatly increasing the number of migrating birds. Then is the time to watch them and learn their habits, for they are sure to be present by hundreds or even thousands, and to remain for several weeks.

It has been my good fortune to sojourn many weeks and at different times at Lake Maxinkuckee. I have been there during the spring migrations; also throughout the summer and again in the fall and winter, and many pleasant hours were spent studying the ways of the water birds. Nearly thirty different kinds of aquatic birds came to that lake—ducks, geese, swan, coot, bitterns and the like.

Of all these, the most abundant is the coot, followed by the little bluebill, redhead, butterball, mallards, canvasbacks, whistler and ruddy duck. The first to arrive in the fall are the coots, and then a few helldivers and horned grebes appear. Then the two species of bluebill, the mallard, the whistlers and the ruddy ducks come; and still later the redheads and canvasbacks, and the fish ducks.

Early in September the coots come in great numbers, and are very soon found in all parts of the lake. A few are seen in August, but the first large lot came on Sept. 22 in 1899, and also in 1900. That portion of the lake immediately in front of my cottage was one of their favorite feeding grounds, and I had exceptionally good opportunities for observing them daily, or even hourly, from the time they came up to October 18, in 1899, and up to December 11, of 1900.

During my observations in 1899, it had not occurred to me that anything new or of importance could be learned regarding the habits of this well-known bird, and my observations were made and recorded chiefly and simply as a matter of personal pleasure and knowledge. But when I returned home in the fall and began looking through the bird books to see how my observations tallied with those of others, I was surprised to find, in the first place, how little has really been recorded, and in the second place, that much that has been recorded does not at all agree with my own observations.

I became particularly interested in what was said in the books regarding the flying, diving and feeding of the coot, and the character of its flesh as an article of food.

According to one author, "if pursued the coot can run very fast and swim and dive very well; and, if in danger, with great rapidity." Dr. Cooper says, "Being but rarely shot at by hunters, it is remarkably tame, collecting in flocks of hundreds in the marshes about San Francisco and other cities, as well as near remote mountain lakes, walking awkwardly about on their shores, and scarcely getting out of the way to escape the sportsman, who thinks it an unworthy object of his skill, as its flesh is dark and unpalatable. The young bird, however, is said to be good eating." In other places he says, "the coot can swim and dive with great ease." "In such situations it spends most of its time feeding on grasshoppers, leaves of aquatic plants, small shells and insects, collecting much of its food under water."

Still another author who observed this bird in Florida, states that Audubon was in error in supposing that it never dives. He says it is

not in the habit of immersing its entire body, yet he has occasionally seen one or two birds in a squad of four or five plunge and remain so long beneath the surface that this had become smooth before they emerged. "This is frequently done by one individual while the others by its side are engaged in picking from the surface."

John Bartram, in a letter to Alexander Wilson, says, "It swims remarkably well, and when wounded will dive like a duck. They are loquacious and noisy, talking to one another night and day, and constantly on the water, the broad lobated membranes on their toes enabling them to swim and dive like ducks." Wilson further says that "Buffon describes the mode of shooting coots in France, particularly in Lorraine, on the great pools of Tiancourt and of Indre; hence we are led to suppose that they are esteemed as an article of food. But with us who are enabled by the abundance and variety of game to indulge in greater luxuries in that season when our coots visit us, they are considered as of no account, and are seldom eaten."

Dr. Coues says, "I do not recollect when, if ever, I have seen coots fly up into the air and away. * * * As an article of food they may take fair rank, t' ough they are considered on the whole as inferior to most ducks." He says nothing about their food or their diving.

Maynard says, "They not only swim and dive well, but make their way through the grass with ease and swiftness." Wheaton says, "It is more aquatic in its habits than the others of its family, being better adapted for swimming and diving than for locomotion on land. They are considered a nuisance by sportsmen and a fraud by amateurs, who sometimes mistake them for ducks."

Nuttall says, "They are nocturnal in their habits, the old birds being rarely seen by day. * * * With us they are very taciturn, though tame, and appear to have no voice but for the exciting period of the nuptial season. * * * They swim and dive with the utmost facility. * * * They are habitual divers. * * * They do not appear to dive with the same promptness as the European species."

Some of these statements are entirely at variance with my observations.

At Lake Maxinkuckee the coot is as thoroughly a water bird as any species of duck. I never saw them walking on shore as mentioned by Cooper, but observed that they might be found in any and all parts of the lake, though they were more apt to occur in large numbers nearer shore than most other species. I think the helldivers and horned grebes came, as a rule, somewhat nearer shore than the coots; and small flocks of butterballs and whistlers and solitary ruddy ducks were also disposed to stay quite near shore. Bluebills (both large and small) were usually a little further from shore than the coots, while the redheads, mallards and canvasbacks were still further out. However, it often happened that nearly or quite all of these species would be mixed together in a single flock, the coots and bluebills constituting the shore side of the miscellaneous group.

When the coots first arrived in numbers in the fall, they were not wild and came nearer shore than they did later, after they had been hunted. One of their favorite feeding grounds was in front of my cottage, where, if not disturbed, they remained day and night; and as we were careful to disturb them as little as possible, they were usually there in considerable numbers until that part of the lake froze over, which occurred about the middle of December. They never left except when disturbed by some one, or when that part of the lake was made rough by winds, when they would fly to some protected corner of the lake.

The depth of the water in this locality varied from four to twenty-five feet, and the bottom everywhere was well covered with various species of *Potamogeton*, *Myriophyllum*, *Tolypella*, *Vallisneria*, and perhaps others. The *Chara* and *Nitella* grew in the more shallow water, and *Tolypella* in the deepest, while the tape grass or wild celery (*Vallisneria spiralis*) grew at all depths from four up to twenty-two feet.

Barton Warren Evermann.

[To be concluded.]

Curled Tooth.

In "Gnawed Horns," published in Forest and Stream, Sept. 24, mention is made of the curious deformity occasioned by the accidental loss of an incisor tooth in gnawing animals

WOODCHUCK WITH CURLED TOOTH.
Photograph by E. E. Tolles.

when "the opposing tooth, not receiving any wear, and not being worn down, keeps on growing, curls about within the mouth, and perhaps penetrates the flesh or skull of the owner." This is not a reproduction of a degenerate Machairodus, but the photograph of a woodchuck's head, showing a fine specimen of curled tooth. The head has reposed among my curios for several years, and I was unable to account for the deformity until I read your article. Will W. Christman.

American Conservation.

The new illustrated monthly magazine of the National Conservation Association, whose editorial policy will be conducted by Gifford Pinchot, president of the association, will make its first appearance next week. The first number will give special attention to the natural resources of Alaska. The Alaskan article is by James Wickersham, delegate in Congress from Alaska, who writes of "Alaska, a Land of Opportunity." The article will be illustrated by many Alaskan pictures never printed before.

Robert G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, discusses the Indian from an entirely new viewpoint. Accompanying Mr. Valentine's article will appear for the first time in any magazine some of the celebrated Indian pictures by Throssel, the half-breed Indian artist.

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the new National Bureau of Mines, tells of how his squads of life savers and "mine divers" rescue men in underground disasters, and of the plans to reduce the loss of lives in mines.

In the "High Cost of Hauling," Logan W. Page, director of the Government Office of Good Roads, tells why it costs the farmer more to haul a bushel of wheat from his farm to the market than it does to transport that bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool.

The editorials, most of which will be from the pen of Mr. Pinchot, will discuss current conservation issues.

Pheasant-Bantam Hybrid.

In the last number of the American Breeders Magazine is described by H. J. Wheeler, of Kingston, R. I., a pheasant-bantam hybrid. The specimen partakes of the characters of both parents, but is of large size, weighing three pounds three ounces, while the father weighed two pounds ten ounces, and the mother one pound fourteen ounces. During the first few weeks of its life the hybrid resembled the chicks of the ring-necked pheasant, but as it grew older it lost some of this resemblance.

Hybrids in which the pheasant has a part are not very unusual, and in the recently published "American Game Bird Shooting" is a figure of a hybrid between a pheasant and the dusky grouse. Such cross-bred birds have a certain interest as curiosities, but nothing more.

That Long Island Flamingo.

Floral Park, N. Y., Feb. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in this week's issue of Forest and Stream an item entitled, "Flamingo on Long Island." I have to say that about the middle of November a young man at Centreport, on the Long Island Sound, caught alive a flamingo which had flown against a telephone wire and fallen exhausted in the snow. He kept the bird alive for about three weeks in a cage, when it died. The skin is now in my possession. It was a young male, just beginning to develop color. John Lewis Childs.

Buffalo for Topeka.

Joshua Hill, of Pontiac, Mich., has given seven buffalo to the city of Topeka, Kan., and these were transported safely by rail and wagon under the care of expert cowboys, to Gage Park, in Topeka, where they are now, apparently in good condition and contented with their surroundings.

For a Derby Eland.

F. C. Selous, the well-known African hunter, has been commissioned by the British Natural History Museum to go to Africa and secure a specimen of the Derby eland. This animal has been known to naturalists and big game hunters for some time, but no complete specimen has yet reached England. The Derby eland is found on some of the Nile tributaries where Mr. Selous will go to look for it.

GAME BAG AND GUN

A Camp Hunt.

Though we spoke of it as a deer hunt from the time the idea was first mentioned by our president, it turned out to be any kind of a hunt from a deer to a rattlesnake. It might have been designated an ideal hunt, for the weather man managed the elements to perfection, giving us a gentle sprinkle of rain at night and a bright sun ready to smile upon us as we rose next morning. And then our party of sixteen jolly men fresh from the depths of Philadelphia city life, most of them tenderfeet, could not be surpassed anywhere for congeniality. Last, but by no means least, was the abundance of game. It looked as if the entire wild population of several counties and surrounding swamps were holding a reception in our honor.

I, being a hunter of many years experience in this locality, was looked upon as general manager, so went in ahead of the party to supervise the pitching of tents, the laying in of supplies, etc. The entire company was expected on Sunday, so Saturday was my day to put all things in readiness.

The very sight of our wagons loaded with tents and supplies was enough to raise our spirits. As we made our way through shady woodlands and over sunny slopes, our dogs darted forward and hurried back to meet us as is their wont.

Suddenly a picture, dear to the heart of a sportsman, appeared; the dogs rigidly pointing what we thought might be a covey of birds. I stepped softly aside to investigate and to my surprise found a rattlesnake in his coil making the sound that, once heard can never be forgotten. The eldest man of the party, whom we afterward called "Pop," claimed him as his prey.

Darkness found us established, though our commissary tent had not yet been pitched. Anyway we wore the kind of smiles that won't come off and carried appetites that clamored loudly for attention.

Picture if you please a cook stove in the open air, a fire crackling merrily on the inside and sending flames skyward through the short pipe. Behold a big fellow wielding a knife; see the ham drop into thin, even slices; sniff the air as the odor of frying meat penetrates your being; catch the aroma of good coffee, as it blends with the odor of the sputtering meat. We counted ourselves fortunate in having two boards for a table upon which to spread our feast.

On the following day the remainder of our party arrived. It goes without saying that waiting for the dawn of Monday morning was accompanied by great restlessness. In fact everybody suffered untold anguish from the very length of that memorable Sunday night.

By daybreak everybody was in tip-top shape and armed to the teeth. Some carried a shotgun in one hand, a rifle in the other and strung around their waists were samples of different kinds of knives and pistols. When all were ready for departure I took up my .30-30 rifle and strolled out behind that crowd of armed men. I was looked at in astonishment and one asked me in wide-eyed wonder if that was all I was going to take. I said, "Yes, I need nothing more unless it be a hole to hide in with so many of your kind scattered throughout the woods."

The dogs were fired with ambitions to match their masters', and their barking made the woodlands ring. Sousa's Band or the swelling

"POP" AND THE FIVE RATTLESNAKES.

notes from the depths of the pipe organ are but vibrating air compared to the baying of those hounds borne to our listening ears through the pure air of the calmest, sweetest morn to which Eastern North Carolina can give birth.

Enthralled by these sights and sounds, I took my stand by an aged pine tree which had given its life to help furnish mankind with turpentine. I now looked to it in its last days to serve as a shield to protect me in case of reckless shooting. I heard the reports of many guns which brought to mind the glorious Fourth. Casting my eyes rapidly in every direction, I suddenly beheld a big four point buck near Pop's stand. Not understanding why Pop had not fired, and fearing the deer's escape, I dropped to my knee and let my little .30-30 speak. This woke Pop up to the shooting point. It was supposed that he had had an attack of buck fever; anyway the deer turned and crossed a ridge with me in hot pursuit. Another shot brought him to earth. I reached camp first and was quietly resting when the others began to appear, some struggling beneath the weight of deer as I had done. Imagine our elation when six deer hung by their slender legs in front of our tent on the very first morning of our hunt and it barely 10 o'clock. Two of these were killed by our president, they being the first he had ever brought down. His walk after this reminded one of that of a turkey gobbler which had escaped from the holiday dinner table.

Several good-natured disputes arose during the day about who hit and who missed. This and other incidents brought about the necessity for certain rules to be enforced by the following officers:

"Camp General—government, organization and laws, October 30, 1909: President, C. H. Boyer; Secretary of State, Robert R. Dearden, Jr.; Attorney General, William W. Smithers; Chief Justice, Truman A. Wright; Chief Marshal, Joseph H. Brandt; Chief Surgeon and Sanitary Officer, George H. Summers; Board of Guides, F. C. McKay and J. J. Chadwick.

We had two or three sittings of court during the week to punish offenders and protect the guiltless.

The game shot by the gunners included fifteen deer, numerous gray squirrels, four raccoons, a goodly number of duck and quail and five large rattlesnakes. Our taxidermist did some fine work preparing skins, mounting birds, rattlesnakes, etc. Through the physician in the party we learned that rattlesnake oil is a most valuable remedy for deafness, so we extracted a large quantity to take home to our deaf friends and relatives, as it is impossible to obtain it from our druggists at any price.

There were many subjects to be discussed and much to be learned from each other. When at night we hugged our knees around a fire of lightwood knots, the general conversation would be so enlivened by wit, good nature and learning that we saw at once the advantage of having one big tent for dormitory use rather than a number of small ones which would tend to separate the party into smaller groups.

This was not my first experience at sleeping in the woods on a wire cot with the cool breezes of the night circulating beneath it, penetrating to the very marrow of one's bones, so I carried along my sleeping bag which contains a mattress of sufficient thickness to defy that persevering wind. I smiled as I packed mine for the journey, knowing well the others would not be so supplied. I even spoke to my wife about it as I rolled it up.

The first night, when everybody began to get cold and crawl out to kindle fires, I lay perfectly still as far as is possible for one convulsed with laughter.

If one had chanced to look out through the

pine woods the next evening as the shadows were growing long, one might have seen figures here and there busily raking up fragrant pine straw to fill in the space behind cots in the big tent. The task of gathering sufficient pine straw proved too exhausing, so the cots were lowered to meet the need of each special individual or I should have said, to meet the pine straw beneath.

It is impossible to relate more than a few incidents of our fifteen days' hunt. Anyway there came a time when our camp must break up and pass into history as do all earthly events. We did not make a sudden break, but melted away, a few going each day until nothing was left but a worn place on the face of Mother Earth and a pile of lightwood knots unburnt.

Our last day's hunt stood out as prominently for emptiness as did our first day's for marvelous success; in fact we returned lighter than we went out, for our shells had been wasted on the desert air.

Some of our men were so reluctant to leave the scene that had afforded such a wealth of sport that, when the train began to move, they made one desperate dash for it, leaving their baggage behind to be looked after by Tom, Dick and Harry. It appeared in a few days, but soiled and in bad shape, as the packers in their haste to accommodate us had driven nails through some of our best agateware. But never mind, there is more agateware in the stores waiting to go on our camping trip another season.

Coy C. Jordan.

New Publications.

Lives of the Fur Folk, by M. D. Haviland. Cloth, 234 pages, illustrated, $1.35 net. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

A series of stories of wild animals and some others, pleasingly told. The style is familiar, though the local color is not, for it is of British foxes, rabbits, badgers, dogs and cats that the author treats. But we all, particularly little folks, never tire of the cute tricks of Reynard, and a truthful record of his life might be stranger than fiction. The pen and ink marginal sketches by E. Caldwell lend charm to the volume.

Auction Bridge Up-to-Date, by W. Dalton. Cloth, 210 pages. New York, Wycil & Co.

A handy manual containing the laws of auction bridge, as framed by a joint committee of the Portland and Bath clubs, and approved and adopted by the former.

Books Received: "The Grand Cañon of Arizona, by George Wharton James; Boston, Little, Brown & Co. "The River and I," by John G. Neihardt; New York, Putnam's. "Fly Leaves From a Fisherman's Diary," by Capt. G. E. Sharp; New York, Longmans, Green & Co. "The American Shotgun," by Charles Askins; New York, Outing Publishing Co. "Twenty Years in the Himalaya," by Major C. Q. Bruce; New York, Longmans, Green & Co. "Under the Roof of the Jungle," by C. L. Bull; Boston, L. C. Page & Co. "With Gun and Guide," by Thomas Martindale; Philadelphia, G. W. Jacobs & Co. "Unexplored Spain," by Abel Chapman and W. J. Buck; New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

The Flight of Wild Geese.

French Lick, Ind., Jan. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just been reading Sandy Griswold's article speculating on the flight of wild geese, and the reason they fly in a V formation. I always assumed the reason to be that this formation seems the very best for the long flights which these heavy birds make in their migrations.

For years I lived in the Red River Valley, in North Dakota, where I had abundant opportunity to speculate on the points as Sandy Griswold speculates on them. It seems certain to me from observations that the leader of the flock not only leads the way but acts as the principal force on the cleaving triangle, and I have seen the leader, apparently worn out, drop back, to be relieved by some other bird from the lines. The leader of the flock being in the front, at the apex of the V, acting as pathmaker through the air, would have the hardest task; hence the changing about in the leading of the flock. It seems much the same as in making trail through the snow on snow shoes, or pace making of any sort. The work of the one in front is the most fatiguing and the logical way is to change about for the sake of resting up.

In flying in a V formation with an adverse wind one side of the triangle would also break the wind for the birds in the other side.

I agree with those who hold to the theory that geese direct their course by the topography of the country, traveling more by sight than by instinct.

Migrating at night and during stormy weather their flight is nearer the earth, so that they may see the land over which they are passing.

But I do not agree that in "heavy fogs and blinding storms" they hold their way with unerring certainty. I have known geese to be so confused by fogs and snow storms as to alight on the ground, which they would not otherwise do, unless on feeding grounds. In cases of heavy storms they might alight on the ground in a pinch to avoid the storm, but since they will often do it in fogs, with no feed near, it seems certain to me that geese do become confused and lose their bearings when they cannot see the lay of the land.

Dixmont.

New York City, Feb. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Sandy Griswold's comments on the flight of geese interested me, for I, too, while lying in blinds, have often speculated on their wedge-like flight.

One thing which impressed me strongly was the "conversation" between the leader and other members of the wedge, and on listening to this I have often felt convinced that the leader was seeking and one or more of his followers giving advice. I have noticed this time and again and just before the leader changed his course. Knowing the country over which they were flying, and the location of the blinds, I have often, on watching the approach of a flock, made up my mind as to the direction they would take at a certain point, and frequently their actions confirmed my guess. I have been on the sandbars at times when I knew positively no other hunter was within miles of me, yet at such times I have seen geese sheer off and rise after one of these "talks"; then, as if in proof that my presence had nothing to do with their actions, come to my profile decoys and lose one or two of their number to my gun.

When the V formation becomes ragged, as it often does, there is a good deal of scolding from leader and flankers, while the laggard replies with spirit, as though saying he is tired and cannot keep rank. The further he drops behind, the more insistent his clamor for the others to wait for him. A lone goose, flying a mile behind his fellows, is often an easy mark. He always appears to me to have worried over his inability to keep up until he loses most of his natural caution. And a "lost goose," as the Missouri River shooters call a stray, is one of the most foolish of creatures. Frequently, if he flies over your decoys and you pepper him, he will come back from another direction ere long and give you another shot. On one occasion I walked right up to a goose sitting on a sandbar. The setting sun was shining in my eyes and I did not see the stray until it rose, say twenty yards away. That it was uninjured was apparent in its strong flight, but why it did not see me on the wind-swept bar I have never been able to guess.

Apparently the V formation is only maintained in migrating, and, among well-disciplined flocks, in long flights to and from feeding grounds. On the sandbars where geese rest at night, I have seen them make off for the wheat fields in the utmost disorder. Some flocks flew en masse, others in a ragged horizontal line, and still others stringing out in single file, some high, others low, all honking as if in protest. When these flocks rose among the thousands from an isolated sandbar, the individuals come from all parts of the mass, and not as the result of a conference from one part of it. It was as if some individual had said, "Who's going with me for breakfast?" and all who felt like going followed.

As to the V formation, it is seldom perfect. Now and then there will be only three or four geese on one flank and two or three times as many on the other. Anon, the long leg of the triangle will be bent around toward the front, so that many individuals will be flying side by side.

That a goose cannot fly without landmarks to guide it is in my opinion self-evident. One proof is that, if there is anything more foolish than a stray goose, it is a flock of geese in a fog. I have killed geese in a fog, only to have the balance of the flock circle about aimlessly, perhaps come back to be shot at again or alight nearby. In apparent confirmation of this theory there are the spring and fall flights of all sorts of birds, along the Atlantic coast line, with the roaring surf for a guide. There are men who, every spring and fall, take station at certain points, knowing that the flight of hawks will pass within range, and this they do day after day.

On a long snowshoe tramp in the forest there is nothing more monotonous than to see the immediate foreground blotted out by the leader's back. It is a positive joy to take the lead and get the other man behind you, even though breaking trail doubles your work. Why, then, should geese fly one behind the other, when the leader is merely a guide and has no trail to break? In the V formation every individual has a clear view ahead and below, and there is no fouling of wings, as there might be were the formation a horizontal line.

G. K.

Hints on Hygiene for Sportsmen.

ANY kind of unaccustomed exercise, such as shooting or hunting, is very apt to give rise to disagreeable consequences in the chest cavity, in the direction of fatigue and an often very persistent sensation of muscular ailing. These are consequent upon physical overstrain and lack of training. The first duty of those who aspire to shine in the field is, therefore, to undergo a course of preparation—training.

Physical training of any kind may be summed up in the following propositions:

Every day, short of undue fatigue, undertake a greater amount of exertion than the previous day until one is "in good form," a state that varies according to the individual.

Be able to breathe freely and do so. Never go beyond a quite slight shortness of breath.

Never strain the heart, but let it work in accordance with the ease of breathing.

Avoid kinds of exercise that leave persistent congestion; stop the exercise when the pulse rate exceeds 150 a minute.

Shun all excesses at table, sleepless nights and intellectual overstrain. Remain reasonably continent.

Work on yesterday's nourishment; prepare for immediate effort with the excitomotors of the moment. Never train fasting nor soon after a meal; wait two hours after the principal meal. Never train at night.

Sleep should be regenerative. It ought not to be heavy or restless or troubled. As a general rule, eight hours' sleep is required. Regulate the training by the quality and the amount of sleep. Whenever training spoils the appetite, increases thirst and troubles sleep, it is injurious. What we must aim at is the slight fatigue that braces one up, steering clear of the excessive fatigue that prostrates and upsets.

In short, "we walk with the muscles, run with the lungs, gallop with the heart, keep up with the stomach and we arrive with the brain."

Muscular Training.—When the town dweller on a shooting excursion is obliged to trot over meadows, the anterior leg muscles soon get tired, even when he happens to be a good walker on level ground.

The obligation under which he labors to strongly contract his muscles in order to raise the toes clear of the clods of earth soon tires muscles unaccustomed to this particular form of exertion on the smooth streets of towns.

The effect of continuous exercise of any kind is to strengthen the muscles and to fortify the bones. The slight pains that are experienced in the muscles or tendons after unaccustomed and rather violent exercise are simply due to tiny structural lesions which soon clear up, having undergone quick repair owing to the necessity in which these muscles find themselves to cope with effects to which they are not accustomed. Walking, jumping and running must, therefore, be the object of methodical training on the part of every aspirant sportsman on the general principles formulated above.

Respiratory Training.—Few people know how to breathe properly, yet it is of the utmost importance to the sportsman. He must learn from the outset the immense importance of deep, ample breathing, as far as possible nasal; at any rate in inspiration. This deep, ample breathing is all the more important, seeing that it provides in great measure for the elimination of the waste products produced by effort. It is via the lungs that we get rid of the carbonic acid formed by the combustion of fatty substances, the water resulting from this transformation being eliminated in the urine and even more in the form of sweat.

WAITING FOR A SHOT.
From a photograph by Helen Frazer.

It is consequently easy to understand why stout persons so easily get puffed even on slight exertion. The fatty tissues are disintegrated, the blood is deprived of its oxygen, and as it does not occur to them to breathe in proportion, breathlessness results. Proper training, therefore, soon gets rid of the breathlessness along with the surplus fat.

Education of the Circulation.—The proper working of the heart is intimately associated with that of the lungs. It is hardly necessary to point out that the aspirant sportsman ought to be medically examined beforehand, so that he may cultivate his favorite pastime without fear of harm.

Feeding.—The sportsman should select food substances capable of providing plenty of heat, thus enabling the muscles to withstand sustained effort. The average amount of food required by a healthy man is four ounces of albuminoids, twelve ounces of carbohydrates and three ounces of fat. Now, fats should be banished as far as possible from the dietary of the sportsman, not, indeed, that they do not give off plenty of heat, but their digestion is often rather laborious and they are apt to cause digestive disturbance.

Their assimilation throws on the liver, already fatigued by having to dispose of increased amounts of more virulent toxins than usual, a trying burden. Hydrocarbons are vastly less toxic. On the other hand some of them, sugar in particular, can play the part of a waste preventer and so facilitate great muscular efforts. It follows that advantage attends the use of carbohydrates. Nevertheless, it is not open to question that the sportsman's proper food consists of the various forms of albuminoids—meat, eggs, milk, fish. It is from these that the organism derives its vigor and its power of endurance. It is thanks to them that the sportsman can at a pinch give the necessary fling. The ideal, in view of the drawbacks of a diet too exclusively nitrogenous, would be to temper its rigor by the ingestion of carefully selected carbohydrates which, in small compass, represent a high degree of nutritive power — vegetables, purées, macaroni, puddings, etc. With regard to beverages it is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rules as to quantity. Everyone who has done a hard day's shooting or a long cycle ride is aware that the time comes when the longing for something to drink becomes irresistible, and he is fain to gratify it. Nor would any advantage attend our allowing the organism to dehydrate itself further. The sportsman then will quench his thirst, but he should avoid taking anything except pure water, or very dilute red wine, or weak tea. Bitters, syrups, beer and milk are to be absolutely tabooed.

BETTY WELCH.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Senator Fiero, of Catskill, has introduced a bill in the Legislature by request amending the forest, fish and game law. It prohibits the taking or disturbing of fish, birds or game on any private park or private lands without permission of the owner of such private land or the owner or person having the exclusive right to hunt or fish in such private park instead of prohibiting such taking after notice as prescribed at present. The bill also provides that game shall not be taken in a public highway or on the lands of a railway or lands purchased or condemned by any municipality within the State for the purpose of supplying such municipality with water and protecting such water from pollution or contamination.

Assemblyman Baumes, of Newburgh, has introduced a bill in relation to the placing of nets and the taking of fish from the Delaware and Hudson rivers and in Catskill Creek.

Assemblyman Waring, of New Paltz, has introduced a bill prohibiting the hunting of rabbits and hares with ferrets, and making the possession of ferrets presumptive evidence of their illegal use.

E. C. C.

Duck Shooting in the Southwest.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At last the rains have come, and with them has come an end of a poor season's duck shooting. In Orange county this season the shooting has been injured very greatly by the road hunters.

Duck shooting in Southern California is a preserved proposition and almost essentially artificial. The preserves were once alkali ranches with never a duck near them. The clubs mostly were formed by one or two men who bought up a piece of promising land that lay flat so it could be flowed easily, and organized a club upon it, either selling out their land at a profit, turning it in and taking their pay in stock, or openly making their own interest by taking their commission in that form for making sale and engineering the deal. Whichever way the thing was done, the result was the same. Artesian water is developed, dykes confine it in broad, shallow ponds, and ducks are drawn there in such numbers that the shooting thus created has become with tuna fishing the salient sporting feature of Southern California. Sportsmen from all over the country belong to these clubs and kill two birds with the one stone by coming here to winter in the land of perpetual sunshine amid the wildfowl.

The indictment these men have brought against the road hunter is, he has done nothing to create shooting; is a sporting non-producer, taking unearned profit on the labor and investment of others.

The legislators will be asked to pass a "no sale" law on ducks. The law now extends this protection to nearly all other game birds except the waterfowl. Market hunting is being done less and less each year, and since the new fish commission and the new deputy, John Pease Babcock, took hold of this last fall, the duck bag limit has been enforced against the San Francisco commission men as it never was enforced before. Many arrests have been made, and the illegal traffic in ducks is very nearly broken up.

The closing of the quail season is being advocated quite strongly. Quail are in sore need of protection. The valley variety is typically Californian. It made the reputation of the State in an upland game bird way. It would be a pity to see it perish, and I voice the sentiment of a majority of sportsmen when I say the money now being expended by the State in experimenting with foreign game might much better be devoted to the propagation and protection of the splendid indigenous game bird that we already have. He could not be improved upon; the whole world does not show his equal. The idea of spending the money of the sportsmen upon experiments is abhorrent. It never has been made to pay in half the instances where tried in this country. In Oregon the pheasant did pay, and that instance has been made the cover and excuse for more foolish expenditure of the sportsmen's cash than all other things combined.

The deputies of the fish commission have done some excellent work the last few months, and arrests are being made in a number that if not gratifying, at least proves an effort is being made to enforce the law.

The coming into office of a new governor has made some changes in the complexion of the fish and game commission of which Michael J. Connell, of this city, remains chairman. Dr. David Starr Jordan tendered his resignation, but Governor Johnson in recognition of the sterling worth and standing of the professor reappointed him, reaffirming the judgment of former Governor Gillett. The other commissioner, appointed to succeed Lendal M. Gray, who was killed in an automobile accident at Paso Robles a few weeks ago, is Fred G. Sanborn, of San Francisco, a sportsman well liked and well qualified to make a credit of the office.

Game and fish preservative conditions in California are in better shape now than they ever have been before. Edwin L. Hedderly.

Missouri Fish and Game League.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose clipping from the Globe-Democrat of Jan. 27, which is self-explanatory:

About 300 persons interested in rod and gun sports met at 2127 Franklin avenue, in response to a call by various hunting and fishing clubs of St. Louis and vicinity, for the purpose of discussing game and fish legislation and to create a State-wide organization to advocate the securing of a large tract of land in the Ozarks to be used as a State park, game preserve and fishing resort, for the benefit of citizens of this State.

A permanent organization known as the Missouri Game and Fish League was effected with the following officers: Sam Stannard, President; T. M. Sayman, Vice-President; Henry C. Griesdieck, Treasurer, and H. F. Mardorf, Secretary. There were representatives present from many organizations, and representatives were selected to represent their clubs and co-operate in the movement to advocate adequate game and fish legislation during the present session of the Legislature. Also, if possible, to obtain the acquisition by the State of a State park and reserve.

The secretaries of other clubs throughout Missouri are urged to send their names and the names of their clubs to Secretary H. F. Mardorf, 4068 Olive street, St. Louis, so they can get in touch with the movement and unite for a common cause. Considerable talk was indulged in by speakers in alluding to the present systematic effort to repeal all game and fish laws in Missouri and leave no protective measures for game and fish. Letters of regret at not being able to be present were received from nearly one hundred persons, including Gov. Herbert S. Hadley and State Game and Fish Commissioner Jesse A. Tolerton.

The league heartily indorsed the Senate bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator T. J. Feaster, of Climax Springs, in Camden county, which bill proposes to purchase the famous Ha Ha Tonka Park, in Camden county, comprising over eleven and a half square miles of a scenic beauty spot in the Ozarks, which, if acquired by the State, will become as famous as the Garden of the Gods in Colorado or the Yellowstone National Park. All this tract of land can now be acquired, it is stated, by diverting a part of the fund yearly collected from hunters' licenses, without interfering with the present operations of law enforcement and continuing the distribution of imported pheasants and partridges, as now being conducted by the State Game Department. H. F. Mardorf.

Game and Fish in New Jersey.

The last report of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of New Jersey says that the revenues of the board have increased, and have made possible an efficiency never before attained. The second year of the resident license law has been successful, and opposition to this tax has practically ceased. It is regarded as a general protective measure and a long-needed regulation of gunners, who thus pay for stocking and for police protection without cost to the citizen who does not hunt or fish. The amount received during the year for resident licenses was $57.731.50; non-resident license fees were $5,990, an increase of $530. The fees for unnaturalized foreign born license holders were $560, a loss of $40.

In 1909 the open season for deer—Wednesdays in November for the shooting of bucks only—followed a closed period of ten years. Eighty-six bucks were taken and no person in the woods was mistaken for a deer and injured or killed. This resulted from the provision that only bucks may be killed, which obliged the hunter to make sure of what he was shooting at.

All salt water fish are greatly reduced in numbers. Perch and striped bass must be protected in the spring of the year when they enter bays and rivers to spawn or they will be exterminated. Nearly 10,000 brook trout were distributed during the year, beside black bass, white and yellow perch, crappie, pickerel, catfish and bait fish to the number of about 19,000. Fishing in fresh water lakes for bass, pickerel and crappie showed an improvement over former years, and the trout fishing, notwithstanding unfavorable conditions, compared well with that of previous years.

Game birds liberated were 5,650, of which 3,893 were imported English pheasants and 1,757 imported Hungarian partridges. The pheasants appear to have done well and bred. The partridges have not done well and seem to have disappeared in some places. A few European quail turned out disappeared.

Efforts to feed game birds during the winter were continued. Nearly 12,000 pounds of buckwheat seed was distributed through wardens to farmers who agreed to sow the seed and let it stand as food for quail.

The board recommends a bag limit not to exceed the number per day which follows the birds mentioned. Quail, 10; English pheasants, 3; Hungarian partridge, 3; woodcock, 10; ruffed grouse, 3; reed birds, 50; railbirds, 25; ducks, 20; geese, 10; brant, 10; shore birds, 25.

Upland plover should be protected for five years.

The season for shore birds should be from June 1 to January 1.

One law for the whole State with an open season from Nov. 1. to Dec. 15, for quail, partridge, grouse, English or ringnecked pheasants, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey, prairie chicken, woodcock, squirrel and rabbits. The season for waterfowl to be from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1.

Providing for the use of one or more game farms.

Providing that all wild State land shall be game refuges.

Prohibiting the use of silencers on guns of any kind.

Prohibiting the sale of all proteeted game, including water fowl, or the export of the same from the State all the year, exeepting in the ease of non-resident lieensees.

Amending Seetion 24, Aet of 1903, by striking out provision eontained therein in reference to dogs and deer.

Fixing the salary of the wardens at $75 per month, and the salary of the proteetor at $1,800 per annum, and providing for an assistant protector at $1,200 per annum.

Permitting battery shooting on Tuesdays and Fridays, the owner of each battery paying a lieense fee of $10 eaeh year, from January 1 to Deeember 31.

Prohibiting the use of any gun over ten-gauge under penalty of $100.

Fixing the cost of non-resident liecnse at five dollars to residents of States where the non-resident license is five dollars.

The Audubon Law. Providing that no person shall kill or eateh or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, or purchase, offer or expose for sale any sueh wild bird after it has been killed or caught, and no part of the plumage, skin or body of sueh wild birds that are protected by law and not game birds, shall be sold or had in possession for sale.

Fixing a bag limit of twenty-five a day on trout.

Prohibiting the taking of bluefish under twelve inches in length.

Providing that striped bass shall be regarded as game fish, and for a period of five years shall be taken only with hook and line.

Fixing the season for crappie, ealico bass, black bass, pike, white and yellow pereh, white bass and pickerel from June 15 to Nov. 30, in fresh waters, and for white perch in salt waters.

Abolish netting fish under ice in salt waters.

Stop all netting in salt waters during May and June, excepting fykes.

Providing for a fish hatehery for trout, blaek bass, etc.

Providing that fines in fish and game eases shall be paid to the Fish and Game Commission for the use of the Commission.

Providing for a rod lieense in fresh waters for non-residents.

Canadian Non-Enforcement of Law.

Milton, Ont., Jan. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On aecount of the eontinued scarcity of ruffed grouse and blaek and gray squirrels in this (Halton) eounty, a number of sportsmen petitioned the eounty eouncil last year to memorialize the Government of the Provinee of Ontario to issue an order-in-eouneil prohibiting the killing of birds and squirrels for three years. The eouneil took aetion and the order-in-eouncil was issued.

It is possible that on account of it a few birds and squirrels have been spared, but it is eertain that many were killed, and there was not a single proseeution. There are salaried game inspectors in the county appointed by the Government, but evidently they have negleeted their duties.

O. T.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Vermont Fish and Game.

Bennington, Vt., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Vermont Legislature has adjourned at last after one of the longest and most protracted sessions in the history of the State. We may now look complacently over the battlefield and see what has been won and lost. The real fighting advocates of fish and game protection are well satisfied with the general results, for, whereas, not many general measures of protection have been enaeted, nevertheless no backward step has been taken. The new trout law seems to attract the most interest and the deer problem seems to have been wisely solved. The open season for trout has now been fixed from April 15 to August 1 in streams and brooks, and from May 1 to September 1 in ponds and lakes.

The open season for deer is from November 15 to November 25, both dates inclusive, Sundays exeepted. The does are protected, and only bucks with horns at least three inches long may be taken by legitimate still-hunting. Hounds are not permitted to be taken in the forests during the open season for deer. Under the provisions of another measure, landowners who have been damaged by deer are permitted to kill the same, but are not allowed to retain the carcasses.

All the fur-bearing animals of the State are now protected until they are prime. Marten, mink, raceoon and fisher are protected from Mareh 15 to Oetober 15; muskrat from April 1 to October 15; fox and skunk from September 15 to October 15.

Rabbits and hares are protected from March 1 to September 15. A bag limit of not more than six rabbits to a single hunter in one day has been established, while the use or possession of ferrets has been forbidden. Also, it has been made unlawful to set, prepare or expose any salt-liek or other bait for the purpose of enticing deer or other protected game.

The warden system has been greatly strengthened by allowing the commissioner to appoint fourteen county wardens who will serve on a salary of not more than $75 per month, thus doing away with the per diem plan for county wardens. Besides this, quite a number of other measures have passed to give the commissioner more power to systematize the warden serviee and get better results in enforcing the laws.

Two acts have gone through paying bounties of $10 on black bears and thirty cents on porcupines, or hedgehogs, as they are called here.

Seining is to be allowed in Lake Champlain by residents of the State from Oet. 15 to Dec. 1, under lieenses granted by the commissioner.

Absolute proteetion has been removed on otter and these animals may now be taken from November 1 to March 1. The non-resident fee for hunting licenses has been reduced from $15 to $10. Various local laws have been passed protecting muskrats, and preventing the pollution of different streams and ponds. Persons who post their land against hunting deer are not to be allowed any reimbursement for damage to their crops by deer. As to game birds, upland plover are proteeted until 1915, wood-duck until 1916, and quail until 1911.

The above, I believe, sums up in brief all the changes which were made in our fish and game laws, but as for the bills introduced, it would require several columns to report them. Our laws needed very little changing at this time and the principal fight of the real proteetionists consisted in preventing measures of extermination from getting on our statute books. One watching the work of the Legislature was forcibly reminded from time to time of the desire of numerous members to "let down the bars." An enthusiastic member remarked to me: "Why don't these men who are introducing insidious measures to destroy the fish and game come out in the open and put in a bill to repeal all the game laws and be done with it, instead of claiming to be protectionists and introducing bills to exterminate everything." To which we answer: "Amen."

All of the members of the joint standing committee on fish and game seemed to have the best interests of proteetion and preservation in mind and worked for that result, but it is no disparagement to other members to call especial attention to the efforts of the chairman of the house committee. This plaee was filled by Col. Franklin S. Billings, the member from Woodstock. Col. Billings is a member of the Boone and Crockett Club, of New York, and was well grounded in the prineiples of fish and game protection before he eame to the Legislature. He was fighting for good laws all the time and his efforts are indefatigable. He kept the fundamental prineiples of preservation constantly in view and consistently fought and defeated every measure of extermination. Enacting laws to please selfish constituents had no part in his plans. He was the mainstay and hope of all the true believers in the eause and never once did he fail us or compromise with the enemy. He is a public-spirited man in every sense of the word, and his whole eourse during the present session has been one of which he may well be proud. The State at large, and especially the fish and game advoeates, owe him a debt of gratitude which will be difficult to pay. Certainly he will not be forgotten and you are sure to hear of him in public life. Col. Billings is the type of man the country is looking forward to at this time. He is progressive and aggressive. If he thought a measure was not for the best interests of the State, he would say so at once and fight it hard. Not only has he made a fine record in fish and game legislation, but he was equally energetic for other measures tending to the good of the whole State.

To sum up then, we may say Vermont has taken another step forward in the matter of conservation of our supply of fish and game and we may now be well recognized as one of the advanced States in this cause. We are gradually going forward in spite of efforts made to the contrary, and if the advocates will only present a united front and work in harmony nothing can prevent us from taking the lead.

Harry Chase.

Midwinter Vipers.

The singular mildness of the last month was strikingly illustrated in the killing of a large viper at Christmas on a Dartmoor farm, a thousand feet above the sea, by a lady.

The reptile was copper eolored, and some naturalists contend that there is more than one variety of British viper, a reddish kind being peculiarly venomous.—Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Rainey Goes to Africa.

Paul J. Rainey, best known for his trip to the Arctic, and his gifts to the New York Zoological Socicty, sailed last week on a hunting expedition which is announced to cover parts of East Africa, India, Borneo and the Malay Archipelago. It is stated that Mr. Rainey will represent the New York Zoological Society, of which he is a member, and the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, in his hunting. He will endeavor to capture living animals for the Zoological Society. He takes with him an elaborate camera outfit, and hopes to bring back moving pictures of many interesting things. Those who have seen his pictures of the Arctic speak of them with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Rainey will be accompanied by Dr. M. E. Johnston, a physician and a botanist, who will make collections of the flora of the countries visited. He takes with him a pack of dogs to be used in hunting, and the trainer in charge of them, Edward Shelley, sailed with the dogs some time ago.

It is announced that the safari will start out from Nairobi, and that Mr. Rainey will stop at Hugh Heatley's ranch. Mr. Heatley is the man who spent some time in New York a few months ago trying to get up an African hunting club.

From Nairobi Mr. Rainey says that he will go north past the base of Mt. Kenia to Lake Rudolph and from there return to Nairobi. After that he expects to go to Bombay, India, to the Malay Archipelago and to the South Seas. He hopes to bring back alive many interesting animals and pictures.

Mr. Rainey is quoted as saying that he expects all the white men will be stricken with fever on the Masai Reserve, but about this he is probably needlessly alarmed. Men taking proper precautions have hunted there for months, without being threatened by the fever or even obliged to take quinine.

He is also quoted as saying that the rains are over by July. This hardly accords with recent experience, for in July, August and early September rains are likely to continue, though the rain scarcely begins before 11 o'clock in the day and stops toward the end of the afternoon, so that it is often possible to make a short hunt before dark. Mr. Rainey hopes to see the Masai warriors kill lions with their spears, and is quoted as saying that several of the warriors are killed in each hunt. This is probably a misquotation. It is recalled that in the hunt reported by Colonel Roosevelt, none of the Nandi warriors who took part in the hunt were killed. It is understood also that Carl Akeley had a lion hunt, which lasted nearly a month, and yielded we believe fourteen lions. We have not heard that any of the Nandi were killed in these hunts.

Before Colonel Roosevelt saw the hunt made by the Nandi, Mr. Hoey had the warriors out for a day, so that they might understand the signals and become accustomed to the country. On that day a lion and a lioness were put up. In one of these cases—probably that of the lioness—only one man was near her when she broke cover, but he attacked her, killed her with his spear and then—an eye witness has said—"sat down on a rock in a bored way and took snuff." The risk of injury is greatly lessened when a number of men are out, yet one or two warriors do not hesitate to attack a lion. With a leopard it is quite different. It is smaller, much more active and quick, and the warriors prefer to have at least a dozen men along when they have a leopard at bay.

A friend recently returned from Africa, speaking of this sport, says: "It is a very fine sight to see them. I was present at a drive once where a lot of Nandi went into a river bed after a lioness and two cubs. The tangle of scrub, vines and long matted grass was so dense that one could see practically nothing, and I would not have crept in there even if I had been wearing a suit of armor. Yet the Nandi plunged in, throwing away their shields and spears when they could not force their weapons through the bush, shouting and yelling, the ones behind dragging back those in front in their eagerness to get ahead. We sat with our horses headed toward the plain—and looked back over our shoulders—so as to be ready to gallop off if she burst out, and charged the horses, as a lion or lioness generally will do. Fortunately, the noise and yells frightened the lioness and she slunk off without showing fight.

"It is rather a curious fact, and one which I do not think has been commented on, that when a lion that has been hunted on horseback and turning to bay charges, it will frequently charge the horses and not the hunter. It will almost always charge a white horse if there be one, rather than a dark-colored horse."

Ptarmigan in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Partridges (ptarmigan) were never more plentiful than they were last season. The weather during the fall was very mild, so that large quantities of birds that were shipped to local grocers became heated and had to be destroyed. They sold generally for fifty cents a brace, but numbers were sold much cheaper in order to clear them off. I inclose a clipping from a paper which I cut out last month that may interest readers who take pleasure in small game shooting:

"C. Murphy, of Baine Johnston's, who is a very truthful man, and who arrived from Branch recently, says that partridge are being killed with sticks up there in large numbers. They are abnormally tame and are being packed in boxes after killing for the St. Johns market."

"Mark Leamon, at Petty Harbor, went out gunning recently at Petty Harbor and shot 272 sea birds."

Crows have of late years increased in great numbers in the country around St. Johns. They are scavengers generally feeding on offal found among ashes which the farmers get from the sanitary department for making compost. But according to some observers the crows have started a "new industry" and have decided to add to their ordinary menu the juicy English sparrow that infest the city in large and increasing flocks. The following cutting explains:

"Crows are present in large flocks in the suburbs of the city just now, especially in Buckmaster's field. They swoop down on the English sparrows on LeMarchant Road, and taking them up in their talons fly out of danger into the field and devour them. The same thing was witnessed at King's Bridge Road recently."

W. J. Carroll.

To Encourage the Protectors.

In his annual report as Chief Game Protector, John B. Burnham, now Deputy Commissioner of Forest, Fish and Game of New York State, outlines a plan, having in view the rewarding of protectors for efficiency.

In the past six years, he says, the number of cases handled by the protectors has increased 400 per cent. and the division system of itself has greatly increased the work of the executive heads. The Division Chief, under the present system, receives weekly reports from his men and is in constant communication with them, directing them in their work and advising them in the conduct of their cases; much of his time being spent in traveling over his division. While the position of Assistant Chief, under the old conditions, was something of a sinecure, under present conditions there are no harder worked men on the force than the Division Chiefs; therefore, I believe they should receive the same pay as the Fire Superintendents, viz., $1,500 per annum. For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the game protectors, each protector should have some financial incentive to spur him on to his best efforts. His work is hard and sometimes dangerous. The plan followed in some police departments of increased pay for continued service might be adopted with advantage. Each protector should understand that if he did not attain a certain percentage based upon cases and faithful service, he would be dropped from the force. On the other hand, he should be paid an increased salary after a certain period of service, and after twenty years he should be retired on half pay, just as is done in the New York police force. Protectors are now paid $900 salary per annum. I think that after two years' service they should receive $1,000, and have a raise of $100 every other year thereafter until their pay is $1,200. Any year of this period that a protector failed to make a fixed percentage, even though he qualified to remain on the force, should be disregarded as time counting for increased salary. Under this system, for at least six years and probably for a longer time, the protector would be nerved to additional effort by the incentive of an increase in his salary. Beyond that period the incentive would come from the prospect of a pension after twenty years, which he could not gain provided he did not give good service.

The bane of all State work is half-hearted service. A State employe is apt to degenerate into a mere placeholder. A political job is a poor one at best; its tenure is uncertain and chances of promotion are limited. The first step in making an effective game protective department is to take it as far as possible out of politics, and this has been achieved in this State by putting the protectors under competitive civil service. The second step should be to create an incentive which would warrant a good return for well directed effort, and counteract the lethargic effect that is apt to overtake even the best man who holds a reasonably sure State job. A wise chief protector provided with a system of rewards such as above outlined could accomplish wonderful results with his men. The only thing required then would be some way of positively insuring good men in their tenure in office.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Another line of work suggested by the Massachusetts Commission on Fisheries and Game is an investigation to determine how birds which feed upon gypsy and brown-tail moths, etc., can be "increased or colonized within the infested regions, or in special localities." Possibly something might be done by Prof. Rane who, in addition to his work as State forester, has charge also of the apparently insurmountable task of suppressing the ravages of the various moth pests. In this he is meeting with difficultics. From present appearances his work in reforestation is mere child's play in comparison.

The fish and game commission asks also that provision be made for rearing game and insectivorous birds by the leasing, purchasing and constructing of increased facilities for this work, and that part of the money received by the Commonwealth for hunters' licenses should be expended annually for the purpose of acquiring land for such purposes.

On Feb. 1 there was a large number of men from the shore towns (chiefly) in attendance upon the hearing on House Bill 619 providing for winter and spring shooting of whistlers, coots, shelldrakes and brant. Ex-representative H. A. Ellis, of Hyannis, conducted the hearing for the petitioners. Orville D. Lowell, Fred K. Swift, Charles Nye, F. J. Orstrom, J. Arthur Jacob and ex-representatives Pattee, of Falmouth; Gifford, of Westport, and Collins, of Edgartown, testified in favor of the bill as did W. C. Adams, secretary of the Massachusetts Gunners' Association; Fletcher Osgood, President, and C. H. Brown, of Vineyard Haven, of that association. They claimed that while these birds have never found favor in the market, many families among the natives liked to take them for table use in limited numbers. Also that they are not to be classed as insect-eating birds, useful to the agriculturalist. Some of the witnesses laid great stress upon the destruction of scallops by coots and shelldrakes.

The remonstrants were led by ex-representative J. A. Lowell, of Newton, and among those who spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill were Dr. Frederick T. Lewis, representing the Boston Society of Natural History, and ex-representative Charles M. Gardner, master of the State Grange.

Mr. Gardner emphasized the strong sentiment for bird protection existing among the grangers throughout the Commonwealth, and Dr. Lewis quoted the opinions of several well-known ornithologists. The Senate chairman of the committee announced that an adjourned hearing would be given in some one of the Cape towns.

HENRY H. KIMBALL.

About the Roosevelt Expedition.

J. ALDEN LORING, long a correspondent of FOREST AND STREAM, well known as an accomplished field naturalist, and constantly spoken of in Colonel Roosevelt's account of the Smithsonian's Scientific Expedition to East Africa, has prepared a lecture entitled, "Through Africa with Rooseve't." The subject cannot fail to interest everyone, for it tells movingly the story of a year's sojourn in a land of which little is known and much is imagined. The lecture is illustrated by over 250 colored slides made from photographs taken by members of the expedition—Colonel Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt, Mr. Heller and Mr. Loring. The lecture—though as yet delivered in only a few places—has attracted much attention, and is spoken of with great enthusiasm by the newspapers. A wide popularity may be expected for it. Mr. Loring's address is Owego, Tioga county, New York.

Guns and Revolvers in Venezuela.

THE total imports of arms and ammunition into Maracaibo for 1909 amounted to $20,511, the origin being as follows:

Article.	United States.	Germany.	Spain.	Total.
Ammunition	$244	$3,179	....	$3,423
Guns	5	4,250	$354	4,609
Cartridges	223	....	....	223
Revolvers	11,169	....	460	11,629
Percussion caps	508	....	119	627
Total	12,149	7,429	933	20,511

Although the United States supplies more than one-half of the total, investigation would lead one to believe that we should not only supply a much greater share, but that with a little effort the total imports could be greatly increased. A great many more guns and rifles could be sold if this market were investigated and the right articles offered for sale. Two things must be considered: First, a cheap and reliable gun; second, that it be of a class for which the ammunition is not too expensive.

The most popular rifle is the lever-action repeater, both in carbine and rifle lengths, shooting black-powder cartridges of .38 or .44 caliber. The modern small-caliber high-power rifles, using steel-jacketed bullets, are not popular, owing to the high price of the cartridges. There would be a good market for the old model .38 caliber carbines, with lever action, if they could be furnished at a low price.

All varieties of shotguns can be found in use. The wealthier classes use German, English and some American double-barrel breechloaders of 12, 16 and 24 gauge. The poorer classes and the country people use light-weight, single-barrel, Spanish fowling pieces of the muzzle-loading type. The majority are of small bore, about 24 gauge, and are fitted with slings to carry suspended from the shoulder. They seem more like toys than real guns, but are especially well liked because they use such a small amount of ammunition. The breechloaders sell here for from $15 to $30, and the muzzleloaders from $8 to $12.

The revolvers and pistols most in favor are generally of a high grade. The revolvers are American .32 and .38 calibers of standard makes, costing from $8 to $15 and retailing here at from $16 to $25. In pistols the modern automatic models are becoming more popular. They are sold in .25 and .32 calibers at $15 to $30.—Consul Ralph J. Totten, Maracaibo.

Dr. Waddell Lectures.

DR. J. A. L. WADDELL, widely known as the bridge engineer of Kansas City, and an ang'ing correspondent of FOREST AND STREAM, not long ago delivered two lectures before the faculty and students of the College of Engineers of the University of Illinois. One of these lectures was on materials of bridge engineering and foundations, and the other a more general talk on bridge construction.

Reforesting.

THE New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission has just issued Bulletin 2, prepared by C. R. Pettis, Superintendent State Forests, for the purpose of giving citizens definite detailed information on how to start a forest. There is combined in this pamphlet information relative to securing planting stock, the most desirable kinds to use under different conditions, when to plant, how to do the planting and some data as to the results that may be expected.

Reforesting, says Mr. Pettis, means the establishing of forests on lands formerly under forest cover. It may be secured either by nature, from wind sown seeds, or by man planting small trees or sowing seeds. Nature is so slow and erratic that she cannot be depended upon. Experience in planting trees and sowing seeds in the field under varying conditions clearly indicates that planting is a successful method, while broadcast seed sowing is too expensive and uncertain to be used generally. Trees for this purpose may be collected in some localities where there is a sufficient supply, may be purchased or can be grown from seed. The first named source offers but a limited supply, the cost is usually high and the success of such plantings uncertain, because such trees generally have but few roots, which increases the loss in transplanting.

The purchase of trees for reforesting purposes is difficult because there are not at present commercial nurseries growing the desired kinds of trees in sufficient quantity. The demand being much greater than the supply, high prices have resulted.

The Forestry Department of the State of New York maintains several large nurseries for the propagation of forest tree seedlings and transplants—pine, spruce and other species—for reforesting the public lands and for distribution at a nominal price among landowners in this State who may wish to undertakc reforesting operations on thcir own account. The price of these seedlings and transplants is small, being placed at thc bare cost, but varies with the age of the plant and species.

Any landowner who desires trees for planting land in order to raise a forest can secure them while there is a supply on hand by making application to this commission. Blanks will be sent upon request. These blanks are printed each year and distributed about Jan. 1, and must be completely filled out and filed in the office of this commission not later than March 1 of any year in order to secure trees for planting that spring.

No trees will be sold for ornamental planting. Trees will be shipped during the month of April and May following.

Parties intending to do a large amount of planting with transplants will find it desirable to purchase seedlings and set them out in a cultivated field garden for one or two years. The demand for transplants (seedlings transplanted for one or two years in the nursery) is so great that we are unable to fill all orders, but by purchasing seedlings and transplanting them at home a planter can have a supply when desired without increased expense. A large saving in transportation will be effected by purchase of seedlings.

(*Continued on page 232.*)

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

The Coachman.

THE right fly is the fly that catches fish, no matter what the color, make-up and size. There are some who forget this truism and rather than use a lure that under the conditions is not authorized by the experts will carry a creel as empty as a blown egg.

I once met an angler who scoffed at my coachman. "But I caught these trout," I said, showing some fine fish. He poked over a nice half-pounder as if he were handling a sucker. "I never use a coachman," he replied with a dogmatism that fairly barked at me. "There isn't a natural insect on any stream resembling that fly."

I watched him as he fished the next pool below, making a neat cast, but his basket flopping as no creel ought to flop toward afternoon. The trout were making circles all around his flies, but they did not seem to want the Scotch midge he had shown me with such pride.

David Forster, in his "Scientific Angler," gives Tom Bosworth credit for the invention of the coachman. Bosworth was the famous royal coachman for three successive British rulers; King George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. He had the reputation of being a wonderful fly-fisherman, and was no less noted as a "whip," being so dexterous with the long lash used in those days, that while steering four gal'oping horses he could snap the pipe from the mouth of a passing pedestrian.*

Inventions repeat themselves indefinitely. If some one finds that the Chinese had flying machines in the 'teenth century, B. C., it will surprise none of the students of the history of inventions. And as to Tom of the lash being the first to use a fly of the characteristics of the coachman, let us turn to Charles Cotton's second part of "The Compleat Angler."

Cotton describes what he calls a blue dun, with a hair dubbing from the combings of a black greyhound, and a wing "that can hardly be too white." If this blue dun had a cock's red hackle for legs, as was very likely, there are few who would have keen enough eyesight to tell the difference from Tom Bosworth's coachman at two yards distance.

But it really does not matter who invented this natty fly of the white wing; any angler can buy them at any tackle store and feel certain that he has one lure, at least, that will catch fish at almost any time, morning, noon or night; whether the sun shines, or it rains; if the stream is clear as distilled water or the consistency of coffee in a fishing country; if the trout are native, rainbow or brown.

"What flies are the thing?" two years ago I asked an angler, referring to a proposed trip to Esopus in the southern Catskills. "You'll probably carry fifty-eleven different kinds," he replied, "they all do; but you really need only one—the coachman. The fish up there seem to know they belong to New York—the new water supply system—and they like plenty of 'white wings' around."

When I asked a local fisherman concerning the lower Neversink, where large brown trout are found, his answer was, "Coachman, coachman, coachman," he added, "these brown fellows are old-fashioned; they don't use autos."

In Mrs. Marbury's "Favorite Flies," in which there are letters from anglers living in every part of the United States and Canada, the coachman is mentioned more times than any other fly. It may be interesting and no less instructive to put this in figures. Tom Bosworth's favorite stands first, being recommended sixty-three times, with the professor second, it being referred to in forty-four letters; then the brown hackle thirty-seven, the silver doctor, Parmacheene belle and grizzly king, twenty-four times, and so on down to the queen of the water, fifteen.

Now, fly-fishing is not an exact science; it is a good deal like comet astronomy: a sort of now-you-hit-now-you-miss kind of business. Why a trout wants a particular fly is as unaccountable as why a girl wants a particular man, or a man wants a particular girl. And when a trout wants that particular fly, you cannot change his desires any more than you can those of the aforesaid man or girl.

It is therefore of the greatest importance to throw at a trout what experience has taught that he will take nine times out of ten. The coachman is such a fly. If trout are feeding, nine times out of ten they will rise to that lure. Of course there comes the tenth time when they will have nothing to do with our white-winged friend; they are as little interested as an epicure in a favorite dish that he has indulged in for nine successive nights—he wants a change. And it is well for his tenth time to have a large assortment of many varieties of flies.

A playwright of national reputation used to fish the Willowemoc in the neighborhood of De Bruce. His success was so remarkable as to make his rivals envious to the extent that green tinged the trout they were triumphantly shown nightly. I once had the temerity to ask him what fly he found most successful. The answer was as ambiguous as the warning of an Athenian sibyl.

But one day I caught him landing a big trout that had something white in its mouth, and charged him with the coachman habit. "Why, yes," he said, with assumed indifference, "you see, my eyesight is a little poor, and I keep on a coachman as a trailer to locate my cast—I can see it better than a darker fly." Through his glassess I noted a twinkle as he added, "They sometimes take it."

"Sometimes take it!" I should think they did. During the past two fishing seasons I have been at the streamside a total of more than one hundred and twenty-five days or parts of days, and they sometimes took it on not less than one hundred and ten!

There is an almost infallible method in fly-fishing—catching trout with a fly. It is so certain that if the angler will make it his own he can be as sure of catching trout as he can of anything in this uncertain world. And if some one suggests that I be presented with a medal for my disinterestedness in giving the tip to the angling public, I shall feel that it comes to me as my right and shall have no scruples in taking it. I suggest that it be of gold with a coachman in diamonds on one side, and on the other this motto, "Chapeau Bas."

Edison must glow internally as he looks up Broadway of an evening from Thirty-third street; and as I think of what I am about to divulge, I feel a complacency that is akin to that which must tinge the ego of the great inventor.

And, like all great inventions, it is extraordinarily simple and the concentrated essense of experience. But it must be used by those who know something concerning the art of angling. An African savage, fresh from his hut of leaves, could not drive an auto; and a man must be able to make a neat cast to use the method I am about to explain. But, granted that he is fairly skillful with the rod, he can be sure of catching more trout than he ever has before. This invention consists in always keeping a coachman on the leader as the tail or stretcher fly. Why it is not successful as a dropper, I am at a loss to understand; but, by repeated trial, it is not very satisfactory unless at the end of the cast. As to size, I have found No. 10 to be best adapted for the streams of New York State. On large rivers like those on the north shore of Lake Superior, a much larger fly would be successful.

The very simplicity of this method commends it. It is not the complicated ideas that are most generally of the greatest service; all science and art aim at an economy of means for a desired end.

My claim for the coachman used always as a tail or stretcher fly, is that it will give results not attainable by other methods. And by using three flies—two droppers and the coachman—any number of varieties can in turn be presented, always keeping the coachman as the important fly of the cast.

There is one certain way for the angler to prove the practical value of my contention—to try it. That is easy, and the coachman can be bought at all tackle stores, even those that keep a small assortment of flies.

If an angler will keep a coachman as the stretcher fly for one angling trip, never removing it but to put on a fresh one, I am as sure of his complete conversion to my method as I am that he will catch more trout than he has even in his wildest and most ambitious dreams believed possible.

LADD PLUMLEY.

*Forster also said, "Bosworth originated the coachman fly so much appreciated for night fishing. This artificial has recently been much used as a fancy fly, for day fishing, and with considerable success."—EDITOR.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Gordon's Fancy.

In an autumn issue of Forest and Stream, I saw an article written by one whose whereabouts had become unknown by the writer, but who is near and dear to me, for I have spent many happy hours in his company on that famous and productive trout stream, the Beaverkill. Its author is that clever fly-tying artist, sportsman and gentleman, Theodore Gordon.

I first made Mr. Gordon's acquaintanee in 1906, when on a fishing trip on the Beaverkill river. The stream has its source in Slide mountain, a part of the Catskills, and from its beginning to the point where it joins the Willowemoe river at the little village of Roscoe, about 130 miles from New York City, it is a series of pools for over thirty miles. The banks are heavily timbered and beneath them the brook trout find delightful retreats. It is a fisherman's paradise and visited annually by a number of men who think for nine months of the pleasures of a day on its silver waters.

Two species of trout inhabit the stream, the old pioneer brook trout and the brown. Unlike the native brook trout, the brown trout are particularly aggressive in the early spring, and grow rapidly, often reaching the six pound mark. They are cannibals, and when one of their number beeomes permanently located in a large pool nothing in the way of small fish or food is allowed to escape its rapaeious jaws.

When I met Mr. Gordon I was sitting beside a large pool on this stream, where the water had a peeuliar swirling motion under an overhanging tree. I sueeeeded in raising an exceptionally large fish, which eame to the surface in a sluggish manner, giving a view of his broad back and side to the extent of fifteen or sixteen inehes. My fly was the Rube Wood. Swift water and the length of my east were against the trout getting a firm hold and I was unable to hook him seeurely. Having fished for the large ones repeatedly, I realized that the golden opportunity for the day was past. The ehanees were a hundred to one that he would not rise again that day and with these unpleasant truths in mind, I sat down to collect my nerves, inspeet my tackle and study the possibilities of getting nearer the old monareh, ere I again dropped the east over his home. A voice attracted my attention and upon looking up I saw a stranger, whose cheery greeting of "What luek?" led to a eonversation. The stranger proved none other than Mr. Gordon and this pool was one of his favorites.

A glance at his taekle told me that he was a real fisherman, and I exposed my secret of the big trout that I had suceeeded in raising in the pool beside us. Mr. Gordon insisted that I try again, whieh I did, but as expeeted without success. We then began to seheme to entiee the old fellow again to feed. It was then that I diseovered Mr. Gordon's tact and ability. He matehed and exaetly duplieated in shade and color a fly like those that were swarming about the stream. Along the banks grew some willows, and in these Mr. Gordon found several fine specimens of the fly. After securing a large one, Mr. Gordon produced a box of feathers, gut and No. 12 fly hooks. In a remarkably short time he had tied a beautiful duplicate of the original and handing it to me insisted on another effort at the old trout.

We decided to go up stream, cross the rapids and address the pool from an entirely different point, an achievement which has produced results for me many times since. Whipping my fly and leader dry, and measuring the length of east on another part of the pool, I was ready to make the supreme effort, especially anxious for results, after the amount of interest my friend had taken in the matter. Waiting for a slight breeze to abate, I carefully dropped our latest tempting lure close up to the bank and directly over the home of the fish. There followed a rush, splash, a strike altogether different from that of an hour or so before, and he had it.

The fish was larger than I expected, and despite all efforts to force him out of the pool against the rapids, he suecessfully evaded me and pulled like a young dog to get underneath the overhanging bank. My rod weighed but 4½ ounces and with every sueceeding rush for the bank came the reminder of a light leader and a No. 12 hook. Finally, I called over to Mr. Gordon: "I'm going in there, wet or no wet," and in I went over the waders and all. It was May 22, and the mountain water was eold as iee, but this movement was more than the old monareh eould stand. With a rush he started down stream, and for fully one-eighth of a mile we tumbled over rocks and boulders. I won, and when Gordon eame up to me on the bank, the rule said 20¼ ineches and the seales three pounds, eight ounees. I dubbed the fly "Gordon's Faney," and this fly is known to-day by nearly every fly-fisherman in the eountry.

That evening we ate supper together at the Trout Valley Farm, at Beaverkill, N. Y., and the next day found us fishing in a lake inhabited by brown trout, whieh had the reputation of not yielding easily to the lures of fishermen. We mastered the reason why and suceessfully fished it, landing a number that varied in length from 19 to 24 ineches. We used another fly of Mr. Gordon's ealled Bumble Puppy, without exception the greatest lure for lake trout ever used after they have reaehed the 2½ pound mark.

M. T. Davidson.

Big Albacore at Catalina.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Every winter about this time somebody sallies forth from Avalon, Catalina, and conneets with a sehool of full grown albacore. Last year it was the lot of W. N. McMillan, of Nairobi, British East Africa, to turn the trick. A pair of albaeore of fifty pounds was the result. This season one of forty-seven pounds has been landed. The reeord is sixty-five pounds and no one is worried about its lasting.

Edwin L. Hedderly.

A 176-Pound Catfish.

What is probably the largest catfish ever captured in an Iowa river was pulled out of the Nishnabatony River here by men who were excavating for a foundation for the new dam. The fish weighed 176 pounds. Its mouth was filled with sears, and several fish hooks were imbedded in it.

The fish is supposed to be the one hooked so many times by fishermen near here, none of whom was ever able to land the monster.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Illinois Casting Club.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Illinois Casting Club held its annual meeting and election of officers on January 16, at which there was a large attendance. After dinner was served, the meeting received with much interest the reports of the offieers of the outgoing administration. There was especial appreciation evidenced at the report of scores made by the club members, as compared with known record scores, which are given herewith.

The report of the executive committee was very comprehensive, containing valuable suggestions for consideration of the club. The report of the secretary shows the club to be in a flourishing condition, both as to membership and finanees.

An important action of the meeting was the adoption of a new elub badge and bars as tokens, in lieu of button emblems used and given by the club. It was also suggested that a new degree be created, the same to rank between master and artist, beeause of the long gap between the 98 per eent. and 99 per eent. degree awards.

The eleetion of offieers resulted as follows: President, A. Bauer; Viee President, G. H. Asper; Seeretary and Treasurer, H. D. Willis; Captain, H. D. Kirk; Committeemen, N. C. Heston, Dr. E. F. McCarty, Charles W. Keiser.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the outgoing offieers.

Secretary A. D. Whitby made the following report, showing a comparison of high scores made by the club during the past season as compared to national reeord scores in each of the several events of which they have authentie record.

The average attendance in 1909 was 26; the average attendanee in 1910 was 33; the number of eompleted seores in bait and fly events in 1909, 26; in 1910, 36.

In the quarter ounee aeeuraey bait W. H. Ball (on June 18) and E. K. Pierson (on Aug. 29) made seores of 99 7/10 per eent., the highest scores made in either of the aeeuraey baits in the history of the game. The tie was east off at the club tourney on Oetober 9, and was won by W. H. Ball whieh earned him what is known as the "All Chicago High Seore Button." The seores made by Messrs. Ball and Pierson established new elub records, and are undoubtedly world reeords.

In the half ounee accuraey bait W. H. Ball (on June 4) and J. T. Hartly (on the same day) made seores of 99 5/10 per cent., which equalled the elub reeord of last year, made by J. E. Amman. This score was also made by D. F. Beatty at the National Tournament of 1910 and by O. E. Beeker, both of Chicago Fly Club.

In the quarter ounce distanee bait (average of 5 easts) L. E. De Garmo established a new club reeord (on August 27) of 143 3/5 feet, and N. C. Heston a new elub reeord for the longest single east (on same date) of 167 2/3 feet. These seores were exeeeded by N. L. Place, casting for the Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago (on Sept. 11) who scored 154 1/3 feet (average of five casts) and 177 feet longest single east, whieh are world records.

In the half ounce distance bait the elub record of last year was surpassed by C. E. Lingen-

felter (July 30) who cast 209 2/5 feet (average of five casts). The record for the longest single cast is still held by L. N. Place, 221 feet, while O. E. Becker (of the Chicago Fly Club) has a record of 230 feet for the longest single cast. These scores (previously world records) were exceded on Sept. 10, by Reuben Leonard, who (casting for the Newark Casting Club) scored an average of 218 4/5 feet with the longest single cast of 237 feet.

In the accuracy fly the club record held by N. C. Heston was equalled during the past season by both Messrs. Heston and De Garmo with scores of 99 9/15 per cent. These scores were exceeded by T. A. Forsyth who at the National Tournament of 1910 scored 99 13/15 per cent. The world's record for the event is held by I. H. Bellows who, casting for the North Shore Casting Club, made a perfect score, the first in the history of the game.

In the delicacy and accuracy fly, L. E. De Garmo exceeded the previous club record (held by him) and raised the club record (on Aug. 6) to 99 2/30 per cent. Previously the record was exceeded by F. C. Kierulff who (on Aug. 20) casting for the San Francisco Fly Casting Club, raised the record to 99 24-30 per cent.

Light tackle dry fly accuracy. This event, (using five-ounce rod) was played for the first time during the past season, and there is therefore no record. On Aug. 13, L. E. De Garmo made two scores of 99 8/15 per cent., and on the same date, N. C. Heston scored 99 9/15 per cent., which establishes a club record. The record for this event (so far as our data indicates) is held by I. H. Bellows, who, casting for the North Shore Casting Club, scored 99 11/15 per cent.

Distance fly. Our previous club record (101 feet made by W. H. Ball) was this year broken and is now held by H. D. Willis, who, on Sept. 10 cast 103 feet. This score has, however, been exceeded several times, notably by W. D. Mansfield, L. S. Darling and F. N. Peet, the latter casting 117 feet at the National Tournament of 1910. The world's record for this event is 140 feet, held by Mr. Golcher, of San Francisco.

Distance fly light tackle. This event was played by our club for the first time during the past season and our record is W. H. Ball (July 9) 99 feet. This cast was exceeded by F. N. Peet at the National Tournament of 1910, who won the first place with 102 feet. The world's record is held by W. D. Mansfield with a cast of 120½ feet.

Salmon fly. Our record of last year, 120 feet made by L. E. De Garmo, was broken several times the past season, L. E. De Garmo casting (in club contest) 133 and 135 feet, and W. H. Ball, 138½ feet, which latter distance is our club record. In the National Tournament of 1910, W. H. Ball established a new world's record by casting 140½ feet with a regulation (15 feet) rod, slightly exceeding E. J. Mills' cast of 140 feet made in 1908.

At the National Tournament held at Garfield Park the past season our club won the much coveted honor for carrying off the pennant with thirty points to our credit.

In the "all around," W. H. Ball and L. E. De Garmo, of our club, carried off the first and second cups respectively, against a representation from 13 other clubs.

In the accuracy events (two each in bait and fly) wherein it was necessary to have an average of 98 per cent. to qualify, there were seven casters who qualified, of which number our club stood 1, 2 and 3, namely, W. H. Ball, N. C. Heston and L. E. De Garmo, N. C. Heston casting for the Chicago Fly as well as our club.

In the inter-club contest held on July 17 between the Illinois and Chicago Fly Clubs, our club won out with a general average of 98.40 per cent., thus winning four of the series against the Chicago Fly, three out of five necessary to possess ownership of the cup. The second series of the season was not played, the Chicago Fly team failing to come to time.

A season's average in the accuracy bait events entitling a member to the degree of Artist was awarded for the first time in our own or any other club of which we have record, to W. H. Ball, whose season's average was 99.14 per cent.

H. D. Willis, Sec'y.

Kansas Lakes.

Two years ago the Kansas Legislature failed to appropriate money for the maintenance of the game department. Since then Governor Stubbs has been paying the department's expenses out of his own personal contingent fund, the amount expended for this purpose being more than $7,000. Shooting license fees are turned into the State Treasury and credited to the fish and game department and there is now in this fund $64,750 awaiting action by the Legislature. In a short message the Governor has urged the Legislature to appropriate this amount for the fish and game department.

At the same tinme the Governor praised very highly the work that has been done by State Warden Lewis L. Dyche, and recommended that this office be taken out of politics, as has already been done in the Kansas Agricultural Department. Prof. Dyche not long ago urged every farmer in the State to build a pond and raise game or food fish, both for his own use and for the market. The subject has been commented on a great deal by the Kansas press, which has not taken the matter very seriously. It is not impractical, but the idea of "making Kansas a State of lakes" is evidently a difficult matter for some of the old time editors to digest. Greater changes than this have been brought about, and it may be that in time certain portions of the one-time desert waste will be covered with water.

Ice Fishing in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The trouting season opened on Jan. 15, and although the ice was not very strong on the lakes, many eager anglers were out the first day, and some very good catches were reported. Two ardent fishermen who tried in Pennies River, which is almost in the town, were reported for twenty dozen fine Loch Leven trout. Good catches were also made in other ponds in the suburbs.

W. J. Carroll.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

There is every likelihood of the challenge of the Rochester Y. C. for a race for the Fisher cup, now held by the Royal Canadian Y. C., being accepted, although there are same members of the Canadian organization who do not like the wording of the Rochester challenge. One Canadian is quoted as saying: "It looks to me as if the Rochester people were asking too much. As defenders we have the right to name the class in which the race is to be sailed. They not only ask us to accept the Canada cup boats of 1907 as the class, but they fix the time for the race for the Exhibition for the first week in September. I understand Addison G. Hanan, who won the Canada cup for them in 1907, will be sailing a schooner until Aug. 30. Their choice of a September date may be a coincidence or it may not."

This yachtsman voiced the sentiments of many members of the Canadian Club, but it is probable that this is only telling that the wording of the challenge was not quite to their liking, and that it will be accepted and a race arranged. Another member said:

"Oh, give them a race anyway! Seneca has been beaten by our Crusader before now, and even with Hanan at the helm, we'll give them a wrestle."

It is not at all likely that Addison G. Hanan will take part in this race. In fact, the Rochester men have almost decided that one of their home sailors shall handle the Seneca.

There seems to be some doubt as to the origin of the Fisher cup. According to the Rochester Y. C., the trophy was presented to the Chicago Y. C. in 1882 by A. J. Fisher as a challenge cup, and has been won as follows: 1882, Cora; 1883, Atlanta; 1884, Norah; 1892, Onward; 1900, Genesee; 1906, Zoraya.

According to the Canadian Club the cup was won on the Atlantic Coast in 1874, or about that time, by the yacht Cora. Cora was a 60-foot waterline sloop and was purchased by Commodore J. K. Barker, of Detroit, and taken to the lakes. Commodore Barker was drowned while going ashore in Cora's dinghy with a load of ballast while the yacht was being stripped.

When Cora went to the lakes she was one of the crack American yachts and the Canadians were anxious to have a brush with her with the Annie Cuthbert, owned by Alexander Cuthbert, of Cobourg, who was responsible for the America's Cup challengers Countess of Dufferin and Atalanta. The Annie Cuthbert and Cora

sailed a series of races at Put-in-Bay at the head of Lake Erie and also in Lake St. Clair in the season of 1875, and it was then, according to Canadian tradition, that the Fisher cup was first won by a Canadian yacht. Annie Cuthbert was purchased by Commodore Prindiville and other Chicago yachtsmen, and the cup, which so far belonged to the winning yacht, went to Chicago.

In 1883 the Canadian sloop Atalanta, which made an unsuccessful bid for the America's Cup in 1881, was sent to Chicago in 1883, and won the trophy back to Canada. Atalanta was then owned by the Gifford syndicate. The next year the yacht Norah, of Belleville, owned by John Bell, won the cup from the Atalanta. Norah held the cup for many years. Toronto yachtsmen tried to capture the cup with N. B. Dick's Zelma in 1891. Efforts to arrange a match with the Bay of Quinte Y. C., in which Norah was enrolled, were futile. Then the Rochester Y. C. challenged and in 1892 Onward sailed against Norah. There were practically no restrictions. The race was sailed in a gale, and a big crew was carried on Onward and she defeated the Canadian yacht. Then Zelma raced at Charlotte. Two races were sailed in light winds, and the yachts did not finish, and the third day there was a gale, so that neither yacht could tow out of the harbor. This was in 1893. The cup stayed at Rochester for seven years, when the 35-footer Minota was sent after it after a long series of trial races against the Beaver. The Rochester club defended with the Genesee. Minota was beaten in the first race in light winds, and in the second, when she was leading in a stiff wind, Minota parted a main shroud turnbuckle and had to withdraw. In 1896 the Zoraya easily defeated the Iroquois in two races and took the trophy to Toronto.

In 1895, J. R. White, Arthur T. Hagan and Fred. S. Todd, owners of the Onward, donated the trophy to the Lake Yacht Racing Association on condition that it should be a perpetual challenge trophy for yachts in the 35-foot class and larger belonging to Lake Ontario yacht clubs enrolled in the association. The cup is held not by the winning yacht, but by the club it represents.

The Manchester Y. C. has elected C. Howard Clark, Jr., Commodore; Henry S. Grew, 2d, Vice-Commodore; Francis M. Whitehouse, Rear-Commodore; Arthur W. Merrian, Secretary; Francis W. Fabyan, Treasurer; David Fenton, Measurer; John H. Storer, Member of Executive Committee; Charles E. Hodges, George W. Mansfield, Reginald Boardman, John H. Storer, Jr., and Richard B. Wigglesworth, Regatta Committee.

The Barrington Y. C., at its meeting last week, elected these officers: Commodore, Arthur L. Smith, owner of the 18-foot knockabout Nada; Vice-Commodore, N. Howard Easton, who is having a new motor boat built; Rear-Commodore, Horace L. Manchester; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph A. Miller; Board of Directors, Charles H. McKenna, Frank O. Field, Charles F. Fairbrother, Harry M. Smith and George Gladding. Commodore Smith announced these appointments: Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Emery P. Sweet; Fleet Captain, Fred H. Bishop; Regatta Committee, Ernest J. Lyons, A. B. Tingley, Richmond Fales, William P. Cross, Albert M. Gardner, Samuel F. Bowden and Alfred L. Atwater; Measurers, Albert C. Davis and G. Lawton Spencer.

The Corinthian Y. C., of Philadelphia, is growing very strong with racing yachts, and the purchase of the sloop Dorello by W. Barklie Henry adds another to the fleet that should win many prizes this year. Commodore E. Walter Clark owns the Irolita, formerly the Queen; C. Howard Clark owns the Savarona; two first class schooner, and in the smaller schooner class there is the Dervish. The Dorello was designed by George Owen in 1908. She attracted some attention because she was knockabout rig, that is, had no bowsprit, but carried in her races a club topsail. She holds the record for the Isle of Shoals and Cape Elizabeth races and has won many prizes.

Eastward will not be the name of the Plant schooner after all. That report was started by some wit at Bristol, who seemed to think Eastward against Westward would sound odd. Commodore Morton F. Plant named his big steamer Iolanda after the Italian princess Yolande, and he recently wrote to the King and Queen of Italy asking permission to name his new racing schooner in honor of the Queen. He has heard from the Royal household of Italy granting him permission to use the name and expressing the thanks of the King and Queen for the compliment. The yacht will be named Elena.

Capt. Harry P. Haff is to be the skipper of Westward. He will succeed Capt. Charles Barr, and leaves here shortly to bring the yacht home and fit out for the season's racing.

Capt. Harry P. Haff, the eldest son of the late Hank Haff, the skipper of Colonia, Defender and Independence of cup defense memories, is no stranger on the shores of Narragansett Bay, for he was sailing master for United States Senator-elect Henry F. Lippitt many years on board diffcrent racing yachts.

He made his mark in the racing game long ago. He spent years on board the famous sloop yacht Wasp, a Herreshoff-built craft that Mr. Lippitt sailed, winning a deckload of cups along the racing highways of the Atlantic Coast. When Mr. Lippitt acquired the schooner Quisetta, Capt. Haff was found on the deck of that craft in charge of the sails, and again when Mr. Lippitt had the sloop Weetamoe built at Lawley's in Boston. So for many seasons his stamping place was on board of Rhode Island owned yachts.

A native and a resident of Islip, Long Island, N. Y., Capt. Harry P. Haff, was of a family of racing skippers, the best-known being his father, the late Capt. Hank Haff, who had an international reputation, as he sailed the Vigilant in Europe in 1893. He is a man of good judgment and keen in his jockeying for positions at starts, and ought to prove a valuable man for Mr. Cochran on board the Westward. His knowledge of the tides and currents of the Atlantic Coast is equal to that of the late Capt. Barr, with whom he had many a sailing scrap twenty years ago, one being on the Wasp and the other on board the Gloriana.

About four years ago Capt. Haff became interested in politics and although not a representative at the State Capitol of New York at Albany, he spent much time there in the interest of his particular section of Long Island. His work was so much appreciated in the lobby that he was soon appointed Fish Warden, which position he now holds and probably will cleave to as well as being skipper of the Westward, for when the yacht racing season is over the duties attached to that of fish warden require more attention than they do in the months of summer.

With Capt. Bill Dennis in the new Elena, ex-Commodore Plant's schooner, and Capt. Haff on the Westward next season, interest will not lag in the schooner classes, for both men are skillful and enjoy the confidence of the yachting community.

The trustees of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. have made the following nominations for officers and committees, and they will be submitted to the members at the adjourned annual meeting on Feb. 28: Commodore, Frank S. Hastings, ketch Peggy; Vice-Commodore, Edward F. Whitney, steamer Arrow; Rear-Commodore, Daniel Bacon, sloop Avenger; Secretary, Everett Dominick; Treasurer, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; Measurer, John Hyslop; Trustees (class of 1914)—James A. Blair, Jr., Francis G. Stewart, Clinton Mackenzie; Regatta Committee—C. Sherman Hoyt, Eliot Tuckerman, Victor I. Cumnock, Franklin Remington, Geo. E. Roosevelt; Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Robt. L. Cuthbert; Law Committee—Wm. A. W. Stewart, Eliot Tuckerman, Alfred Ely, Jr.; Committee on Seamanship and Navigation—Arthur Curtiss James, Stewart Waller, George Nichols, Francis G. Stewart.

A yacht club has been organized at Cambridge, Md. There were 81 charter members, and it is expected there will be 150 at the next meeting. The officers elected are: Commodore, Alfred I. Dupont; Vice-Commodore, Frank M. Dick; Rear-Commodore, William Rayner; Secretary, Hazeltine A. Joyce; Assistant Secretary, Earl Hearn; Treasurer, Robert H. Matthews; Board of Governors, the Commodores, John G. Hurley, George W. Woolford, John G. Mills, Albanus Phillips, Ivy L. Leonard and Senator Isidor Rayner.

Commodore Dupont owns a magnificent landed estate in Neck district and has already done a great deal to stimulate interest in yachting here. Last fall he gave handsome prizes for a series of races on the Choptank. Next summer he is expected to be here with his steam yacht and to again add zest to the sport. A regatta will be held some time during the summer. Mr. Dick is a New York broker and owns Hambrooks Manor, the old Henry home, near Cambridge. Mr. Rayner has a handsome summer home at Clinton Place, near Cambridge.

The 31-rater Mavourneen has been sold by George Lee to E. M. Mills, of Chicago. Recently there has been a movement among the yachtsmen of the lakes for a class of rating yachts and the Mavourneen will be the nucleus around which the class will be formed. This does not mean that George Lee will be out of next season's racing in Massachusetts Bay, as he has ordered another Class P racer from George Owen, which will be built at East Boothbay, Me.

At the recent annual meeting of the Annisquam Y. C. the following officers were elected for the 1911 season: Harry H. Wiggin, Commodore, John M. Whittemore, Vice-Commodore; Benjamin A. Smith, Rear-Commodore; Walter O. Adams, Secretary; William H. Pear, Treasurer; Hollis French and Paul Tappan, Directors; Walter Olsen, Measurer; Walter O. Adams, Benjamin A. Smith, Harry Friend, Sherburne Wiggin and Stanley Prince, Race Committee; John M. Whittemore, Benjamin A. Smith, C. Fred Pierce, Walter O. Adams and William H. Pear, Membership Committee.

The Quincy Y. C., last week, elected Ira M. Whittemore, Commodore. Other officers elected were: Henry S. Crane, Vice-Commodore; Frank F. Crane, Rear-Commodore; John O. Hall, Secretary, George S. Morse, Treasurer; Ralph E. Winslow, Measurer; Herbert W. Robbins, Eben W. Sheppard, Joseph L. Whiton, Jr., and Harry E. Winslow, Executive Committee; Edgar W. Emery, F. W. Easterbrook, Thomas E. Furnald, W. S. Hardwick, William J. Hudson, Fred E. Tupper and Edward M. Graham, House Committee.

Commodore Whittemore has been a member of the club for fourteen years and is an enthusiastic racing yachtsman. During his membership he has been part owner of the Hustler with the retiring commodore, Herbert W. Robbins, and he also has been the owner of the Tantrum, Marvel and Almira. His present boat, which he raced last season, is the Dartwell, which will become the flagship of the Quincy Y. C.'s fleet.

A business session followed the election of officers. Col. Francis V. Abbott, U. S. A., the commanding officer of the U. S. engineers of this district having in charge the dredging of the rivers and harbors, was made an honorary member.

The report of the secretary gave the present membership of the club as 423, thus showing a net gain of 68 during the year.

It was voted to limit the club membership to 600 and to join the American power boat association.

New Rochelle Y. C. Dinner.

It must be an immense amount of satisfaction for clubmen to be able to dine together and to feel that their pet organization is prosperous, has done good work for the particular sport it supports, and that as an organization it does not owe a cent in the world. So many of the larger yacht clubs can show that the club is successful, that it is keeping its head above water, that is, that it is not falling behind—but these are often so loaded with debt that it seems only a question of time when they must fail.

The members of the New Rochelle Y. C. gathered at the Hotel Manhattan last Saturday for the annual meeting, and the reports of the officers and committees were such glowing ones, that they made the annual dinner, which followed the meeting, a most happy one and the most successful in the history of the club. Secretary C. A. Marsland, in his report to the members, showed that there are now 246 members of the club. This is twenty-nine more than there were a year ago. During the year 71 new members were elected, but some were lost through death and resignations. The club fleet numbers 110 yachts, which is larger in proportion to the membership than that of any yacht club in this vicinity, and the majority of these yacht owners are racing men, too. Echo Bay is a deligtful harbor for yachts of all sizes, and during the season from early spring until late fall the vessels of this fleet fill that harbor.

The treasurer, in his report, showed that the club had spent considerable money during the year, as all clubs must, but in spite of this, after all bills had been paid, there was a balance of more than $1,700 in the treasury.

The report of the regatta committee showed that the New Rochelle Club is a yachting organization in fact and not only in name. The committee is made up of active yachting men, who own and sail yachts, and they know better than others what racing yachtsmen want. G. P. Granbery is the chairman, the other members are M. S. Kattenhorn and W. H. J. Ehler. In his report, Mr. Granberry said: "There were held by the New Rochelle Y. C. during the season eleven races, namely, spring regatta, Cornfield Lightship race, annual cruise, annual regatta, special race for sail yachts and for power boats to Lloyd's Harbor. These two last-named held in conjunction with the Huguenot Y. C. The race for the Waterway League championship was held under the auspices of the New Rochelle Y. C. The total number of starters in the various races is 186, of which there were 50 in the spring regatta, 40 in the annual cruise and 60 in the annual regatta. The total number of prizes is 62. A prize was awarded for each day's run on the cruise and also a series prize for the greatest total points for the entire cruise.

"The value of the prizes was $850, and for this amount $470 was subscribed by the members. The committee desires to thank those who so generously contributed to the prize fund, also to Mr. H. L. Stone, of Yachting for the handsome trophy which he provided for the Cornfield Lightship race; also Commodore B. R. Stoddard for a cup offered in the power boat race, and Commodore George F. Lewis, of Huguenot Y. C., for a cup donated for a special sailing race. We wish to thank Commodore Houck and Mr. C. A. McGill for their kindness in placing their yachts at the disposal of the committee on various occosions.

"Your committee takes pride in calling your attention to the steady increase in popularity of the New Rochelle Y. C. regattas, as evinced by the new records made for number of yachts starting. More yachts participated in our annual regatta than in any race held during the season by any other club on Long Island Sound with the single exception of the Larchmont Y. C.

"Among the victories won by yachts of the New Rochelle Club were: The ocean race for Brooklyn Y. C. challenge cup, won by sloop Waialua, Mr. H. L. Stone; the Harlem Y. C. Stratford Shoal race, won by sloop Crescent, M. A. B. Bill, and the Waterway League championship, won by sloop Rowdy, Mr. H. S. Duell.

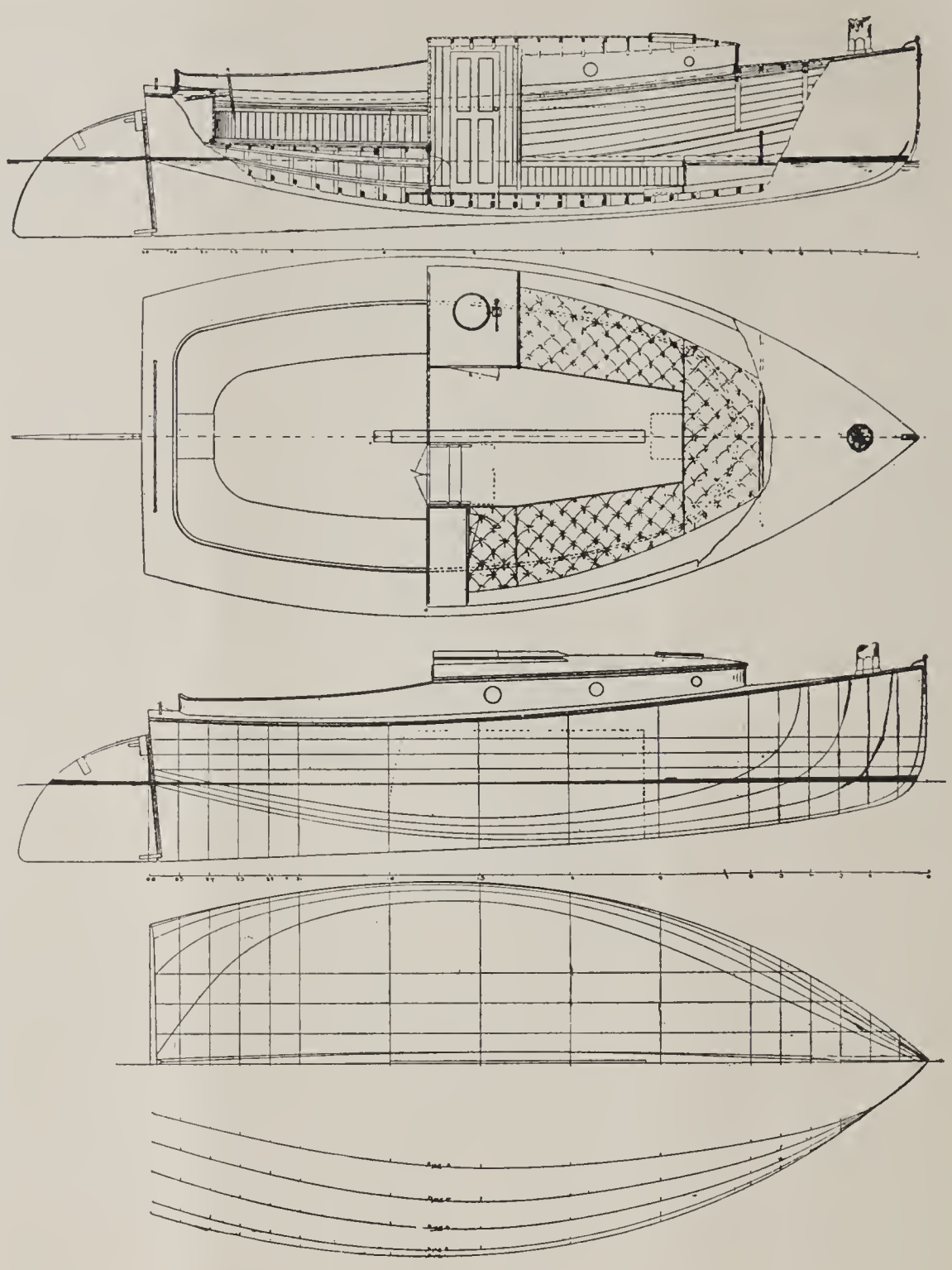
"In almost every regatta during the season the New Rochelle Y. C. was well represented, and on one occasion, when the weather was so boisterous as to cause a postponement of a certain annual regatta, there were only seven boats at the starting line, and of these five were from the New Rochelle Y. C. The ardent enthusiasm of its yacht racing members has earned for the New Rochelle Y. C. a reputation of being not a social, country or automobile club, but a real live yacht club."

The election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore, E. C. Myrick; Vice-Commodore, S. C. Hunter; Rear-Commodore, C. A. McGill; Secretary, C. A. Marsland; Treasurer, C. E. Salter; Measurer, R. M. Haddock; Trustees, Arthur H. Titus, Augustus P. Bennett and Lewis R. Smith; Regatta Committee—G. P. Granbery, A. E. Eldredge and M. S. Kattenhorn; Law Committee—J. F. Lambden, chairman, and C. W. Voltz; Art Committee—Henry M. Lloyd, chairman, and Henry Doscher; Entertainment Committee, E. R. Leaycraft, chairman, and William J. Clark; Nominating Committee—M. W. Houck, chairman, and F. W. Isenbarth and H. J. Meyer.

Commodore Houck presided at the dinner which followed the meeting. It was a most enjoyable affair. About 150 members of the club were present and speeches were made by the new Commodore E. C. Myrick; Commodore Gillespie, of the Stamford Y. C.; Commodore E. A. Sanford, Huguenot Y. C.; Commodore F. B. Bragdon, Harlem Y. C.; Commodore H. A. Jackson, Jr., New York A. C., and C. E. Colwell, the Mayor of New Rochelle.

Commodore Jackson presented to the club the Brooklyn challenge cup won last year by Waialua, and later it was announced that already a race was assured for that trophy for the coming season, as a challenge had been received from the American Y. C., which named the Rowdy, a 30-foot sloop owned by H. S. Duell. It is probable that five or six yachts will start in this race next July.

The members are determined that the season record shall be better than that of last year, and every one was delighted with the success of the club, the meeting and the dinner.

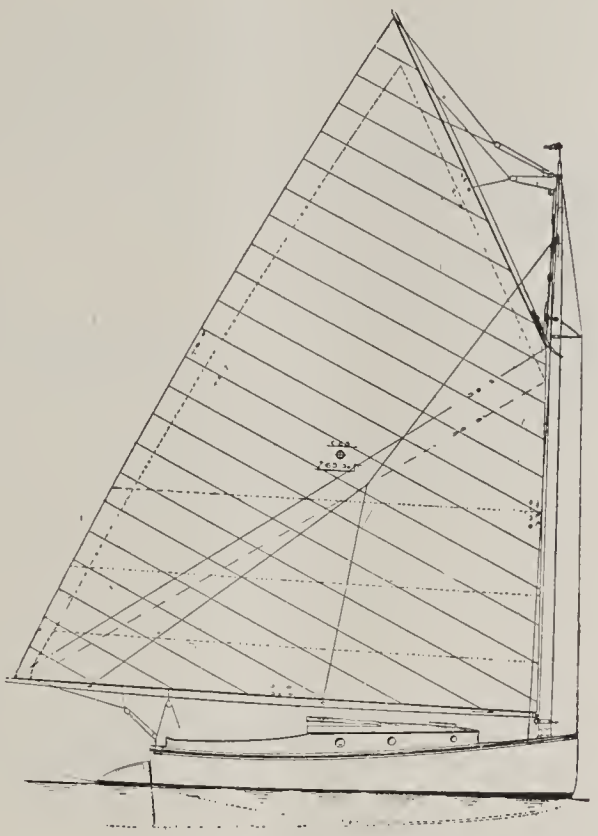


CABIN PLANS AND LINES OF CATBOAT VIRGINIA.

The Catboat Virginia.

LAST year the catboat Virginia was built from designs by Charles D. Mower to take part in the inter-bay catboat races sailed on Narragansett Bay. The boats for these races have to conform to certain requirements, and these are framed to develop a wholesome seaworthy type of yacht. The class is growing popular, and in time it should be one of the most popular along the coast.

Virginia, as the plans show, has good accommodation, as there is nothing freakish in her model. She represents all that is good in the catboat. Her dimensions are 26 feet over all, 25.37 feet waterline, 12 feet beam and 2.58 feet draft. She spreads 765 square feet of canvas.

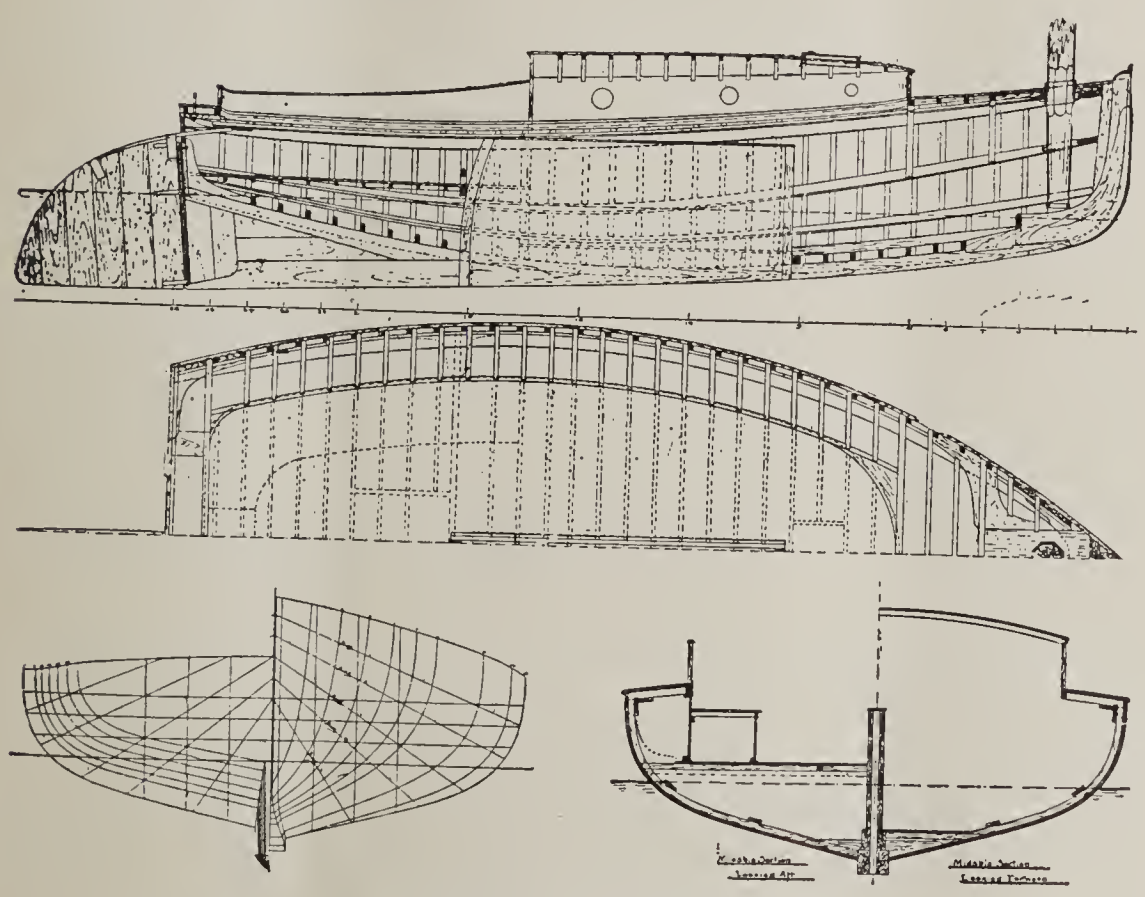


SAIL AND RIGGING PLAN.

Southern Y. C.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual meeting and election of officers of the Southern Y. C. will take place on Feb. 9. The members will meet in a few days for the purpose of nominating a ticket. The club is in good condition and a number of new members have been enrolled recently. The club headquarters at West End have undergone many improvements during the past year. As soon as the officers are elected, the regatta committee will be appointed for the purpose of arranging a program of races for the coming summer and early fall. It is expected that the motor boats will take a leading place in the regattas. While there are many lovers of the sailing craft in New Orleans, still it is admitted that the sailing craft do not attract the public as in years past. It is said that one reason for this loss of popularity is to be found in the fact that very few new sailing boats have been added to the fleet at West End or in those waters, and the people are rather tired of seeing the same old boats year after year. Another cause is attributed to the great interest the public is taking in automobiles, motor boats, aeroplanes and other comparatively new amusements. A sea wall is now being constructed at West End and extensive improvements made, and for that reason the amusement resort for the public here will be at Spanish Fort this summer, a few miles from West End.

Mayor J. S. Montgomery and Harry Montgomery and their wives are in this city stopping at the Grunewald Hotel. They left their yacht Gitana at Vicksburg on account of the breakdown of the machinery. The boat was operated from Georgetown, Ky., to Vicksburg. The original plan was to go down the Ohio River to the Mississippi and thence to the Gulf of Mexico and finally to Havana, but the latter trip has been abandoned. It is thought that Gitana is most too small to venture out in the Gulf. The boat is a gasolene yacht and the gasolene tanks are of not sufficient capacity for a long cruise to Havana. The boat will be brought by river to New Orleans and shipped by rail to Florida where the Montgomerys will spend several weeks. Gitana will be used for inland and near-shore cruises in Florida. The Montgomerys will sail for Havana from Florida, leaving their yacht in some Florida port to await their return. They report a pleasant trip.



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Motor Boating.

New Deed for Motor Trophy.

After the last race for the British International trophy off Larchmont, when Dixie II. defeated Pioneer, owing to an accident to the latter, British and American yachtsmen agreed that the deed of trust governing the trophy needed amending. To do this it was necessary for the holders of the trophy, the Motor Boat Club of America, the British Motor Y. C., as trustees of the trophy, and Lord Northcliff, the donor, to confer and arrange a new deed, and it was understood that as soon as the new deed was approved the British would challenge.

Commodore H. H. Melville, of the Motor Boat Club of America went to London with power to act for his club and a new deed has been framed. It is as follows:

1. The trophy shall be for International competition, and the trustees of the trophy shall be the Royal Motor Y. C. of Great Britain.

2. The trophy shall be competed for in every year, and at such time and place as hereinafter appears.

3. There shall be not more than three boats representing each country.

4. Boats representing a country shall be selected by the recognized club of that country. The recognized club of Great Britain and Ireland shall be the Royal Motor Y. C.; the recognized club of France shall be the Automobile Club de France; the recognized club of Germany shall be the Kaiserlicher Y. C.; the recognized club for the United States shall be the Motor Boat Club of America. If there be any dispute as to what is the recognized club of any country other than those named above for the purposes of this race, the trustees shall decide, and their decision shall be absolutely final.

5. Each competing boat shall be constructed wholly in every respect in the country which it represents.

6. No limitation shall be placed on the form or description of the motive power employed, provided that the motive power is wholly mechanical, and also providing that its propelling mechanism acts only in or against the water.

7. Each boat shall carry not less than two hands, of whom the helmsman shall be a member of the competing club, and all hands shall be natives or naturalized subjects of the country which they represent.

8. The recognized club of the country holding the trophy for the time being shall make all the necessary arrangements for the holding of the race, and shall bear the cost relating to such arrangements.

9. The race shall be run under the Racing Rules of the Association Internationale de Yachting Automobile, except that where the said racing rules conflict with these conditions, or with the rules hereinafter set out, or with any modification of such rules made hereafter, the latter shall prevail.

10. Rules affecting the conduct of the race and restricting the length and nature of the course, the measurements and equipments of the boats, size or horsepower of the engines, and all such rules and regulations as are necessary for the proper conduct of the race shall be settled by a committee composed of one representative of the Royal Motor Y. C., one representative of the donor, and one representative of each of the recognized clubs of the countries which competed in the last previous race for the trophy. In the event of any alteration in the rules being required or necessary, such alterations shall be made within three months of the last race, or before a challenge has been received by the country holding the trophy, whichever period shall be longer. No alteration shall be valid unless agreed upon unanimously by the members of the committee, except where the only objector is the representative of the country holding the cup, in which case the question shall be referred to the donor or his representative for the time being present at the meeting of the committee, whose decision shall be final.

11. All questions and protests arising out of the running of the races shall be dealt with by an International Commission composed of one representative of the recognized club of each country competing in the race, and one representative of the donor. In the case of an equal division of votes, the representative of the donor shall have a casting vote. The proceedings of the International Commission shall be conducted in the English language.

Sparks.

William J. Deed, Jr., naval architect, has designed a midship cockpit cruiser for a resident of Henry, Ill., which will be built by the Adams Shipbuilding Company, Boothbay, Me., and will be used at Linnekin's Bay and around Boothbay Harbor, Me., the coming summer. The boat is novel in its construction and design and will be equipped with a 20-horsepower Ralacco engine supplied by Mr. Moore, who is the selling agent for this type of engine. The new boat will be 37 feet long, 9 feet beam and will have a draft of 3 feet.

William J. Deed, Jr., reports the following orders for designs: A 40-foot whaleboat, cruising and fishing boat for Howard Carwick, of New York; a 32-foot auxiliary yawl for A. N. McCool, of Chicago; a 32-foot cruising auxiliary sloop for E. L. Brown, of Boston, and a 28-foot power cruiser for C. Frank Moore and L. L. Borden, of this city.

The Percival cruiser building at Graves' Yard, Marblehead, from A. P. Homer's designs, is being rushed and will probably have its trial trip early in April.

C. Frank Moore, of Boston, has started a plan to form a power boat association along the line of the New York Motor Club. The idea of Mr. Moore is to have this organization consist of owners of all types of power boats in New England and have the organization be powerful enough to compel recognition in national events. Mr. Moore desires owners of power boats, regardless of what clubs they now belong to write him at 220 Devonshire street, giving him their ideas in order that plans may be made at once toward permanent organization. Races will be held in such localities as Provincetown, Portland. Portsmouth, Bar Harbor and on some of the Maine and New Hampshire lakes if the plan meets with the response it needs. Quite a few prominent owners of power boats have already favored the idea, and Mr. Moore wants to hear from big and little alike.

The Crescent Motor Club has elected the following officers: Commodore, G. E. Dodge; Vice-Commodore, Warren Hapgood; Rear-Commodore, Amie Bissell; Fleet Captain, Charles Webster; Treasurer, H. G. Collins; Recording Secretary, F. H. Palmer; Financial Secretary, B. C. Williams.

The members of the Detroit Motor Boat Club elected the following officers: Commodore, William E. Scripps; Vice-Commodore, Fred R. Still; Rear-Commodore, Robert Keller; Secretary, George W. Graves; Treasurer, G. H. Kirchner; Fleet Captain, Lewis Newberry; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. W. H. Price; Measurer, Eugene M. Emmons; Quarter Master, Arthur M. H. H. Von Jasmund.

Robert J. Reddy, secretary of the Frontenac Y. C., of Frontenac, N. Y., announces that the 1911 race for the American Power Boat Association gold challenge cup will be held over the triangular course of the Frontenac Y. C., at Frontenac, on Aug. 8, 9 and 10. The course is seven miles in length with very easy turns and is free from shoals and other obstructions. It lies directly in front of the club house, and the racing boats will be in sight from start to finish. The cup was won last year by Dixie II., owned by F. K. Burnham, representing the Frontenac Club.

Cruiser for H. P. Scott.

Henry P. Scott, of Wilmington, is having a cruising motor built by the New York Yacht, Launch & Engine Company, at Morris Heights, from designs by Cox & Stevens. The principal dimensions of this yacht are: Length over all, 65 feet; beam, 11 feet 8 inches; draft 4 feet 2 inches. Mr. Scott wanted a vessel as seaworthy as possible for these dimensions and a vessel with good cruising accommodations. The model selected is the plumb stem type of hull. The sides amidships are carried up, giving a flush deck the full width of the vessel for about one-third of her length. Aft of this raised deck is a trunk cabin which gives full headroom and good light and ventilation for the quarters below. This trunk is rather narrow, and so gives lots of deck room on each side. Forward of the raised deck portion there is a sunken house in which is the dining room. The deck forward of this has a heavy crown.

The owner's quarters are in the after part of the vessel. Just aft of the engine space is a stateroom the full width of the yacht which opens at the after end into a lobby from which access is had to the upper deck by means of a companionway on the starboard side. The lobby itself may be used as a stateroom. On the starboard side opposite the lobby is a bath room. Under the cabin trunk is another double stateroom which extends the full width of the yacht. The finish below will be Colonial. Aft of the forecastle and under the dining room is a space for water tanks and stores.

The yacht will be driven by two 30-horsepower Twentieth Century motors, and the engine space is separated from the rest of the yacht by watertight bulkheads. This yacht is to be named Lexington II., and will be delivered in the spring.

New Boats by Whitaker.

Morris M. Whitaker, naval architect, of New York city, reports the following orders for designs booked during the month of January, 1911:

High speed cruiser, 60 feet by 8 feet, for St. Petersburg, Russia, equipped with a 6-cylinder 40 horsepower Standard motor.

High speed day cruiser, 60 feet by 9 feet, for Pacific coast owner, equipped with two 6-cylinder 65 horsepower Sterling motors.

Raised deck cylinder, 45 feet, for a Pacific coast owner, equipped with a 4-cylinder 6 by 9 Holmes motor.

Raised deck cruiser, 38 feet by 9½ feet, equipped with two 18-25 horsepower Sterling motors for a Pacific coast owner.

Raised deck cruiser, 60 feet by 13 feet, equipped with a 6-cylinder 6 by 9 Holmes motor for a Pacific coast owner.

Deep sea cruiser, 75 feet by 15 feet, equipped with two 50 horsepower Ralaco motors for use on Lake Superior.

Auxiliary ketch, 67 feet by 18 feet, for New York city owner.

Raised deck cruiser, 36 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, to be built by Gage & Schuchard, of Nyack, N. Y., for a New York city owner.

Auxiliary ketch, 25 feet 6 inches by 8 feet, equipped with a 8 horsepower Standard motor for a Connecticut owner.

Thirty-two-foot runabout, equipped with a 6-cylinder 2-cycle motor, for a New York city owner.

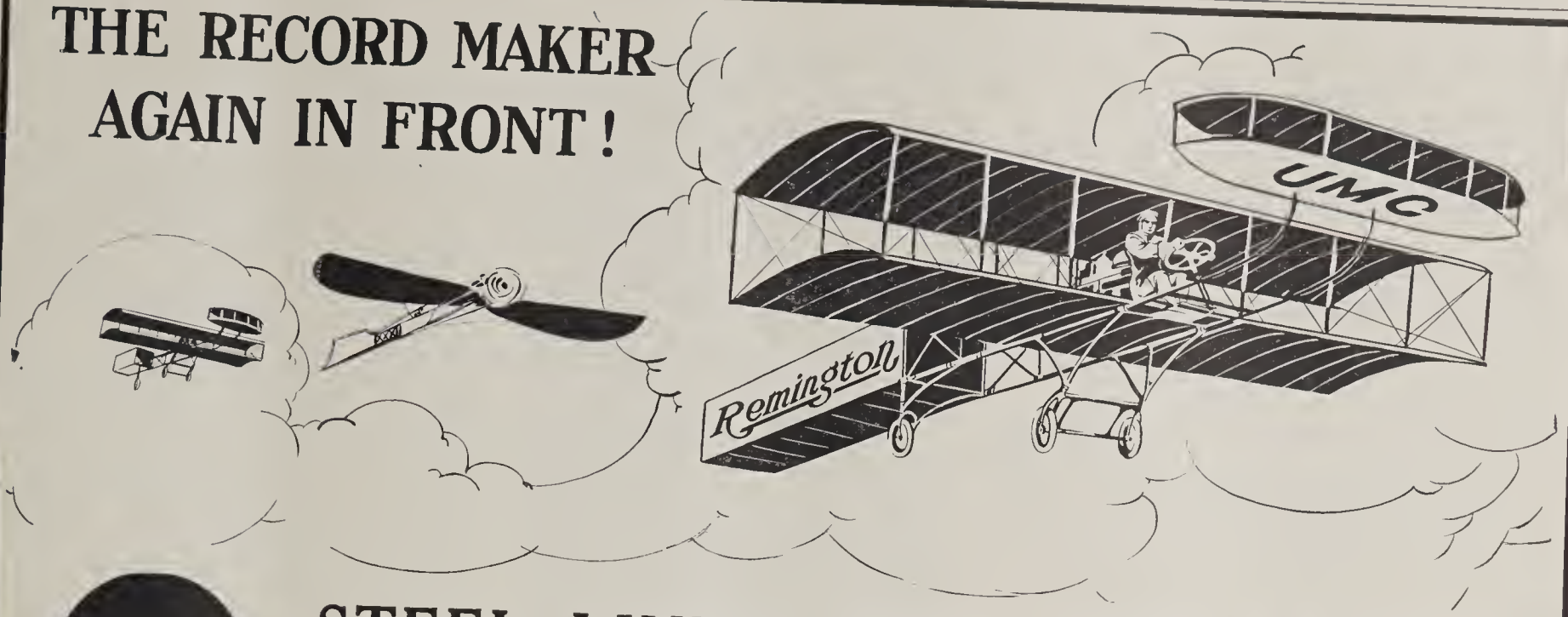
Raised deck cruiser, 40 feet by 9 feet, equipped with a 4-cylinder 30 horsepower Fay & Bowen motor for a Philadelphia owner.

Two 35-foot runabouts, equipped with 6-cylinder Holmes motors, for New York city owners, to be constructed by the Holmes Motor Co.

The aggregate value of these boats will be $85,000.

In addition, Mr. Whitaker has closed up during the latter part of 1910 for use during 1911 thirteen motor boats varying in size from a 25-foot runabout to a 55-foot high speed day cruiser with an aggregate value of $46,000.

THE RECORD MAKER AGAIN IN FRONT!



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April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 6-11.—New York City.—International trapshooting tournament and sportsman's exhibition, Madison Square Garden. S. M. Van Allen, Mgr.
April 7-8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. Royal Robinson, Sec'y.
April 10-12.—New Orleans, La.—Louisiana State tournament, under the auspices of the City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Secy.
April 11-12.—Beaver Crossing, (Neb.) G. C. J. C. Evans, Sec'y.
April 26-27.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 12-16.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

S. G. Purvis has been elected Secretary of the Butler Gun Club, instead of George J. Elliott, resigned.

The New York State Sportsmen's Association has fixed upon June 13-15 for its tournament, to be held at Syracuse.

Fred C. Whitney informs us that the dates of the Iowa State shoot, for April 18-20 have been withdrawn. Other dates will be claimed later on.

We are informed that "Annie Oakley will head the show coming in April. Have own train, thirty cars, twenty-five horses, two hundred people, buffalo, etc."

Maltby W. Conover, Secretary, informs us that the Freehold Gun Club will hold an all-day shoot on its grounds on Feb. 16, beginning at 10 o'clock. The entrance fee will be $1 each event. There will be eleven 15 target events and one at 25 targets, merchandise, high guns. Free lunch will be provided.

The seventh annual interstate shoot, given by R. S. Elliott Arms Co., at Blue River Park, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14-17, has many specially attractive features. There is the great Western Handicap, 25 pigeons, $100 in gold to the winner; the interstate target championship, 100 targets, winner to get cup redeemable at $100; interstate pigeon championship, 25 pigeons, winner gets cup, redeemable at $100; team pigeon championship, five men to a team, winners get cup redeemable at $100. For program address R. S. Elliott Arms Co., 1221-23 Walnut street, Kansas City.

The Cincinnati, O., Gun Club announces a live-bird shoot, to be held on Feb. 16, at Latonia Station, Covington, Ky. This will be a preliminary or practice shoot for the Ohio State championship, to be held on the grounds of the Crystal Lake Gun Club, Feb. 22. Event 1, 20 birds, handicap, $5 entrance, sweepstakes $5, class shooting, 50, 30 and 20. The first 10 birds will constitute event 2, $5 optional. So with the second 10 birds.

The Florida Gun Club opened to-day. Extensive improvements have been made to the club house and grounds the past two months, and everything has been put in the best possible condition. There are now a number of very handsome cups to be shot for in handicaps, the dates for which will be announced later by the committee having that in charge. Boris de Struve, of Russia, in a little match with his friend Mr. Kennard, killed 25 live birds straight standing at 31yds. Kennard killed 19.

Bernard Waters.

Crescent Athletic Club.

Bay Ridge, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The weather conditions were favorable for good scoring at the Crescent Athletic Club traps to-day. L. C. Hopkins, C. Blake, George Piercy and C. H. Pulis succeeded in making straight scores. Hopkins scored a leg on the Stake trophy and for the January trophy. The leg for the Lockwood trophy was won by Blake. George Piercy won the consolation cup, and C. H. Pulis won the sweepstake trophy. The new season cup offered by J. S. Lawson had fourteen contestants. It was won by a score of 23 by A. B. Hendrickson. F. B. Stephenson and J. F. James tied for second with 22. The four best scores of the season will take the trophy.

The conditions of the monthly cup were changed by the shooting committee at yesterday's matches. Every shooter must shoot two strings of targets, 50 in all. Hyatt and Hopkins scored 47 targets out of 50, which will be credited to them at the end of the month.

February cup, 50 targets, handicap, strings of 25:

	Hdcp.	25	25	Total.
F S Hyatt	0	23	24	47
L C Hopkins	10	25	22	47
J F James	2	23	23	46
George H Piercy	2	21	24	45
A E Hendrickson	4	24	21	45
C R James	2	20	22	42
D T Leahy	0	19	23	42
J H Vanderveer	0	20	21	41
F B Stephenson	0	22	17	39
J P Fairchild	4	20	19	39
George Brower	4	14	20	34

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

L C Hopkins	5	25	J P Fairchild	2 19
G H Piercy	1	24	Geo Brower	2 19
F B Stephenson	0	23	C H Pulis	3 19
A E Hendrickson	2	22	J F James	1 18
D T Leahy	0	22	F S Hyatt	0 14
C R James	1	19	Geo Felix	0 15
J H Vanderveer	0	19		

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

L C Hopkins	5	22	A E Hendrickson	2 16
F B Stephenson	0	21	Geo Felix	1 15
Geo Piercy	1	21	L F James	1 12
D T Leahy	0	21	Geo Brower	2 10
C H Pulis	3	19	F S Hyatt	0 11

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Vanderveer	0	24	C H Pulis	3 21
L C Hopkins	5	24	F S Hyatt	0 20
C H Pulis	3	24	A E Hendrickson	2 20
Geo Felix	1	24	J P Fairchild	2 19
C Blake	2	24	Geo Brower	2 19
Geo Piercy	1	21	D T Leahy	0 18
F B Stephenson	0	21	C R James	1 17
J F James	1	21		

Shoot-off: C. Blake 25, Hopkins 22, Felix 21.

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Geo H Piercy	1	24	L C Hopkins	5 20
D T Leahy	0	23	C H Pulis	3 20
C R James	1	22	Geo Felix	0 20
F B Stephenson	0	21	A E Hendrickson	2 19
J P Fairchild	2	21	J H Vanderveer	0 14
F S Hyatt	0	20	Geo Brower	2 13

Team shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	23	Geo Brower	2 20
J F James	0	23—46	J P Fairchild	2 23—43

Team trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

J F James	1	25	C H Pulis	3 19
Geo Piercy	1	25	C Bealle	2 19
F B Stephenson	0	23	A E Hendrickson	2 19
Geo Brower	2	23	J H Vanderveer	0 17
L C Hopkins	5	22	F S Hyatt	0 15
D T Leahy	0	20	C R James	1 23
J P Fairchild	2	20		

Shoot-off: Brower 19, J. F. James 17.

Lawson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

A E Hendrickson	2	23	D T Leahy	0 19
F B Stephenson	0	22	J H Vanderveer	0 19
J F James	1	22	J P Fairchild	2 19
Geo Piercy	1	21	L C Hopkins	5 19
Geo Brower	2	21	C Blake	2 19
C R James	1	20	Geo Felix	0 18
F S Hyatt	0	20	C H Pulis	3 17

Sweepstakes match, 25 targets, handicap:

C H Pulis	3	25	Geo Brower	2 19
Geo Piercy	1	24	J H Vanderveer	0 18
L C Hopkins	5	23	J P Fairchild	2 18
Geo Felix	0	22	J F James	1 17
C R James	1	21	F S Hyatt	0 16
D T Leahy	0	21	A E Hendrickson	2 20
F B Stephenson	0	19		

Westley Richards gun, 10 pair doubles:

D T Leahy	16	Geo Piercy	9
A Blake	13	J P Fairchild	9
A E Hendrickson	11	A Blake	8
Geo Felix	10	Geo Brower	6
F B Stephenson	9	W Hessian	5

Dupont Gun Club.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 4.—It was truly a close race, one of many close ones, between Wm. M. Foord, of Wilmington, and Alan M. Richardson, of Dover, Del. It is not a slow contest by any means when these renowned marksmen engage in a match. The conditions were 100 targets. Foord scored 95 and Richardson 93. The prize was the championship. In the first round Foord scored 25 to Richardson's 23. At the end of the 50th target the scores stood 48 to 46 in Foord's favor. Next 72 to 70 for Richardson. Ed. Banks and H. W. Bush were referees. A match between Foord and Lott for the championship will he arranged probably later.

The complete scores of yesterday were:

W E Ross	12	J Winchester	22
J E Gregg	10	G F Huber	16
R B Evans	17	H S Farrow	11
H Winchester	21	O B Clark	12
T Rogers	18	J T Robeson	18
Dr Hibberd	6	R L Nordain	17
J W Anderson, Jr.	14	G Godwin	20
H Pierson	11	H P Carlen	10
H C Pollock	9	L E Evans	20
W H Neely	12	W E Husbands	12
W H Casey	15	W P Wilson	6
S Steel	21	R F Foord	16
W F Jensen	7	N Foord	11
E E Handy	10	C D Feriday	21
H L Morgan	18	H H Lukens	12
C D Rogers	18	E M Hogge	18
R Hamby	13	J J Magahern	13
I G Foulk	15	C C Gerrow	18
H A Lindsay	18	W S Simpson	16
J T Birch	17	George J Baun	4
E H Lambert	7	Dr H G Buckmaster	18
W G Ramsay	19	H J Taggart	15
Dr S C Rumford	18	F Matthewson	21
Dr L Rumford	19	V du Pont 3d	21
J M McKelvey	25	T W Matthewson	19
S G David	19	Hickman	21
Dr Betts	9	F Holt	19
R C McCarder	18	D Lindsay	16
C Leedom	15	William Lindsay	8
J L Oney	21	George Lindsay	15
L C Lyon	19	N E Stewart	18
W Bacon	13	H H Hogan	15
H C McClane	18	J T Skelly	22
I Turner	20	Statfelt	10
Dr Bedford	22	E R Biles	16
J H Minnick	13	W G Smith	6
L J Gibbons	13	P J Page	22
D A Grier	15	Keithley	14
C J Lynch	1	A Richards	19
J J Lynch	0	C D Rogers	16
H C Pollock	11	A Street	7
William Jones	0	C Pierce	9
F H Handy	14	J Warner	18
R A Vance	19	Gavan	17
F H Megaw	7	MacMullen	14
F Springer	9	Gerrow	16
A M Turner	19	Lindsay	14
C D Willis	24	Simpson	16
L R Beauchamp	22	J W Matthews	16
R S Robeson	15	Eugene du Pont	24
W L Wardell	21	Joslyn	18
C S Hurter	13	Coyne	19
O E Pyle	9	Poffenberger	16
G H Mitchell	23	Ferriday	17
W A Casey	12	Trott	15
W S Gavan	15	Victor du Pont	22
William Coyne	16	Ramsay	15
S Tuchton	20	F W Matthewson	24
W S Bickley	16	Keithley	22
L B Walters	1	T W Matthewson	20

Another interesting match was between Foord, Lobb and Bush, all of whom had tied for the trophy in Class A on Jan. 21. In the first round, Foord and Lobb made each 23 out of 25 targets, with Bush 22. This was another tie. In the second shoot-off, Foord and Lobb each lost 2 targets, thus resulting in the third tie, which will be decided next Saturday.

A most interesting team race was that between teams representing the sales department and the black powder operating department of the Du Pont Company. It was the intention to shoot ten-man teams, but as only seven of the operators were on deck, the seven best scores made by the salesmen were counted. The operators won by 9 targets, as follows:

Salesmen.		Operators.	
E du Pont	24	F Matthewson	24
W Coyne	19	T W Keithley	22
W A Joslyn	18	V du Pont	22
W S Gavan	17	T W Matthewson.	20
D D Poffenberger.	16	C V Ferriday	17
C C Gerow	16	S B Trott	15
W S Simpson	16	Major Ramsay	15—135
J W Mathews	16		
H R Lindsay	15		
Jas MacMullen	14—126		

In the T. C. Du Pont merchandise event, J. McKelvey won Class A with a score of 25. The other scores were:

Class B: W. G. Ramsay, Dr. L. Rumford, S. G. David, L. C. Lyon, R. A. Vance, A. M. Turner, William Coyne 19.

Class C: W. T. Bickley, W. S. Simpson, D. Lindsay, C. D. Rogers, Gerrow, Poffenberger 16.

Class D: H. S. Pierson, H. S. Farrow 11.

Charles Nelson, of Utica, N. Y., gave an entertaining automatic pistol exhibition. He shot with other shooters who were using the regulation target pistols, and his scores were remarkable.

Mr. Nelson also gave an exhibition of rapid-firing, making scores of 72, 76, 78, 85 and 87 on the 50yd. target, shooting each string of 10 shots inside of that number of seconds. Two thousand people were on the grounds, a large contingent from Dover accompanying Mr. Richardson.

The attraction for next Saturday will be an exhibition race between L. H. Worthington, of Rising Sun, Md., and four members of the local club. The local shooters will be chosen from the best shots on the grounds, and they will shoot all in one squad during the afternoon. One hundred targets will make up the race, with a suitable prize to the high man in the squad. Worthington is one of the best trapshooters in Maryland.

The club was organized on Nov. 10 of last year, by a number of the employes of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, for the encouragement of trapshooting in this vicinity. Membership is not limited to employes of the company; others, in fact, are urged to join and take advantage of the club privileges. Of the 308 members the club now has, 80 are in no way connected with the powder concern.

It is not necessary to be a club member, however, to take part in the shoots. The charges for membership being but $1 a year, with an initiation fee of $2, and the fact that members can secure targets at a cheaper rate than non-members, makes it a decided advantage to affiliate with the club.

The powder company has furnished the grounds at New Bridge, just beyond Rising Sun, across the Brandywine, forthe club and has ercted thereon a cozy little club house. Three traps have been installed, and a pistol and target range with five targets put in. The whole outfit of the club costs in the neighborhood of $2500.

The regular shoots of the club are held every Saturday afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. T. C. du Pont has given $200 each year for five years, for the purchase of prizes, and the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event is shot off each week. Four silver spoons, of a plain design and engraved with the club name, are offered each week for the winners of the four classes. In addition, special events and ties left over from previous Saturdays are shot.

Eugene E. du Pont has offered a prize of $50, to be contested for throughout the season. To be eligible the men must have shot at 25 targets 20 times; their ten best scores are selected, and the high man will win. The manufacturers of the Fox gun have offered a $100 double barrel shotgun, to be contested for through the months of February, March, April and May. Like the du Pont trophy, this will also be won by the man getting the highest mark in totaling his ten best scores at 25 targets, but it takes only ten scores to qualify instead of twenty, as in the Du Pont contest.

For the convenience of business men who cannot get out to shoot on Saturdays, there is a regular Thursday afternoon shoot, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The scores made then count the same as if made at the Staurday shoot.

A charge of 15 cents is made to members of the club for 25 targets, and this, in addition to the cost of the shells, makes an afternoon's shoot at the club inexpensive sport. Non-members pay a cent apiece for the targets.

The following scores were made on the rifle range:

Rifle practice scores, 50yds., .22cal.: David Appleby 71; J. T. Birch, 63, 46; F. Gibney, 61, 31, 31, 29; W. S. Weedon, 60; L. C. Weldin, 55, 37; W. P. O'Connor, 54; J. B. Grier, 51, 38, 37, 36. 31; J. R. Owens, 48, 38, 37; W. Coyne, 48; R. F. Donovan, 45, 32; D. D. Ferree, 45, 39; W. A. McElwee, 46, 35, 29; H. C. Latimer, 43; C. H. Latimer 40; H. F. Schuler, 42, 32, 27; J. I. Burrell, 41; R. P. Fletcher, Jr., 36; W. H. McElwee, 34; H. G. Ely, 31; J. Hunt Holt, 26; John A. Mulligan, 24.

Pistol qualification scores, 50yds.: F. B. Harkins, 76.

Pistol and Revolver practice, 50yds.: Charles Nelson, 82, 78, 76, 62; David Appleby, 70, 69, 53, 45, 47; E. H. Lambert, 39, 36, 35; W. T Sharpless, 31; G. C. Lambert, 26, 19, 10; F. H. Mason, 17, 14; C. S. Hurter 15.

Buffalo Audubon Gun Club.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Frank Kelsey and Byron Covert divided the honors at the Audubon shoot to-day, each breaking 70 out of 80 targets, and also making the only straight scores. Kelsey also won the Reed trophy from the 20yd. mark, and scored 18.

Covert, going straight in the second event, won Class A badge, and Will Imhoff and Dr. Burke won in their respective classes for the third consecutive time. They seem to he the whole class to themselves.

Several extra events at doubles followed the regular program, and in this particular style of shooting W. H. Hopper was easily the best of the lot, as he broke 16 out of his first 10 pair, and later made the exceptional score of 28 out of 15 pair shot at.

Renn Spaulding was runner-up with 21, and broke his first 5 pairs like a seasoned professional.

Targets:	20 20 20 20	Shot at.	Broke.
F D Kelsey	18 16 16 20	80	70
B V Covert	17 20 16 17	80	70
J L Talcott	16 17 17 18	80	68
W F Hopper	15 19 16 17	80	67
W H Smith	16 15 18 16	80	65
W Imhoff	18 18 14 12	80	62
Dr C E Cummings	16 14 14 15	80	59
C C Lambert	17 12 14 16	80	59
Dr J M Burke	15 17 12 12	80	56
Charles Rogers	15 14 14 13	80	56
S V Spaulding	16 12 12 12	80	52
Jack Reed	14 11 11 15	80	51
Ed Reinecke	13 10 14 13	80	50
J Ellsworth	12 11 13 11	80	47
John Ebberts	12 10 11 13	80	45
John E. Wilson	15 16	40	31
Ed Wacker	11 13 11 ..	60	35

Edward Reinecke, Sec'y.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 4.—There was a large attendance at the Travers Island traps to-day. Pleasant weather contributed to the sport and good scores added to the enjoyment. The Travers Island handicap was well contested. Six tied on 24. In the shoot-off, P. R. Robinson won with 22 out of 25. There was no challenge round for the tournament cup. E. M. Higgins was absent, and Dr. De Wolfe won the right to challenge in the next weekly shoot.

The first leg on the February cup went to A. E. Ranney, who smashed 25 of the tiny targets. With the same score P. R. Robinson took a leg on the Haslin trophy, and in the distance handicap, Chairman George Corbett, of the shooting committee, had no trouble in winning from the 20yd. mark. G. F. Pelham, with the excellent run of 16 targets, took the weekly shoot at 10 pair of doubles. The scores:

Haslin cup, 25 targets, handicap:

P R Robinson	5	25	L L Lawton	5	21
T Lenane, Jr.	3	24	G L Bready	3	20
E A Wilson	2	23	W B Ogden	2	20
A E Ranney	3	23	Dr De Wolfe	3	20
P J Corbett	2	23	J Fanning	0	20
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	22	G F Pelham	0	19
W Hassinger	0	22	J R Hensler	0	15
C W Billings	1	21	J A Hamilton	0	13
G Schauffler	0	21			

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:

A E Ranney	3	25	C W Billings	1	21
G Schauffler	0	24	O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	21
E A Wilson	2	23	Dr De Wolfe	3	21
G L Bready	3	23	J Fanning	0	21
W B Ogden	2	23	W Pearsall	0	21
G F Pelham	2	23	G J Corbett	1	20
T Lenane, Jr.	3	23	J A Hamilton	0	19
W Hassinger	0	23	L L Lawton	5	19
P R Robinson	4	22	J R Hensler	0	15

Tournament cup, 25 targets, handicap:

Dr De Wolfe	3	25	J Fanning	0	21
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	24	A E Ranney	2	20
C W Billings	1	22	P R Robinson	4	20
W B Ogden	2	22	W Pearsall	0	20
G F Pelham	2	22	G L Bready	3	18
T Lenane, Jr.	3	22	L L Lawton	5	18
E A Wilson	2	21	W Hassinger	0	17
G Schauffler	0	21	J R Hensler	0	16
G J Corbett	1	21	J A Hamilton	0	14

Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

P R Robinson	4	24	G L Bready	3	21
W B Ogden	2	24	G F Pelham	2	21
G Schauffler	0	24	A E Ranney	2	21
Dr De Wolfe	2	24	G J Corbett	1	21
T Lenane, Jr.	3	24	W Pearsall	0	20
J Fanning	0	24	W Hassinger	0	20
L L Lawton	5	24	E A Wilson	2	19
C W Billings	1	23	J A Hamilton	0	19
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	22	J R Hensler	0	19

P. R. Robinson won shoot-off:

Special shoot, 10 pair doubles, handicap:

G F Pelham	16	W Pearsall	12
O C Grinnell, Jr.	15	W Hassinger	11
G Schauffler	14	A E Ranney	9
J Fanning	14	L L Lawton	9
C W Billings	12	J A Hamilton	8

Distance handicap, 25 targets:

G J Corbett	20	23	W Hassinger	21	19
G Schauffler	21	22	G L Bready	19	18
J Fanning	21	22	W B Ogden	19	18
C W Billings	20	21	T Lenane, Jr.	18	17
A E Ranney	19	21	W Pearsall	21	17
E A Wilson	19	20	J A Hamilton	21	16
G F Pelham	19	20	L L Lawton	16	15
O C Grinnell	20	20			

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Business Men's Club who were to have shot against the eight-man team of the South River Gun Club this afternoon at South River did not put in an appearance on account of the drizzling rain, thick fog and sloppy roads.

The South River Gun Club was on the spot to a man, and with a strong team picked from the best shooters from Matawan, Freehold, South River, Morgan's Station and other towns, but they are members of the South River Gun Club just the same, and they are a hard bunch to beat. In a recent match, shot with another team from that section, they broke 289 targets out of a possible 300, having only 11 misses, so it is expected that they will keep the Macaulay gunners going some to beat them.

Sweepstakes were the features of yesterday's shoot, and Doc Kennedy, of Matawan, the former amateur State champion, ran away with the honors of the day, as well as most of the first moneys. He also had the distinction of smashing 92 targets without a miss. Firm Bissett was next high in the sweepstakes; Applegate, of Matawan, was third, and William Hartman, of Morgan's Station, was fourth. Toward 3 o'clock the fog cleared away and the sun came out, making the shooting ideal. The ten-man team of the Macaulay gunners will meet the ten-man team of Jersey City in the near future.

The members of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club, held their regular weekly shoot yesterday afternoon at the Speedway traps in Irvington, and a jolly crowd of shooters they were. The firing line began at 1 o'clock, and sweepstakes were the feature of the day from the time the first gun was fired until dark.

Paul Coffin was high average gunner of the day with 246 kills out of 275. In his first 100 he broke 92. His average was 22 4-11 out of each 25 clay targets shot at. Louis Colquitt was second high average, killing 210 birds out of 250, and he had an average of 21 out of each 25. John Geiger broke 207 out of 250, with an average of 20 7-10 out of each 25, which made him third. Thomas Dukes, of the Orange Gun Club, was fourth, with an average of 20 3-7 out of each 25 shot at. He missed 32 out of 175. H. H. Shannon, of the Jersey City Gun Club, broke 159 out of 200 targets shot at, making an average of 19 7-8, which made him fifth for high average. C. W. Billings was sixth, killing 155 out of a possible 200, making his average 19 3-8.

A cold wind blew across the traps, which made accurate shooting difficult, and it seemed impossible for any one of the shooters to make a clean score of 25 straight, although Carl Von Lengerke, John Geiger and Phil Coffin broke 24 each during the afternoon, and 23s were made often.

A meeting of the club was called at the club house grounds, to take place at the Speedway Tavern last night, but as only a few put in an appearance, another meeting will take place next Tuesday, after the shoot.

The following were the shooters and their scores yesterday:

B M Shanley, Jr.	20	17	18	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fred Macaulay	11	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louis Colquitt	23	21	19	23	19	21	23	22	18	22	..
C W Billings	18	19	18	21	23	20	20	16	..	..	..
Phil Coffin	22	23	23	24	23	23	23	21	23	22	20
H H Shannon	20	16	19	22	17	23	22	..	..	..	..
C Von Lengerke	16	16	24	18	16	18	..	..	..	..	..
John Geiger	22	24	20	24	19	18	16	20	23	21	..
Tom Dukes	19	19	22	23	23	21	16	..	..	..	..
William Stengel	15	11	17	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	..

G. W. CHESLEY

Another and Wonderful World's Record

— *Made with* —

WINCHESTER

Rifles and Cartridges

The World's Record of 988 made by members of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, New Haven, Conn., on January 24th in the Inter-Club Matches, was on January 31st surprisingly surpassed by them. Note the remarkable scores given below:

G. W. Chesley	50	50	50	50	=200
W. H. Richard	50	50	49	50	=199
H. J. Gussman	50	50	50	49	=199
A. F. Laudensack	48	50	50	50	=198
J. W. Landon	50	49	50	48	=197
Total					993

This record is so high that it is hardly probable it will be even equalled in some time. Mr. Chesley's score of a possible 200 is especially noteworthy. Every man in this squad again used a Winchester Single Shot Rifle, .22 Long Rifle caliber, and Winchester Cartridges, again emphasizing the generally accurate and uniform shooting qualities of Winchester goods.

Winchester Rifles and Cartridges Shoot Where You Hold. :: :: ::

Jenkintown Gun Club.

ABINGTON, Pa., Feb. 4.—In the first shoot for the 1911 records, Dr. S. D. Larzelere won high score for the trophy total, while Berk won the club event with 44 actual breaks out of 50 targets. All events were at 25 targets, with the aggreate totals of first two events, totaling 50 targets, comprising the monthly club event. The summaries:

					Broke.	Hcp.	Total.
Cooper	19	15	19	2	—75	16	91
Berk	22	22	21	19	—84	11	95
Pierson	21	20	18	18	—77	14	91
Dr Larzelere	23	20	19	21	—83	16	99
Hellerman	17	12	8	..	—37	24	61
Hiltebeitel	13	13	..	..	—28	15	43
Nash	15	15	..	..	—30	16	46
Myers	6	11	..	..	—17	20	37
Hillpot	23	20	20	18	—81	0	81
Frankenfield	15	11	12	..	—38	0	38
Haas	18	19	18	17	—72	21	93

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

Cincinnati, O.—Saturday, Feb. 4, was the first really pleasant week-end for many weeks, and the bright skies tempted a nice bunch of shooters to show up for the weekly shoot. The scores were not up to the average in some cases, owing to a stiff breeze blowing across the traps and causing the targets to perform many puzzling stunts.

The selection of Columbus for the Grand American is already having an effect on the local shooters, and many of them are planning to enter the event, and take a whirl for the big prize. For 85 to 90 per cent. shooters there is a sporting chance that they might win, and we've got a lot around here who mean to take that chance. The Grand American Handicap is bound to be the biggest thing that ever happened, and that over 500 shooters will take part is freely predicted. Ward is not a regular attendant here, but we hope he will come often this season and improve his score by practice, which is all he needs.

Winterburn has never shot at the traps before, but rapidly got the hang of the thing and went from a 4 to 52 per cent. gait in three events. In the first two events he was somewhat handicapped by using his 16-gauge, 28-inch barrel gun.

De Mar did the best work of the day, getting 45 out of the first 50, and finishing the afternoon with 88 per cent.

Holaday was using a strange gun; in fact, he used two or three, and fell down in some of the events.

Frohliger was beaten by the wind, for he seldom ever drops as many targets as he did to-day. Sampson has his eye on that $1000 prize, and he's got more than a fighting chance if he can "come back" with practice.

Irwin is getting the hang of his new gun and will soon strike his old gait again. Welch is a new one in the game; at least he has done shooting for ten years or more until last week. We're glad to see him getting into practice.

Smith has been too busy to shoot for several weeks, but promises to be regular hereafter.

Hoggatt gets around once in a while, but lets too long an interval elapse between his visits. The club will be well represented at the Ohio State championship event on Washington's Birthday.

Holaday	21 16 20 16 16 ..	95
Frohliger	15 13 14 12 13 20	87
Irwin	19 19 22 19	79
De Mar	24 21 21	66
Ward	19 20	39
Hoggatt	15 17	32
Sampson	15 20	35
Welch	10 18	28
Smith	12 13	25
Winburn	1 6 13	20
Richards	19	19

Meeting of the Missouri State Association.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1.—The thirty-third annual meeting of the Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association was held in St. Louis at the club house of the St. Louis Trapshooters' Association. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: James W. Bell, President; Lee Eichhorn, Vice-President; Louis Ebert, Secretary-Treasurer. The following members were elected on the Board of Directors: Chas. Kohler (Blue Wing Gun Club), J. W. Beck (Tannhauser G. G.), Fred. C. Suhr (Fallstaff G. C.), Fred Otto (San Souci G. C.), F. A. Reinert (Edrus G. C.), Geo. L. Lauth (Central G. C.), N. M. Hobbs (Peerless G. C.), Jos. W. Locatell (St. Louis Trapshooters' Association).

Application for membership have been received from the following gun clubs and approved as members: Sullivan, Sikeston, Cape Girardeau, St. James Gun Club; also the Missouri State Rifle Association at St. Charles, Mo.

The Missouri State tournament for this year will be held at St. Louis, Mo., under the auspices of the St. Louis Trapshooters' Association, on May 18-20.

Application blanks will be mailed any gun club desiring to join this Association by sending request for same to the secretary.

Louis Ebert, Sec'y.

2845 Cherokee St., St. Louis, Mo.

Live Bird Championship of Ohio.

A number of the live-bird shooters of Ohio, including some of the "old guard" of the Cincinnati Gun Club, have asked for a renewal of the Ohio State championship shoot, which was so successful in the old days of that club before live-bird shooting at the traps was prohibited in Ohio. The Crystal Lake Gun Club has taken the matter up, and it is the intention of the club to make this shoot an annual event at their grounds, Ryland, Ky., on Washington's Birthday each year. Only Ohio amateurs are eligible to compete for the championship, but sweepstakes are open to all amateurs. In order that suitable arrangements may be made for the entertainment of the contestants, entries will close on Saturday, Feb. 18. An entrance fee of $5 will be charged each contestant for the championship, the entire amount so collected to be used for the purchase of a sterling silver trophy emblematic of the Ohio championship. Should the entrance money amount to $100 or more, two additional prizes will be given for second and third high guns. The following gentlemen constitute the tournament committee: John A. Payne, chairman; Frank D. Alkire, L. F. Ahlers, Lou Fisher, Col. Max C. Fleischmann, Harry Hake, Dr. A. B. Heyl, Henry F. Jergens, G. W. Schuler, Col. R. H. West, Wm. Webster, H. C. Yeiser, F. H. Kirschner, Henry J. Koch, and Geo. Osterfeldt. The secretary of the club, to whom entries may be made, is R. H. West, Jr., First National Bank building, Cincinnati, O. The committee is sending a personal letter to shooters inviting them to attend a renewal of the Ohio State wingshot championship shoot, to be held on the grounds of the Crystal Lake Gun Club, on Washington's Birthday, Wednesday, Feb. 22. Each shooter will be handicapped by a committee for the first series of 10 birds, after that each man will handicap himself; 10 straight kills, go back one yard for the next 10; 9 out of 10, remain at the same distance; 8 or less out of 10, advance one yard. No shooter to advance nearer than 26yds., nor go back further than 33yds.

The program consists of three events. The first event is at 40 birds, handicap, for the Ohio State championship, entrance, birds, $10.00; sweepstakes $10; class shooting; one money for each five entries. Sterling silver trophy to the winner. The first 20 birds constitute event 2, entrance $10, class shooting. The last 20 birds make up event 3, with the same entrance and division. Entrance in sweepstakes is optional, the contestant being permitted to shoot for birds only, if he wishes. Dinner will be served at the club house at noon. Shooting will begin at 9:30. This shoot has been arranged at the earnest solicitation of a large number of sportsmen, and it is up to them to make the affair a big success by attending themselves, and urging others to do so.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

The live bird shoot to be held on the grounds of the club, Feb. 16, is a sort of preliminary, or practice shoot, in preparation for the Ohio State live bird championship event, which will take place on Washington's Birthday. The program will consist of three events: One at 20 birds, handicap, entrance $10, birds included, class shooting, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. The sweep in this event is optional, contestants being permitted to shoot for birds only if they wish. The first and second 10 birds of the first event constitute events 2 and 3 respectively, with an optional entrance of $5 in each. Other events will be arranged to suit the shooters. The program will be started at 9:30, and an excellent dinner will be served in the club house. The committee in charge of the arrangements is composed of the following well-known sportsmen, and each individual is working hard to make the affair a success: Dr. R. Lee Bird, T. H. Clay, Jr., J. V. Dea, Dr. A. B. Heyl, Col. Max Fleischmann, F. H. Kirchner, Henry J. Koch, George Moerlein, George Osterfeldt, John A. Payne, Dan Pohlar, J. E. Schreck and G. W. Schuler.

Owing to the unfavorable weather of the past few weeks there has been nothing doing at the club grounds; but it is expected that this shoot marks the beginning of a revival in the interest of the members, and that the weekly shoots will be resumed with a good attendance.

Montclair Gun Club.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 4.—In the contest for the first leg of the members' trophy, to-day, 25 targets, handicap (event 2), Messrs. Frazee and Atwater tied for first place, but in the shoot-off at 25 targets, which occurred in the following event, Frazee did not need the help of his handicap, making 25 breaks, and easily winning out. He was also high man in each of the other events.

The team race scheduled for Lincoln's Birthday, between Orange and Montclair, will take place on Saturday the 11th, inst., instead, some of the Orange boys being unable to attend on the 13th. The Orange team is expected to come over in automobiles ten strong, and will bring over an extra motor car to take home the trophies they expect to capture.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	25	H. 25	H. 25	25	*
J C Atwater	19	3 22	3 24	19	4
Y T Frazee	21	2 22	.. 25	20	9
E Winslow	19	4 21	4 21	..	8

*Miss-and-out.

E. Winslow, Sec'y.

Registered Tournaments.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Feb. 4, are as follows:

April 7-8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. Royal Robinson, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Sept. 12-16.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.

Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Mgr.

Ossining Gun Club.

Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The following scores were made to-day at the grounds of the Ossining Gun Club; all at 16yds.:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
C G Blandford	110	95	N Tuttle	40	28
J T Hyland	110	90	J Blandford	20	12
J H Moran	110	63	W Fisher	10	7
L Lyons	70	55			

J. T. Hyland, Sec'y.

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Indianapolis Gun Club.

Indianapolis, Feb. 4.—At to-day's meet of the Indianapolis Gun Club, "How to break targets without an ax" was demonstrated by Mr. Nickel, a visitor from the Fort Wayne Gun Club. Shooting in perfect time, regardless of a high wind blowing across the traps, he took in less than three hours, 219 out of 230 targets, 75 of which were from the 15yd. mark. Mr. H. Heikes, just now recovering from a severe illness, was a bit unsteady for a while, but finished with 71 out of 75 at 18yds. But the feature of the day, perhaps, was the second act in the home-made comedy, "The Proud Professional." At the end of the first act a week ago, the hero was seen carrying away the president's cup, which he had won by his skill in an open contest.

Act. II.—Enter one Barr, a bit chesty, with crest erect, and carrying a long pole bearing the cup and the flaming red defi—"Take it, who can!" This bold front (or was it a bluff?) carried dismay to timid amateurs, and resistance proved but feeble until it remained for Dixon, still without a trophy, to save the day. Loosening his belt, and fortifying himself with another batch of Mrs. Waite's good pies, he winked at the cashier—but why dwell upon details? The summary of scores tells what happened thereafter, except that it was reported that as twilight came on apace—as they say in the story books—the bent and feeble shape of a man, seemingly old, might have been seen wending its way through by paths to the city, and when the little owls came out and said, "Hoot, hoot," the little man said, "Don't Dixon, don't; I can bear no more."

But youth is elastic and will not be denied. What the P. P. will do to some of us will be another story.

Practice:											
Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Targets:	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	Broke.
Moller	16	15	17	..	20	16	18	..	..	..	102
*Barr	20	16	18	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	96
Nickel	19	19	19	19	24	25	24	23	24	23	219
Lewis	..	..	..	17	15	16	..	..	..	60	48
*H Heikes	17	17	14	..	22	..	..	24	25	..	119
Dixon	19	16	17	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	75
Britton	11	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Neighbors	12	11	16	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	72
Hymer	12	14	12	..	11	14	..	..	..	..	63

President's cup, 50 targets:

Moller	41	Britton	29
Barr	44	Neighbors	38
Lewis	34	Hymer	39
Dixon	45		

R.

Highland Gun Club.

The Highland Gun Club, believing that competition is the life of sport, offers $330 in cash and trophies for the amateur championship of Philadelphia and a radius of 50 miles. As the chances of becoming the champion must be confined to a small number, and as the shooters of ordinary and mediocre ability enjoy a contest with men of their own caliber as much as do the men of greater skill, the Classes B and C are offered the same inducements as for the "A" championship.

There will be three shoots: The first, an all-day shoot on Feb. 22, the second on March 25, and the third on April 1.

The shoot of Feb. 22 will be at 200 targets, divided in ten 20-bird events, the last 120 only counting for the championship.

The shoot of March 25 will be at 150 targets, or ten 15-bird events, the last 120 only counting for the championship.

The shoot of April 1 will be at 150 targets, as follows: Two 25-bird events, two 20-bird events and four 15-bird events, the first 120 only counting for the championships.

The championships will be decided on the grand total of 360 targets. The shooter breaking the greatest number will receive a championship trophy and $25 in cash. Shooters in Class B will receive $25 in cash and trophy. Shooter in Class C will receive $25 in cash and trophy.

In connection with each program there will be an optional sweep on each 20-bird event of 50c., divided Rose system, 5, 3, 1; 25-bird events, 50c., Rose system, 8, 5, 3, 1; 15-bird events, 25 cents; high guns, 50, 30, 20 per cent.

Corrections and Changes.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—Kindly note correction in 1910 yearly average of Mr. T. M. Ehler, Little Rock, Mo. Mr. Ehler shot at 2080 targets and broke 1893, an average of .9100 per cent., instead of shooting at 2160 targets and breaking 1893, an average of .8763 per cent., as published in our official list.

Feb. 4.—Please announce to the readers of Forest and Stream that the dates of the Eastern Handicap tournament, at Wilmington, Del., have been changed from July 18, 19 and 20, to July 11, 12 and 13. Kindly make change accordingly in your list of "Fixtures."

Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Mgr.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 4.—I note in the report of the Columbus, O., tournament in Forest and Stream, issue of Feb. 4, the statement is made that the Squier money-back system failed to make good by $125. This was probably a typographical error, as the amount in question was $1.25, not $125. I attended this particular tournament, and would state that it was not conducted under the true Squier money-back system, as set forth in the literature sent out by the Interstate Association, otherwise there would have been a surplus to divide among the high gun amateurs after all losses were paid back, instead of a shortage of $1.25, and this with no added money contributed to the Squier money-baek system.

L. J. Squier.

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 1.—The first shoot for the month of February on the Palefacc grounds was held to-day, with the thermomcter down nearly to zcro, which made anything but plcasant conditions exccpt for the cold weather advocatc.

While some of the regulars still stay away, it was seen that a few braved the elements to havc one more try beforc the season got too far advanced. What success resultcd depends upon how you look at it, but it is safe to say that the scores hardly indicate what obstacles were encountered by those few who see-sawed for the entire afternoon in search of high average honors.

Clarke Osborne and Kirkwood early made the top class, and the lead was in doubt till the last shot was fired, with the latter holding the pole at the finish, with Clarke 2 hehind and a like number to the good of Osborne, whose last event did the most of harm.

In the added target race Clarke was the real leader, as the club rules allow only one prize to a shooter, with Charlie Marden, Osborne and Morse 2 targets to the rear. Scores:

		Broke.	Hdcp.	Total.
Kirkwood	12 12 19 13 14 17—87		4	91
Clarke	13 12 16 12 14 18—85		4	89
Osborne	11 14 17 13 13 15—83		4	87
Marden	12 10 15 15 12 15—79		8	87
Morse	10 11 18 10 12 14—75		12	87
Frank	12 12 16 13 11 18—82		4	86
Charles	10 10 13 13 11 13—70		12	82
Sibley	9 14 15 12 13 13—76		4	80
Jones	11 9 12 8 8 7—55		16	71

Jan. 25.—The last shoot for the month took place to-day, with one of the smallest crowds of the season; but what there were gave a good account of themselves, even with the weather conditions much against them.

Frank seemed to be the one to keep things moving in the right direction, his 87 being no mean score, while his right-hand man, Dickey, annexed second position with a target to the good of Osborne.

In the team match Frank and Dickey made a run-away race of it, getting within hailing distance of a possible, or some 24 targets better than any of the others. Scores:

Frank	14 13 17 12 13 18	87
Dickey	11 13 16 13 14 18	85
Osborne	12 12 18 15 10 17	84
Burnes	13 13 13 10 15 15	79
R Berry	8 11 16 14 14 16	79
Howe	9 11 15 7 11 16	69
Morse	7 12 9 9 10 15	62

Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The Highland Gun Club leads in the League tournament. To-day, on the South Camden grounds, its team defeated the South End team and took first place with 9 points and 1344 targets broken, against 7 points each for the South Ends and Whites. Haddonfield has 6 points and Meadow Springs 4.

Championship shoot, ten men to a team, 50 targets per man:

Highland.		South End.	
Pflegar	48	Tomlin	44
Landis	48	Cordery	44
Hoover	47	Hineline	44
Swartz	45	Slear	42
Anderson	44	Chalmers	42
McCarty	45	Watson	42
Tansey	43	Radcliffe	41
Bander	42	Goodfellow	40
Clark	44	Pechman	38
Wentz	42—448	Eisenhart.	40—419
Meadow Springs.			
Benner	46	Witey	40
Hogan	46	Turner	40
Fenn	45	Chambers	39
Clegg	44	Coyle	39
Soley	41	Smith	37—417

Scores by other club members who failed to qualify for the teams:

South End.			
E Stockton	36	E Firth	34
E Butler	35	W Wakeman	39
E Holloway	34	Shaw	20
Cook	36	Quigley	38
A L Westcott	37	Murphy	28
Fleming	39	Newkirk	37
Lippincott	38	Cross	35
Horner	35	Coogan	29
Stevens	47	A Soistman	31
Greene	39	J Anthony	31
Lewis	40	Williams	37
Anthony	39	Stiles	21
Rexon	32	Cox	39
Roethel	33	Bartlett	39
Dehner	37	W T Smith	40
W Johnson	29	T M Smith	35
J Johnson	39		
Meadow Springs.			
Lindley	34	J F Meehan, Jr.	22
Biddle	40	T Meehan, Jr.	29
Davis	38	Denham	26
Ringgold	36	Harkins	29
Hibbs	38	Perry	34
J F Meehan	35		
Highland.			
Martin	31	Fox	32
George	30	Hillpot	37
Gothard	37	Hewlett	27
Pierie	34	Serfass	28
Sloan	36	Henry	35
Murdock	37	Warren	37

In the match to-day between the S. S. White and Haddonfield teams, the latter won, 384 to 381.

William B. Severn, of the Whites, and E. Tomlinson, of Haddonfield, tied for the high gun honors with 43, the latter getting the only straight in his second string. Frank S. Cantrell, Jr., got a 42, and McKean, F. Tomlinson and Heiss each made 41. Scores:

Haddonfield.		S. S. Whites.	
E Tomlinson	43	Severn	43
F Tomlinson	41	Cantrell	42
Heiss	41	McKean	41
F Holloway	39	White	39
G Bergen	39	Beyer	38
Garrett	38	H George	38
Webster	37	Fontaine	37
C Holloway	36	Hand	35
Stafford	35	Eames	34
Eyster	35—384	Hirkson	34—381

Other scores:

Haddonfield.			
K Peacock	32	Tompkins	28
Chew	32	Dungan	26
I Pedloe	30	S Bergen	25
J Peacock	30	Jamison	24
J Logan	29	Shreve	19
Cozens	29	Lichtenstein	19
J W Logan	29	Manning	18
Bennett	28	P Holloway	15
S. S. White.			
Sidebotham	33	St Clair	32
Robinson	32		

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THERE was a very good attendance at the weekly shoot of the club on Feb. 5, better than for several weeks. The day was fine in the morning, but cloudy and dark in the afternoon, with a strong cross-wind, which caused the targets to perform various puzzling stunts in their flight and kept some of the scores below the average.

In the first 100 targets there was some nice work done, that of Voige being especially worthy of mention. He broke 92 per cent., a score not to be ashamed of under the most favorable conditions, but particularly good on such a day as this. Irwin also did nice work, breaking 88 and getting in second place. These two shooters are comparatively new at trapshooting, having been interested in the sport for only a trifle over a year, and not having been very regular in their practice during that time. Both men are going to attend the G. A. H., and it is a safe prediction that they will land among the top-notchers, if neither of them should succeed in annexing the big prize. The fact that the G. A. H. is to be held at Columbus this year is having the effect of reviving the interest in trapshooting in this section, and with the arrival of settled weather, we look for an increased attendance at all the club shoots. Holaday, Jr., could not do himself credit to-day, as he used several different guns. At that, he got third place on a score of 86, which was not bad, when the hard conditions are taken into consideration. Schreck was affected by the weather, and did not do as well as he knows how. Beall used to be one of the regulars, but has not been over before for a long time, and his score shows that he has had little practice. Luverne has not done enough target shooting in the past year to keep up his average, but when it comes to live birds, that's a different story. Holaday, Sr., is one of the "old guard," but he can still show the way to some of the newer shooters, and in the team match he and his partner, Schreck, got the best of Adams and Luverne by 3 targets, on a score of 78 to 75. There will be a little live-bird shooting on Thursday, Feb. 9, in preparation for the shoot to be held on the grounds of the Cincinnati Gun Club, Feb. 16. Many of the local shooters are getting ready for the Ohio State wingshot championship event, to be held at Ryland on Feb. 22, on the grounds of the Crystal Lake Gun Club.

Holaday, Jr	22 23 21 20 22 20	128
Irwin	22 23 23 20 19 ..	107
Voige	23 23 23 23 20 ..	112
Schreck	16 18 20 19	73
Holaday, Sr.	22 22	44
Reall	21 21	42
Adams	15 19 19 22 24 ..	99
Luverne	21 20 15	56

Team match, 50 targets:

Holaday, Sr.	44	Adams	34
Schreck	34— 78	Luverne	41— 75

Genesee Gun Club.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The cold blast from Lake Ontario kept the boys in; but those who attended the shoot had a good time and shot fair, considering the temperature:

Targets:	15	15	20	25	15	†	15
Harrison	12	12	13	18	13	10	13
Smith	9	10	9	16	9	7	..
*Glover	15	15	20	19	..	..	..
Paterson	9	10	14	15	..	10	11
Kinney	10	9	..	15	7	8	12
Messerschmitt	11	11	..	18	12	12	13
Donovan	12	5	9	12	10	..	..
Wratten	7	6	..	12	11	..	..

*Professional. †Ten pairs.

SECRETARY.

Eagle Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Jackson, with 7 kills out of 8 birds, led the way for the other fifteen gunners in the weekly shoot of the Eagle Gun Club, shot at Manoa. Scores:

Eight-bird event, handicap rise:

Jackson, 30	22220222—7	Felix, 30	22220022—6
Murphy, 30	22222020—6	Paul, 30	22220022—6
Graves, 30	02222202—6	Brownell, 30	20020222—5
Smith, 30	22002222—6	Rand, 27	00220222—5
Williams, 28	22022022—6	Knowles, 28	20002220—4
Gideon, 28	02222022—6	Peeble, 27	00220020—4
Ressler, 30	20022222—6	Baker, 29	20002220—4
Muller, 30	20202222—6	Redmond, 28	20000220—3

Clearview Gun Club.

A TEAM match was shot on Feb. 4. Bilhartz's team won by the narrow margin of 3 targets, the scores being 312 to 309. The match was shot over the Clearview traps at Darby, and excellent scores were made. Oliver and Harry Fisher each broke 23 in their first string, but Fisher landed the honors by making a straight, leading both teams with 48. The shoot was at 50 targets per man. The scores:

Bilhartz's Team.		Renner's Team.	
Oliver	46	Fisher	48
Bilhartz	41	Bockius	41
Umholtz	37	Renner	40
McCullough	36	Peltz	36
Paulson	35	Bonsall	32
Shuster	33	Clearview	31
Ulman	31	Elwell	30
Sharon	29	Evans	28
Fenn	24—312	Bevan	23—309

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

March 11-18.—Fifteenth annual championship under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 W. 23d St., New York.
June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Cincinnati Police Revolver Club.

THE third match in the series for the Roll-Crawford-Brandemour trophy was shot on Feb. 3 at the City Hall range, eight members of the club taking part. Some good strings were made in the slow fire rounds, but the men fell down when it came to the rapid fire, as none of them have had any practice to speak of in this kind of shooting. It was taken up last summer when the team was practicing for the meet at Camp Perry, and has never formed a part of their indoor range work until this winter. R. Buck was high man with 27, defeating Sergt. Williams by one point. P. L. Curlis was high man for the match with a total of 179. This is his second win in the series, and one more will give him the trophy. In the slow fire rounds he was high with 159 out of a possible 200. Major Carroll was second with 153, and Sterley third with 149. In the totals Sergt. Williams and R. Ruck tied for second place, the former being one point ahead on the slow fire, which the latter made up in the rapid fire round. The club team will meet the Cincinnati Revolver Club in the Revolver League series on Feb. 10, the match being shot on the City Hall range.

Trophy match, 20 shots, slow fire and 5 shots rapid fire (20 seconds), 20yds., Standard American targets; possible total 250; revolver, .38cal., full service ammunition:

P L Curlis	7 7 8 10 9—41		
	7 9 10 10 5—41		
	6 6 8 9 6—35		
	9 9 7 10 7—42—159		
Rapid-fire (11 sec.)	8 5 4 3 0	20	
			179
Sergt. Williams	4 8 7 7 6—32		
	7 9 9 6 9—40		
	10 10 7 6 7—40		
	7 5 9 7 6—34—146		
Rapid-fire (17 sec.)	8 6 5 4 3	26	
			172
R Ruck	7 6 7 7 5—32		
	7 9 6 9 9—40		
	10 10 5 5 10—40		
	6 7 5 5 10—33—145		
Rapid-fire (15 sec.)	9 5 5 4 4	27	
			172
Major Carroll	7 10 9 5 9—40		
	4 10 10 5 7—36		
	8 7 10 6 7—38		
	7 9 9 6 8—39—153		
Rapid-fire (11 sec.)	5 5 3 4 0	17	
			170
Sterley	10 9 4 6 7—36		
	4 7 5 9 8—33		
	7 9 8 10 8—42		
	9 9 5 7 8—38—149		
Rapid-fire	5 4 4 3 0	16	
			165
Smith	10 0 6 8 8—32		
	10 8 3 3 6—30		
	4 3 3 3 6—19		
	0 7 8 0 5—20—101		
Rapid-fire (17 sec.)	6 3 0 0 0	9	
Handicap		42	
			152
Grady	4 10 6 6 9—35		
	5 6 10 9 7—37		
	3 5 5 7 6—26		
	8 6 5 5 5—29—127		
Rapid-fire (15 sec.)	6 5 3 0 0	14	
			141
Lieut. Kane	3 7 5 8 7—30		
	7 8 8 4 7—34		
	5 7 9 4 9—34		
	0 7 5 8 6—26—124		
Rapid-fire (12 sec.)	4 0 0 0 0	4	
			128

97.28%

1910 High Amateur Average

Won by MR. J. S. DAY, of Midland, Texas, using

97.28%

Peters Factory Loaded Shells

Mr. Day shot at **4280** targets in Registered Tournaments, breaking **4164.** an average of **97 28%**, exceeding by over **2%** the highest official amateur average of any previous year. During the season Mr. Day made many long runs, among which are the following:

Gorman, Texas, and Walnut Springs, Texas, August 15-17—**245** Straight
Walnut Springs, Texas, - - - - - " 17-18—**266** "
Midland, Texas, - - - - - - - " 8-9 **133** "
121 "
Big Springs, Texas, - - - - - " 10-11 **175** "
152 "
Cisco, Texas, and Gorman, Texas, - - " 12-15—**190** "

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is directed to the fact that all of Mr. Day's shooting was done with PETERS REGULAR FACTORY LOADS, purchased from dealers where the various tournaments were held. His shells were not special in any sense, but were regular stock goods such as can be procured from any PETERS dealer. YOU can get this SUPERIOR AMMUNITION as easily as ordinary loads. You may not always score 97.28% but you will average better than with any other make.

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Columbia University Rifle Club.

New York, Feb. 4.—The following scores were shot last Tuesday night in our match for the week ending Feb. 4, against Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. Everyone was in poor form, owing to the mid-year examinations, which reign supreme in the collegiate world at this time. All shooting was at 50ft., on the N. R. A. target, the 10-ring being ½in. in diameter. Artificial light and military rifles are used; the caliber being .22.

The scores follow:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Ehrlich	96	100	196
Lane	96	99	195
Baker, captain	95	98	193
Krefeld	94	99	193
Leach	91	97	188
Hanke	92	95	187
Guiteras	87	97	184
Steinbruch	84	99	183
Saalberg	88	95	183
Northrop	84	97	181
	907	976	1883

U. S. R. A. League.

Feb. 4.—Match 11, St. Louis vs. Myles Standish:

W C Ayer	44	48	47	41	45	—225
Dr M R Moore	48	47	41	43	40	—219
G C Olcott	45	42	41	43	43	—214
Paul Frese	46	42	43	40	40	—211
C C Crossman	38	39	43	48	42	—210—1079

Match 12, St. Louis vs. Shell Mound:

Dr. M R Moore	44	45	46	49	42	—226
Paul Frese	44	44	46	47	42	—223
W C Ayer	44	40	44	46	43	—217
C C Crossman	45	39	45	46	44	—219
G C Olcott	31	37	39	36	43	—186—1071

Secretary.

FISH ON DECK.

The American liner Philadelphia, which arrived at New York the other day, reports that it shipped "seven boiling crests during a storm, and every crest was full of fish." The promenade deck was like an aquarium.—New York Fishing Gazette.

REFORESTING.

Continued from page 219.

If any one desires to establish a nursery to propagate his own trees we will be glad to advise him.* The growing of evergreens, especially the first year, requires experience and is not to be generally recommended if seedlings can be purchased at a reasonable price.

Planting is best done in the spring, as early as possible, so that the trees may secure the benefit of the spring rains and become well rooted before the season's growth takes place. We will ship trees in the spring as early as possible, and they ought to be planted at once.

When the trees arrive they should be taken to the planting field immediately and unpacked. The roots should be dipped in water and the plants "heeled in"; i. e., placed upright in a ditch and the dirt packed tight around the roots. They can be kept in this manner while the planting is in progress.

In making a hole it is well to cut off and remove a thin slice of sod, as this gives the plant a better opportunity to grow. The hole should be large enough to give room for the roots without crowding, but on a light soil the least dirt that is moved in order to set the plants properly the better it will be. The plant should usually be placed in the ground at the same depth that it was before, but on light, sandy soil it may be set slightly deeper. The earth should be packed about the roots thoroughly, so that the plant will be able to get all the moisture possible from the surrounding earth. Care should be taken also to place the roots in their natural position.

Special pains should be taken to prevent any exposure of the roots to the sun. Once they become dry the plants are very likely to die. The trees "heeled in" should be kept moist at roots.

The men continue planting back and forth across the field until the work is completed. The trees should be set at regular distances apart and the rows also at even distances in order to properly utilize the soil and light and to secure in time the greatest product. The spacing varies under different conditions, but for general forest planting six feet apart both ways is most desirable. When the trees are planted six feet apart in the row, and the rows are made six feet distant, it will require 1,200 trees to plant an acre.

In planting spruce special care must be taken to get the tree in the ground the same depth as it has been growing. The roots should also be placed in as near a normal position as possible.

Scotch pine is not recommended for planting on Long Island.

Cultivation is not necessary before planting, but it will improve the growth of plantation.

It is absolutely necessary that a much larger number of trees be planted on an acre than would be found in a mature forest. A close, dense stand of trees is necessary while they are young in order to produce a proper development in the

*Detailed information in regard to this work will be found in Bulletin 76, U. S. Forest Service, which can be secured of Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., for ten cents.

future growth. The close planting produces a crowded and shaded condition which kills off the side branches when the trees are small, reduces the number and size of the knots and finally makes a higher grade of lumber.

The amount of moisture required by trees depends upon their root system. Such trees as the Scotch, Austrian and red pines, also black locust and red oak, make satisfactory growths upon dry soils because their long tap roots are able to take up moisture from the lower sub soil. No trees require or can make a satisfactory growth in cold soils thoroughly saturated with water, as air in the soil is necessary.

Whenever pasture or other lands of but little shade are to be planted with pine, the two-year-old seedlings are sufficiently large. In planting spruce only transplants should be used. When planting under heavy shade only transplants should be used, and if the shade is dense, the species which endure shade are most desirable to use.

In the destruction of forests by axe and fire, which has been taking place in this country ever since settlement began, vast areas not adapted to agricultural purposes have been cleared, placed in farms, tilled for a time, the soil exhausted and then abandoned. These areas are of varying size, but in the aggregate are extensive. In some places they include a few acres of an occupied farm; at others they embrace entire abandoned farms. This land is lying idle, is not producing any revenue for its owner; in fact, is held at a loss because taxes must be paid, and the interest on the capital invested is lost. A large area of such idle land in any State is just as serious an economic proposition as idle labor, because both are non-productive.

Such land should be planted with small trees in order to grow forest crops and reap a future profit. The resulting forests will also make the country more beautiful, more habitable, more healthful and more enjoyable. These forests will protect the hillsides from erosion, prevent the floods which carry down débris and devastate the lowlands, and will make the water in the streams more equable in its flow. These streams rendered cooler by the shade will support more fish, and the forest cover will also afford a shelter for birds and game. We can secure all of these benefits and at the same time realize a large profit from these idle lands if they are placed under wood crops.

Naturally every investment is attended with some risk, but in case of forest properties the owner must care for his own property, and to a very large extent his own policy determines its safety. In reforesting there are but four risks to be considered. They are injury from domestic animals, forest fire, insect pests and plant disease.

There is but little use in attempting reforesting unless the plantation is to be protected. In any case all domestic animals must be excluded after planting. They not only stamp down and injure the small trees, but often eat them off, producing stunted or deformed trees.

Fire is the worst enemy of young trees. A plantation, or in fact any forest growth, should always be protected from this danger.

Reforesting has been going on in this State several years, but it is difficult to determine all that has been accomplished.

Several large landowners have their own nur-

CHARLES DALY

SINGLE BARREL TRAP GUN

THIS gun, as are all Dalys, is the result of careful thought, practical knowledge and perfect workmanship.

QUALITY STANDS OUT BOLDLY ON THIS GUN

Embodies all the features of an Ideal Trap Gun. The first essential is a flat sighting surface, perfectly aligned. The **Ventilated Rib** gives this and more—it eliminates heat radiation. Other features are the specially designed fore-end, extra heavy breech, and all the fine points found in all Dalys.

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About 600 pages, 58 portraits of fowl, 8 full-page plates, and many vignette head and tail pieces by Wilmot Townsend.

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A book written for the instruction and guidance of those who go for pleasure to the woods. Its author, having had a great deal of experience in camp life, has succeeded admirably in putting the wisdom so acquired into plain and intelligible English.

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A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He know it—

TWO CLEAN KILLS

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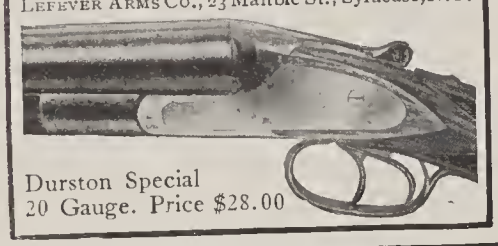

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Containing Scientific and Practical Descriptions of Wildfowl; Their Resorts, Habits, Flights and the Most Successful Method of Hunting Them. Treating of the selection of guns for wildfowl shooting, how to load, aim and to use them; decoys and the proper manner of using them; blinds, how and where to construct them; boats, how to use and build them scientifically; retrievers, their characteristics, how to select and train them. By William Bruce Leffingwell. Illustrated, 373 pages. Price, in cloth, $1.50; half morocco, $2.50.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

When writing say you saw the ad. in "Forest and Stream."

series and are reforesting on a large scale. In 1909 this department tried to secure information on this subject, but was unable to secure complete data. It is, however, certain that private landowners have planted about 6,000 acres in the last ten years on their lands, and this commission has planted nearly as much more State land. The difficulty with private planting in the past has been to secure the necessary stock which we hope will soon be overcome by either State or commercial nurseries being able to fill the demand with good material at a reasonable price.

The demand for trees last spring (1910) was far greater than our supply. The result of this year's planting has not yet been compiled, but the summary for 1909 shows that about 1,091,000 trees were planted.

This shows that through our efforts 1,000 acres of private land were reforested during the past year. The trees were set at various spacings from as wide as ten feet by ten feet to as close as six feet by six feet, and some of the trees were used for underplanting, while a quantity of seedlings was set in nursery rows for planting in 1910 which, when planted, will increase the above acreage. The success of the work is indicated by the very high percentage (average 90 per cent.) living at the end of the first season, coupled with the most favorable opinions in regard to this work.

The most variable figures are given for the cost of planting. The prices range from $3 per acre for underplanting, when 400 transplants are set, to $15 to $16 per acre for setting transplants, at the rate of 1,200 per acre, but in the latter case excessive cartage, inexperience, high wages and board of men increased the cost. The general average, including cost of trees, when transplants are set six feet by six feet (1,200 per acre) ranges from $8 to $10 per acre. In several cases small plantings have been done at $6 to $7 per acre.

An examination of the applications shows that several parties are planting to protect their water supply, among these being both municipal water works and commercial companies. Our largest pulp and paper companies are planting in order to secure future supply of pulp wood. Many lumber companies are reforesting in order to grow lumber. The number of farmers and small landowners who are reforesting unused portions of their farms are the most numerous, but they usually buy in small quantity.

There are in this State thousands of acres of abandoned land which was never intended for agricultural purposes and will produce a good investment if properly planted.

This commission will be glad to assist private owners in this work as far as its time and ability will permit. It is the expectation that landowners with the assistance of the information in this publication will be able to proceed intelligently and successfully in the work.

GANDER IN PLACE OF DOG.

Ganders may take the place of dogs as pets and protectors in Wold county if others can be found as wise and helpful as the gander owned by Harry Wells of Gill. It takes its place on the wagon seat with its owner whenever he goes to town and remains there until home again.

At home it keeps guard over everything and keeps chickens out of the garden. I follows Wells over the fields when he works and is so jealous over him that it will not allow a dog to get near.—Denver Republican.

TRAPPING WEASELS.

It takes some money and very much patient application for a man with a dozen traps to go into the Maine woods in winter and capture enough weasel skins to line a cloak for his wife, says the Sun. Weasels are never abundant in any place. A person may live in the midst of a weasel country all winter and never see a specimen, though by putting out a dozen traps baited with raw beef dabbled in blood or with fresh fish scorched over a fire he can often catch from three to ten every night for weeks.

The apparent scarcity is curious. The weasel has no serious enemy in the animal kingdom, and being capable of fighting ferociously and slaying a rat four times its own weight, there is no reason why it should not multiply very rapidly, as it produces four litters of young every season, averaging from five to seven to a litter.

Most old hunters and woodsmen are aware that the fur of the weasel is the finest and glossiest borne by any animal in the world, but weasels have never been trapped much on account of their apparent scarcity, and not until the present century was well under way did the fur dealers think them worth quoting in the lists of raw furs.

Six years ago the large dealers listed weasel pelts at 10 cents each, provided they were whole and captured in mid-winter, when the fur is pure white with a black tip at the end of the tail. This winter the same kind of skins sell for from 20 to 25 cents each, and the dealers cannot find half enough to fill the demand. Usually they want to buy them in lots of 500 or more, all pure white and of uniform texture. Last winter a dealer in Caribou offered as high as 50 cents apiece for the last sixty pelts needed to complete an order for 500 skins which he had been three years in filling.

"If anybody thinks it is like playing to go out and collect 500 weasel pelts," said Billy Allen, an old trapper of Fort Fairfield, "he ought to try it once and find out. I took it up partly for fun but chiefly to reduce my waist line last winter, and followed it up for three months, and while my weight was reduced from 200 to 160 pounds and my health improved every day, the result of my work and worry was less than 100 skins that were salable.

"Think of what I undertook to do. The average skin from the average weasel is 4 inches long by 2 inches wide, so that a square foot of weasel pelts when sewed together holds the desirable parts of from eighteen to twenty weasels. This square foot is of no use to anybody unless twenty-four other square feet of weasel are found to complete the lining of the cloak, and twenty-five square feet of pelts, representing twenty weasels to the square foot, means weeks and months of hard labor in the catching and other weeks and months in the skinning and tanning and still other weeks and months in the matching and sewing together so as to make a uniform fabric.

"I do not know where the prepared skins are sold finally. Trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company around Montreal and Quebec tell me they are sold to private customers in St. Petersburg and Leipsic, which are the chief market places for rare and costly furs in the world.

"There is a story that the early Jesuit fathers, who visited Canada more than 200 years ago, brought from France a secret process for tanning and cutting small pelts and that the secret was conveyed to a few intelligent Indians, who passed the formulas down in their families from generation to generation. Anyhow I believe it is a fact that the threee most valuable furs in the world, the black fox, the fur seal and the sea otter, are all tanned by Canadian Indians before they are sent to London to be sold at auction."

GOOD HUNTING IN NAIROBI.

HUGH H. HEATLEY, of Nairobi, British East Africa, who has been in the United States since October diffusing information about the international big game club which he is organizing and which will take over some 50,000 acres of game preserve belonging to himself and W. N. McMilan, the American sportsman, who has been shooting in that part of the world for six years, left recently for England on his way home. Mr. Heatley said before sailing that he had been delighted with the reception given him by sportsmen over here. He felt that the club would have many American members.

Paul Rainey and Stewart Edward White will join the club. The former will start for Nairobi soon for a shoot.

"The number of Americans who have shot in the country in the past twelve months is considerable," said Mr. Heatley. "I can recall offhand, besides Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, Major Louis L. Seaman, Col. Max Fleischman, Percy Madeira, Herbert Litchfield, Bayard Dominick and Henry Sampson, and there are others. Several noted English sportsmen will be members of the club, among them Lord Lonsdale, Sir John Harrington and F. C. Selous.

"One of these days the country will be shot out, and our aim is, using Mr. McMillan's Ju Ja farm and my own Kamit ranch as a nucleus, to obtain preserves aggregating from 500,000 to 1,000,000 acres in the best parts of the colony. The club membership will be limited to 300. The organization will make its own rules.

"The man who goes into that country for the first time to shoot is up against the fact that everbody is trying to find him out. He wastes a lot of money in his preparations. If he is making a circuit of the country he is likely to take out five or six hundred safari, which is unnecessarily large. His expedition is likely to cost him $3,500 to $5,000. We anticipate that a member of the club who wishes to shoot in the country will be able to do it on half the money a complete stranger would spend. All a man who belongs to the club will have to do will be to pack his bag and come along. He can get as good an outfit in Nairobi as in New York or London, and he will not buy a lot of unnecessary things."

"What wild animal, in your opinion, furnishes the best sport?" Mr. Heatley was asked.

"Personally I regard elephant hunting as the greatest sport there is. But if you meet any big animal of bad character you can get a rough time. Long experience with wild animals has convinced me that there are differences in the temperaments of beasts just as there are in those of human beings. Whether an animal shows fight depends on its character, whether it be a lion, a buffalo, an elephant or a rhino. There are many men that won't show fight when attacked, and hunters have killed lions who had no fight in them even after being wounded. On the other hand you might meet one whose breakfast had disagreed with him and he would be full of fight."

"Have you ever tamed any wild animals?"

"Well, I brought to England two wild hunting dogs which I had galloped down, but I should not like to say they have been tamed. They destroy other animals. I have seen wild dogs kill 100 head of wild animals on my place in twelve months. Before I came away I trapped a very rare specimen for that part of the world, a black leopard, which is the first ever caught there. Since I left my farm my man has trapped a leopard that measured 9 feet 3 inches in length, and another which is believed to be the biggest ever taken. They were after our pigs and got caught in a cage.

"A recent letter from my manager tells me that a lion and a lioness have taken up their abode in one corner of a 200-acre corn field, and that the opposite corner has been appropriated by an old bull buffalo. On the streams are wild duck, goose and snipe in any amount, but I am taking over some mallard as well as some wild rice which I think will grow there. I shall also try American quail.

"The main clubhouse is Mr. McMillan's town

The "Old Reliable" PARKER GUN

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The Grand American Handicap

Score of 100 Straight from 19 Yards.

At Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1910.

Mr. Riley Thompson, of Cainsville, Mo., made this record, which has never before been equaled in this classic event.

The **Parker Gun,** in the hands of Mr. Guy V. Dering, also **won** the Amateur Championship at Chicago, June 24, scoring 189 ex 200, shooting at 160 singles and 20 doubles.

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The mechanism is direct-acting, strong, simple and perfectly adjusted. It never clogs. The protecting wall of solid steel between your head and cartridge keeps rain, sleet, snow and all foreign matter from getting into the action. The side ejection throws shells away from line of sight and allows instant repeat shots, always.

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This book will strike a sympathetic chord in the memory of every big-game hunter of experience and will prove of real value to the novice who is planning an excursion into the wild.

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DU PONT

Sporting Powders

At the Tenth Annual Sunny South Handicap

Houston, Texas, January 23-28, 1911

WON THESE HONORS

THE SUNNY SOUTH HANDICAP

Won by

James McLean of Augusta, Texas, with 94 ex 100

THE HOUSTON POST TEAM TROPHY

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house in Nairobi, where there is good society and plenty of diversion. The home estate is twelve miles away. We shall not tie up huge acreage for pleasure alone, but we shall carry on ostrich farming on an extensive scale. The big birds are to be found by the thousands in a wild state. The feathers compare favorably with those of South Africa, which has been farming for two generations."—The Sun.

BEAVERS IN COLORADO.

Enos Mills, of Estes Park, Colorado's self-taught naturalist, is an ardent champion of the beaver, and has written convincingly in proof of that animal's benefit to the country as a conservationist. From many years' study of the beaver and his works Mr. Mills is convinced that a vast amount of good has been done by this industrious animal, whose dams have retarded the floods that otherwise would have swept down the mountain sides and denuded the slopes of soil and trees.

The survival of the beaver is one of the interesting stories of the West. It was the beaver that lured the first trappers to the far West, and that resulted in the first real exploitation and trail blazing in the land that was known vaguely as the "great American desert." The beaver was hunted by roving bands of company men and free trappers for many years.

Many great fortunes were built on a foundation of beaver pelts. The romance of the West centers about the beaver. Only for the ceaseless search for that valuable animal the world would have known little of Carson, Bridger, Fitzpatrick, the Sublettes, Ashley and other heroes of the wilderness whose names will figure long in Western history.

In spite of the price that was put upon his head, the crafty beaver has managed to survive in encouraging numbers. In Colorado, where there is no open season, beaver colonies are increasing. Occasionally the beaver makes himself a local nuisance by flooding some ranchman's hay meadows, but in general he is conducting himself as an upbuilder and not a destroyer.—Denver Republican.

FINDING A ROCKY BOTTOM.

On the coast of Peru there is a race of Indians, most expert fishermen, who go to a considerable distance from the land on little fishing vessels composed simply of bundles of grass or bent tied together in cigar shape and about 10 feet long. The men sit astride on the bundles, paddle in hand and with their fishing-gear and provisions disposed about them. The fish are plentiful wherever there is a rocky bottom with abundance of seaweed, and the Indians have a most remarkable way of distinguishing such bottom, even at a depth of 50 fathoms, from the sandy ground. The wooden paddle is placed upright in the water (when a supposed likely place is come to) with the butt end uppermost, and the ear is applied to this, or if the water is very deep, the teeth are placed in contact with the stock. A vibrating or rippling sound is clearly noted over rock, while a sandy or muddy bottom emits no noise. When the noise is heard these simple people say "*llora la peña*" (the rock is crying), cast their stone anchor and begin to fish. Alexander Mann, the author of Yachting on the Pacific, who spent the greater part of a lifetime in Peru and Ecuador, and is himself, like most Scots, a keen fisherman, says that he often tested this by using a sounding-lead, and invariably found rock at from 10 to 40 fathoms where the Indians said "the rock cried."—British Sea Anglers' Society's Quarterly.

LITTLE TO DO.

How little the fish, says the Washington Post, have to do with the settling of fisheries disputes!

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

ARCHERY AND THE RIFLE.

CERTAIN fundamental principles may be inherent in sports or games which are very little alike. Shooting with rifle, shotgun and the long-bow are often considered by those who know little about either as very similar sports, because in each case one is trying to hit some mark. But except in the matter of aiming they are not alike.

In a recent article in Collier's Weekly, Mr. Van Dyke had a very interesting and instructive article on "Shooting at Moving Game." Many of his statements on aiming or sighting are, says Edward B. Weston, in the Christian Science Monitor, are as true in archery as in the use of the rifle or gun.

Aiming when shooting with bow and arrow is very like aiming in rifle shooting, but little like the shotgun method. The quotations which follow are from Mr. Van Dyke's article; but what we have to say applies only to shooting at a stationary target, and not at game or moving objects.

"With a shotgun your eye holds on the bird, but with the rifle your eye must hold the sights."

Up to about 50 years ago the archer was taught to fix his eye intently on the "gold" of the target, or the "bird,' or whatever object he wished to hit, and shoot instinctively. There was no careful sighting recognized. Without doubt good shooting was done in this way in the days when the bow was the weapon of war and the chase, and its use compulsory. But it was the hit-or-miss shotgun method.

Horace A. Ford taught a better method. Others possibly had used it without appreciating what they were doing. But Ford first called attention to it, formulated its rules and gave it a name, "the point of aim" method. This was the rifle method of aiming applied to archery; by which we mean, holding your eye on the sight and not on the object to be hit.

The "point" of aim is the spot to be aimed at, in order to hit the bull's eye—called the gold in archery. In using the rifle the rear sight is raised or lowered for different distances, so that in aiming at a stationary object the sight always covers it. In using the bow, the front sight is raised or lowered; the rear end—the feathered end of the arrow—being drawn to the same place at each distance shot. At a certain distance from the target the "gold" and the point of aim are the same.

But if you wish to shoot at a shorter distance you must lower the front sight—the point of the arrow. Now the point of aim and the gold will not be the same—will not coincide. The point will be below the gold, on the target, or on some spot on the ground in front of the target. Let us suppose the point has been found and covered with a small piece of white paper, in order readily to be seen.

If you aim at this piece of paper, and shoot correctly, you will hit the gold. Don't let your eye hold on the gold, but on the point which is now covered by the sight—the point of the arrow, making them practically one. It is not necessary to see the gold or target, though it is usually done by indirect vision.

What Mr. Van Dyke says about guessing in aiming is as true in archery as in rifle shooting.

"Next you have to guess whether you are doing it right or not. * * * Then you have a blank space to hold on, instead of a well defined mark. Suppose you hit the four-inch bullseye at 100 yards every time. Now without shifting the sights, but by shifting the rifle, see how near you can come to making the same group of shots on a blank wall six feet to one side of the bullseye with no particular spot to aim at, and part of your attention still kept on the bullseye."

Let us suppose one is shooting 60 yards. With a bow of the power which most archers use, the point of aim will be on the ground, let us say 10 yards in front of the target. Now, if the point is sharply defined, all is well. But suppose we are shooting over a perfectly kept lawn, smooth and of uniform color. In an archery match it is not permissible to place an artificial point, though we believe it should

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be. Now we must hold at an estimated distance from the target.

If the rifleman shoots at a distance estimated at six feet from the bullseye, he will find that few shots will be in the four-inch space he was trying to hit. If an archer is compelled to estimate his distance from the gold instead of aiming at a point, he will find his score much poorer. The estimate is as bad for the archer as for the rifleman.

What Mr. Van Dyke says about pulling the trigger applies as well to loosing the string in bow shooting. Neither must be done with a jerk. A one-pound pull on the trigger is better than two.

So in archery; a better loose is obtained, and in shorter time, by shooting a heavy rather than light bow, provided always that the archer is not using a bow too heavy for him. In using a bow of too few pounds' pull, the string will not leave the fingers so quickly and smoothly as it will if the bow pulls more. In one case the string has to be helped off, so to speak; and in the other it pulls itself off when given the slightest opportunity; less time is consumed, and with less chance for the archer to give a lateral, or an up, or a down direction to the arrow.

A SPORTING PARADISE.

There is a fascination about an island somehow, and it always suggests the delights of Robinson Crusoe. I had a friend who once rented quite a small island off Cornwall, but it was a wonderful place to spend a holiday. It was only a little island, but I see quite a big one in the market, half a million acres of moor, loch and river, full of salmon, deer, grouse and snipe. A thousand salmon, averaging eight to ten pounds, are caught annually in the principal river, and a hundred and fifty stag are shot in the largest forest. It has a capital, Stornoway, quite an up-to-date town, with water, gas and drainage, to say nothing of smaller townships, hamlets and fishing villages. This island of Lewis, the principal of the Outer Hebrides, has some 28,000 inhabitants and a rent roll of £17,000 a year, to say nothing of an industry in Harris tweeds. The castle has forty bed rooms and a grand ball room, and was built by Sir James Matheson, uncle of Major Matheson, who wants to sell, who spent the best part of a million in buying the island building the castle, planting trees, making roads, and so on. Now, for a mere matter of £300,000, together with quite a nominal rent to the Crown, anyone can become owner of this little private kingdom. It is a regular sporting paradise, and alluring to those who can afford such a capital outlay.

Talking of islands, G. A. M. Buckley has just bought the small isle of Shuna, off Argyllshire, which used to belong to his maternal ancestors, the Macleans, who sold it in 1815 for £10,000. Mr. Buckley has bought it back for £4,000, nearly a century later.—The County Gentleman.

A district twenty miles beyond Chelicamp, in the far northwest of Cape Breton, has a terrific plague of mice. The whole country swarms with the destructive creatures. The mice have burrowed underground and excavated a network of subterranean roads.

They began their destructive work on the hay crop, cutting it as it stood in the fields. When that was stored they attacked the grain and the forty farmers there have saved only seven bushels. They attacked the potatoes, and the diggers on opening up the drills find little more than the stem of the larger potatoes left in the ground. The mice have carried their work of destruction to the woods and are stripping the bark from the saplings, and now they are entering houses, cutting their way through the walls and threatening to destroy clothes and household furniture.

No remedy is in sight. The people have been digging pits to entrap them, but in spite of myriads destroyed in this way there seems to be no abatement of the plague. The farmers are afraid to use poison for fear of polluting the streams and wells from which their cattle derive their supply of water.

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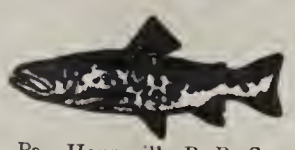

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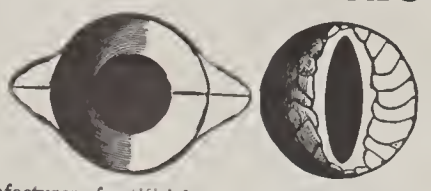

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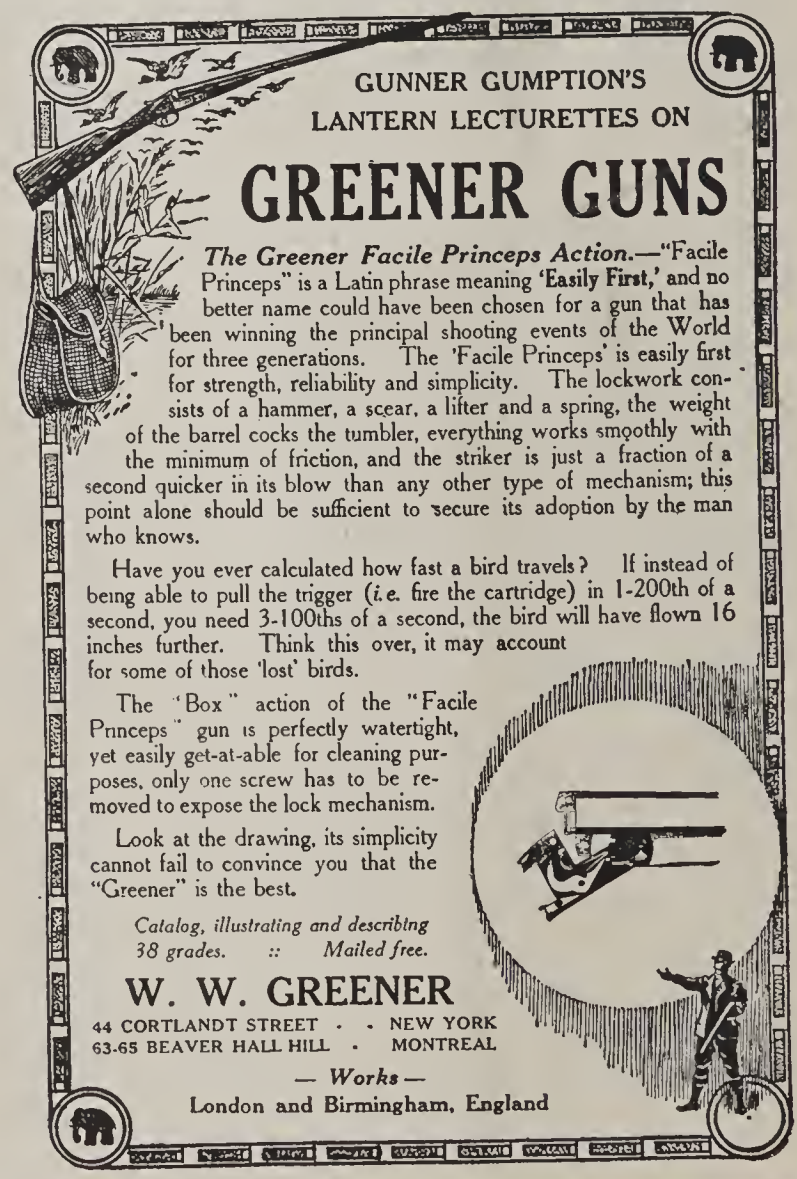

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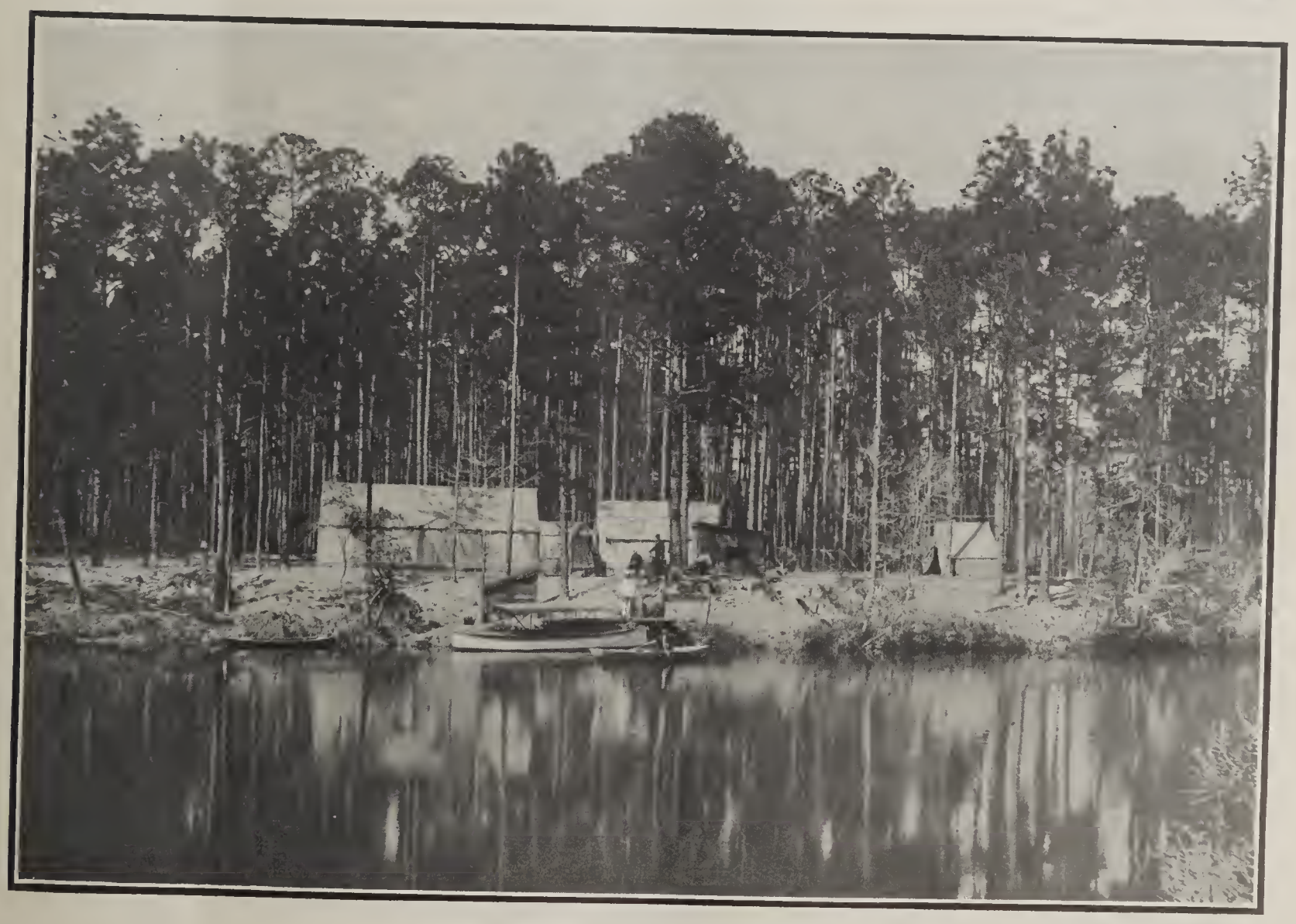

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VOL LXXVI. No. 7, Feb. 18, 1911
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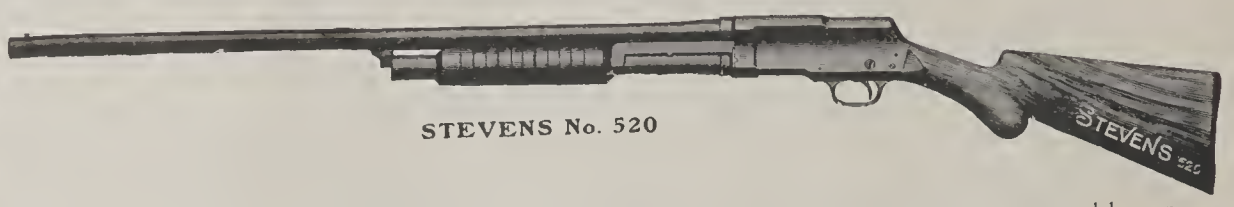

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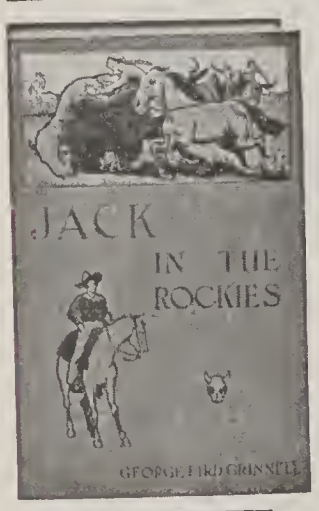

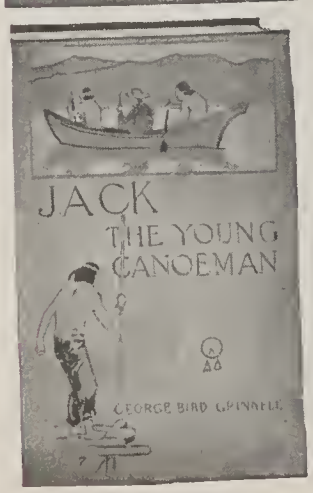

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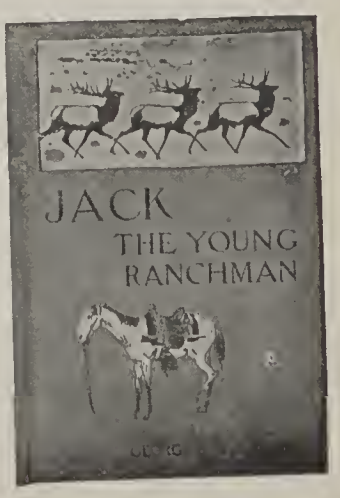

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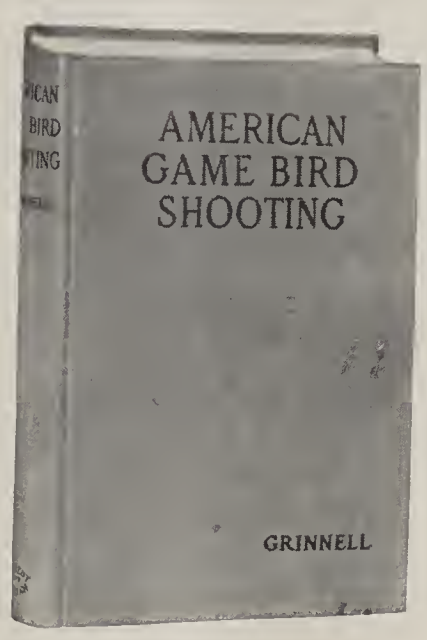

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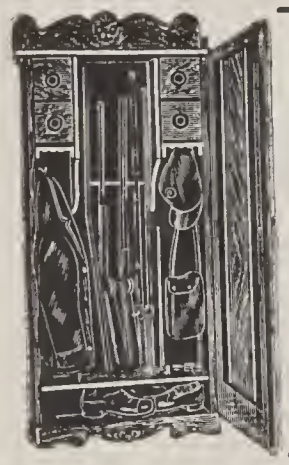

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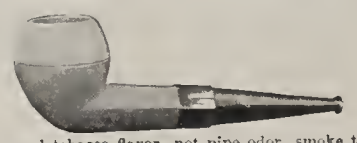

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Where, When and How to Catch Fish on the East Coast of Florida

By Wm. H. Gregg, of St. Louis, Mo., assisted by Capt. John Gardner, of Ponce Park, Mosquito Inlet, Fla. With 100 engravings and 12 colored illustrations. Cloth. Illustrated. 238 pages. Map. Price, $4.00.

A visitor to Florida can hardly make the trip without this book, if he is at all interested in angling. It gives a very complete list of the fishes of the East Coast of Florida, and every species is illustrated by a cut taken from the best authorities. The cuts are thus of the most value to the angler who desires to identify the fish he takes, while the colored plates of the tropical fish shown in all their wonderful gorgeousness of coloring, are very beautiful. Besides the pictures of fish, there are cuts showing portions of the fishing tackle, which the author uses. A good index completes the volume.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

WHAT OF THE WOODCOCK'S RANGE?

An important question comes up. Must the naturalists change their records with regard to the woodcock? Are we justified in averring that westward the wily woodcock wends his wandering way? Or must we declare that we are men from Missouri and believe that these people who report the woodcock west of the Rocky Mountains—and even on the very shores of the Pacific Ocean—have been mistaken, and demand from them an authenticated specimen of the bird taken on that coast?

The three men who have reported the woodcock from beyond the Rocky Mountains are men of mature years—men who know the woodcock and are not likely to be led away by enthusiasm. One of them, Mr. Belknap, had the birds in his hand in Washington—then a territory; another, Mr. Parker, was very close to the bird; while the third, Mr. Leach, reports a California specimen, not of his own knowledge, but on the authority of a man whom he refers to as a naturalist. Are they all mistaken?

While these reports seem to make it very probable that the woodcock has been observed on the Pacific slope, certainty can be had only by the production of a specimen authenticated as from that region.

In the case of at least one of the grouse, there is every reason to believe that the species has spread westward, following the cultivation of the soil; but this fact has little or no bearing on the distribution of a bird like the woodcock so far from its usual range. On the other hand it must be remembered that the woodcock is secretive and mysterious in its habits, and extremely likely to be overlooked in a country not at all settled or very sparsely inhabited.

In view of the interest awakened, it is probable that the question at issue will be settled during the coming season.

THE ten-thousand-acre forest reserve in Somerset and Westmoreland counties, in Pennsylvania, has been named after Governor Stuart of that State. In paying this compliment to the Governor, the State Forestry Commission had in mind the interest he has taken in conservation. The great tract is an important one, for it covers part of the headwaters of the Ohio River. It was acquired by the State through appropriations.

THE WEEKS BILL.

BEFORE this issue of FOREST AND STREAM reaches its readers, the United States Senate will have voted on the Weeks Appalachian Forest Preserve bill. The situation in Washington on the eve of taking this vote is described by our Washington correspondent in another column.

Up to the present time all the great national reservations have been located in the West, and the citizen of the Eastern or Southern States who wishes to go to one of these recreation centers must make a long journey to reach it. It seems only reasonable and fair that now Congress should provide for the citizens of the Eastern States great reservations nearer to their homes.

Reservations in the Appalachians and in the White Mountains will provide refuges where many of our game animals and birds may live unmolested. The establishment of such refuges for the wild creatures have long been called for by the best sportsmen.

Most practical, however, and most important from the economic standpoint is the increase in stream flow which would follow the establishment of these reservations.

The bill is reported likely to pass the Senate, the only danger being that it may be blocked by amendments which would send it to conference committee.

TO SAVE THE FUR SEAL.

THE progressive decrease in numbers of the fur seals of the Bering Sea has long been a cause of anxiety to all who are interested in the preservation of notable or useful forms of animal life.

For many years the chief cause of this diminution of seal life has been the slaughter at sea of the female seals by vessels manned by subjects of the United States, Great Britain and Japan. These female seals while nursing their young are obliged to make journeys of sixty or seventy miles for food, and on these journeys many of them are killed by the sealers, and their pups, deprived of food by the death of the mothers, perish of starvation. The drain on the seal herd is, therefore, chiefly on the female seals, and has caused a terrible reduction in the breeding stock. It is as if a farmer should kill his cows, his ewes or his hens to sell to the butcher. The result of such a destruction cannot be doubtful. The seal herds will be more and more reduced, until finally they will become so small that it will not be worth the while of the sealers to fit out vessels to take them. Thus, while absolute extinction will not take place so long as the breeding grounds are protected, the economic value of the herds will be destroyed.

For twenty years or more the United States, which has a large financial interest at stake, has been endeavoring to come to an agreement with the maritime powers interested by which pelagic sealing shall be put an end to, and it is just announced from Washington that an agreement has practically been reached between the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the preservation of the seal herds of the Bering Sea.

The details of the arrangement have not as yet been made public, but it may be inferred that one of its provisions is the prohibition by the powers named of pelagic sealing. Some equitable arrangement may surely be reached by which the powers that do not own seal islands shall unite with those owning them to prohibit oceanic sealing and to enforce the prohibition.

It is reported that the State Department is considering the question of calling an international conference to discuss measures for the protection of the seal herds. There are a number of seal rookeries in the southern hemisphere, and there is no reason why these herds should not be considered in such a conference as well as those of the Bering Sea.

NEW JERSEY FISH AND GAME.

THE State of New Jersey is to be congratulated on the good judgment shown by its board of fish and game commissioners in securing expert information on past legislation in New Jersey and suggestions for future laws for submission to the Legislature. The board secured the services of Charles E. Brewster, of the Biological Survey of Washington, and his report is referred to on another page.

The historical part of the report, which gives a list of the acts bearing on fish and game from early colonial days down to the present time, is exceedingly interesting, but much more practical are the present day suggestions which are given.

In his letter of transmittal, Mr. Brewster points out that the State of Maine has demonstrated the value of its fish and game from the financial point of view by being able to show through its commission that more than $17,000,000 is each year received by the people of Maine for the game and fish taken in that State. Maine has long stood in the forefront of the battle for protection, while the State of New Jersey has been slow to avail itself of this great asset. It is remembered that in New Jersey the heath hen lingered longer than elsewhere in the East, except in the island home in Massachusetts where a few birds still remain. Even living men can recall when heath hens used to be killed in some of the counties of New Jersey.

In all the Union no State possesses greater natural advantages for game preservation than New Jersey, and it is quite time that the State authorities took measures to nurture and cultivate the valuable crop that can be raised within its borders.

Game protectors everywhere will do well to secure a copy of this report, and the board, we are sure, will be glad to give it as wide currency as possible.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

In Wooden Nutmeg Land

I.—With Woodcock, Quail and Ruffed Grouse in Connecticut Covers—A Shooting Story of By-Gone Years

By L. DAWSON

THE present scarcity of game birds in New England, and indeed everywhere in the Eastern States, is a natural sequence of the constant increase of population, and the resulting increase of the number of people who carry guns. Birds are few and gunners many, and the seasons during which shooting is permitted are longer than they should be. Besides this, the game birds are to some extent destroyed by vermin, and in the breeding season are disturbed and kept from breeding by some domestic animals. The house cat and the farmer's wandering dog are very destructive of game birds in our thickly settled States.

A generation ago this was not nearly so much the case. In those days a man who knew the ground, and was willing to go back a few miles from railroads and other lines of travel, could get fair shooting. Nothing, to be sure, like what the men of the preceding generation had had, but shooting that would rejoice the heart of the gunner of to-day.

Every autumn not so very many years ago, in company with a brother and a friend, I used to have excellent shooting among the wooded hills and tangled swamps of Connecticut in covers drained by the Housatonic River. We three knew well the ground over which we shot. We were accustomed to each others' ways and we had good dogs. We made these trips two or three times each season and usually were gone two or three days. My brother and I would leave our country home near the shores of the Sound and drive north a dozen miles to the town where Joe lived. Usually we started about 2 o'clock in the morning, carrying guns, dogs and bags in the wagon, and reached Joe's house some time before daylight. There, breakfast was ready, and before the dawn had broken we had shifted our loads to his wagon and were on our way north.

A very few miles brought us to ground where birds were usually found. After carefully working out a piece of cover we returned to the wagon and went on to the next piece. We timed ourselves so as to reach the home of some farmer known to us about dark, and putting the team in his barn enjoyed his excellent food and soon lay down to rest our weary bones. The cordial hospitality of these farmer friends never failed us, and each season it was a joy to meet them again to learn the events of their lives during the year, and to tell them the story of the day's experiences.

It is of one of those days that I should like to tell you. My brother and I had left the house about the usual time. For the first two or three miles the driving was slow, for in order to make a cut-off we had to go through shaded wood roads, one or two of which led through swamps where it was impossible to hurry. At last, however, we came out on to the broad and smooth turnpike and rattled along at a good rate of speed. Sometimes we sang over a mile or two of road, and then tiring of that, lighted our pipes and talked. The air was sharp and frosty, yet hardly cold, and the dogs at our feet felt warm and comfortable. The moon had set as we turned up the little hill on top of which Joe's house stood, and seeing the lights in the window we whooped to let him know that we were coming. In a few moments he had met us, and we took the horses out of the wagon and put them in the barn, leaving the dogs chained there. Then followed the delicious breakfast, and soon we were seated in Joe's wagon and on our way.

As a rule we took with us only a dog apiece. My brother had his old black Rex, a lumbering brute of great power and possessing a marvelous nose. I had old True, the best partridge dog I ever saw; light, active and tireless, and peculiar in that he never expressed any affection —so far as I knew—for any living thing. He would wag his tail a little and respond to a caress, but never fawned on one. If you put him into a wagon or railroad train or his kennel, he curled up and put his tail over his nose and went to sleep. The only thing he really cared for was to hunt. This morning Joe had taken with him his old dog, an animal that was snow white except for his eyes, which were dark brown; and a well grown pup, also white, but with one lemon ear.

The first cover that we beat was a small swamp hole standing in a flat meadow between a large stream and a rocky wooded ridge which ran north and south. The patch held only a few acres, and anything driven from it would necessarily fly across the meadow and give a clear shot. Joe, who though he weighed 230 pounds, was an indefatigable walker, marshaled his forces for the attack, for he was a great hand to organize. He sent my brother to follow the edge of the swamp on the side of the ridge and told me to take the other edge toward the stream. Then he plunged into the middle of the swamp with his dogs, while we kept around the edges a little ahead of him, and keeping our dogs as close to us as possible. We had not gone very far when we all heard a partridge get up apparently in front of Joe, and almost at the same time heard his gun and the shout, "Mark, mark!" I could see nothing, but a moment later my brother's gun rang out, and from the talk to his dog it was evident that he had killed his bird as Joe had his.

No one of the gunners could see the other, but after a few words we located each other, and Joe went on. For a little while nothing happened, and then I heard Joe talking to his dog and knew that the animal was making game. A moment later, with no warning whatever, a big red woodcock flipped out from among the trees and tried to cross me to reach the underbrush that grew along the stream. It was an easy and open shot. The bird dropped at once, old True trotted forward, paused on point and then picked up the woodcock and brought it to me, dropping it at my feet.

The swamp hole that we had beaten out, though so small, had yet yielded us two partridges and a woodcock, and the morning was still very young. As we came together in the meadow and then started toward the stream which above here was bordered on both sides with heavy undergrowth and young trees, Joe commented on this, saying: "Well, boys, if we find birds like this all day and kill them like this, we will have a big bag by night."

Reaching the next patch of brush we separated, Joe to go through the midst of it with his two dogs, my brother to keep on the outside close to the river bank, while I took the other edge to cut off any birds that might strike for the high rocky ridge. Joe had hardly made more than a few steps into the brush when his young dog started a partridge which, flying straight up into the air, was shot at by my brother, but not killed, and then turning, flew uncertainly across toward the timbered ridge and gave me a very simple shot, so that I got the bird.

And now for some time we moved along up the river valley without starting anything, but about the middle of the morning, as I was going through some open woods, within sight of Joe, who was a gun shot and a half on my right, I saw a woodcock that had evidently been passed over by his dogs, rise silently and flying low, cross over and alight in front of me and a little to the left behind where my dog was working. The bird alighted on ground that was almost bare, ran a few steps, stopped, stood as if listening, and then crouched close to the ground. Of

"AND SPRING COMES SLOWLY UP THIS WAY."—Coleridge.

From a photograph by Perry D. Frazer.

course I saw precisely where it was and did not dare to take my eyes from it, because I wanted to see it on the ground, something that up to that time I had very seldom done; for the opportunity to see a woodcock on the ground does not come often. Keeping my eye fixed on the spot I stole toward the bird as silently as might be, all idea of shooting being quite forgotten in my eagerness for the new sensation. I succeeded in getting within six or seven paces of the bird, apparently without being detected, and had an excellent view of it. This did not last long, however, for presently I heard my dog, which had missed me, come trotting back to look me up. He passed within two or three yards of the woodcock, which did not move, but a moment later the scent of the crouching bird reached his nostrils and he whirled on a stiff point. I knew that this was the end of my observations on this woodcock, and stepping forward, reached the dog's head. As I passed him he drew on three feet further, and a moment later the woodcock sprang into the air, and though I was quite ready to shoot, it whirled around a neighboring tree trunk, put it between me and itself with as much judgment as an old cock partridge could have used, and by the time it was again in sight was quite out of gun shot.

Joe, who had heard the woodcock get up, called across to me: "Why didn't you shoot?" And I could only call back that the bird had been too smart for me. A little later a woodcock got up in front of Joe, who killed it, at the same time cutting off a good sized branch of a red maple, and soon after that another bird rose close to the river bank and started to fly across, which my brother killed and old Rex retrieved in his usual good style.

Beyond the cover that we had been beating out was a good sized rye stubble that we were to work. We sat down on the edge of the field to count and smooth out our birds and to smoke a pipe or two. The weather was beautiful, one of the late October days when the sun is warm, the air full of fragrance and the haze that hangs over field and wood lends a dreamy aspect to all the more distant features of the landscape.

"Well," said Joe, "this isn't so bad; three woodcock and three old 'pats,' and noon quite a long way off yet. Now, I am told that there is one good bevy of quail in this rye stubble, and maybe two, and I think that we ought to be able to get some of them before noon. If we can find them and can get them scattered, we can get what we want. We don't want to kill them all; better leave a plenty for seed for the next crop."

It was not more than 11 o'clock when we entered the field and walked down through it, the four dogs covering the whole stubble and its borders. We had not gone far before the dogs began to make game, casting about rather confusedly and as I thought working on trails made quite early in the morning. A little later, however, True, who was galloping slowly along near the fence, whirled on a stiff point, which, however, he almost immediately broke, and then began to road, but very slowly and cautiously. Rex had backed at True's first stop, but now hurried along as if desiring to overtake the red dog and steal the point from him. His master checked him and he grudgingly fell back. I called to my brother saying: "The birds are running and if they cross the fence before rising, we may fail to get a shot. Better call Joe over, and I'll cross the fence to try and catch them if they go into the woods."

Before I had climbed the rail fence I could see Joe approaching, having whistled his dogs over toward where we were, and a moment later —just how it was I could not see, because of the fence and the underbrush that grew along it—a big bevy of quail rose ahead of the men and flew on down the field, a single one of the birds turning and crossing ahead of me. Joe and my brother fired each two barrels, but I could not see what they did. I shot at the crossing bird and saw some feathers come back, but he went on very strong.

Going to the fence I called over to them that I should go into the woods to try to find the wounded bird, and I saw their dogs bringing some birds to them, but could not see how many. Joe called back that the birds had gone over into a swamp where it was better not to follow them at the moment, and that they would wait for me to come back at the lower end of the field.

The wood where I entered was quite open and free from undergrowth, but there were ferns and some low shrubbery, and I felt by no means sure that True would find the quail. We went on slowly for perhaps a hundred yards and then I saw the old dog feeling for a scent, and a moment later following it up, and presently he picked up the bird and brought it to me. I then started back to join my companions.

"Well, Joe," I said, "how many did you men get out of that big bunch that I heard rise?"

"Only three," said my brother, answering me. "Joe got a double, but somehow I managed to miss with my first barrel. Did you get yours?"

"Yes," I replied. "True found it almost at once and brought it to me. It fell dead. Where did the bevy go?"

"Over there in that thick swamp," said Joe, "and I don't think it worth our while to go in there after them. I believe if we go on and work some of these other covers we can come back here about 3 o'clock and we will find the birds out again feeding on the stubble. It seems to me a long time since breakfast," he went on. "Now, let's go over to Harley Warner's and get him to give us some dinner. I bet he's got some new cider, and we can sit by the barrel and drink all we want through the bung-hole with snellidge stalks."

"Good for you, Joe," said my brother; "we couldn't do anything that would suit me better," so with guns on shoulders and dogs following at heel, we started for the highway near at hand to walk a few hundred yards to Mr. Warner's house. Instead of going around and entering the yard about the house by the front gate, we crossed the fence going through a field to enter the yard by the back gate. My brother and I climbed the fence pretty nearly together while Joe, who was big and heavy, stepped along to look for an easy place to cross, but as my brother and I jumped off the fence into the low briers and bushes that grew close to it, a whistling woodcock darted up from the ground, twisted through the brush and flew out across the road just behind Joe, who very neatly killed it. A few moments later we were shaking hands with Harley and his wife, both of whom received us with the warmest hospitality. They were old friends of Joe's, but we had been known to them for two or three years. Joe's introduction and such intercourse as we had had with them had apparently won for us both warm places in their hearts. Mrs. Warner gave us a splendid farmer's dinner, and after we had eaten, we sat lazily around one of the big barrels in the woodshed and drank sweet cider made only a day or two before. Finally Joe, almost with blows, drove us from our revel, and we reluctantly parted from our host and hostess and dragged our loitering legs toward the game cover.

"Now, boys," said Joe, "let's cross over and go down the other side of the field where we started those quail and see if we can find the other bevy that lives there. Harley says he's sure they are there and that we ought to get them."

A short walk brought us to the upper end of the rye stubble and we crossed it and followed the fence down on the side furthest from the highway. Before we had gone very far, old Rex, who was working ahead began to road, but before he had made anything out of it, Joe's white puppy, the dog closest to the fence, whirled on point by a bunch of high weeds and the old dog backed him.

"Come on, boys," sang out Joe, and my brother hurried in toward the fence, while I, who had been working down outside of the lot, stepped forward to be ready for any birds that might cross through the underbrush that grew along the fence to my side. Joe as usual told each of us where to place himself, and I whistled True to come in.

"Now," said Joe, "if you're all ready I'll step forward and flush them." He advanced to do so and the young dog, much excited, crept forward two or three steps, stiff-legged, walking as if the ground were covered with eggs.

"Look out, now," was the last word from Joe, and a moment later the rattle of a great bevy of rising quail was heard. Half a dozen of them whirled over the fence to my side, and I got the first one, and then turned a little to try to double on two that seemed to be about to cross each other. I do not know whether I waited too long or shot too soon, but at all events only one of them came down. Shots from the other side of the field told me that my companions were busy and presently I could hear them talking to the dogs as they gathered their birds. I had marked my two down, one of them close to a little bunch of weeds in an open lot, the other a little further on under a young ash tree in a cross fence. True found them both, the second one only after a little search, and brought them in in his usual good style.

The remaining birds that had crossed over to my side of the fence had kept on down it, and I had not been able to see where they alighted.

Presently Joe called across, asking me what I had done, and when I put the same question to him he told me that four birds had fallen on his side of the fence.

"The rest of the bevy," he continued, "flew down to that piece of bare hillside beyond the field and lit there in the short grass. We can go down there and have some lovely shots at them; there must be a dozen down in that grass, and we can kill four or five more without doing too much. That was one of the biggest bevies I've seen for a long time. I believe there were twenty-five or thirty birds in it."

"Six or seven came across to this side." I answered, "and all except those I killed turned and went along the fence."

"Well," said Joe, "let's keep along just as we're going, and when we get to the end of this stubble we'll go straight across to where I marked the quail and see if we can find them. If the dogs do point them, we'll see something pretty."

Nothing especial happened until we had nearly reached the end of the stubble when True and I, who were still outside of the field, managed between us to put up and kill a woodcock. I had missed the dog and when whistling would not bring him, went back a short distance in search of him and found him pointing close to a little clump of brush in the wet meadows. The woodcock hopped up as soon as I kicked the edge of the brush, and gave one of those simple open shots which always make a man ashamed after he has killed the bird.

"There," said Joe, as we came together at the end of the stubble, and he pointed with his hand to a bare hillside, yellow with dried grass about a foot high, "there is where those quail went down, and there we ought to find them. There is not air enough stirring to make it worth while to go around them and try to work up the wind. If there were a little breeze I would like to do that. We've all heard the story about quail holding their scent, but I never have seen any positive evidence about it. Of course there have been times when I have thought I had marked down quail and then gone to the place with the dogs and been unable to find them, though later I have come across them very close to the spot, but now I am positive that these birds, or most of them, alighted in this grass and certainly the dogs ought to find them. Let us start in and try. One thing we must remember, though, that we should not kill more than six of these; that will leave one-half the bevy for another time."

Spreading out so as to cover almost the whole of the width of this patch of grass, we started to walk through it slowly, trying to keep the dogs from running over it too hastily, for I think most of us were a little doubtful as to whether they could smell the birds. However, it proved that there was no difficulty about this. Hardly had we started when Joe's old dog, which had made a cast toward the middle of the lot, bringing him in front of my brother, suddenly slowed up and stopped. The puppy, which was not far behind the old dog, backed him beautifully. Old black Rex, lumbering along a little to one side, stopped in his stride and backed, while True, who had been crossing over from my front, also backed. Here then were four dogs pointing and backing, the two white ones facing west, and the black and the red one facing east.

It was a beautiful sight and we all gathered to watch it; to admire the positions assumed by the dogs and to comment on their attitudes and the expressions of their faces. After our curiosity was satisfied, Joe asked my brother to step forward and kill the bird, and he advanced to flush it. A moment of stamping around before the old white dog seemed to show that the quail was not there. Then the old dog took a few steps forward and froze again, and as the old dog advanced, the young one teetered after him with extreme caution. Meantime Rex on the other side had crept up a little nearer, but good old True refused to stir out of his tracks.

At last the bird was tramped out from its hiding place, and flew low straight away to be deliberately killed at about thirty-five yards. Joe's old dog, who was entitled to that pleasure, was sent forward to retrieve it, but on his way back with the quail in his mouth he suddenly stopped and pointed.

"What," said my brother, "has he got another bird and is he pointing it with that one in his mouth?" Joe said, "It looks like it, doesn't it?" At that moment I saw what explained the old dog's point which, in fact, was not a point, but a back. The puppy, after being ordered to charge when the old dog went out for the bird, had taken advantage of the concentration of our attention on the dead bird and its bearer, sneaked off a little to one side and had come upon another quail and was pointing it. The old dog was backing him with the bird in its mouth, and True and Rex raised on their haunches were also backing.

We exclaimed with interest at the unusual sight and Joe threatened the puppy with dire punishment the next time he found him failing to obey orders. Now, however, there was nothing to do but to kill this bird, and Joe moved forward to do so while we others also drew up as nominal supports, though when Joe leveled his gun there was usually no need of support. When the quail got up, as it presently did, Joe killed it, and the puppy was sent to retrieve it, both birds being finally brought to pocket without further incident.

We now went on and in a very few minutes three more birds were pointed, two by True and one by Rex, and all were secured. It was the simplest, easiest kind of shooting with nothing to interfere and time enough for the most deliberate of shooters; in fact, it was so easy as hardly to be sport, and after the retrieving of the fifth quail I suggested to Joe that we leave these fellows and go after the other bevy. Moreover, it was now well on to the middle of the afternoon, and we had a good way to go to reach our team.

"You're right; let us leave these quail and go back to the stubble and see if we can find the other bunch, but you don't suppose," Joe continued, "that we are going to walk back to the team to-night. Not much. I told Harley before we left the house to have his boy go down to where we left the team and drive it up and put it in his barn. We'll stop with him to-night if you say so." And both my brother and I said "So" in a loud tone of voice.

Walking about over ground that we had not worked over, but that had been in our view for most of the day, we approached the edge of the thick swamp in which the first bevy of quail had taken refuge. It was getting toward evening, the sky had clouded over, and there was not much time left for shooting. We all believed that at feeding time the quail would come out of the swamp and go back to the rye stubble, and that by keeping close to the edge of the underbrush the dogs would find the trail and lead us to the bevy. In part, this worked out very well. Old True, who happened to be ahead of the other dogs, struck a trail which seemed to be quite fresh, for he followed it slowly, seldom putting his nose to the ground, but for the most part walking majestically along. Evidently the birds had passed out of the cover not very long before, and we were likely to come up with them and all to have a shot on the rise.

It did not turn out quite in this way. The trail led to a fence along which grew young trees and brush to a height of a dozen or fifteen feet, with only here and there a clear opening through which one could see. True had almost reached the fence and Joe and my brother, on either hand, were just about to look for places to break through it, when out in the lot on the other side of the fence I heard the bevy rise. Try as I would, I could see nothing of the flying birds, and my companions had no better fortune. I could not even see in which direction they had gone, but Joe, through an opening in the trees, thought he had seen one or two birds flying on across the field. It seemed useless to follow them, and turning back toward the house, we reached Harley's comfortable home just as dusk was falling.

After we had put our empty guns in the house we went to the barn and arranged comfortable quarters for the dogs, which we fed, watered and chained up to sleep all night on beds of warm soft hay. Then we repaired to the farmhouse kitchen, and after a short session at the pump with a bar of yellow soap and a rough towel, we went into the living room and took comfortable chairs about a big wood fire. There, until an hour later, when Mrs. Warner called us to a supper that has not yet been forgotten, Joe and Harley discussed politics, abused life in the big city, told of crops, past, present and to come, and had a real good time.

My brother and I, warmed by the glow of the fire and soothed by the murmuring voices, grew sleepier and sleepier, until finally, starting from a doze, I looked across at him and saw his head in such an absurd position that it woke me up. I rose, shook myself, and from then until the call for supper, tried to keep awake and to be interested.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Curlew.

On the lone, lone marshlands,
By the bourn of the sea.
Where the wind-blown sands
Drift incessantly,
Shrills the curlew—a shy recluse

By the dunes, and the wastes,
His home is solitude;
Which the tempest desolates,
While the weird interlude,
Curlew! persists without a truce.

His plaintive cry is heard
With the sea mew's scream;
When the storm gust is stirr'd
And the day dies with a gleam
In the west, red with an angry flush.

Wings he spreads, which express
The sense of easeful flight;
Graceful are they, no less—
To bear him swift and light,
When he sweeps down the wind with a rush.

Free, free, the curlew flies!
Freedom is all his right;
While Curlew! Curlew! he cries,
Piping by day and by night,
And at morn with its rosy blush.

—Rev. C. T. Easton.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

NATURAL HISTORY

Feeding Habits of Coots and Ducks.

Concluded from page 212.

There is, of course, no question about the coot's ability to swim well. This they do quite as well and as gracefully as most ducks. They are also very noisy, keeping up their calls and conversations during all hours of the day and night. And, contrary to some observers, the coot is a very expert diver. Not only will it dive when wounded, to get away from its pursuer, but it dives regularly and habitually while feeding, and with the greatest ease and grace.

Watching them from the cottage piazza with a good pair of field glasses was an extremely fascinating pastime. They always fed most industriously when the surface of the water was smooth and when the air was balmy. They also fed actively on calm, moonlit nights.

I soon discovered that they were feeding upon the wild celery, but at first was not sure what part of the plant they ate. I had read in the botanies and the ornithologies that the great delicacy of the flesh of the canvasback duck is due to its feeding upon "the roots" or the "leaves" of the wild celery. If a brisk breeze should spring up after the coots had been feeding diligently for a few hours or a day or two, a great quantity of wild celery plants was washed up on the lee shore. On examining these plants, I was not able to discover that the roots or leaves of many of them had been removed. Nearly all of the plants seemed intact and perfect so far as these parts were concerned. But one interesting and curious part of the plant I was never able to find on any of those washed up on the shore. This is the modified stolon or so-called winter bud, which many, perhaps all, of the *Vallisneria* plants form in the late summer. This is a short stem about the size of a lead pencil, one-half to two inches long, somewhat enlarged at the distal end, white in color, very crisp and tender, and with quite a pleasant taste.

We soon found that it was upon these winter buds that the coots were feeding, apparently exclusively, and I have no doubt that during the early fall they constitute the principal food of the coots that frequent this lake.

Later in the fall, after the supply of winter buds became practically exhausted, the coots, bluebills, redheads and canvasbacks began eating the bases of the wild celery leaves, and apparently, as choice food became more and more scarce, they fed upon parts of this plant, and upon other plants, which they at first rejected.

The depth of water in which they obtained the wild celery varied from four to twenty-two feet. Early in the season they were disposed to feed in the more shallow water, but later they went to greater depths. So far as we were able to observe, every patch of wild celery in the lake became a feeding ground.

The coot dives with greater abruptness than any duck I have observed. The body turns very quickly and is usually in nearly a vertical position before it is entirely submerged. There is, of course, great irregularity in the frequency of their diving. The character of the weather, whether they are disturbed or not, the success of their dives, and the extent of their hunger, are factors determining the frequency. But ordinarily one dive follows another very quickly, so that, when watching a flock of a dozen or more, one or more individuals can be seen going under and one or more emerging at any moment.

Depth.—The maximum depth to which coots can descend I do not know, but I do know they reach bottom in at least twenty-five feet. In front of our cottage we had a buoy marking a twenty-five foot hole, and I have often seen coots close to this buoy, diving and bringing up food from the bottom. Usually, however, their choice feeding grounds are in depths between four and eighteen feet.

Time of Remaining Under Water.—The length of time the coots would remain under water varied a great deal, it probably being determined chiefly by the depth to which they had to go and the readiness with which acceptable food could be found. The longest time any individual was observed to remain under water was sixteen seconds, and the usual time in water four to ten feet deep was about nine seconds.

Lake Freezing Over.—About the middle of December the lake began to freeze over, and by the first of January only one or two open spaces or holes were left. On the second of January my assistant, Mr. H. Walton Clark, who remained at the lake all winter, and who is the best field naturalist I ever knew, went out on the ice to the largest of those open spaces, which he found pretty well filled with coots and ducks, and a good many sitting on the ice at the edge of the pool. Upon firing among them, instead of rising and flying away, they attempted to escape by running on the ice. This they could not do very well, so he ran in among them and caught with his hands three canvasback ducks, one ruddy duck and one coot.

There was no wind and the ice was very smooth, conditions which, Mr. Clark thinks, made it difficult for the birds to rise.

I can easily believe this to be true for I have seen a duck, which was merely able to walk slowly while on the ice, rise and fly when it reached the shore, where its feet would not slip. When the ice is very smooth, the ducks slide along in a most ludicrous and helpless manner. It had become suddenly very cold the preceding night, and these birds, sitting on the ice for some hours, had doubtless become benumbed and inactive, and this is probably one reason why they were not able to rise promptly when first disturbed.

Mr. Clark states that the coot was the best runner on the ice, and that the canvasbacks were the poorest. The little ruddy duck proved a great scrapper. When he found he could not get away, he turned and charged Mr. Clark with open mouth, and most savagely.

Later the same day Mr. Clark visited another open pool, perhaps ten to twenty feet in diameter, which he found filled with coots and several species of ducks, among which were one wood duck, several mallards, one ruddy duck, several butterballs, one merganser, and three canvasbacks. On the ice near the pool were a great many ducks which arose and flew away upon his approach. Those in the pool were slower to leave, but as he came nearer, the butterballs rose first, then the coots got out upon the ice and scrambled away. The canvasbacks remained in the pool longest of any, and Mr. Clark is of the opinion that this species stands the poorest chance when the waters tighten up.

The next day (Jan. 3) Mr. Clark visited the larger pool again; and that he might get as close as possible to the coots and ducks without frightening them, he wrapped himself in a white sheet. Lying down upon the ice, he was able to crawl to within two feet of the water's edge without scaring the birds away. There were in the pool three canvasbacks, three little bluebills, one ruddy duck, and four coots, and Mr. Clark lay there on the ice during most of the afternoon watching them. Mr. Clark says, "The birds, especially the coots, were very busy diving and feeding. The ducks were not active. It was both amusing and instructive to watch them. They were not usually more than eight to twelve feet away, and I could plainly see the eyes of every one of them, and the little bluebill came so close I could see the pupil of his eye. I could see them close and open their eyes, which every one did frequently. The little bluebill was a very active and persistent diver. He seemed to be feeding upon shells, as he never brought up anything bulky and he would do a lot of vigorous chewing, and I could hear a crunching noise like shells being broken up when he chewed. The coots came so near I could see the black spots on their bills and their red eyes.

While lying at this pool, several other ducks, chiefly mallards and whistlers, came and either alighted in the pool or circled about and left. The whistlers dived very often, easily and rapidly, while the canvasbacks dived but rarely and very clumsily at that. One or more of the coots were down nearly all the time. They go down with a vim. Generally, when one dived, the other three stayed up and watched for his coming up. They were able to see him some time before he reappeared and, hurrying to the spot where they thought he would emerge, would be on hand ready to appropriate for themselves as much of the food brought up as they could get possession of. Not only would the coots thus rob each other, but the ducks also robbed them. Whenever a coot came up with an unusually great load, the little bluebills and even the canvasback drake would be on hand to help themselves. In this way the coots feed not only each other but various ducks as well; but it was observed that the ducks do very little robbing from each other."

Food.—Usually a considerable mass of vegeta-

tion was brought up each time. In this particular place the principal food seemed to be one or more species of *Potamogeton*, *P. pectinatus* probably predominating. They often came up with the long stems hanging over their backs. Quite often the plant brought up looks like *Chara*, but of this I could not be sure.

It is quite certain the plants they were getting here were not their favorite food, but such as they could utilize when necessary.

Depth.—Soundings taken in this pool show that the depth was nine to twelve feet. This open pool was not in the part of the lake which one would expect to remain open longest, and Mr. Clark suggests that the coots and ducks determine the location of the open pools. As the ice-sheet spreads out more and more from shore, it travels very rapidly, once the water has become thoroughly chilled and the air is cold and still. A number of birds feeding in any particular place, or merely resting on the water, would keep the water more or less disturbed, and the heat of their bodies would certainly raise the temperature of the water slightly, at least, and freezing at this place would be prevented. As the rest of the lake closed up, more fowls would come to this open place, and its freezing would be still longer delayed.

This theory seems entirely reasonable to me. Mr. Clark visited this open pool late at night, remaining until after 10 o'clock, to see how the birds behaved then. He found the open place literally packed full of birds, and a great many more sitting on the ice near the pool.

Mr. Clark reports seeing no coots after Jan. 10, and no ducks after Feb. 7.

The Coot as an Article of Food.—I have been very much interested in the coot as an article of food. The opinion of those who have put themselves on record in the books is almost unanimous that the coot is worthless as food. An inquiry among my ornithological friends in Washington resulted in my finding only two or three who had ever tasted coot. The majority of them seemed to regard eating coot very much as we regard eating crow—a thing not to be thought of!

But my friends, Dr. Fisher and William Palmer, admit that they have eaten coot and like it. They even say they regard coot as not at all inferior to the famous canvasback duck, and in this I agree with them fully. Coot, particularly young ones, skinned and fried, or even old ones parboiled, then baked, are quite as delicious as any duck I ever ate.

It is, however, doubtless true that the delicacy of flavor, not only of the coot, but also of the canvasback and all other ducks, is largely determined by the kinds of food they get. The wild celery (*Vallisneria spiralis*) is sufficently abundant in Lake Maxinkuckee to give to the coot frequenting that lake a delicate flavor which has received high praise from all who are familiar with it.

Summing up, then, my observations concerning the coot as seen at Lake Maxinkuckee, I would say that

1. It is quite as aquatic in its habits as any duck.

2. It is a splendid diver, and dives regularly and habitually when feeding.

3. It feeds preferably upon the winter stolons of the wild celery, but later upon other parts of that plant and upon various species of *Potamogeton*, for which it dives as deep as twenty-five feet.

4. As an article of food, the coot is superior to most species of ducks.

5. When feeding it is not the taciturn bird Nuttall would have us believe, but a very sociable, loquacious bird, constantly talking to its associates day and night.

6. It is nocturnal in its habits to some extent, but perhaps not any more so than the mallard, the bluebill and some other ducks.

Barton Warren Evermann.

The Wandering Woodcock.

In the State of Washington?

Kettle Falls, Wash., Feb. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The editorial comment in the Natural History department of Forest and Stream of the 21st of the present January, concerning the westernmost point of the woodcock's range, was a great surprise to me.

I moved to the Territory of Washington in the autumn of 1881, and on the first journey by wagon, when with my wife and family I was in search of a suitable place for the making of a home, we camped for noon near the State line of Washington, south of Walla Walla, and while the children gathered fuel for a camp-fire, I took my shotgun and started in search of something for dinner which might tempt the appetite of the ailing wife and mother.

Strolling along up the little stream on the bank of which we had camped, when but a short distance away from the wagon, I was overjoyed to find and kill two beautiful fat woodcock, which were seeking their own dinner in a swampy spring hole near the creek.

Hurrying back to camp I dressed and broiled them over the coals, and the only hindrance to the perfection of that October camp-fire dinner was the refusal of the invalid to appropriate them both.

That dinner has been recalled to memory scores of times since, both of us always insisting that the most delicious meat we had ever tasted was that of the fat woodcock broiled over the coals for that wayside meal. I happen to know what a woodcock is, too; not a rail, snipe, plover, dove, pigeon or sandhill crane. These were the first woodcock we found west of the Rockies.

In May, 1884, we made our home in the valley of the Colville River, and for seventeen years lived near the site of the present town of Valley, on the line of the Spokane and Northern R. R. As the years passed, while most of my hunting was with the rifle for large game, once in a while the old shotgun accounted for a stray woodcock. They are not at all plentiful here. Often years passed without a glimpse of one.

One summer day some twenty years ago the children of George E. Wright, who lived three miles north of Valley, found the nest of a woodcock in a thicket of willows in a swampy piece of ground near their home, and I went with Mr. Wright to the spot, flushed the woodcock from her nest and examined her clutch of eggs. Everything was precisely as the children had claimed.

In my early hunting days in Washington I sent an occasional ornithological specimen to a taxidermist in Nebraska, and had I known that there was any doubt concerning the occurrence of woodcock west of the Rockies, be assured the editor of Forest and Stream would have had a Pacific coast specimen years ago.

I have been away from the old "stampin' ground" for ten years, and the country is continually changing with the advance of civilization, yet I believe that were I again living on the old grounds where every foot of the land is familiar to me, before the coming summer has passed I could prove to the satisfaction of the experts that there are genuine wild woodcock living in the State of Washington.

Orin Belknap.

In California?

Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* You can safely set the line down marking the western limit of the woodcock as on or at least quite near the shores of the Pacific ocean.

The last part of the past month of August Ernest Ekdale, of this city, saw a woodcock on the Shadynook Gun Club grounds, which are situated some sixteen miles south from Los Angeles, and about six miles from the sea coast.

Mr. Ekdale is a good naturalist and thoroughly familiar with all of our game birds. He was born and reared in the Middle West near good woodcock grounds, where he shot for the market before he came to Southern California. He first flushed this bird, and then saw it on the ground and could not be mistaken in its identity.

The common blue-wing teal has been shot here this season, though not in large numbers.

N. P. Leach.

Zoological Society Bulletin.

The January issue of the Zoological Society Bulletin contains a number of illustrations of the new administration building in the Zoological Park, New York city. This building, which is for the use of members and officials of the society, will contain the library, and now houses the national collection of heads and horns, of which so much has been said.

The same number of the Bulletin contains an interesting article, very fully illustrated, by Paul J. Rainey, describing the capture of the large white bear brought back by the Rainey expedition and presented to the Zoological Society. It also contains a finely illustrated article on the crane collection of the Zoological Park, by Lee S. Crandall, acting curator of birds.

More Canadian Reserves and Parks.

The good work of constantly setting aside more forest reserves and parks which was long ago inaugurated by the Canadian Government, still goes on. On Feb. 2 the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks act passed to its third reading at Ottawa and will become law.

The act sets aside as forest and park reserves 18,604 square miles in Alberta, 923 in Saskatchewan, 2,114 in British Columbia and 3,854 in Manitoba. A total of 25,225 square miles will thus be added to Canada's already splendid list of reservations, and this great area cannot be sold or settled on except by an Order in Council.

GAME BAG AND GUN

An October Morning.

It was the last week in October, 1873, in Iowa. A little before it was fairly daylight the man with a gun climbed to the top of a straw stack which stood on the top of a knoll in the middle of the vast prairie. He was full of the strength of young manhood and his mind had not yet been oppressed by the misfortunes that attend the progress of life, but was always ready to enjoy the good things the gods might send him. The possibility of future troubles seemed so far away that no thought was given them. By the man's side sat a beautiful pointer, with unusually large dark brown ears, smooth as the finest satin, and with large eyes expressive of her intelligence. For three years the man and the dog had been partners, and they understood each other perfectly. They had been comrades through hundreds of days spent afield.

The light of the coming day increased enough to show flocks of ducks high in the air, and a little later the sunlight could be seen flashing from their wings, although as yet the sun itself was not in sight.

There seemed no bounds to the prairie. It was limitless in every direction; a boundless plain of dead grass whitened by hoar frost. Only here and there a low knoll, and an occasional patch of corn or stubble broke the universal sameness. Surely it was the biggest place in the world. Half a mile away a flock of prairie chickens greeted the sun with their booming, and their curious squawks and coo-ings. Flora, the dog, heard them and became alert; then looked at the man and whined. He smiled and said, "Yes, Flora, old girl; I hear them, but we can't get them yet; lie down in the straw and get warm." She was shivering with the frosty chill of the morning. For some time they sat on the straw stack and waited. At last the chickens rose almost as one bird a hundred feet and then sailed a half mile to a patch of corn. "Now, Flora," said the man, "we will go to breakfast. That bunch of chickens will stay there for two hours; we will let them have their fill before disturbing them. It will be the last breakfast that some of them will ever need."

Man and dog went sliding down the side of the stack and took their way to the house, and breakfasted and then returned again to the stack to watch the chickens. They sat there for an hour, and then went after the birds. They had barely entered the corn when the birds rose and took wing across the prairie. They flew low, and the background of a low hill a half mile away made it hard to follow their flight. Two or three times they were lost sight of against the background, but presently the flash of a wing was seen and the flight could be followed. At last they seemed to be down, or would have seemed so to an unpracticed eye, but the man knew they were still on the wing and watched and strained his sight until on the side of the hill he saw the white flash of the under side of many wings as the birds dropped into the grass on the sunny hillside. Still the man kept his eyes on the spot where the birds went down. Presently he looked beyond the place and noted a little clump of weeds in line with the birds. Then he searched the intervening land for some mark in line with the birds. A little patch of lighter colored grass served the purpose. He looked again, carefully recording the marks in his memory, until he was sure he could remember them all. Then he turned and said, "Now, Flora, we will go to that little pond in the middle of the cornfield over yonder, and perhaps we will get some mallards. We will not disturb the chickens until about 10:30; by that time they will be somewhat scattered and you will have a lot of fun trailing them, and I will have a lot of sport shooting them as you find them."

As they walked through the grass, Flora was given liberty to hunt, and she ranged over the prairie at a flying gallop that showed how good she felt. Presently she flushed a chicken which rose fifty yards from her before she got a smell of it. She came slowly back to the man, showing in every motion an abject apology for flushing that bird, and expecting punishment for the fault. The man did not punish her; he merely told he to go more slowly and carefully, and she went to work again, not ranging so widely and going very cautiously. Finally she stopped, wagging her tail and looking back. The man knew she had found chicken trails and followed her. She went on carefully and slowly, and after trailing for a long distance, a chicken flushed forty yards ahead of the man and dog. It was rather a long shot and the man fired too quickly, but the second shot tipped a wing, and after long trailing, Flora found the bird and brought it in.

The approach to the pond in the cornfield was made very quietly and against the wind. Under cover of the corn stalks they came within a hundred yards of the pond; then as they drew nearer, they lay flat on the ground and dragged themselves along. It was back-breaking work, but there was no other way. When they got within gunshot and in plain sight of the pond, nothing was to be seen. During the summer the pond had been dry enough to grow a rank crop of smartweed and the tops of the weeds stood above the water. After waiting a little and seeing nothing, the man coughed. Instantly there appeared above the tops of the weeds what looked like hundreds of stumps of bushes that had been cut off. They were as still as if they were really stumps. They showed a few inches above the tops of the weeds and looked to be an inch or more in diameter. In the sunlight many of them appeared to be more or less covered with green moss. There seemed to be hundreds of them. In his days of inexperience the man had overlooked a few lots of stumps just like these, but he now knew these were the heads and necks of mallards. Selecting the place where they were thickest, he moved the gun very slowly for that spot and "let 'em have it," then fired the second barrel into the brown as they rose in flight. They were not more than three feet above the water when the second charge was fired, and had scarcely begun to scatter. What a splashing and spluttering there was in that little pond!

Flora went in and brought them out, one at a time, to the man, until he had nine. Then she went round the pound searching for cripples that might have tried to escape by leaving the pond, as a mallard will usually try to do. If crippled in the water, a mallard will almost invariably leave the water, or if crippled near the water, it will try to sneak into the water. Flora found three winged birds. The man said, "That was great, wasn't it, Flora? The greatest piece of luck we ever had. Twelve mallards; about thirty-six pounds of 'em. Guess we will take them to the house before we go after those chickens."

"When they reached the house they did not stop to rest, but got a drink of water and the man removed some of his clothing, for the sun was warm, and the ducks were heavy. They returned to the spot where they had stood when the chickens flew from them, so as to make sure to get them rightly located, for the general sameness of the prairie makes it very easy to miss a spot not carefully located at the start. The man again fixed the spot by his marks, and then started for it, keeping the marks constantly in range. Flora wanted to go at her usual rapid gait and wide range, but the man kept her in until it was about time for the birds to be found; then told her to hunt, but to keep in closely. "Careful, careful now," and man and dog slowly approached the place. Flora held her head high and the man held his gun at "ready," for now, at any moment, wild flushing birds might be expected.

They started—two or three dozen of them; but they rose fifty yards away and the man did not shoot. Then a single bird rose thirty yards distant, and was neatly dropped into the grass. Flora wanted to retrieve it, but was made to walk slowly just ahead of the man. As they neared the spot, another bird rose within range and was missed by both barrels because the shooter was under too much excitement.

Near the dead bird Flora found a trail, and following it slowly and carefully through the grass for a hundred yards, two chickens flushed, clucking as they went. They were easy shots. At the report of the gun a half-dozen more took wing while the man stood there with an empty gun. He paid no attention to the flight of these birds, for it would be useless he knew to try to mark any of them. They were gone for good, as were the first lot that flew.

Flora found other trails, and followed them to a finish. Sometimes the birds flushed wild and at others just at a nice distance. Most of the birds that rose within range were killed and a number of the wild ones shot at. Of the long shots a few were fine kills, while others were missed. When the whole ground had been carefully gone over and there seemed to

be no more trails to be found, the two partners sat down and counted heads. There were seven great big plump fellows. The man pressed his thumb nail against the backs of their heads to see how many of them were young ones. He could dent the back of a young one's skull, but the skulls of the old ones were too hard. He found four young ones.

The two partners took their leisurely way through the dead grass toward the house. There was no need for hurry, and the mellow October sunshine made the man a little lazy. Possibly he was a bit tired, too, for there had been five hours of rather strenuous life. Flora wanted to hunt all the way to the house in her usual dashing style. She did not really care much about finding game, for she knew the hunt was over. She just wanted to have one of her wild racing spells, and she was finally given permission to go. A twenty-mile-an-hour gallop was nothing for her. She could keep it up hour after hour and seemed never to tire. There is not a doubt but she enjoyed it just for the grand speed she was making. It was noon when the partners reached the house and a pair of young mallards was on the table.

What a great forenoon it had been! Never since has just such luck come in one October forenoon on that prairie. Had the day been cloudy and windy the probabilities are that not one prairie chicken would have been bagged, for in late October they are too wild to be approached at all in such weather, and the killing of a dozen mallards at two shots does not come more than once in a lifetime. Those great days have been over almost forty years. Flora's tireless body was laid in its final resting place many years ago, but the memory of the devoted love she gave her partner every day of her life is not forgotten by him. The man still hunts, but as the game is gone and his legs are worn out by his years of tramping, he does his hunting now with his heels cocked on the steam radiator, while the snow whirls past his window.

O. H. Hampton.

WAITING FOR THE FLIGHT.
From a photograph by Louis Hess.

Sportsmen and Shooting Fees.

So much has been said for and against the system now generally in vogue throughout the Union, requiring fees to hunt game, that the following statement is of interest. Many Legislatures are in session, numerous reforms are proposed, opinions are various, and more or less confusion prevails as to what is or is not wanted by the citizens of various States.

The summary that follows is based on information supplied us last year by the fish and game commissions of a majority of the States, who were asked whether in their opinion sportsmen were contented with existing arrangements as to appropriations for fish and game protection and propagation or the disbursing of shooting license fee funds. Based on their opinions, therefore, satisfaction seems to prevail in twenty-three States, dissatisfaction in at least six, while five others cannot, for different reasons, be placed in either column.

The summary follows:

Arizona collects only about $100 per annum from non-resident shooters, and appropriates nothing toward the expenses of the commissioner, who pays part of his expenses from the small license fund.

California's game fund is a separate one. When metal tags were carried by licensed gunners, the tags were loaned, cutting down the amount of the game fund, it is claimed, but after the paper tag, bearing the shooter's name was adopted, the total amount in the fund rose to $126,000 or more. That was for 1909.

Colorado license fees total about $16,000. The Legislature appropriates about $30,000 per annum for fish and game protection. Sportsmen are satisfied.

The Connecticut Fish and Game Commission handles the game fund, which is about $20,000 per annum. This arrangement has met with satisfaction.

In Idaho no appropriation is made for fish and game, but the license fees are placed in the game fund, which seems to give general satisfaction. Last year Chief Deputy B. T. Livingston expected that the game fund would amount to $50,000.

The Illinois game fund averages about $150,000 a year. The game commission dispenses this, and the Legislature appropriates no moneys for its work. The arrangement seems to be satisfactory.

The Indiana Legislature has not appropriated any money for the use of its Fish and Game Commission for the last seven years. The commission handles the game fund, which is about $60,000 per annum. General satisfaction seems to prevail.

Iowa has a game fund. In the year expired last April $108,000 was paid into this fund for licenses. Prior to the passage of the present license law the Legislature appropriated $7,500 per annum for the use of the State warden's office. The sportsmen approve the present method of disbursing their money.

Kansas shooting license fees are paid into the State Treasury, there to be held as a game fund subject to Legislature appropriation. At present this fund amounts to $64,750, and the Governor has asked the Legislature to turn it over to the game commission.

Louisiana appropriates nothing for game protection, but allows the game and fish commission to expend the moneys collected by it. The receipts from all sources in 1909 amounted to about $85,000.

There is a game fund in Maine. For the past two years the amount of fees, fines, etc., paid into it by shooters and guides averaged $43,000. Last year the Legislature appropriated $47,500 for fish protection and propagation. Resident sportsmen approve the system.

In Maryland the wildfowl shooting license fees paid by non-residents are retained by counties.

Shooting license fees in Massachusetts are paid into the general fund in the treasury. In 1909 the total was $28,000. During the past ten

years the Legislature has appropriated from $21,000 to $74,000 per annum for game and fish protection.

Commissioner Jesse A. Tolin last year estimated that the total amount paid into the game fund of Missouri would be about $150,000. For 1909 the total was $98,000. The last Legislature appropriated $200,000 for the commissioner's uses for 1909-10. Excellent progress has been made and the sportsmen are appreciative. We have already referred to the sportsmen's proposition to purchase a large tract of land in the Ozarks for a game and fish preserve. The payment, they claim, should be made from the game fund. A fortnight ago the Missouri State House was destroyed by fire. It was said at the time that there was about $30,000 in cash in the vaults in the treasurer's office, but we have not heard since then how much, if any, of this was recovered when the vaults were opened, or whether the game fund was affected. The central portion of the capitol was erected in 1838 during Governor Boggs' administration. This was of course not fireproof, but about twenty years ago two large wings were added, and the treasury was in one of these. The entire structure was of stone.

Montana has a game fund which is sufficient to cover the expenditures of Warden Henry Avare. In 1909 about $45,000 was collected from shooters. Non-residents paid about $5,000 in all for licenses and shipping permits, and guides paid about $400 for their licenses. Sportsmen are satisfied.

For constitutional reasons all of Nebraska's shooting license fees are turned into the school fund, and no part of this money is used for game and fish protection. In 1909 nearly $10,000 was paid for licenses, fines, etc. The Legislature appropriated approximately $29,000 for two years' current expenses of the commission. Chief Warden Dan Geilus informed us last year that the sportsmen were not satisfied with the present arrangement. He thought every resident should obtain a license. Under the law a resident may hunt in his home county without a license, but must pay $1 to hunt in other counties.

In New Hampshire the license fees are turned into the treasury as a special fund. For 1909 the fees amounted to about $27,000. The Legislature's appropriation for game and fish protection during that year was $8,600. An effort was made last year to secure for game and fish protection the moneys contributed by sportsmen, who were dissatisfied with its disposition.

New Jersey sportsmen are satisfied with the shooting license law. All sums collected from this source are turned over to the Fish and Game Commission. In 1909 the total was about $60,000.

New Mexico has a separate game fund. In 1909 the total was $7,886.20. In addition to this the Legislature appropriates $2,300 per annum for Warden Thomas P. Gable's salary and expenses. Shooters are satisfied.

In New York the constitution provides that all moneys collected shall be turned into the State's general fund. The shooting license fees, therefore, are not used for game protection. Instead, the Legislature appropriates money for this purpose. In 1909 the license fee fund totaled $130,000. For game and fish protection the Legislature appropriated $123,756.58.

In North Carolina the shooting license fees go to the game fund and are expended by the State Audubon Society. About $8,500 is realized from the sale of licenses.

North Dakota's game fund in 1909 was about $27,000, but as the then new arrangement met with general satisfaction, it is probable the total for last year was greatly augmented.

Non-residents alone pay license fees in Ohio, the fund being handled by the game commission. Attempts to require a resident license fee have so far met with successful opposition.

Oklahoma's Legislature last year appropriated $32,000 for fish and game propagation. The game fund totaled $73,000. General satisfaction seems to prevail.

Oregon appropriates $4,200 per annum for the Fish and Game Department. In 1909 Warden R. O. Stevenson collected over $43,000, mainly from gunners' licenses. His department expends such portions of the fund as are deemed necessary. General satisfaction with the plan seems to prevail.

In Pennsylvania the money collected from non-resident shooters is divided, the county retaining half, the balance going into the treasury. The game commission and the fish commission are separate bodies. The former disburses about $25,000 annually for game protection, and the latter a larger sum. For two years the game commission and sportsmen's associations have endeavored to secure the passage of a resident license law, the fees to be used for game protection.

South Carolina appropriates nothing for game protection, and the game fund averages about $3,000 only. Satisfaction seems to prevail.

In South Dakota half of the proceeds from gunners' licenses goes into the State treasury, while the balance goes to the county treasury. In 1909 about $35,000 in all was collected from sportsmen, who like the arrangement.

Tennessee has never appropriated any moneys for fish and game protection. Game, Fish and Forestry Warden Joseph H. Acklen has carried the financial burden on his own shoulders, and has tried to make accounts balance. In 1908 less than $8,000 was received from licenses

Texas collected $11,000 for shooting licenses in 1909, this going into the game fund. Deputy Commissioner Loranee tells us the sportsmen are satisfied with this arrangement.

Utah's game fund was about $30,000 in 1909, and probably much more last year. Commissioner F. W. Chambers collects all fishing and shooting license fees, and his disposition of the accruing fund meets with the satisfaction of the sportsmen. Last year 10,000,000 trout fry were planted by the commission.

Vermont supplies its Department of Fish and Game with $5,500 every year. All moneys collected by the Department are added to its fund. In 1909, $20,000 was collected. The arrangement is satisfactory to gunners.

In Washington each county treasury receives the fees paid to its officials by gunners, and may expend the fund as it may elect. The State auditor also issues shooting licenses, good in all counties, the proceeds going into the game protection fund, to be appropriated for paying the salary and traveling expenses of one deputy warden. This requires about $4,500 for two years, and the fees average a similar amount.

West Virginia has a game fund. In 1909 it amounted to about $22,000. This the gunners are satisfied with so long as it is expended mainly in game protection. Warden J. A. Viquesney is allowed about $8,500 for salaries and expenses of himself and two chief deputies. This the Legislature appropriates.

In Wisconsin the license fees go into the hunting license fund in the State treasury. In 1909 residents paid $97,631.85 in fees; non-residents $5,500 for deer permits and $3,750 for small game permits. These and the moneys received from various other permits, exclusive of commercial fishermen's net licenses, brought the total up to $116,892.47. George W. Rickeman, State warden, informs us that, in his opinion, the sportsmen are satisfied with the disposition of the fund.

Sportsmen paid into the general fund of the Wyoming State treasury in 1909, $17,603.80; for 1909-10 the Legislature appropriated for game and fish protection $31,000. Game Warden D. C. Nowlin believes the sportsmen are not satisfied with this arrangement, as they think all fees should be expended for protection, as may be done by legislative enactment, there being no bar against this in the State constitution.

New Jersey Game and Fish Legislation.

The board of fish and game commissioners of the State of New Jersey has just presented to Governor Wilson and the State Legislature an interesting report on game and fish legislation in New Jersey prepared by C. E. Brewster, of the Bureau of Biological Survey in Washington.

The report includes a history of game and fish legislation from 1675 to 1910. The first game act passed by the General Assembly held in Elizabethtown provides the bounty of fifteen shillings for each grown wolf killed within the Province of New Jersey. Three years later was passed an act giving to "the inhabitants of the Province of West Jersey liberty of fishing in the Delaware River or on the sea coast, and the liberty of hunting deer or other wild beasts, or wild fowl," except on certain lands. In 1679 the export of dressed deer skins from deer killed by Indians was forbidden.

The first act about fish appears to have been passed in 1765, "to regulate the method of taking fish in the River Delaware and to prevent obstructions in the navigation thereof and for other purposes."

Mr. Brewster discusses the duties of commissioners, wardens and deputy wardens, and writes at some length about spring shooting, pointing out its destructiveness until "the better class of sportsmen and other public spirited citizens rallied in a number of our States and the Provinces of Canada and fought a winning fight against selfishness and ignorance and saved the day in their respective States." He speaks of game farms, and the success that has been had in raising deer, ruffed grouse and quail; of the importance of bag limits; the proper protection of shore birds; the needed revisions of the law; the protection of fish, both game and commercial, and the hunting license law. He recommends the adoption of uniform laws.

Persons desiring to read this report should write about it to the board, whose members are B. C. Kuser, President, Trenton; William A. Logue, Treasurer, Bridgeton; Percival Chrystie, High Bridge, and Ernest Napier, East Orange.

The Flight of Wild Geese.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Because this is a subject of interest to all the lovers of nature, I will give my solution of the problem. Fifty years ago I studied the question until I got an answer, which I thought then, and still think, is the true reason why the wild geese adopted the wedge-shaped flight.

My observations were made far inland in Maine. Nearly all the flocks that passed over my home were arranged in a triangular form. I studied the flocks with a spy glass. My attention was called early to the fact that there were often one or more geese within the triangle. My idea at first was that these geese in some way had failed "to touch elbows," so to speak, but it was not long before I discovered a fact that gave me food for thought. It often happened that when a goose within the triangle went back into line, another goose dropped out of the line and took its place. That this falling out of line was not against the rules was evident. The honking did not change as would be the case if there had been any transgression of the law of flight. I noticed, too, that the number of geese within the triangle did not exceed four, and two was the usual number. It was up to me to find the cause that led the geese to leave the line and to return.

At that time I was deeply interested in natural history. I was aware that in nature's law there was no result without its cause. When a goose dropped out of line to fly within the triangle, it was surely a result. What was the cause? One thing was evident. The cause was not connected with the earth, then it must reside wholly in the air, and doubtless was linked with flight. These birds fly at the rate of about eighty miles an hour, and the resistance of the air certainly must weary the weaklings of the flock.

Did these weaklings seek rest within the triangle? I thought they did and still think so. While within the triangle they surely did not labor against the resistance of the air, and perhaps the air within the triangle is carried along with the flight. Railroad trains, at much less speed, carry air in the rear of the last car. If this reasoning is correct, then the wild geese invented the wedge-shaped flight to afford rest to the weaklings of the flock. Said weaklings, probably, being young birds not fully matured.

I have used the word "invented" advisedly, notwithstanding some writers claim that man is the only animal that invents. It is a law of nature that every thing on earth had its beginning. If we examine a steam engine we can but admire its intricate mechanism, its speed and power when in action, but if we think back we will find that this wonderful creation had its beginning in the lifting of a teakettle lid. A naturalist that goes afield with eyes to see and brains to think knows that animals are inventors. Catbirds about my cabin make their nests of string, strips of cloth and bits of paper. An invention beyond doubt. I saw a garden spider invent a way to make its web flat by putting on a stay line. I could fill a book with the inventions of animals that come to my cabin for food and nesting material.

Your correspondent writes in relation to the geese finding their way south:

"My theory is that instinct is but little relied upon, and that it is a pure matter of training by the old patriarch of the tribe." This true line of reasoning is somewhat weakened by a former statement.

"In the blackness of cloudy nights, in heavy fogs and blinding storms, you ask, how is it then the geese hold their way with such unerring certainty? We know that their sight, while keen, is not of such phenomenal character that they can see under such conditions, * * * and here is where those who claim that it is the instinct of the birds that carries them safely through have the best of the argument."

I do not believe with your correspondent that these people "have the best of the argument." I have two reasons for my disbelief. It cannot be true because there is no such thing as instinct in nature, and because there are logical reasons why the geese find their way without resorting to a miracle. Take fog, for instance. It is low-lying, and the geese could easily rise above it and see the high hills and mountains. My own experience leads me to believe that wild geese at the present day can follow the coast line on stormy nights by the sense of sight. During twenty-six years I have returned to my cabin on scores of stormy nights. As yet I have had no difficulty in finding the way, and certainly birds possess a sense of sight far keener than mine. When 'coon hunting, on dark nights, I have often started grouse from a tree. The bird always hurls itself through the thick growth without accident. Think how keen must be the sight that on dark nights would enable a bird as large as a grouse to avoid the network of limbs and branches in a low forest.

Here is another view. Rain clouds float usually under a mile in height. The geese could rise above and regulate their flight by the stars. We know the geese regulate their flight by landmarks. It is fully as logical to assume that they regulate their flight by the stars above them, as they do by the earth below them. HERMIT.

Mr. Tolerton's Work.

DONIPHAN, Mo., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At no time has the State of Missouri had such good game laws as at present, nor have they ever been better enforced. A two-years' test has been given the laws, and the results have been beyond expectation. Fortunately the department had at the head of it a man who believed in the game laws and their enforcement, and the State should be proud of its game and fish commissioner, Jesse A. Tolerton.

In certain sections the law has not met with the approval of the native element, and it followed that the officials in these parts that depend on votes from this class showed great hostility toward attempts of the deputies to enforce the law to the letter. The license fee of $1 was the chief point of contention. They argued that it was perfectly correct for residents of the cities to pay for licenses, but the native or resident of the county should be permitted to hunt without paying a fee. Again they became incensed because deputy wardens were sent into their territory informing everyone that the local officers were fully capable of taking care of the enforcement of the law, one official stating in print that he would not recognize in his court the authority of any game warden. It certainly was a humorous opinion, his claim being that they were imported by city sportsmen. Certainly he had little knowledge of what he was discussing, for every complaint that came to the State warden from that section was filed by resident farmers of good repute who simply could not stand the outrageous violations that occurred in some of the counties over which this judge presided.

They knew the futility of making complaint to the local officers and feared destruction of stock or other methods of revenge if it leaked that they had made a complaint. One county attorney stooped so low in his campaign for re-election that he publicly made the license law an issue, and some I am told he promised protection against arrest for hunting without license if they voted for him. The same official is reported to have hunted deer several days prior to the open season, and this has been affirmed by reliable witnesses. It amused me very much when this good judge came out with his opinion, for I had just come from a trip in the pineries in his district.

The deer at the time were obliged to go to small ponds on the ridges for water unless they made the long trip to either river. What a sight it was to see the trees close to these scarce water holes; they were full of men, looking like a host of buzzards watching for their carrion. Every one had a gun. I saw the same thing at the five water holes I visited. There was no secret about it; no local officer could help knowing that this was going on even if he had not been on the alert to secure necessary information on which to base a complaint.

An identical state of affairs existed at the licks during spring. Does carrying young were not spared, but shot down when they came within range of the violators' guns. One large female was shot at a lick, but got away and wandered with her death wound until, exhausted, she fell against a wire fence. A small girl returning from school found her and reported it to her father, who went with help to the scene. They brought the doe to their farm and gave it every attention possible, but she died next morning. This man had some skill as a taxidermist. When he went to mount the doe he found two female fawns that would have been dropped in a week.

The attitude of some office holders has so incensed some of the larger land holders that they state that if these officials serve another term, they will withdraw their lands from public hunting. But except in these few localities the fish and game commission has found the authorities willing to do their duty in every instance.

The work of the commissioner, especially toward the fishing interests, deserves praise. He has kept the streams well patrolled by wardens, so that dynamiting, seining fish, trapping and these means of existence have become dangerous and one can rest assured of good fishing in the future. Mr. Tolerton's administration has been not only one of enforcement of the law, but one of education. The farming class has learned the benefits to be derived, and now favors the law where a few years ago they were in the majority against it. Whatever change the present Legislature makes in the law, whether of material benefit or the contrary, it will remain strongly in the mind of the hunting public that no game laws can ever be enforced by using the local officers alone. They have too many other irons in the fire to make them efficient.

J. B. THOMPSON.

Latham's Duck Shooting.

Alhambra, Cal., Feb. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your San Francisco correspondent's account of Mr. Latham's duck shooting at the Bolsa Chica Gun Club is very misleading. I was a close observer of the flight of the airship and of its effect on the waterfowl. Mr. Latham, who is a keen sportsman, was invited to the club the week previous, and from terra firma easily got his limit in two or three hours. At that time it was proposed to him to sail over the marshes and nearby ocean, more to determine the effect of an airship on the waterfowl than from the expectation of bagging any ducks.

Many stories of the dire results to bird life were in circulation in the vicinity of the aviation field. Someone had seen a lone spoony drop dead on seeing one of these horrible man-birds in flight. This was a sample of the stories that were heard as one passed around. Mr. Latham and the club members were curious to find out what the real results were, and for this purpose he was invited to make the test.

As the airship approached the lagoon just below the club house, about one hundred feet above the water, the waterfowl, including coots, shore birds and ducks, rose en masse, flying ahead of the machine for a short distance, then turned sharply at right angles and left it. Many of them returned to the rear and again settled on the lagoons. Some crossed to the ocean. Latham turned and followed them, and by a lucky downward shot knocked down a bluebill. He could not shoot in any other direction, as the wings of the airship were in the way. He shot a dozen times altogether, but without further results.

Over the ocean and the marshes he sailed for about three-quarters of an hour, jumping up thousands of birds. They flew from the monster, and then quietly settled down again. On the marsh which parallels the ocean, with sand dunes between, the ducks on shooting days rise in a body at the opening fusilade and go to the ocean, the majority remaining there during the day; but Latham did not cause them to do this to any great extent. The second day afterward, being a shooting day, the birds were apparently as plentiful, and the shooting as good as before.

The members of the Bolsa Chica Club are among the most law-abiding and representative men among our citizens, and have no intention of encouraging or inaugurating an airship hunting club even if this were a feasible thing. This experiment proved to everyone who observed it the utter impracticability of such a method. It showed also that the ducks are in much less danger from an airship than from an old-fashioned duck blind. H. L. S.

Season Closing.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The hunting in the past ten days has been very poor on account of the hot weather. The hunting season has almost closed and very few ducks will be marketed from now on. The deer season has closed. A number of quail are being hunted. Wild turkeys have been abundant this year. The season as a whole has been successful.

The Boards of Trade of Morgan City and Berwick have adopted strong resolutions protesting against the rulings of the State Game Commission restricting fishing in waters near the two cities mentioned. The resolutions allege that Commissioner Miller could not legally prevent or restrict the fishing in these waters. The two boards of trade appointed Secretary Ditch to present the resolutions to the commission and to hold a conference with Mr. Miller on the subject. The fishermen in and near Morgan City and Berwick claim that they cannot make a living if the orders of the commission are carried out.

Members of the commission have gone to Morgan City with a view of adjusting the controversy, if possible. The fishermen and a number of citizens in Assumption parish protested against the seining in Verret Lake by fishermen engaged in selling fish. Objection was especially to seining in Lake Verret. The commercial interests in Morgan City and Berwick took up the question and alleged that they have a right to seine and fish in the waters of Lake Verret. President Miller gave orders prohibiting the seining in the lake. It seems probable the commission will decide in favor of Assumption parish people and prohibiting seining in Lake Verret. F. G. G.

New York Legislature.

Assemblyman Brereton, of Warren county, has introduced a bill relating to fishing in Lake George.

Senator Griffith and Assemblyman Wilson, of Ontario county, have introduced a bill increasing from ten to twenty-five cents clerks' fees for issuing hunters' licenses.

Assemblyman Shannon, of Steuben county, has introduced three bills of interest to anglers in Lake Keuka.

Assemblyman C. W. Phillips, of Monroe county, has introduced these bills: Providing that the open season for hares and rabbits shall be from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, both inclusive. It also provides that no person shall take more than six hares or rabbits in any one day or transport more than six on a single trip. Hunting of rabbits or hares with ferrets is prohibited by the bill, and possession of ferrets is made presumptive evidence of their illegal use.

Substituting the month of November in place of October as the month during which male pheasants may be taken on Thursdays and Saturdays in Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Wyoming and Wayne counties; pheasants to be taken or possessed in Fulton county from Nov. 1 to Dec. 21.

Assemblyman Levy, of New York, has introduced a bill prohibiting the sale or having in possession of any part of the plumage of any wild bird coming from without the State having plumage similar to that yielded by birds native in the State and protected by the section. At present selling or having in possession plumage of such birds is prohibited, provided they belong to the same family as the birds within the State protected by the section.

By Senator Bussey and Assemblyman Pierce changing the open season for hares and rabbits in Wyoming county from Sept. 16 to Dec. 31, inclusive. The bill also prohibits the hunting of hares and rabbits with ferrets in Wyoming county and makes the possession of ferrets within the county presumptive evidence of their illegal use.

The Fur Seals of Bering Sea.

The gratifying announcement from Washington that the State Department has reached a substantial agreement with Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the preservation of the fur seal herds of the Bering Sea lends special interest to a few words on this question from the pen of Dr. Chas. H. Townsend in the American Museum Journal. Dr. Townsend is one of the first living authorities on the fur seal and its habits, having spent a number of years on the islands in the Bering Sea, and during other seasons having been engaged following the long winter journeyings of the fur seals. It was he who gathered those data which finally enabled him to plot the course of the wandering herds. Dr. Townsend says:

"With the development of ocean or pelagic sealing, the killing of female seals began, and this naturally resulted in the rapid reduction of the breeding stock. Twenty-five years ago, with perhaps 4,000,000 seals in sight, it was possible to kill annually 100,000 male seals on the Pribilof Islands without injury to the herd. To-day with a herd of less than 175,000 seals remaining, the island catch of males is seldom more than 10,000.

"The annual ocean sealing catch, consisting chiefly of females, has in the meantime dwindled from an average of 80,000 a year to a paltry 10,000, while the sealing fleets, which once numbered 120 vessels, now consists of fewer than thirty vessels.

"The condition of the Asiatic seal herd is much worse, for both the land and sea catch have decreased to less than one-third of that derived from the American herd. The restoration of both herds to their former abundance and commercial importance can be brought about only by the complete suppression of ocean sealing.

"As a result of the long continued investigations of the sealing industry, the natural history of the fur seal has been worked out perhaps more thoroughly and critically than that of any other mammal. Science has profited if the sealing industry has not, and many important discoveries have been made respecting the anatomy, food, age, breeding habits and migrations of this important animal.

"Among the problems solved we may consider briefly some of those connected with the wonderful migrations of the fur seal. Late in the fall the seals leave their island homes in Bering Sea and enter the Pacific ocean. The American herd migrates southeastward to Southern California, a distance of over 3,000 miles, whence it moves northward along the coast during the winter to enter the Bering Sea the next summer. The Asiatic herd migrates southwestward to the coast of Japan, returning the following season by the same route. There is no commingling of the two herds either in Bering Sea or in the Pacific. Both herds remain afloat the entire winter, and neither herd is known to touch dry land anywhere except upon return to its native islands in Bering Sea. No other mammal follows with strict regularity so extensive a migration route."

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Appalachian Forest Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The bill introduced by Representative Weeks for the purpose of enabling the several States to form a compact for the purpose of conserving the forests and water supply of the country has been pending since last June, and unless the measure is passed during the present session, fear is expressed by the friends of the bill and the policy announced therein that it may never again acquire the same favorable status it now holds. The bill has been made the unfinished business of the Senate for the 15th with an agreement that a final vote shall be had upon the bill itself before adjournment upon that day, and every possible influence is being brought to bear to have the measure pass the Senate as it stands without loading it down with amendments which would operate to defeat the bill, inasmuch as the chances are great that it would not emerge from a conference owing to the enormous pressure of appropriation and other bills which would naturally be given preference, allowing the Weeks bill to die in conference.

A careful canvass has been made of the Senate with the result that the advocates of the measure are convinced that it will become a law. Appeals have been made to the senators not to amend the bill, which would kill all chances of its becoming a law, and its friends now believe that these appeals have very much lessened the danger of its defeat. Unless this bill passes during this session, there is thought to be small chance of establishing forest reserves in the East for years to come.

"One of the most important steps toward nationalizing conservation will be inaugurated the day when the Weeks' forest reserve bill passes the Senate, which we confidently expect will happen this week," declared Gifford Pinchot, late chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry. Last year sixteen senators voted against making the measure the unfinished business of the Senate, but this year unanimous consent was given to the request for a vote, which is an indication that less determined opposition will be extended to its passage, as many senators who last year opposed a vote are expected this time to favor the measure.

The Weeks bill involves spending $11,000,000 in five years, and it proposes to purchase from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres of land, partly in the White Mountains and partly in the Southern Appalachians, for the purpose of establishing protection for the watersheds of navigable streams, the lands so acquired to be permanently reserved, held and administered as national forest lands. It is provided that the several States may co-operate with the National Government, and with each other in a system of forest fire protection. The enactment of the bill will mark the beginning of a new era in conservation of our national resources, for the provisions extending the benefits of the bill to the several States will weld them into a bond of friendship to each other and to the National Government on the policy of conservation. A National Forset Reservation Commission is provided in the bill to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, two Senators and two Representatives, who will have complete control and supervision of the lands purchased under the provisions of the proposed law.

It is about 600 years since Switzerland enacted laws for forest regulation like those which this bill provides for our Eastern reserves. To-day nearly one-fourth of the area of Switzerland is in forests, carefully supervised and controlled by the Government, and forms one of the greatest sources of national wealth. France, which was once almost covered with forests, has allowed them to be all but completely destroyed, and only lately has she adopted a policy of restoration which results in great benefits, in controlling floods and storms as well as affording a timber supply. Germany's great work in the same direction is well known, and one may ride for hours through State-owned pine forests over State-owned railroads. Her system of forest management and conservation is regarded as a model, and our students of forestry go to Darmstadt to study her forestry system.

The northern section of our Appalachian region is fast approaching the condition of forest denudation that existed in France and north Italy when they inaugurated restoration measures several years ago. In the South Appalachian section the conditions are not quite so bad, but are rapidly moving to a stage that will soon become bad, and the purpose of the Weeks bill is to remedy waste and begin restoration. It may be realized how important a policy of conservation of the forests may become when a country faces a forest famine, and may be judged from the recent action of the Japanese Emperor in seizing every forest area and placing it under the strictest Government control.

Raleigh Raines.

Atmospheric Influences on Fish.

It will readily be conceded, I suppose, that the susceptibilities of the *genus homo* are, in many ways, of a less subtle order than those possessed by what the lord of creation is pleased to call the lower animals.

They may be lower, but many of them possess faculties of exquisite fineness entirely beyond man's comprehension. We call it their instinct; that seems to satisfy us. Behind that term we are content to pile our colossal ignorance of their particular sensibilities. We use it as an acknowledgment that we are unable to explain the laws which govern the actions of created things. They are beyond our duller senses and unintelligible to our blunt understandings, and there is no short cut to a knowledge of endowments so subtle.

Take fish, for instance, for that is the subject creature in hand. Nearly all that the average man and most that the average angler knows about them is that they swim. As an ardent angler with half a century's experience behind me, I just know enough to assure myself that with all my years of observation, what I have learned, compared with what is to be known, is as a drop in the ocean. But there is always some hope for those who are convinced of their own ignorance.

Without any mock humility I consider myself quite a gross and coarsely constituted being by the side of a little minnow or samlet, say nothing of a shark. My senses are as nought compared to theirs, and as to my intuitions—why, the very keenest of them does not bring me as far as the rudiments of theirs.

In the element of uncertainty there is always charm. If we understood the laws which govern the ways of fish, angling would soon be reduced to a process — like digging potatoes — and we should get as many as there were about. But fortunately for our streams and the balance of nature, we do not.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow." If the angler observes it, he will rarely angle. He makes deductions from its force, its direction, density, temperature and counts himself a scientist worthy of high regard; but how a trout of the lowest degree would laugh! The prognostications of, say a pike, one low down in his own social scale, might be purchased at a high price by persons high up in ours, and sold to a wise weather bureau at a good profit. Think of him, persistently sulking for days, before a hurricane. That has been pretty well authenticated by the comparison of records. It is open to every angler to verify it. Indeed, it should be a point of honor with every one of us to make careful observations and record them. Only so can we get data; only so can we hope to succeed in unraveling many problems.

What communicative force is it which impels certain fish to certain actions long before a change is evidenced to human intelligence? We can see the creatures of the jungle consent with one accord to prepare for rain at a remarkably regular interval before it comes, and we can see that the living things of the prairie are actuated all alike to prepare for the coming tornado, but we cannot see so well the prophetic ways of fishes, for they are not of our element, and we should not be comfortable watching them in theirs. Yet we know something, and patient observers learn more than enough to prove that

the influences in the atmosphere affect them strongly and cast their shadows long before.

Who does not know that eels feed ravenously when the air is over-charged with electricity. But few have watched them forty-eight hours before a thunderstorm with their noses just out of their mud holes, then protruding half their lengths, expectant, uneasy, almost till the first discharge of thunder, then sallying forth to devour.

"Feyther," said a Somersetshire lad, "get thee hay in an' stop theck mower." "Nay, lad," quoth the father, "the glass is high an' it ne'er looked more zettled vor vine." "I tell 'ee feyther 'tis gwain to rain; the eels down the brook be pokin' their 'eads out." And the yeoman lamented the next day because he had not listened to the boy who knew his eels.

"The glass is high." Tut! On Dartmoor last summer it became a fashion among the moormen to make them serve as targets for rifle practice. A reproach upon human intelligence will be removed when such a fashion has spread and spent itself so lavishly that not a glass is left except in centers where men are so huddled between walls that to observe nature is impossible.

If creatures have instincts wherewith to guide them, man at least may observe those instincts and make some endeavor to understand them. What strange force brings forth the eel, excites him and stimulates him to hunger? We say "it's marvelous" and leave it, but nature holds no marvels; all is immutable law and order in her workshop. Things only seem marvelous, because not understood. Something draws the eel, stirs his activities, stimulates his hunger. What is it? Palpably it is a form of magnetism. What does it affect in him? Probably his digestive organs. But what a provision that he should hear, so to speak, a first and second dinner gong and have notice of the banquet, for his prey are already abroad.

Fish, even as we know them, are full of portents. Certain actions due to certain coming events unsuspected by man are law with them. We could learn incredible things from them if we would only take the trouble to verify one another, but we will not waste time by observing. The most alert at sport are the greatest laggards at science, more's the pity. They are acquainted with facts, but it is too much bother to make deductions. They know, for instance, that a salmon will not rise to a fly when the sky is steely, and glibly say "bad light" or "too bright." If one says "too little electricity," one is scoffed at. Or, if he tremblingly suggests anything as to the state of a fish's liver, he has to listen to a highly trained guffaw and is told to tell it to the horse marines.

The fount of wisdom is dammed—I hardly knew which way to spell that word. You tell the same man a far more subtle truth—that the deer in his forest, for instance, know whether the guns are out intent on slaying them, or only the birds, and act with corresponding alarm, and he says, "Who doesn't know that?" How does he know it? By the unerring behavior of the herds, time after time by repeated experiences. Then why not let others tell of less wonderful things which repeated experiences have made so evident to them. It is easier for him to swallow his own camel than another man's gnat.

Is the effect of electricity upon piscine livers half so unintelligible a problem as that of the purpose of the hunter being capable of transmission to the intuitive perceptions of the hunted? It is not. The line of demarcation between mental and physical impulse may be very indefinable, but certainly the mind of the stag is an organism less open to explanation than the liver of the fish.

I particularize the liver because in fishes there is reason to believe that organ is extremely sensitive probably more the central seat of stimulus or depression than is the case in most other creatures, and almost as quickly influenced as the leaves of a tree in wind. That being so, and water being a full transmitter of aerial vibratory waves, we might understand why fish are particularly sensitive to every passing change and acutely aware of prospective ones.

We cannot doubt that fish, in their sudden disturbances and as sudden revivals, are responding to the variations of atmospheric conditions conveyed to them, possibly through the medium of their own element in an intensified form. What is far off to our senses may be very near to theirs. We cannot detect the death throes of a horse twenty miles distant like the vulture, nor like the horse can we scent water through two feet of sand. Let us allow attenuated powers to fish also, and to a degree to which we are utterly incapable of putting any limit.

J. Berryman.

[To be concluded.]

Minnesota Legislation.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We are now waiting for spring so that once more we may take down the rod and ereel and hie away to the streams for a tryout with the sly ones. There are the bass in the ripraps and the trout in the little brook that dashes among the rocks down from the hills. Still all have the same feeling, and we have the same notions as to what we are going to do when the time comes. At present we can fish through the ice.

Fishing was very poor last summer; in fact, it was about the poorest I have seen. Frogs were scarce; shipments were sent from other States, and Minnesota's reputation as a frog State suffered. Fishermen now on the ice are having great luck. The Minnetonkas are the center of the fishing activity and thence stream hundreds of men. The common way is to cut a hole in the ice at a likely place, and then use minnows, which are hard to be found. Previous winters we have been able to get them out on the swamps by cutting into a deserted muskrat house. There they gather and may readily be scooped out. From the way men board the cars with heavy sacks I can vouch for the fact that there is no observance of the limit. The average croppie caught runs to a good size.

It has been decided by the fish and game commission that the date for the opening of the bass season should be changed from May 29 to June 15. Bass and other fish are at that time still spawning, and in the Northern waters even to the first of July. Nine out of ten fish caught earlier than that date are fat with spawn. As it would be unwise to make different dates for the opening of the season in various parts of the State, hence it has been decided that the later date apply throughout the State. The commission's views are embodied in a bill introduced in the House by the committee on fish and game. Other bills prepared under the supervision of the fish and game commission purport to strengthen the present laws. One measure of note requires a non-resident fisherman to pay $1 for a general license. Another bill provides that the possession of green moose, deer and caribou hides out of season will be regarded as prima facie evidence that the animals were killed out of season. Still another bill provides that a shipper be allowed to send heads and deer and moose for mounting purposes outside the boundary of the State. A bill requiring that all fyke nets be lifted at least once every seven days has also been under discussion. The executive agent of the fish and game commission explained to the committee that large numbers of game fish are caught in the nets, and if these were raised only once in two or three weeks, the fish which are to be released are so weakened that they are unable to provide for themselves.

R. P. Lincoln.

The First Tarpon.

Punta Rassa, Fla., Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The first tarpon taken on the West Coast was brought in at Shultz Hotel, on the San Carlos Bay. C. E. Rich, of New York, having strained his light rod, borrowed a 6½-ounce greenheart to go out on the Matlachee Sound for spotted squetcague. He had a nine-thread line on a light 100-yard reel and was using a strip of ladyfish on a 6/0 sproat hook with music wire snell. Mr. Rich saw three tarpon rolling and avoided them for fear of smashing the borrowed rod, but another tarpon caught him unaware, and the hook sunk well in a tough spot. The big shiner showed his size in the air the moment he felt the restraint and made leap after leap. Mr. Rich had an experienced guide who worked the boat with great skill to meet the rushes out and back, and it required just one and one-half hours to boat the fish, a gaff being handed to the guide by an angler in another boat who was attracted to the scene by the magnificent aerial flights of the fish.

The fish was weighed and measured at the hotel wharf by a self-constituted committee of anglers including Mr. Foster, of Long Branch; C. B. Jones, of Babylon, L. I.; H. C. McDougall, of Newark; Dr. Martin Shultz, of Punta Rassa; Morris and Livingston Rutherford, E. Vom Hofe, Dr. Binion, the Egyptologist, who pronounced it *Megalops thryssoides*, and Col. Brabson, of Memphis.

The measurement was six feet and eight inches and the weight 125½ pounds. Harrimac.

Right.

Irish Medical Student, explaining to a colleague how he was unfairly "ploughed" at a *viva-voce* examination on osteology:

"What's this, sorr?" says he.

"A bone, sorr," says I.

"What bone?" says he.

"The 'faymur,'" says I.

"The roight or left 'faymur?'" says he.

"Roight," says I.

"Wrong," says he.

"Left," says I.

"Roight!" says he.—Fishing Gazette.

Fish Men Protest.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The New Orleans fish dealers held a meeting during the present week and protested against the recent laws regulating the catching and the sale of fish passed by the Louisiana Legislature. The fish dealers signing the protest represent a large majority of those engaged in the business in this city. They claim that the enforcement of the new laws will work a great hardship on those engaged in fishing for a livelihood and on the dealers and the general public. They assert also that the public will be deprived of purchasing fish from the salt waters of Louisiana, and they as dealers will be compelled to purchase fish from other waters, and they will consequently be several days old when they reach the public. It is also pointed out that between March 1 and June 1 it will be unlawful to ship, or have in their possession, or to sell any black bass, yellow bass, sac-a-lait, perch, sunfish and various other species of fish from salt waters. The fish dealers claim that the population of Louisiana is more than half Roman Catholic, and the observances of that church require the members to abstain from meats on Fridays and feast days and during the Lenten season. The fish men assert that this law will be particularly severe on all these people. The fish dealers also call attention to the severity of the law which requires all shipments of fish to be tagged and the contents of all shipments plainly marked, and if not tagged the shipment is subject to confiscation. The fish dealers also call attention to the close season for salt water fish from May 15 to Aug. 1. Heretofore salt water fish could be caught and shipped at any time and placed on the market. The fish dealers declare they are heavy losers.

Chairman F. M. Miller, of the game commission, and E. A. Tulian, superintendent of fish hatcheries, have returned from a tour of inspection, and it is announced that it is very probable Lagoon Catherine will be selected as the hatchery for black bass. Lagoon Catherine is within the city of New Orleans, only a few miles from Chef Menteur and twenty miles from the heart of New Orleans. The body of water is described as being ideal and to abound in both salt and fresh water fish. Mr. Miller and Mr. Tulian also inspected Cedar Bayous Nos. 1 and 2, and the lagoons leading from those waters abound in the alligator gar which thrive well there. It is the intention of these officials to wire off these waters and seine out the alligator gars. The alligator gar is very destructive to the game fish and of no value whatever. He advocates an ordinance by the city council protecting the alligator which is an enemy of the alligator gar. If the fish hatchery is located in Lagoon Catherine, the board will restrict the catch out of the waters to fifteen fish per day by each person.

The warm weather of the past two weeks has rather increased the number of fishermen at the various resorts. Some good catches have been reported, and it is thought that the sport will become more popular if the weather continues warm. Regular summer temperatures prevail, but the waters are yet rather too cool for effective fishing. Some red snappers, speckled trout, sheepshead, green trout and other fish have been landed.

F. G. G.

A SNOW SCENE IN PROSPECT PARK.
From a photograph by F. A. Aldridge.

THE TOP RAIL.

THERE is something wonderfully attractive about a brook in winter, when the trees are iced over and snow lies on the ground. Perhaps it is the sharp contrast between the pure white blanket, the silvery sheen of the shrubs, the almost black tones of their trunks and branches and the dark water. The footprints in the snow alongshore are not all made by anglers, as may be determined in an examination of their sizes and form. True, the brook is almost irresistibly attractive to anglers, but this, I fancy, is due to its total dissimilarity to the brook of May. To others its intrinsic beauty appeals strongly, and one of them is F. A. Aldridge, who has given me permission to present the picture which is reproduced on this page. The picture might almost be called an optical illusion, for it was made in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the "brook" was a wet asphalt walk from which the snow had been partially removed with a horse-drawn scraper. In the middle distance is a favorite bench on which old fellows are fond of sitting on a quiet Sunday morning, the while they read their papers, smoke their cigars and watch the gray squirrels scampering about. But before one notices the bench, the illusion

of ripples and little gravel bars in the "brook" is very strong.

* * *

The angler who gave the following story to an Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium reporter, sends it to me also, but in this case he vouches for its accuracy.

"Will Hegemann, who owns one of the shanties on the lake shore, about 300 feet inside the new pier, is enjoying a fine black bass dinner as a result of a recent storm.

"At the height of the storm, when the waves were dashing solid masses of water fifty to one hundred feet in the air, and then being dissipated in a spray by the gale, a fine three-pound black bass was carried up with the rushing water high into the air, and when the wind tore the mass of sea-green wave into fine mist, the struggling fish left seventy-five feet high in the air was swept by the gale 400 feet or so toward the land and fell into and down Mr. Hegemann's stovepipe. Alarmed at the sudden noise he opened his stove just in time to find the cause and save the fish before it was entirely broiled.

"Several times during the afternoon the air was filled with shoals of small fish which were caught under the same conditions."

Someone was unkind enough to hint that Mr. Hegemann violated the game laws. Technically this may be true, but of two evils he chose the lesser one, for had he left the fish in the stove the neighbors might have called on the board of health.

* * *

We were looking for rabbits, carrying guns and ammunition, chiefly as I remember it, for ballast. Here and there ranged a young dog, who fancied he was hunting—just what, after taking his peculiar actions into consideration, I was unable to determine. But he was not my dog, and such opinions as I held I deemed it best not to express, for dog owners are apt to be sensitive on certain subjects. Plodding along a sandy road, the dog skirting an open field of briers and scrub, we saw him burst into an open space plump into a brindle cow, grazing there. As if ashamed of himself, he vanished in the scrub. The cow turned tail, circled, plunged through the thicket and blundered almost into another gunner ranging that side with his dog. He in turn became panicky and ran, but seeing us, pulled up, and for a moment fumbled his gun, then thinking better of half-formed intentions, went his way.

* * *

On a Tuesday I made plans to go duck shooting on the following Saturday, for the day was mild and the ice was breaking up. Wednesday there was rain, Thursday and Friday were days of bitter winds, and on Saturday all the ponds and tidal creeks were closed. That night the wind went round into the south and Sunday was very warm with rain. Coming to town Monday morning the river was blanketed with a dense fog. Standing at the bow thinking of the adversities of fate or whatever it was that had spoiled my plans, I saw a wild duck rise from the water ten yards away, and wheeling pass closer still with head turned in my direction. Had it laughed at me it would not have hurt my feelings more. That duck was within rifle range of a score of the largest buildings in Manhattan and in the path of much of the harbor traffic. Perhaps it had become confused in the fog and had stopped to rest. Other passengers agreed with me that it was not a common thing for wildfowl to alight in that part of the harbor.

Grizzly King.

Book Exchange.

Among the readers of Forest and Stream there are many who are interested in old out-of-print and rare books on sport, travel, exploration and kindred subjects, and frequent letters are received at the office ordering such books.

In the very nature of the case, however, these cannot be supplied on order, and it often takes months of search to secure copies, by which time the person who ordered them may have forgotten all about the matter. Within a few weeks we have received from readers and from dealers a dozen orders for a supposed book called "A Boy in Indian Camps," which orders were called forth by an article printed not long ago in Forest and Stream, describing a book published in 1850 and long out of print. Such books as Dodge's "Plains of the Great West," "Hunting Grounds of the West," Elliott's "Carolina Sports," Palliser's little book on Western hunting and others are often sought for.

These volumes and others like them contain a world of vivid interesting description of life in the open, as it was from forty to sixty years ago, and furnish the most delightful reading. On the other hand, because they are scarce, they are costly by comparison with the ordinary outdoor book, which has just been published and stands in numbers on the shelves of the book seller.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess these old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

Although the chief race for the Sonder class boats will this year be at Kiel, the promise of good sport in home waters is exceedingly good. The three boats that are to go to Kiel are Beaver, owned by George Dabney, designed by W. Starling Burgess; Bibelot, owned by Robert W. Emmons 2d, designed by Herreshoff, and Cima, owned by Guy Lowell, designed by C. D. Mower. These three will probably be shipped early in April, so that their owners may have time to get them in shape for the races in June. Just what the owners of these three will do after the Kiel races is not yet known, but it is very probable that they will be shipped home at once and take part in the racing here from July to the end of the season.

In home waters the chief race will be for the Quincy cup for which the Boston Y. C. has already challenged, and it is expected that in this series of races there will be representatives of the Eastern, Corinthian Manchester and Beverly clubs. Several Sonders are being built this winter, according to the Boston Globe, some for Buzzard's Bay and some for Massachusetts Bay, and it is hoped that some time during the summer representatives of these two pieces of water may be brought together. Since the close of last year's yacht racing there has been a feeling among some of the local yachtsmen that the Sonder class was doomed, but this does not appear to be the case if the number of new boats building is anything to judge by. In 1907, when the American Sonder boats were last sent to Germany, there were only four new boats built for the class, and the following season when no international match was sailed either in American or German waters, only the Bandit was new.

For 1911 at present it looks as if the Massachusetts Bay class would have a number of additions. The Badger, designed by W. Starling Burgess for C. H. W. Foster, is completed and has been launched. Burgess also has orders and has started work on three other boats for the class, two for the Loring family and the other for C. P. Curtis. This latter boat will be named the Ellen II. and under the ownership of Charles P. Curtis, Jr., has been designated as the challenger of the Boston Y. C. for the Quincy cup.

Herbert M. Sears has placed an order with Mower & Bowles for a Sonder boat from the designs of Charles D. Mower, who drew the lines of the Joyette and Cima, two very successful Sonder class racers.

Another Sonder class yachtsman of Marblehead whom it is said will have a new racer next summer is Frederick M. Hoyt, owner of the Gardner-designed Skeezix. Besides these there are two or three who have raced boats in the class who probably will build for the 1911 season.

The Buzzard's Bay class does not seem to have as good an outlook for new boats. While the German trials were on last season it was reported that George C. Thomas had commissioned Charles D. Mower to design a new racer for him. Since then nothing more has been reported on that boat and no mention of any other new boat for the class on Buzzard's Bay has been heard. Herreshoff was quite successful with his Sonder boats in the Buzzard's Bay class last season, and it was expected that a number of orders would be placed at Bristol for Sonder racers. Instead two boats for the Beverly Y. C.'s restricted, 21-foot class are to be built by Herreshoff.

The Philadelphia Y. C. held its annual meeting last week at the club house at Essington. The feature was the presentation of a silver punch bowl to Commodore John H. Bromley on his retirement after four years in office. The presentation speech was made by the incoming commodore, Samuel B. S. Barth. Commodore

Bromley responded, thanking the members and assuring them of his support in all future undertakings.

Other speakers were Vice-Commodore Philip H. Johnson, ex-Commodores A. L. English and William H. Bromley and Rear-Commodore George F. Schilling.

The gift to the retiring commodore consists of a handsome sterling silver punch bowl, ladle and plateau, with elaborate and graceful grapevine decorations. The following inscription appears on the bowl: "Presented to Commodore John H. Bromley by his fellow members of the Philadelphia Y. C. upon his retirement from the office of Commodore, Feb. 1, 1911."

The following officers were elected:

Commodore, Samuel B. S. Barth; Vice-Commodore, Philip H. Johnson; Rear-Commodore, George F. Schilling; Recording Secretary, Sylvester W. Bookhammer; Financial Secretary, C. Carroll Cook; Fleet Surgeon, Frederick J. Haerer; Harbor Master, Bernard Bloch; Measurer, Alexander G. Rea; Trustees—John H. Bromley, George W. Fite, Walter N. Stevenson, W. A. Christy, John H. Simon, Abraham L. English, R. J. Williams; Racing Committee—Enos D. Garrett, Thomas W. Boyd, John McAvoy; Nominating Committee—J. Anderson Ross, Charles H. Downing, Alexander G. Rea.

Prominent Philadelphia cottagers and well-known local yachtsmen are enrolled in the new Chelsea Y. C., which has been formed in that fashionable Atlantic City section. A club house to cost $30,000 will be built at once for the use of the club members, who will have nearly fifty power craft as a nucleus to the new fleet.

Joseph Swoyer has been elected Commodore. Other officers of the club are: Vice-Commodore, W. S. Piersol; Rear-Commodore, Charles P. Bancroft; Fleet Captain, L. T. Rubens; Treasurer, John R. Shields; Secretary J. B. Gettis; Surgeon, Dr. W. H. Schmidt; Quartermaster, Edward A. Smith; Trustees—John L. Borsch, L. F. Rubens, Joseph D. Swoyer, Samuel W. Whan, W. S. Piersol, C. P. Bancroft, Dr. E. J. Porteous, R. M. Jereissati and Leonard D. Algar. The commodore has named the following committees: Finance—W. S. Piersol, John L. Borsch, Joseph D. Swoyer. Real Estate—Samuel W. Whan, Dr. E. J. Porteous, L. F. Rubens. Building—R. M. Jereissatti, Leonard D. Algar, Samuel W. Whan.

The annual meeting of the Stamford Y. C. was held last week. The reports of the officers and committees showed that the club is in a flourishing condition and the plans for the coming season are such that it is hoped it will be the best in the club's history. The following officers and committees were elected: Commodore, Edward Y. Weber; Vice-Commodore, Edward Corning; Rear-Commodore, Walton Ferguson; Secretary, Herbert Lawton; Treasurer, Herbert Lawton; Directors—Richard H. Gillespie, James S. Jenkins, Bartholomew Jacob, George C. Blickensderfer, William H. Martin, Frederic G. Mather, John J. Radley, Herbert C. Reed, Frank Shea, Theodore R. Hoyt, Douglas L. Elliman, William W. Heroy; Fleet Surgeon, William T. Godfrey, M.D.; Measurer, Bartholomew Jacob; Chaplain, Rev. Frank H. Bigelow; Nominating Committee for 1912—Schuyler Merritt (Chairman), Alfred S. Pitt, Elbert S. Barlow, John B. Phillips, Oliver G. Fessenden.

The Royal Canadian Y. C. has accepted the challenge of the Rochester Y. C. for a race for the Fisher cup, and the committees of the two clubs are now arranging the rules for the races. These are to be sailed late in August off Toronto. Seneca will represent the challengers and will be sailed by Eric Moore or Loren Mabbett.

Lawley's new yard at Neponset is beginning to assume the appearance of a yacht building plant. Nearly all the sheds that were at the South Boston yard have been removed and the work of dredging out the basin is progressing well. For the storage of yachts there will be two large basins. The larger one for big vessels will cover about 125,000 square feet, and that for smaller yachts about 60,00 square feet. Between these two there will be three railways for hauling out vessels. After these basins have been finished the yachts stored at South Boston, which are temporarily at East Boston, will be taken to Neponset. They will be there in time to fit out this spring.

At the Neponset yard considerable new work is under way. In the wooden construction shed the first work at the new location has been started. This is a 53-foot cruising power launch for A. Laurence Berker, of New York. The keel for a 40-foot runabout for Thomas Cunningham, owner of the big power cruiser Bostonian, from designs of Arthur Binney, is out.

The first boat constructed in the new small boat shop was a 33-foot power tow-boat for use around the yard. This boat is equipped with a 40-horsepower engine. Planking on the 55-foot mahogany speed launch for W. Dodge from designs of Tams, Lemoine & Crane is nearly finished in this shop.

The keel and moulds of the Sonder boat from designs of E. A. Boardman for C. F. Wood, of the Corinthian Y. C., are out and work of setting up the boat will be started this week. This racer will be similar to Charles Francis Adams 2d's Harpoon.

Work has been started also on a 32-foot semi-speed launch for Richard D. Sears from designs of Arthur Binney, and a 30-foot semi-speed launch for A. Angier, of Boston. The latter is to be equipped with a 25-horsepower auto marine engine.

The annual meeting of the Mosquito Fleet Y. C. was held in South Boston last week and officers elected. Commodore Richard F. Quirk declined a renomination. The officers elected were: Thos. J. Kelley, Commodore; David Henwood Vice-Commodore; Richard Landers, Secretary; Cornelius J. Driscoll, Treasurer; Edward Landers, Measurer; Richard F. Quirk; James H. White and Sydney Higgins, Directors.

At the annual meeting of the Squantum Y. C. at Quincy the following officers were elected: Commodore, George W. Hinkley; Vice-Commodore, Eleazer F. Drew; Rear-Commodore, Walter E. Kimball; Treasurer, Richard R. Freeman; Secretary, A. F. Tobin; Measurer, Archie H. Briggs; Trustee for three years, Hamilton Flood; Regatta Committee—George H. Bean, James McCarthy, Perley C. Rogers, Harry Hinkley, S. W. Ferguson.

The Dorchester Y. C. has elected the following officers: Commodore, Hjalmer Lundberg; Vice-Commodore, Arthur Bowman; Rear-Commodore, Theodore King; Secretary, William Mace and Treasurer, Oliver Davenport.

California Yachting.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Winter yachting on the coast received an impetus this month when the first annual mid-winter regatta of the Tacoma Y. C. was held at Tacoma, Wash., with marked success. In speaking of the big event, Commodore B. F. Jacobs, of the Tacoma Y. C., said at its close: "It was the best regatta ever held in Commencement Bay, and the fact that it came at a time of the year when lakes and rivers in most other parts of the country are frozen, makes it a more attractive feature. We have now demonstrated that mid-winter regattas can be held in the bay, and the Tacoma Y. C. intends to renew it annually, hoping to make it a bigger affair from year to year. Other yacht clubs were skeptical when we undertook the carnival this year, but the visitors from the other clubs were highly pleased to-day and promised us to help out more next year and succeeding years." The regatta embraced all forms of water sports from swimming to canoing, small boat and yacht races. In the yacht race to Brown's Point and return, Bonita, Henry Larsen, skipper, was the winner, with Baby second. These two were the only ones to finish within the time limit of two hours. A number of power boats were to have taken part in the power boat race, but when the time came to start, only Pirate, owned by Dr. Scott, was ready and the prize was won by default. In order to display the speed of his boat, Dr. Scott took the boat over the course at a speed of thirty miles an hour. At noon time an elaborate lunch was served at the club house of the Tacoma Y. C., and a great crowd was feasted and entertained there.

Dories that Won't Sink.

The new non-sinkable fishermen's dories now coming into use on the Newfoundland fishing banks have several ingenious features. Four watertight compartments, located under the bow, stern and cross seats, keep the staunch little craft afloat and provide receptacles for the storage of clothing, food and water.

Watertight portholes in the tops of the seats give access to the interior of the tanks. The bow and stern tanks alone are sufficient to keep the dory afloat, and at the same time, says Popular Mechanics, they provide receptacles for the storage of a limited supply of dry clothing, while one of the cross seat tanks is partially filled with food and the other with water.

Most important and ingenious, however, are the portholes which give access to the tanks through the bottom of the boat, should it be capsized. These are set in the flat bottom, and unless a sea is continually breaking over the little craft, the ports may be unscrewed, one at a time, and the food, water and clothing reached. The two false keels are provided with handholds as an aid to the men clinging to the bottom.

Old Timber Stronger than New.

Which is the stronger, a piece of sound old timber or a piece of new? We think it probable that the majority of engineers would say that the new timber was the stronger. In either case, however, the opinions would be mere guesswork, for there has been hitherto, so far as we recall, no authentic information on this point. This lack is now supplied in a paper by C. P. Buchanan, in which he shows as a result of careful tests, that sound timber a quarter of a century old is materially stronger than new stock.

Mr. Buchanan's tests were made on white pine, but there is no reason to suppose that oak, hard pine, or any other wood commonly used in building would behave differently. It is fair to conclude that all wood maintains its strength, except as decay weakens it or fire and mechanical abrasion destroy it.

Yacht Indra Sold.

The Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the auxiliary schooner yacht Indra, owned by I. L. Merrill, of Los Angeles, Cal., to a prominent New York yachtsman.

Indra is a very handsome schooner built by Lawley, and is 72 feet over all, 46 feet waterline, 15 feet beam and 10 feet draft. Flush deck. Equipped with a 20-horsepower Grant-Ferris engine. She will be used in Boston waters.

Waterway League Dinner.

The second annual dinner of the Waterway League, of Greater New York, will be held Saturday, Feb. 25, at Piel's Hall, corner of Liberty and Sheffield avenue, Brooklyn. Five hundred yachtsmen will sit down, including over one hundred commodores and vice-commodores representing all the yachting and boating organizations within one hundred miles of the city. Applications for tickets shou'd be sent at once to Fred Reid, 581 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn.

Color of the Sea.

Poets are fond of talking of the "deep, blue sea," says an observant traveler in Master, Mate and Pilot. Yet the sea which beats upon the British coasts is certainly not blue. On the east coast it is brown, with sand and mud churned up by the waves from the vast mud flats; on our southern shores, where there is no mud to stain it, it is a rich green.

But visit the Mediterranean or the Caribbean, and here you find the true birds. The Gulf Stream, which pours like a gigantic river out of the boiling pot of the Caribbean and drives its way northwestward in a volume a hundred times greater than the mighty Amazon, is blue as the sky and affords a most startling contrast to the green Atlantic, through which it flows. Its temperature is 74 deg., that of the ocean on either side not above 50 deg., and its edges are marked by long lines of flotsam and jetsam —driftwood, canes, palm leaves, all sorts of tropical debris.

As the Gulf stream runs on its way past Cape Hatteras, it widens from 37 to 78 miles, and grows much shallower. Before it reaches our latitudes it has become a mere shallow sheet, overlying the colder strata below, till, gaining the banks of Newfoundland, you can notice in calm weather stripes of green water invading the blue of the great tropical current.

Why is the Gulf Stream blue and the more northern ocean green? The answer is that it has been proved that the blueness of sea water is in constant ratio to its saltness. In the tropics the tremendous evaporation induced by the blazing sun causes the water to be much more salt than it is in higher latitudes. For about 30 deg. both north and south of the equator the waters of the world's oceans are of an exquisite azure. Beyond these latitudes the blue fades, and changes to green, and in the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans the greens are almost as vivid as the tropical blues.

The extraordinary blueness of the Mediterranean has two causes. One is that very few large rivers of fresh water run into this sea; the second, that the Mediterranean is practically landlocked, and, being exposed to a powerful sun, evaporation is great. By actual test the waters of the Mediterranean are heavier and more salt than those of the Atlantic.

But blue and green are not the only colors observed in the world's seas and oceans. In January, 1909, a river of yellow water, three miles wide, and of enormous length, was observed running parallel with the Gulf Stream. It stretched from Cape Florida to Cape Hatteras, and was undoubtedly caused by some tremendous upheaval, probably of a volcanic nature. It remained for several weeks.

Again, about nine years ago, the sea turned almost black off a large portion of the California coast. The whole of Santa Cruz Bay assumed this extraordinary inky hue, and fishing came abruptly to an end. In this case, the darkness seems to have been caused by millions of tiny animalculae known as whale food.

The dull-reddish tint which is occasionally seen in the Red Sea, and which has given that sea its name, has a similar cause. The water becomes full of miscroscopic algae—tiny seed.

China's Yellow Sea is usually supposed to owe its origin to the flood of muddy water which its great river pours into it. But here, again, modern science has proved that living organisms are responsible.

Occasionally, and for some cause as yet undiscovered, great areas of the ocean turn milk white. In March, 1904, the passengers and crew of a Japanese merchant vessel, steaming at night between Hongkong and Yokohama, ran into a snow-white sea. Not an opaque, phosphorescent surface, but an expanse of pure snow white, having a dazzling effect upon the eyes. The phenomenon lasted for six hours, and alarmed the passengers so greatly that not one slept at all that night.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Motor Boating.

Motor Trophy Race Rules.

The representatives of the Royal Motor Y. C. as trustees, and the Motor Boat Club of America as holder of the British International trophy for motor boats have agreed on the conditions to govern all races for that trophy. The deed of trust was published last week in the Forest and Stream, and now the new rules are given in full. These are changed very materially from the old ones and give the challengers a much better chance of success. In future the series of races will be continued until one country by its representatives have won two races. Challenges can be made up to March 1, and the races must be held between June 1 and Oct. 1. The rules are as follows:

1. The races shall be run between June 1 and Oct. 1 in each year. There shall be at least two races, and as many more as may be necessary until one country has won two races. The races shall be held from day to day except Sundays, unless a postponement is ordered by the international commission under rule 15. The country which first wins two races shall be adjudged the winner of the trophy. Not more than one race shall be held on one day unless with the consent of all the contestants given after the finish of the first race. If such consent be given a second race may be held on the same day.

2. Any properly constituted motor yacht club, motor boat club, yacht club or automobile club shall be entitled to challenge for the trophy or enter a boat for its defense. All challengers and entries shall be forwarded to the recognized club of the country holding the trophy, and in the case of a challenge the challenging club shall at the same time give notice to the recognized club of its own country. If the recognized club of a country shall receive notice of more than three challengers or three entries it shall hold such races or trials as it may consider necessary in order to select a team of three boats to represent its own country in the race.

3. In the event of no challenge having been received by the recognized club of the country holding the trophy on or before March 1, no race shall take place during that year. In no case shall the races take place within five months of the receipt of the first challenge and no further challenges shall be accepted after May 1 in any year.

4. Not later than one month after the receipt of the first challenge the recognized club of the country holding the trophy shall give notice to all recognized clubs of the date and place of the races and not less than two months before the date of the races shall forward full particulars of the course to the recognized clubs of every country which has challenged for the trophy.

5. The races shall be over a suitable course in sheltered waters of the country holding the trophy, selected by the recognized club of that country, or failing that in similar waters in Great Britain or Ireland.

6. The length of the course shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-five nautical miles, and shall be arranged so as to avoid any angle in the course of less than 120 degrees, and there shall be a distance of at least 100 yards between any two marks. The length of each round shall not be less than five nor more than eight nautical miles.

7. The measurement and starting of the competing boats and the judging of the race shall be carried out by the international commission defined by condition 11 hereof, which shall also be the racing committee referred to in the racing rules of the A. I. Y. A. for the purpose of considering protests.

8. The trophy shall be handed to the club of the winning boat, except that where two boats belonging to different clubs of one country have each won one race the trophy shall be handed to the recognized club of that country, and the recognized club shall hold a further race to decide which club is entitled to the custody of the trophy. The trophy shall be held by such club for one year, or until the date of the next race, which ever shall be the shorter period, when it shall be returned to the recognized club of its country.

9. The club having possession of the trophy shall undertake the safe custody of it, and shall insure it for £250, and shall pay the necessary premium. Such insurance shall cover not only loss by fire or theft, but any other loss or damage whatsoever.

10. The only limitation of the size of the competing boats shall be the over-all length of the hull, which shall not exceed 40 feet.

11. There shall be no restriction on the number, size or horsepower of the engines or motors, except that each boat taking part in any race shall contain and be fitted with such mechanical power as will drive her astern at a rate of speed not less than four knots in still water.

12. Each boat shall carry a distinguishing flag, which may be of any material, and shall not be less than 12 inches hoist nor 15 inches fly, and shall be carried at a height of not less than two feet clear of the deck.

12a. Each boat entered as one of a team representing any country must start in every race before the winning boat completes the course and must finish the course within three hours of the finish of the winning boat. Any boat failing to do so in any race will be ineligible to start in any succeeding race.

13. In the event of any temporary accident to or derangement of any one of the competing boats during the race, no assistance shall be rendered to the boat other than by the hands carried by the said boat. If the accident or derangement is of such a nature that outside assistance shall be necessary, the distinguishing flag shall be hauled down and the boat shall take no further part in the races. Outside assistance may not be given or rendered or procured until the distinguishing flag has been hauled down, but after the same has been hauled down, assistance may be given, but the boat shall be immediately removed from the course and shall not interfere in any way with the other competitors.

14. In case of an accident to one of the competitors, the other competitors shall continue the race and finish the course. In the event of one competitor going to the assistance of another, the committee shall decide whether the race shall be run again.

15. If in the opinion of the international commission, constituted as provided in condition 10 of the deed of gift, a postponement of the race or an alteration of the course shall be desirable owing to unfavorable weather or any unforeseen cause, this commission shall have power to take such action as may be necessary, but in any case the course must conform to Nos. 5 and 6 of these rules.

16. Each boat competing for the trophy must carry at least two life buoys in a position ready for use.

Motor Boats at Copenhagen.

A letter from Count Moltke, Danish Minister at Washington to the Department of State, published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, says: "An International Exhibition of Power Motors for the use of fishing boats will be open in Copenhagen for about fifty days of the months of July and August, 1912. The exhibition is organized by the executive committee of 'The Scandinavian Fishery Exhibition, the International Exhibition of Motors, and the Northern Fishery Congress in Copenhagen, 1912.'

"His Majesty the King is the patron of the exhibition, the Minister of Agriculture its president, the Lord Mayor of Copenhagen its vice-president. A government subsidy and guaranty aggregating 100,000 kroner ($26,800) has been granted the exhibitions.

"The object of this note is officially to notify the United States Government of the International Exhibition of Power Motors and other machinery for the use of fishing boats."

Maryland Motor Boat Club.

MOTOR boating is becoming very popular on the Chesapeake each year, and President Myer Rosenbush, of the Maryland Motor Boat Club, has written of the clubs who have made the sport so popular and of the plans for this season. He says:

"The remarkable growth of motor boating in Baltimore waters and vicinity in recent years is probably best exemplified by the Maryland Motor Boat Club, whose handsome club house is located at Ferry Bar.

"Until the fall of 1908, while it is true there were a great many motor boats in and about Baltimore Harbor, yet there was no boat club devoted exclusively to the wants and comforts of motor boat owners. During that fall a number of well known motor boat enthusiasts conceived the idea of having a separate organization of their own, and with that end in view a meeting was called at the Eutaw House and within an hour the Maryland Motor Boat Club was organized with about fifty members and was the first club of its kind organized in this State.

"That the idea met with the approval of the boating fraternity generally was almost immediately manifested by the large number of applications received for membership, and on or about Jan. 1, 1909, a building committee was appointed for the purpose of selecting a site for the club house and getting subscriptions to provide the necessary home for motor boat owners. This committee's work was so rapid and satisfactory that within a very short period a sum sufficient was subscribed to warrant the club in having plans and specifications for a club house prepared by a well known architect.

"Within another month the grounds at Ferry Bar were leased, the contract for the erection of the club house made, and on May 30, 1909, the magnificent home of the club, conceded to be the most unique and convenient of its kind in the State of Maryland, was dedicated under the most auspicious circumstances in the presence of about 3,000 people, among whom were the most prominent public officials of our city and State.

"The club house is unique in several particulars, the most striking and satisfactory being that it is built out from the shore line over the water about 200 feet, and probably the most popular feature is the magnificent veranda or covered porch seating approximately 250 persons, which is the most delightful spot imaginable on a hot summer's afternoon and from which an extended view down the Patapsco River is had.

"The club has recently held its annual meeting for the election of officers, at the Eutaw House, at which time the following named officers were unanimously elected to fill the respective positions: President, Myer Rosenbush; Vice-President, H. Wirt Steele; Commodore, William P. Bigelow; Vice-Commodore, W. W. Varney; Rear-Commodore, Albert H. Likes; Fleet Captain, Ambrose Vogt; Secretary, Charles C. Counselman; Treasurer, Edward A. Weller. The board of governors is composed of the officers and S. Edward Schwartz, Robert M. Levering and E. D. Loane, Jr.

"The standing committees to serve for the year of 1911 are as follows: Fleet Surgeon, Dr. B. W. Hazell; Racing Board, James C. Callis (chairman), R. W. Thompson, R. W. Harrison, G. W. Haegerich and Lee S. Meyer; House Committee, Nicholas C. Hucke (chairman), William Wiegman, E. H. Beasley, J. E. Stier, Philip E. Bowman, B. A. Peusch, George W. Marsheck, A. B. James; Entertainment Committee, Joseph A. Vaeth (chairman), W. S. Samuel, Thomas J. DeFalco, W. H. Wyckham, W. S. Bowman, H. M. Sandrock, J. Webb Thomas, C. T. W Julier; Auditing Committee, Albert H. Likes (chairman), S. Edward Schwartz, H. Wirt Steele.

"The financial condition of the club, as shown by the report of the treasurer, Edward A. Weller, at this meeting, indicates very clearly that the club is in a most satisfactory condition and can say what probably few social clubs in Baltimore are able to boast of, that is, it has absolutely no floating indebtedness whatsoever.

"Among the more prominent yachts in the club are the following: Old Glory, Albert H. Likes, Rear-Commodore; Ethel B., William P. Bigelow, Commodore; Signal, W. W. Varney, Vice-Commodore; Esther, Fleet Captain Ambrose Vogt, Treasurer; Edward A. Weller and Joseph A. Vaeth; Neptune, Myer Rosenbush, President; Aloha, H. Wirt Steele, Vice-President; Florence, Charles C. Counselman; Chihowee, W. H. Evans; Melvoir, Frederick T. Dorton and William C. Smith; Princess, J. Cookman Boyd; Rosebud, H. J. Shephard and E. J. Fluharty; Marguerite, George F. Wiessner; Emma W., William Wiegman; Iolanthe, J. Webb Thomas; Virginia, E. H. Beazley; Madeline, James C. Callis; Florence H., R. W. Harrison; Triton, Percy C. Hains; Heron, Nicholas C. Hucke; Maxine M., Jacob Mayer; Valiant, Lee S. Meyer; Florence, H. A. Potteiger; Virginia, R. W. Thompson; Wazzle, George W. Marsheck; Maryland, Joseph C. O'Brien; Rena H., Henry R. Jandorf; Kingfisher, A. B. James; Vietoria, John H. Boland; Seven Park, Oscar L. Hatton; Nannie, Benjamin H. Franklin; Wanderer, George S. Dickey; Delta, G. T. Sawkins; Alert, G. W. and C. P. Haegerich; Anroli, George W. Myers; May, Thomas C. Lerch; Vixen, Gustav F. Krug; Cayuga, O. L. Molter; Regis, Charles H. Pfeiffer; Challenge, William H. Wyckham; Challenge III., Harry E. Sherf; Mattie B., B. A. Peusch; Convertible, Joseph H. Miller; Swatiska, G. H. Durm; Tuckahoe, Howard Bryant; Gladys L., Thomas C. League; Margaret, J. Fred and George P. Knobloch; Starhawk, J. E. Stier and W. H. Hawkins; Scroogie, H. B. Little; Coronet, W. S. Samuel; Swatiska, Chester B. Levis."

Greenport Works Busy.

A 60-FOOT motor yacht is being built at the Greenport Basin & Construction Company's works at Greenport for William S. Creevey, of Westhampton Beach. This yacht is already planked, and nearly all the joiner work is finished. This yacht will go in commission on March 15. The 30-foot auxiliary yawl building for Francis Barklie, of Newark, is progressing well. A 30-foot auxiliary yawl is also being built for H. W. Greene, of Springfield. Small speed boats which this company is introducing under the name of Cameo Hydro speeders are in course of construction. These craft are 20 feet long with motive power between 11 and 25 horsepower. A speed of from 16 to 22 miles an hour is guaranteed. The 56-foot lighter for the E. W. Bliss Company is taking shape. The feature of this boat will be a well 22 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide from which a Bliss-Leavitt torpedo may be fired. The motor in this boat will be a 50 horsepower Wolverine. This boat is to be delivered on March 1.

The Scripps Annual Cruise.

MUCH interest is being shown in power boat circles on the Lakes in the Scripps cruise. It appears that suggestions as to course are in order while committees are being formed, and one Buffalo booster has suggested the following: Aug. 27, leave Detroit; Aug. 28, arrive at Toledo; Aug. 29, arrive at Cedar Point; Aug. 30, arrive at Rocky River; Aug. 31, arrive at Fairport, Ohio; Sept. 1, arrive at Erie, Pa.; Sept. 2, arrive at Port Maitland; Sept. 3, Port Maitland to Motor Island, Niagara River; Sept. 4, Labor Day, carnival and races, Buffalo Launch Club.

Century of Steam on Mississippi.

ARRANGEMENTS are being perfected to celebrate the centennial of steam navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers next September. The river pageant will leave Pittsburg and proceed down to New Orleans, being joined at each important river town by additional vessels, which will take part in the ceremony. The Ohio Valley Historical Association has the celebration in charge. Yachtsmen are to participate in this celebration and in the fleet will be many motor boats.

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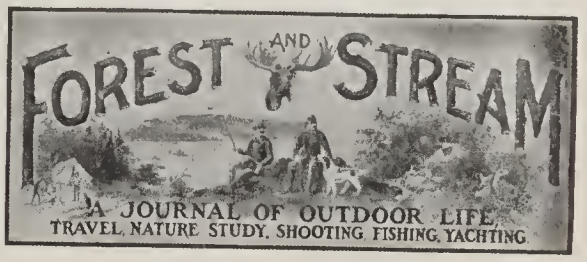

CORRESPONDENCE.
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Annual Motor Boat Show.

The annual exhibition of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers will open in the Madison Square Garden next Tuesday. This will be the beginning of the season, as many of those who contemplate doing some yachting during the coming summer, especially in motor boats, have been waiting to see what the manufacturers have to offer. According to the management of this show, there are to be more than 300 exhibitors, and there will be boats ranging from the small open boat to a fair sized cabin cruiser. There will be boats suitable for afternoon outings, runabouts, fast craft for racing and cabin boats of the hunting and raised deck types. There will be cheap boats for those who have not much money to spend and costly boats for those who want style and luxury.

Since last season many improvements have been made in models, in engines, in sparking devices and in other accessories and everything pertaining to the motor boat will be found in the Garden. As usual on such occasions, motor boat enthusiasts will gather here from all parts of the country, and during the ten days that the show will occupy attention, there will be meetings of different organizations, and that of the American Power Boat Association is to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 28. At that meeting officers will be elected and matters of importance discussed.

Particular attention has been paid in developing types of boats suitable as family boats and capable of withstanding considerable rough weather. There will be boats of this type which western concerns are turning out for from $250 up. Of course the cheaper ones have small motors and the cost increases according to the power wanted.

Motor boating has long passed the experimental stage, but each year witnesses remarkable improvements in everything pertaining to motor boating. Motors themselves have been wonderfully improved. Small motors have been wanted to use in small sailing craft, and so make them auxiliaries, and at this show there will be several fitted for this purpose. In contrast to these engines there will be some powerful enough to equip vessels from 75 to 100 feet in length.

The dory type of motor boat has grown much in popularity because this model is a good safe one, and its cost is not excessive. The Atlantic Company from Amesbury will show a 25-foot dory with 6 feet 6 inches beam and fitted with an 8-horsepower motor. The Toppan Boat Company will show some 18-foot dories equipped with 2-horsepower motors ready for use in salt water and fitted with reverse gears. In one of these dories is a two-cylinder motor weighing 500 pounds, which will drive the boat 19 miles an hour, it is said.

For more luxurious craft the Elco works at Bayonne, the Gas Engine & Power Company, the Racine Boat Company, and the Reliance Motor Company will have fine exhibits. The Elco Company will show a 48-foot cruising boat of their well known De Luxe model fitted with a 60-horsepower Standard motor. The cabin is finished in African mahogany and a dynamo driven by the motor furnishes light and heat for cooking.

The Reliance Company will show two 45-foot boats, one a seagoing cruiser of the raised deck type and the other a runabout. The Gas Engine Company will, as usual, show all types for which this company is noted and will have some very handsome boats.

In addition to motor boats, engines and accessories, there is to be an exhibition of aeroplanes in the concert hall, and lectures are to be delivered each afternoon and evening. Glen H. Curtiss will show his latest aeroplane. The Thousand Islands Y. C. is to have an exhibit of motor boats and models and the boys of the public schools are to shoot for championships in the rifle ranges in the basement.

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Beaufort Cut to be Deepened.

What is known as the Beaufort cut, which forms a canal from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort, has been completed with a depth of ten feet but will be deepened to twelve feet. This waterway cannot be fully utilized, however, until the canals leading to the Elizabeth River at Norfolk have been enlarged. That is, it is not available for vessels that cannot pass through the Dismal Swamp or the Chesapeake and Albemarle canals. But even in its present state it affords a passage for small vessels, so that they can avoid the dangers of passing outside of Hatteras.

Cruiser for N. W. Browne.

Norman W. Browne, of this city, is having a 40-foot raised deck auxiliary cruiser built from designs by Gerald T. White. The design shows exceptional seaworthiness, the hull being double framed and reinforced with bilge and shear clamps of yellow pine. The cabin accommodation is large. This craft will be driven by a 25-horsepower Holliday motor. The vessel is being built by J. W. Ketcham, of Greenport, and will be ready for launching in May. Mr. Browne will use the yacht cruising along the coast during the summer season. The model is what is known as the Montauk fisherman design and is well suited to rough water and easily handled under sail or power.

Shipbuilding in Nova Scotia.

Consul Alfred J. Fleming, of Yarmouth, reports that the five shipyards in his district—four at Shelbourne and one at Yarmouth—do practically all the shipbuilding for the southern half of Nova Scotia. They give steady employment to 400 people. The last two years have been very busy ones for the yards and, as they have at least six months' work on hand, 1911 promises to be even busier than either of the past two years.

New Motor Boat Prize.

The New England Boat and Engine Association has offered a $250 bronze trophy as a challenge prize for the coming season. The prize will be raced for by boats of the open Class A in the association races off City Point, Boston, on July 4. It will become the property of the owner winning in two successive years. This class is for speed boats 32 to 40 feet length with unlimited power. The course for this class will be twice around a triangle 14½ miles in length starting off City Point.

Yacht Sales.

These transfers have been made through Cox & Stevens office:

Cruising motor yacht Reomar sold for R. E. Olds, of Lansing, Mich., to N. L. Carpenter, of New York. Her name has been changed to Natchez.

Raised deck cruiser Talisman, sold for Mrs. M. M. Mills, of New York, to Clarence Sill, of Philadelphia, for cruising on Delaware River and Chesapeake Bay.

Cup Donated by Mackay Edgar.

Mackay Edgar, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of motor boat racing in the Royal Motor Y. C., has offered to present a cup to the club every year for the next ten years, the only condition being (and it is one which clearly shows the extremely generous spirit in which the offer is made) that the cup is to be given for a race in which the donor's boat is not eligible to compete.

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Spencer G. Lane, 395 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., by F. S. Thorn and Payne L. Kretzner; Elmer J. Lloyd, 818 Carteret avenue, Trenton, N. J., by Wm. C. Kuhn; Carl R. Lucke, 1 West 104th street, New York city, by Arthur Lucke.

Eastern Division.—John C. Kendrick, 5 Richfield avenue, Cranston, R. I., by Wm. A. Heath; Walter B. Gorton, 49 Ring street, Providence, R. I., by Horace C. Orphin; George A. Smith, 52 Hillwood street, Olneyville, R. I., by Fred C. Rexford.

Western Division.—Christian G. Ewertsen, 1465 Carmen avenue, Chicago, Ill., by William Zellweger.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6137, Geo. A. Diblin, Philadelphia; 6138, J. H. Burwell, 2038 Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. city; 6140, D. Cummings, 73 S. Clinton street, East Orange, N. J.; 6145, George G. Richards, Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel J. Finn, 2174 Amsterdam avenue, New York, N. Y.; 6147, Henry R. Berning, Jr., Marble Hill Kingsbridge, N. Y.; 6148, Alexander Wright, Jr., 3404 Barker avenue, Williamsbridge, N. Y.; 6149, Peter H. Morgan, 1263 Washington avenue, New York, N. Y.; 6150, Wm. A. Rogers, 1317 H street, Washington, D. C.; 6152, Charles M. Swart, 2026 Ruscomb street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6153, Albert E. Svenson, 2637 West Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6154, Edward S. Duffey, 4619 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6155, Victor D. Abel, 608 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6156, Forrest E. Altemus, 117 Rochelle avenue, Wissahickon, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6157, H. Le Roy Walker, 1704 Tioga street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Central Division.—6136, Frank J. Minkel, 503 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6139, W. Edward Davis, 5635 Rippey street, Pittsburg, Pa.; 6151, F. H. La Baume, 922 Commerce street, Roanoke, Va.

Western Division.—6141, Bruce Rutherford, Peoria, Ill.; 6142, Albert W. Mackley, 1020 Fourth avenue, Peoria, Ill.; 6143, Clair Horstman, Peoria, Ill.; 6144, Chauncey A. Cole, 1211 Perry avenue, Peoria, Ill.

Irondequoit C. C. Meeting.

The annual meeting of Irondequoit C. C. was held last week at the University Club, Rochester. The annual report was read by the Purser, D. M. Rose, showing the past year to have been the most successful in the club's history. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: John H. Pierce, Commodore; Edgar Shantz, Vice-Commodore; Delos M. Rose, Purser; John S. Wright, Samuel M. Havens, Directors. Luncheon was provided by Arthur E. Kelly, the retiring commodore.

FREE ADMISSION OF TOURISTS' CAMERAS.

Used cameras imported into France by tourists are to be admitted free of duty. Under exceptional circumstances a tourist may be allowed to import free of duty two cameras of different makes and sizes, provided there is no doubt as to the good faith of the importer. Twelve plate holders are allowed to be imported with each camera. Lenses attached to the cameras, but not extra lenses, are admitted free of duty. Amateur photographers bringing in two cameras of the same kind or more than two cameras of different kinds, as well as professional photographers (regardless of the number of cameras), must make a deposit, which will be refunded on proof of re-exportation.

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March 14.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
March 16-17.—Baltimore, Md.—Alford Sporting Goods Co. tournament.
March 17.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.
March 17.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 5.—Montclair, N. J.—Fifth amateur championship metropolitan clubs, Montclair G. C. grounds.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 6-11.—New York City.—International trapshooting tournament and sportsman's exhibition, Madison Square Garden. S. M. Van Allen, Mgr.
April 7-8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. Royal Robinson, Sec'y.
April 8.—Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
April 10-12.—New Orleans, La.—Louisiana State tournament, under the auspices of the City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Secy.
April 11-12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. J. H. Anderson, Mgr.
April 11-13.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Springfield G. C. C. A. McDermand, Pres.
April 11-12.—Beaver Crossing, (Neb.) G. C. J. C. Evans, Sec'y.
April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 26-27.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament. under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 20.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr., Pres.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 13-15.—Hickman, Ky.—Hickman G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament. under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 12-16.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The fifth annual championship of metropolitan clubs will be held on the grounds of the Montclair Gun Club on Wednesday, April 5

Secretary-Treasurer Shaner advises us that the dates of the Pacific Indians' tournament, scheduled for Eugene, Ore., from June 20-23, have been changed to June 13-15.

The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament will be given at Omaha, Neb., Aug. 8-10, under the auspices of the Omaha Gun Club. There will be $1000 added money.

Secretary Chas. W. Gardiner, of the Holland Gun Club, writes: "The ninth annual tournament of the Holland Gun Club, and contest for the western New York championship will be held at Batavia, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 16. Our shoot has been registered by the Interstate Association. We will have a special program, of which announcement will be made later."

Secretary Brickner, of the Newton (N. J.) Gun Club, says of the 50-target team race to be shot to-day between Great Meadows and Newton gun clubs: "There will be something doing in this match. Great Meadows having won the series from the strong Belvidere and Oxford clubs, is after more honors. The battle-scarred veteran of many hard-fought contests, Capt. Moak Vreeland, will bring his strongest team, while Newton will have some youngsters in line that have all the earmarks of comers, and if Great Meadows can repeat, they will have to go some." The club has installed an Ideal Leggett trap, and a brisk competition will no doubt be had in the various events.

The Alert Gun Club's first annual tournament will be held at Phillipsburg, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 25. Eight events (six at 15, two at 25 targets; entrance 75c. and $1.25). Sweeps optional. Targets, 1 cent each. Program starts at 1:30 Two Leggett traps will be used. Last two events will consist of 50 targets, and in these events the Alert team of five men, and the Crescent team of White House, N. J., will shoot the first race of a series of races to be shot by the two clubs. Shells in suitable trap loads will be on sale on the grounds. You can shoot through entire program and get home the same night, as trains leave for all points every hour of the day. For further information, write E. F. Markley, Easton, Pa.

The East Millstone (N. J.) Gun Club will hold its sixth annual Washington's Birthday shoot on Feb. 22. The Somerset county championship will be contested for. There are eight 25-target events, $1.50 entrance each. In events 5 and 6 the entrance fee for shooting for the championship of Somerset county, for residents only, is $2. Shooters may enter for the $1.50 sweepstakes as well. The winner of the county championship will hold the Fleischmann solid gold medal permanently. Money will be divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. High amateur guns, $5, $3, $2. Shells in all standard loads will be on sale at the grounds. Any one may shoot for targets only. Shooting starts at 10 A. M., rain or shine. Train leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station at 8:12 A. M.

J. Lewis, Secretary, sends notice that "The monthly shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club will take place on Feb. 22, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp. The shoot will consist of two 100-target distance handicap events, for which the club offers four gold prizes in each, to be divided high gun as follows: First prize, $20; second, 15; third, $10; fourth, $5. Messrs. Geo. H. Piercy, C. W. Billings, and L. W. Colquitt will act as the handicap committee The entrance fee for each event will be $3.50. Take Plank Road trolley from Pennsylvania Ferry, Jersey City, and Broad and Market streets, Newark, direct to the grounds. Guns and ammunition shipped express prepaid to John Weippert, 1123 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, will be delivered on the grounds free of charge. All standard loads for sale. Professionals may shoot for targets only, at 2 cents each." Programs are in preparation for tournaments to be held by the club on March 17 and April 20.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

New York Athletic Club.

Travers Island, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Mercury Foot gunners had a number of closely contested matches at the Travers Island traps to-day. Excellent scores were rolled up by Dr. Brown, Dr. De Wolf, F. A. Schauffler, B. M. Higginson, and E. A. Abbott. George Lyon, the professional, who shot along, was among the leaders. Scores:

Haslin cup, handican event, 25 targets:

B M Higginson	2	24	A E Ranney	2	20
E A Abbott	3	23	Dr De Wolf	2	20
George Lyon	0	21	T A Schauffler	0	19
G J Corbett	1	21	J McLenore	0	19
G F Pell	2	21	W B Ogden	2	18
E M Huggins	5	21	Dr Brown	1	17
J G Batterson	2	20	J M Hamilton	0	16
E A Wilson	2	20			

Club special, trial shoot, scratch, 10 targets:

G Lyon	10	J G Batterson	7
B M Higginson	10	J M Hamilton	6
G F Pell	10	G J Corbett	6
F A Schauffler	10	E A Abbott	6
E M Huggins	9	W B Ogden	5
J McLenore	8	E A Wilson	5
Dr De Wolfe	8	Dr Brown	
A E Ranney	8		

Westley Richards trophy, scratch, 10 pairs targets:

G Lyon	15	Dr De Wolfe	12
G F Pell	14	A E Ranney	7
F A Schauffler	13		

February cup, handicap, 25 targets:

E A Abbott	3	25	J G Battison	3	22
G Lyon	0	24	B M Higginson	1	21
W B Ogden	2	24	G F Pell	3	21
F A Schauffler	0	23	Dr Brown	1	20
E A Wilson	2	23	A E Ranney	2	18
E M Huggins	5	23	J McLenore	0	17
G J Corbett	1	22	J M Hamilton	0	16
Dr De Wolfe	2	22			

Club special, scratch, 15 targets:

B M Higginson	14	E A Abbott	10
G J Corbett	14	J M Hamilton	10
F A Schauffler	13	Dr Brown	9
W B Ogden	13	Dr De Wolfe	8
G Lyon	13	A G Battison	7
G F Pell	12	E A Wilson	7
A E Ranney	12	E M Huggins	7
J McLenore	11		

Tournament cup, handicap, 25 targets:

Dr Brown	1	24	J M Hamilton	0	19
B M Higginson	1	24	E A Wilson	2	19
G Lyon	0	22	G F Pell	2	19
F A Schauffler	0	22	G J Corbett	0	18
Dr De Wolfe	2	22	J McLenore	0	18
E A Abbott	2	22	W B Ogden	2	18
J G Batterson	3	20	A E Ranney	2	17
E M Huggins	5	20			

In the tie between Dr. Brown and B. M. Higginson, Dr. Brown won with 21 targets to his opponent's 20. In the challenge match for a leg on the trophy, Dr. De Wolfe, the holder, defeated Dr. Brown, the challenger, 23 to 17.

Travers Island trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

F A Schauffler	0	24	B M Higginson	1	20
G Lyon	0	24	G F Pell	2	20
E A Abbott	2	24	W B Ogden	2	20
Dr De Wolfe	2	22	A E Ranney	2	19
E A Wilson	2	21	J G Batterson	3	19
J McLenore	0	20	J M Hamilton	0	18
Dr Brown	0	20	E M Huggins	2	17
G J Corbett	1	20			

Tie for first place between F. A. Schauffler and E. A. Abbott won on shoot-off by Schauffler, 21 to 19.

Distance handicap, special trophy, 25 targets:

Dr De Wolfe	19	21	F A Schauffler	21	18
E A Abbott	19	20	E M Huggins	16	18
G F Pell	19	20	B M Higginson	20	16
G Lyon	21	20	G J Corbett	20	16
A E Ranney	19	19	W B Ogden	19	15
Dr Brown	21	19	J M Hamilton	21	14
J G Batterson	18	18	J McLenore	21	10
E A Wilson	19	18			

Feb. 14. Competition for the club trophies was attended by the largest gathering of shooters yesterday, numbering some fifty gunners, who made things lively until dark. Scores:

Holiday special trophy, handicap, 100 targets:

G L Bready	14	97	Dr Moller	12	77
W S Colfax	7	89	E Eckhart	14	90
T J Jones	6	84	G Scoole	12	82
E A Wilson	8	88	L R Lawton	20	91
W O Harrison	10	83	J Coffin	6	92
F A Schauffler	1	86	L Colquitt	4	92
G F Pell	8	91	J S Kelley	15	63
W D Ogden	9	95	J Sloffer	14	74
A P Walker	15	69	T Ryteriegen	12	67
J M Hamilton	10	84	G Body	15	78
E A Abbott	10	89	G M Huggins	20	75
J E Ranney	8	85	B M Higginson	6	86
F Buttler	4	86	H Shannon	6	87
G J Battison	10	81	Dr Brown	4	94
F J Schreyvogel	16	78	G L Spotts	3	90
T M Hoyt	4	90	G Lyon	0	95
G M Gould	16	76	T Lenane	12	92
G E Sierck	12	85	G H Pierson	4	91
C W Billings	4	94	G Hollinger	10	94
F J Giegler	5	89	O C Grinnell	5	98

Special trophy, 100 targets; visitors scratch and club members handicapped:

E A Abbott	12	100	G Scoole	12	82
T Lenane	12	100	T R Lawton	20	91
G E Sierck	16	97	J Coffin	0	88
C W Billings	4	96	T R Robinson	12	83
G Lyon	0	92	L Colquitt	0	72
Dr Brown	4	87	J S Kelley	20	66
Dr Moller	0	69	J Sloffer	0	74
W S Colfax	0	90	G Body	0	65
T J Jones	4	72	G M Huggins	20	76
E A Wilson	4	93	H Shannon	0	82
Dr Held	8	90	J M Higginson	4	88
F A Schauffler	0	81	R L Spotts	0	92
G F Pell	8	91	G H Pierson	0	90
W D Ogden	8	93	G Hollinger	0	81
A P Walker	0	48	O C Grinnell	4	86
J M Hamilton	0	67	P Boland	16	82
J E Ranney	8	97	A E Hendrickson	0	87
F Buttler	6	79	W Crawford	0	79
J G Battison	12	85	J Pearsall	0	67
F A Schreyvogel	0	90	Dr De Wolfe	12	58
T M Hoyt	0	92	J W Alker	0	58
G M Gould	0	63	G Robbins	0	70
J Gieger	0	89	G M Thomson	12	90
G L Bready	12	83	T Rytermyer	20	84
E Eckhart	16	82			

Shoot-off:

T Lenane	3	25	E A Abbott	3	21

Visitors' special trophy was won by M. Hoyt, score 23; second, G. L. Spotts, 21.

Haslin cup, handicap, 25 targets, was won by T. Lenane (3) 25.

February cup, handicap, 25 targets: Won by E. A. Wilson (0) 25.

Tournament cup, bandicap, 25 targets: Won by Dr. Held (2) 20.

Travers Island trophy, 25 targets: Won by B. M. Higginson (0) 25.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

The crowd at the grounds on Feb. 11 was the largest which has attended a shoot since last summer. Fifteen shooters may look small to some clubs, but it is sure some crowd in this section. The G. A. H. is stiring the boys up a bit, and if they can only all get back into form before next June, there will be a special train from Cincinnati to carry them to Columbus. The day was gloomy, heavy clouds hid the sun most of the time, a gusty wind made the flight of the targets rather uncertain, but these conditions did not bother Charlie young, apparently, as he broke 95 in the 100-target event; 47 in the last 50, and missed but one target in the last event, which was shot from 20yds. Haladay made a very fair showing, but not up to his mark, as he was shooting a new gun. Uncle John Dea gave him a pretty close race for second place, finishing only two targets behind. De Mar shot in three events and ran a little behind his usual gait, getting 87 per cent. Sam Leever, the well-known pitcher of the Pittsburgs, can point a gun with the same skill that he delivers a ball over the plate, but showed some lack of practice to-day, getting only 87 per cent, which is hardly his mark. Dull and Malloy both belong to the Goshen (O.) club, which has sent a team here several times, and made things lively for the home club. Hope they'll come again in spring and stir things up.

Dr. Leighner stopped long enough for one event, but was too hurried to do his best. Welch seems to have got the fever again, after ten years' rest, and is doing pretty well. Jones shot in one event and used a variety of shells and loads, shot ranging from No. 5 to 10—that is why he didn't do better. Winterburn is a sticker, and is going to make something more than an ordinary shooter. The scores:

One hundred target shoot:

Young	19	18	29	19	19	95
Haladay	14	17	17	15	20	83
Dea	19	18	13	17	14	81
Irwin	17	15	13	17	..	62
Dull	16	16	17	..	..	49

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	
Targets:	25	25	20	25	20	Total.
*Young	23	24	..	..	..	47
*Haladay	23	21	..	..	..	44
De Mar	23	21	17	..	..	61
Dull	16	22	..	..	..	38
Welch	19	19	..	..	..	38
Malloy	16	21	15	..	..	52
Frohliger	18	15	..	15	..	48
*Smith	18	12	14	17	..	61
Leever	22	..	19	..	20	61
Richards	20	..	15	..	..	35
*Irwin	..	16	..	..	..	16
Dea	16	..	..	..	..	16
Jones	13	..	..	..	..	13
Winterburn	11	..	..	..	8	19
Leighner	..	..	16	..	..	16

*Shot from 20yds. in second event.

The Palefaces.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—Just an even ten shooters mustered up the necessary courage to face the Paleface traps to-day, and one of the prettiest shoots of the year was held. It sure looked good to see friend Rule, of Lowell, again with us, but lack of form was certainly in evidence if the score was any criterion. However, this is not the last chance of the season, and the next trip will tell a much different story we all think. Walter Clarke, of the home bunch, was the one bright light starting in like a winner and only slowing up when he was sure of the average prize, Frank, his nearest competitor, being 3 targets to the bad. Chas. Morse, of the 1910 Harvard team, was the winner, but not as easy as might be, with Frank having an 8-target handicap. Frank's last event played false to him, and he had to be content with another second place. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	B.	H.	T.
Morse	14	12	14	11	10	18	79	16	95
Frank	12	14	18	13	12	17	86	8	94
Clarke	14	15	18	12	11	19	89	4	83
Charles	9	11	15	12	13	14	74	16	90
Sibley	14	13	15	9	11	20	82	8	90
Steele	12	13	14	14	10	19	82	8	90
Osborne	14	12	16	12	10	17	81	4	85
Dartone	12	14	16	13	11	17	83	0	83
Rule	12	14	16	11	9	15	77	4	81
Hassam	12	11	13	11	10	12	69	8	77

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 12.—There was only one straight score recorded at the Hudson Gun Club's regular bi-monthly shoot this morning. D. D. Engle was the man behind the gun this time to turn the trick, and enable him to tie the genial Jack Fanning for high average for the shoot.

The morning was pleasant, and forty-one gunners faced the traps; the ground was covered with snow, which we all know to be very trying to the eyes, and at times enough wind to keep the targets going like bullets and dipping and ducking, was the conditions that we had to contend with, and not very propitious to good scores. Event No. 3 was the third of the handicap prize series, and the shooters that were lucky enough to score 6 points, and win a leg on one of the numerous prizes that are being contested for, were Engle, Von Lengerke, Putney, Williams, Lane and Thoben, Sr. We also had the pleasure of meeting a number of out-of-town shooters at our grounds this morning; they are welcome and cannot call too often.

Our next shoot will be held on Sunday, Feb. 26. There are shells for sale here and lots of targets to shoot them at, and if you are shy a gun, look up the secretary, he always has one that is not working. If you feel like having something to eat, just follow the crowd.

Events:					
Targets:	1	2	3	4	5
C Von Lengerke	25	25	25	25	25
J H Williams	20	20	22	23	..
J Fanning	19	14	20	21	18
W Thoben, Sr.	23	24	23	21	..
D D Engel	14	17	18	..	14
J Putney	24	19	23	25	..
H J Burlington	19	..	19	..	..
J Williams, Jr.	19	20	17	..	..
R H Strader	15	19	15	..	..
F Effler	17	18	12	11	11
G H Piercey	10	..	11	..	..
W O'Brien	21	15	22	11	18
H Pape	21	22	20	24	..
T H Foster	16	10	16	16	..
F R Long	19	14	15	11	11
C R Peiper	16	22	17	..	..
F P Lane	11	10	..	..	..
W Thoben, Jr.	14	16	18	22	19
C Wolcott	17	..	16	17	..
J Leary	19	16	20	15	15
J Effler	19	17	18	..	..
R Montgomery	13	13	12	7	..
J Pape	10	10	..	..	..
Dr S O'Brien	17	16	17	..	..
W Raymond	12	10	13	12	..
C Hart	18	16	21	12	17
T H Kelley	..	2	9	13	8
Dr W Grell	16	14	15	16	17
W Emmons	15	18	15	16	9
W Wright	17	19	18	19	18
T Boothroyd	..	17	19	16	..
J Whitley	..	18	14	14	13
L Piercy	16	13	15	16	14
D Winkler	..	..	..	..	19
C Kurzell	11	16	15	18	..
M Anderson	..	14	13	14	..
L Cherry	15	..	11	11	..
F Madden	..	..	11	10	..
O T Dolan	..	21	..	..	22
E E Ketchel	..	..	15	17	..
F L Allen	18	19	..	..	..
	..	16	18	..	..

T. H. K.

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Feb. 11, are as follows:

April 8.—Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.

April 11-12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. J. H. Anderson, Mgr.

April 11-13.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Springfield G. C. C. A. McDermand, Pres.

April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.

May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Camphell, Pres.

May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.

May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.

May 20.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr., Pres.

May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.

May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.

June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.

June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.

June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden Sec'y.

June 13-15.—Hickman, Ky.—Hickman G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.

July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.

July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.

Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.

Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.

Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Mgr.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

G. W. CHESLEY

Another and Wonderful World's Record

— *Made with* —

WINCHESTER

Rifles and Cartridges

The World's Record of 988 made by members of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, New Haven, Conn., on January 24th in the Inter-Club Matches, was on January 31st surprisingly surpassed by them. Note the remarkable scores given below:

G. W. Chesley	50	50	50	50=200
W. H. Richard	50	50	49	50=199
H. J. Gussman	50	50	50	49=199
A. F. Laudensack	48	50	50	50=198
J. W. Landon	50	49	50	48=197
Total				993

This record is so high that it is hardly probable it will be even equalled in some time. Mr. Chesley's score of a possible 200 is especially noteworthy. Every man in this squad again used a Winchester Single Shot Rifle, .22 Long Rifle caliber, and Winchester Cartridges, again emphasizing the generally accurate and uniform shooting qualities of Winchester goods.

Winchester Rifles and Cartridges Shoot Where You Hold. :: :: ::

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 8.—Sixteen squads faced the firing line yesterday at the club's regular weekly shoot. High wind and snow made hard conditions; 1575 targets were thrown from the traps.

John Geiger was the high average gunner of the day with 19 kills to his credit out of each 25 clay targets shot at; and B. M. Shanley, Jr., was a very close second with an average of 18 8-11, only 3-11 behind Geiger. J. W. Hessian, the military representative, a professional, was third with an average of 18 1-4, and Phil Coffin was fourth with an average of 16 10-13.

B. M. Shanley, Jr., shot exceedingly well, considering the had light, and he had the distinction of being the only shooter out of two squads of six men each on the 20yd. mark to powder 22 saucers out of a possible 25 shot at. It was certainly a splendid exhibition, as it would take the best shooter all his time on such a ady to do the same trick from the 16yd. mark. John Geiger came second to Shanley with 19 from the 20yd. mark.

W. C. Shanley was a visitor at the club, and he shot well, considering the bad day, strange traps and strange gun. He broke 14 out of a possible 25. The following were the scores:

B M Shanley, Jr.	22	17	18	20	20	18	16	18	19	16	22	..	..	..						
J W Hessian	15	14	16	19	20	18	22	23	17	14	19	20	16	20						
Phil Coffin	20	21	22	21	17	19	18	15	15	11	18	15	16	..						
John Geiger	22	21	18	18	20	19	19	16	19	21	17	18	..	..						
J A Quinn	13	15	10	11	13	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J E Wheaton	16	8	16	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W C Shanley	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

THE Marine and Field Club started a special 300-target monthly cup shoot at their Bath Beach traps on the 11th. The gunners were allowed to shoot the gross number of targets as they pleased, provided that they were thrown in strings of 25. C. B. Sayre shot at 200 and broke 155 of the little clay pigeons. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	Total.
C B Sayre	21	14	18	21	22	15	21	23	155
P R Towne	19	22	24	20	17	19	..	..	123
J M Knox	19	16	19	16	..	..	..	..	70
E G Rich	12	11	10	14	..	..	..	..	47
W S Pardonner	15	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	48

Columbus Gun Club.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 4.—One dozen shooters faced the traps Saturday afternoon. Scores will tell the weather was very windy. Bert Call was a welcome visitor, so were Ross and Fuller.

Looks like there will be some shooting from now on. The targets will be thrown about 50yds. instead of 40yds. as heretofore; so you will find harder shooting from now on, so as to be ready for the two big tournaments in June.

The midwinter promises to be a good one, 150 targets each day on the Squier money-back system, also two extra events at 25 targets each, will liven up things.

The State shoot will call for 150 targets each day on the money-back plan, with 50 extra targets each day. The Interstate Association adds $300 as average money this year. Non-residents can shoot for the purses only. Average money and trophies are for Ohio shooters only. All other events are open to all. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Call	100	84	Dugin	115	75
Ross	75	46	Jones	80	75
Woodcock	125	92	Joyce	80	65
Penn	85	68	Fuller	75	55
Carson	85	58	Shore	65	45
Hall	80	52	Camp	60	46

Dupont trophy:

*Call	41	Hall	32
Woodcock	40	Dugin	12
Penn	31	*Jones	47
Carson	37	Joyce	42

*Not shooting for trophy.

At each Saturday shoot a prize will be given for every 25 straight made by amateurs.

Feb. 11.—W. R. Chamberlain was high man at the traps this afternoon with an even 90 per cent. Capt. Carson won a point on the Dupont trophy by breaking a straight with his handicap allowance.

Every week sees some new faces at the club, which shows new interest being taken. The writer is receiving congratulations every day for landing the Grand American Handicap, and they are pledging themselves and others to attend. There ought to be a record for attendance of Ohio shooters, also from the East, to say nothing about the Middle West. To-day's scores:

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Chamberlain	100	90	Spencer	35	15
H E Smith	125	111	Carson	80	68
G Smith	120	89	Joyce	105	76
Shilling	105	87	Fisher	60	53
Weinman	85	54	Ford	25	18
Hopkins	50	31	Weatherholt	45	26

Dupont trophy, 50 targets:

H E Smith	47	Weinman	38
G Smith	37	Carson	40
Shilling	42	Joyce	35

The handicap on this trophy is extra birds to shoot at. Carson won with an allowance of 13.

Secretary.

Chicago Gun Club.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—While this was a fairly pleasant day, the air was rather crisp, and a "choppy" wind from the northwest was the cause of quite a few lost targets, which would dip down when least expected. Stannard took first honors in the handicap event, breaking 47 from 16yds; Young getting 46 from 20yds., while Mathews made the same score from 16yds.

In event No. 2, at doubles, J. R. Graham was high with 33 breaks, Young being next with 31, and MacLachlan third with 26.

Besides the above events, quite a few frames of 25 were shot, Graham having the best of it most of the way, as he scored 23, 24, 25 and 25, with a total of 97 out of 100, losing only one out of the last 75 singles, also getting one 24.

Young had two 24s to his credit, while MacLachlan had one of the same score.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	10
J R Graham, 20	43	33	23	24	25	25	17	10
J S Young, 20	46	31	17	23	..	24	19	..
W S Cutler, 19	40	15	18	20	16	20	15	..
A F MacLachlan, 18	36	26	18	24	..	19	..	..
J H Shrigley, 18	33	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
J M Eagan, 16	39	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
G E Mathews, 16	46	13	22	22	20	..	..	..
W D Stannard, 16	47	..	20	22	25	21	..	..
J Spangler, 16	31	..	17	..	16	19	..	..
E Lynn, 16	14	..	13	15	..	..	..	..
E J Gorman, 16	11	..	10	10	..	..	..	..

Feb. 5.—Although the weather to-day was not of the most inviting sort, it being dark and cloudy, with a strong wind blowing from the east, which not only caused most of the targets to soar skyward, but blew the powder smoke back into the eyes of the shooters.

We had just got fairly started, when it started to snow, and a genuine blizzard was raging in a short time, the cold wind driving the snow into the faces of the shooters.

McGary took first place in the handicap event, he scoring 39 from the 16yd. mark. Geo. Eck came in for second place with 37 from 19yds.. Walsh getting third honors with 36 from 16yds., while Peck broke 35 from 19yds.

In the event at 20 pairs doubles, Peck showed the way by breaking 25, Geo. Eck landing second with 24, while Shaw brought down 23.

In event No. 3, at 25 singles, all 16yds., Miss Anna Rieker and Seelig tied for first place, each breaking 20, Peck and Taggart each scoring 19, while Crocker and McGary each returned a score of 17.

Cutler and Walsh each landed a score of 23 in a frame of 25.

Peck, the "live wire" from Kenmare, N. D., was with us to-day, and incidentally returned the best score in a single frame for the afternoon, when he broke 24 out of 25.

Miss Rieker, of Lancaster, Pa., was with us again to-day, and she assured us that she will visit our park whenever she comes to Chicago.

Dr. Griffith did most of his shooting with a 28-gauge and tried one frame from 18 and 20yds.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
W S Cutler, 19	34	16	16	23	17	20	20	9	14	21
H E Peck, 19	35	25	19	..	..	17	24	17	19	22
Geo Eck, 19	37	24	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston, 19	32	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
C E Shaw, 19	30	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J H Shrigley, 18	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C R Seelig, 18	34	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O W Crocker, 18	24	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P Miller, 18	28	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J A Taggart, 18	34	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Gracely, 16	28	..	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Panesi, 16	32	..	14	15	13	..	..	..	..	..
T P Bue, 16	29	..	12	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
J Spangler, 16	25	..	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Mott, 16	30	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Fetherston, 16	20	..	13	15	10	..	..	..	..	..
Miss A Rieker, 16	27	..	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Cutler, 16	12	10	12	4	6	10	..	..	..	..
John Eck, 16	29	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M Gelder, 16	24	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C D McGary, 16	39	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Lund, 16	22	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P Ward, 16	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Walsh, 16	36	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
R J Smethells, 16	21	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Dr R A Griffith, 16	20	..	14	11	7	..	..	..	..	..
Dr F H Belknap, 16	22	..	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr Robb, 16	29	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wm. F. Merkle, Supt.

Atlantic City Gun Club.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Deemer again captured high honors in the week-end shoot of the Atlantic City Gun Club, on the 3d inst., for the club prize, getting 3 points. Gladney and Harrison Cook came next with 2 points; Smith, Mathis and Sheppard 1 point each. Deemer now leads with 6 points.

In the challenge, Powers defeated Harrison Cook, 47 to 45. Powers shooting scratch.

Hank Stevens and Lloyd Lewis were with us, and they both landed a straight, and the targets were exceedingly hard. Scores:

Hank Stevens	19	21	24	22	21	22	130
Lloyd Lewis	19	25	20	20	18	20	122
W T Smith	17	20	19	15	15	22	108
H B Cook	16	21	20	18	19	19	113
Westcott	21	21	17	20	18	..	97
Watson	14	15	19	22	19	..	89
Deemer	18	23	18	22	..	..	81
Gladney	19	17	17	21	..	..	74
Harrison Cook	16	20	17	21	..	..	74
Powers	18	17	23	24	..	..	82
Mathis	9	18	14	12	..	..	53
McClarren	14	16	20	..	..	..	50
Herrold	19	18	19	..	..	..	56
Sheppard	20	19	..	..	..	..	39
Robinson	16	17	..	..	..	..	33
Young	16	..	..	..	..	..	16

Trophy shoot:

			Hcp.	Total.	Pts.
W T Smith	15	22	2	39	1
H B Cook	20	18	0	38	..
Westcott	17	20	0	37	..
Watson	15	19	0	34	..
Deemer	18	23	10	51	3
Gladney	17	17	10	44	2
Harrison Cook	20	21	3	44	2
Powers	18	17	0	35	..
Mathis	18	14	7	39	1
McClarren	14	16	5	35	..
Herrold	19	18	2	39	..
Sheppard	20	19	0	39	..
Robinson	16	17	0	33	..

Special challenge match:

			Hcp.	Total.
Powers	23	24	0	47
Harrison Cook	17	21	7	45

Indianapolis Gun Club.

Indianapolis, Feb. 11.—In the practice events to-day Barr showed the way with 78 out of 80, the last three strings of 20 each being broken straight. H. Heikes scored 103 out of 110, getting one straight of 25. Van Nest, another professional, was out of form. In the trophy race, Hymer posted the high score of 47 out of 50, beating Dixon by one bird.

Next week will be started a handicap of targets for a cup offered by the Dupont Powder Co. Thereafter and until it or the President's cup is taken out of the competition they will he shot for on alternate Saturdays.

Practice:

	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
Moller	80	69	Britton	60	45
*Barr	80	78	Clark	60	49
*Van Nest	110	68	Stitle	65	48
Denny	65	57	Hymer	60	48
Lewis	80	73	Moore	60	39
*H Heikes	110	103	Neighboro	60	41
Dixon	65	57			

President's cup at 50 targets:

Moller, 18	45	Britton, 16	37
*Barr, 18	45	Neighhoro, 16	38
Lewis, 18	45	Hymer, 16	47
Dixon, 18	46	Moore, 16	44
Clark, 16	42		

R. R.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

Ten shooters took part in the live-bird events on Feb. 9, given as preliminary practice for the shoot to be held at the Cincinnati grounds on the 16th. Supt. Taggert was not able to supply enough birds to give all the shooters as much sport as they wanted, but those which he trapped were by far the best lot which the club has had this winter. The day was pleasant, with a fresh breeze blowing. George Walker, accounted one of the best wing shots in this section, was decidedly off to-day, as he missed 13 birds out of 20. Schreck and Payne tied in the first event, the latter winning the shoot-off and taking the trophy, a sterling silver berry spoon.

In the second event Irwin and Payne tied on 8. In the shoot-off Irwin won the trophy. He is new at this kind of shooting, having taken part but once previous to to-day's events. A miss-and-out event ended the day's sport, and was won by Payne in a shoot-off.

Before the live-bird events started, a few targets were thrown, D. Pohlar getting 20 and H. Pohlar 17 out of 25. Koch and Schreck got 2 and 3 respectively out of 5. The club will begin its monthly money-back tournaments in May. These will be on the same line as last year, ten 15-target events. The scores:

Event No. 1, 10 birds, $3 entrance, trophy to winner:

Schreck, 32	2220121222— 9
Payne, 31	2211121210— 9
Koch, 30	2221020202— 7
D Pohlar, 29	0100220221— 6
Gould, 31	0012102020— 5
Walker, 28	0020012002— 4
G Walker, 32	2200100000— 3

Shoot-off of tie, miss-and-out, was won by Payne.

Event No. 2, 10 birds, $3 entrance, trophy to winner:

Payne, 31	0211121102— 8
Irwin, 29	1110120211— 8
Koch, 30	1201102110— 7
D Pohlar, 29	1202220210— 7
H Pohlar, 29	1102221020— 7
Schreck, 31	1211011010— 7
Gould, 30	1020120020— 5
Walker, 29	1201001200— 5
G Walker, 30	00100211*0— 4
Bauer, 29	0000002120— 3

Shoot-off of tie, miss-and-and-out, was won by Irwin.

There was a very good attendance at the shoot of the club on Feb. 12, eight men taking part in the events. C. A. Young was high man with 114 out of 125. Payne did his best work in the first two events, breaking 88 per cent. and finishing in second place with 102. Holaday, Jr., is still without his own gun, and his work shows the effect of using a strange gun. Dea shot up near his old mark in the first two events, but dropped behind in the third. In the team match, Holaday, Sr., and Schreck defeated Payne and Holaday, Jr., by 6 targets. This makes the third time that the former team has proven to be the better. Schreck did fine work in the match, breaking 92 per cent, while Payne went an 88 per cent. gait. Shooting at twelve pairs of doubles, the following scores were made: Young 21, Payne 17, Holaday, Jr. 14, Irwin 13.

The club will be well represented at the live-bird shoot on the Cincinnati Gun Club grounds on the 16th, and on that day a very interesting match is scheduled as an extra attraction, viz., Max Fleischman and Dr. Heyl against J. Schreck and J. A. Payne, at 50 birds per man.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
*Young	23	20	22	25	24	114
*Holaday, Jr.	17	21	20	19	19	96
*Payne	23	21	30	20	18	102
Dea	22	22	18	..	..	62
Schreck	24	22	21	..	..	67
Holaday, Sr.	21	21	..	..	..	42
H Dramer	10	14	..	..	..	24
*Irwin	22	20	..	16	..	58

*At 20yds. in fourth event.

Team match, 50 targets per man:

Schreck	24 22—46	Payne	23 21—44
Holaday, Sr.	21 21—42—88	Holaday Jr.	17 21—38—82

Montclair Gun Club.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 11.—In events 1 and 2 to-day Thos. Dukes was high man, winning out with 24 breaks in each event.

In the team race to-day with Orange, ten men on a team, 50 targets per man, at the end of the first string Orange was ahead by 11 points, but in the second half Montclair did a little better, while Orange fell down, Montelair winning out by 6 points.

Events:	1	2	Orange Team		Montclair Team	
Targets:	25	25				
J C Atwater	18	18	..	..	15	20— 35
M R Baldwin	..	18	22	19— 41	..	..
C L Bush	..	16	..	..	22	17— 39
G W Boxall	..	17	..	..	19	19— 38
Thos Dukes	24	24	..	..	21	23— 44
R I Hopper	21	18	16	15— 31	..	..
A Mosler	17	14	18	16— 34	..	..
W I Soverel	..	15	..	..	15	12— 27
C Youmans	18	19	18	16— 34	..	..
R D Unger	18	24	19	21— 40	..	..
G W Wakely	18	15	19	14— 33	..	..
W R Wickes	19	17	19	20— 39	..	..
E Winslow	17	11	..	..	17	15— 32
H Von Lengerke	..	20	22	16— 38	..	..
I S Crane	..	15	..	..	14	20
Y T Frazee	..	20	..	..	22	22— 44
W W Herrick	..	19	..	..	14	19— 33
I W England	..	21	..	..	18	18— 36
J W Francisco	..	12	..	..	..	..
S G Francisco	..	16	..	..	..	..
H S Sindle	..	21	16	12— 28	..	..
W Lane	..	..	19	19— 38	..	..
			188	168—356	177	185—362

E. Winslow, Sec'y.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The club's weekly shoot to-day was held under favorable conditions except for the glare of the sun on the surrounding snow fields. Some 2500 targets were broken by the twelve gunners in attendance. Nine events were run off in quick succession, only two straights being recorded, viz., by Frank B. Stephenson, who won first in the J. F. James trophy shoot, and C. H. Pulis, who won the leg for the C. R. James prize, shooting from below the elbow. The record of the scores is given below:

February cup, 50 targets, handicap:

C H Pulis	6	46	L C Hopkins	10	41
F B Stephenson	0	44	D T Leahy	0	39
J H Vanderveer	2	44	C R James	2	37
G Felix, Jr	1	43	J F James	2	37
A G Southworth	2	43	A E Hendrickson	4	37
F S Hyatt	0	41			

State trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	24	J H Vanderveer	1	20
C R James	1	23	C H Pulis	3	20
F S Hyatt	0	23	A G Southworth	1	20
L C Hopkins	4	23	D T Leahy	0	20
G Felix, Jr	1	23	J F James	1	19
H M Brigham	0	22	A E Hendrickson	2	17

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C H Pulis	3	24	J H Vanderveer	1	18
F B Stephenson	0	25	L C Hopkins	4	18
D T Leahy	0	23	A G Southworth	1	19
C R James	1	22	H M Brigham	0	20
Geo Felix	1	22	A E Hendrickson	2	20
F S Hyatt	0	18	J F James	0	15

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C R James	1	24	C H Pulis	3	22
Geo Felix, Jr	1	23	A G Southworth	1	21
D T Leahy	0	23	J F James	1	20
H M Brigham	0	22	J H Vanderveer	1	20
F B Stephenson	0	22	A E Hendrickson	2	20
F S Hyatt	0	22	L C Hopkins	4	19

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C H Pulis	3	25	L C Hopkins	4	19
Geo Felix, Jr	1	23	A G Southworth	1	16
A E Hendrickson	2	23	F S Hyatt	0	15
F B Stephenson	0	21	J F James	1	15
D T Leahy	0	20			

S. S. Lawson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

A G Southworth	1	23	F S Hyatt	0	20
J H Vanderveer	1	22	J F James	1	20
L C Hopkins	4	22	Geo Felix, Jr	1	20
C H Pulis	3	22	D T Leahy	1	19
H M Brigham	0	21	A E Hendrickson	2	19
F B Stephenson	0	21	C R James	1	20

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

Geo Felix, Jr	1	24	F S Hyatt	0	22
D T Leahy	0	24	C H Pulis	3	21
J F James	1	23	L C Hopkins	4	20
F B Stephenson	0	23	H M Brigham	0	19
J H Vanderveer	1	23	A E Hendrickson	2	18
C R James	1	24	A G Southworth	1	17

C. R. James, Felix and Leahy divide.

Ten pair doubles, Westley Richards gun:

Geo Felix	14	F B Stephenson	11
C H Pulis	13	A E Hendrickson	11
H M Brigham	12	C R James	9
D T Leahy	12		

Feb. 14.—Although the conditions yesterday were not of the best, the holiday shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club had a creditable number of attendants at the Bay Ridge traps. Eight events were shot, Frank B. Stephenson again making the best record. Scores:

Lincoln Day cup, 50 targets, handicap:

A Blake	4	48	H M Brigham	2	44
G G Stephenson	6	47	Charles Blake	2	43
A E Hendrickson	4	47	C H Pulis	6	43
F B Stephenson	0	45	F S Hyatt	2	41
L C Hopkins	8	45	J F James	2	35
C R James	2	44			

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C R James	1	24	Geo Felix, Jr	1	21
A E Hendrickson	2	23	C A Sykes	4	21
F B Stephenson	0	22	A Blake	2	20
L C Hopkins	4	22	Charles Blake	1	20
H M Brigham	1	21	J F James	1	19
F S Hyatt	1	21	G G Stephenson	3	17
C H Pulis	3	21			

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C H Pulis	3	24	F B Stephenson	0	18
A E Hendrickson	2	23	C R James	1	18
Charles Blake	1	21	A Blake	2	18
George Felix	1	20	J F James	1	15
F S Hyatt	1	19	G G Stephenson	3	11
L C Hopkins	4	19	Dr Atkinson	5	8

J. S. Lawson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C H Pulis	3	25	A E Hendrickson	2	22
F B Stephenson	0	25	F S Hyatt	1	21
H M Brigham	1	24	G G Stephenson	3	20
L C Hopkins	4	24	Dr Atkinson	5	20
A Blake	2	23	C R James	1	19
Geo Felix, Jr	1	23	C A Sykes	4	19
J F James	1	22	Charles Blake	1	19

Sweepstakes match, 25 targets, handicap:

A E Hendrickson	2	24	C R James	1	21
J F James	1	23	H M Brigham	1	20
G G Stephenson, Jr	3	23	Chas Blake	1	20
F B Stephenson	0	22	F S Hyatt	1	19
A Blake	2	22			

Sweepstakes match, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	2	25	J F James	1	19
C R James	1	24	G G Stephenson	3	14
H M Brigham	1	24			

Sweepstakes match, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	2	24	C R James	1	20
H M Brigham	1	23	G G Stephenson	3	18
J F James	1	22			

Ten pair doubles match, 20 targets:

H M Brigham	16	G G Stephenson	11
A Blake	13	A E Hendrickson	11
C H Pulis	13	Geo Felix, Jr	10
C Blake	12	C R James	8
F B Stephenson	11		

Trap at Larchmont.

THE regular club events were run off at the Larchmont Yacht Club on the 12th, and the attendance was unusually large. Conditions were most favorable and scores high. S. Samson pulled out with 116 out of 125.

Five members of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club were matched for an interclub team shoot with an equal number of representative gunners of the Larchmont Club, and a most interesting contest took place, the visiting team being taken into camp by the Larchmont men, who won by 469 to 414; each marksman shot at 125 targets. The summaries are appended:

Baudouine cup, 25 targets, handicap:

J G Batterson	3	25	G H Abbott	3	24
W J Elias	3	25	E A Wilson	2	24
K R Hooker	3	25	S Samson	1	24
W E Bemis	4	25	G J Corbett	1	21
O G Burnett	2	25	B M Higginson	1	22
R J Johnson	3	25	H Clark	3	23
G L Dunham	0	20	J E Meyer	3	23
G L Bready	3	21	A Sierck	2	20
H L Hoyt	0	22	W W Dark	4	19
J W Alker	3	20	R L Spotts	2	23
E Roesler	1	23	G Pell	2	22
J E Gould	5	16	E L Robins	2	22
B Loomis	2	22			

J. G. Batterson won on shoot-off.

Commodore's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

J G Batterson	2	25	H L Hoyt	0	22
W J Elias	3	25	J W Alker	3	20
H Clark	3	25	G H Abbott	3	23
K R Hooker	3	25	E Roesler	1	22
R J Johnson	3	25	J E Gould	5	17
G L Bready	3	25	B Loomis	2	22
S Samson	1	25	J E Meyer	3	23
G J Corbett	1	25	A Sierck	2	21
B M Higginson	1	24	W W Dark	4	21
O G Burnett	2	24	R L Spotts	2	23
G L Lyon	0	23	E A Wilson	2	21
W E Bemis	4	21	G Pell	2	23
E L Robins	2	23			

J. G. Batterson won on shoot-off.

Sauer gun handicap, 25 targets:

R L Spotts	1	25	E Roesler	1	22
J E Meyer	3	25	G H Abott	3	23
R Johnson	3	25	W W Dark	4	18
W J Elias	3	24	J W Alker	3	22
H Clark	3	24	J E Gould	5	17
K R Hooker	3	24	B Loomis	2	16
E A Wilson	2	24	O G Burnett	2	22
G Pell	2	24	W E Bemis	4	23
E L Robins	2	24	G Lyon	0	22
G L Bready	3	24	G J Corbett	1	20
S Samson	1	24	B M Higginson	1	20
J G Batterson	1	22	A Sierck	2	16
H L Hoyt	0	22			

R. L. Spots won on shoot-off.

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:

W J Elias	3	25	W E Bemis	4	22
K R Hooker	3	25	E L Robins	2	23
G J Corbett	1	25	O G Burnett	2	22
S Samson	1	24	E A Wilson	2	22
G Pell	2	24	R L Spotts	1	23
H Clark	3	24	W W Dark	4	18
E Roesler	1	24	A Sierck	2	21
G H Abbott	3	24	J E Meyer	3	20
H L Hoyt	0	24	B Loomis	2	21
B M Higginson	1	23	J E Gould	5	15
G L Lyon	0	22	J W Alker	3	22
G L Bready	3	23	J G Batterson	1	20
R J Johnson	3	21			

W. J. Elias won on shoot-off.

Interclub team shoot:

Larchmont Y. C.		Manhasset Bay Y. C.	
S Samson	116	H L Hoyt	90
J G Batterson	89	E Roesler	88
W J Elias	88	M Clark	84
K R Hooker	88	J E Meyer	79
R L Spotts	88—469	B Loomis	73—414

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 11.—One hundred and thirty marksmen took part in the weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club to-day. They included: H. L. Worthington, Rising Sun, Md.; F. M. Faurote, Shreveport, La.; Will R. Allen, Dallas, Texas; Harry Sloan, Philadelphia; William M. Foord, of this city, State champion; Alden B. Richardson, Dover, ex-State champion, and other prominent shooters. There were a large number of spectators.

Champion Foord and A. H. Lobb, of this city, again tied for Class A trophy, offered by the gun club, for the fourth successive Saturday. On Jan. 21 they both made a score of 25. They again tied Jan. 28. On Feb. 4, still another tie resulted. Yesterday each man broke 24 out of 25 targets. Next Saturday they will shoot until sunset if necessary, in order to determine who is the better shot.

In a team shoot, team No. 2, composed of Messrs. Richardson, Skelley, Victor Du Pont, Allen and Sloan, defeated team No. 1. The score was 431 to 396. The defeated team comprised Messrs. Worthington, McKelvey, Faurote, Foord and Coyne.

The individual scores in the team shoot were: Team No. 2—Skelley 94, Du Pont 88, Allen 66, Sloan 92, Richardson 91; total, 431. Team No. 1—Worthington 94, McKelvey 90, Faurote 61, Foord 95, Coyne 56; total, 396.

In Class A, for the T. Coleman Du Pont merchandise event, A. B. Richardson and Victor Du Pont, third, tied at 24.

Next Saturday J. S. Fanning and Tom Keller, of New York, and H. H. Stevens, of Roselle Park, N. J., will compete at the club grounds.

The scores were:

Coleman Du Pont merchandise event, Class A—Victor Du Pont, third, A. B. Richardson, tied at 24.

Class B, 18—R. L. Comer, W. S. Bickley, W. E. Husbands, H. C. McClane, Alexis I. Du Pont, E. M. Hogge, Eugene E. Du Pont.

Class C, 15—William Coyne, R. R. Choate, E. L. Petze, D. Lindsay, S. G. David.

Class D, 12—H. S. Farrow, N. K. Smith, W. E. Ross, T. C. Wilkinson, E. E. Handy, Arthur F. Du Pont.

Rifle, 50yds., qualification scores (.22 caliber)—C. W. Pierce 64, W. E. Cravin 14.

Revolver and pistol, 50yds., qualification scores—F. B. Harkins 92, 83, 79, 76; Irenee Du Pont, 89, 84; E. G. Ackart, 86, 80, 79; Lammot Du Pont, 85, 82; K. K. V. Casey, 83, 79, 78, 75, 70, 78; John Bancroft, Jr., 68, 63.

Rifle, 50yds., practice scores (.22 caliber)—D. Appleby, 77, 77, 74; C. W. Pierce, 73; J. T. Birch, 64; R. F. Donovan, 61, 54; F. J. Gibney, 53, 43, 20, 18; J. R. Owens, 58, 43, 42; Wm. P. O'Connor, 57, 46; H. G. Ely, 50, 40; George Forrest, 45; J. A. MacMullen, 45, 38; C. R. Kenworthy, 44; G. E. Lambert, 44; J. C. Beatty, 40, 27; F. Whitehead, 40; L. C. Weldin, 39, 37; W. H. Eckman, 37; M. J. Thornton, 32; H. R. Sheppard, 30; W. A. McElwee, 29, 42; J. H. Gooding, 27; W. J. Gibbons, 25.

Revolver and pistol, 50yds., scores—Gammot Du Pont, 81; I. Du Pont, 70; G. E. Lambert, 56, 26; D. Appleby, 52, 47; E. H. Lambert, 48, 35; W. F. Jensen, 40; J. MacMullen, 39, 21; Wm. P. O'Connor, 38, 35; C. W. Pierce, 21; Wm. A. McElwee, 15.

In ties for spoons the previous week the following wins resulted: Class B, Dr. Louis Rumford; Class C, W. S. Bickley; Class D, S. H. Pierson.

The scores in detail:

H. W. Bush, 19 out of 25, I. Turner 19, J. M. Turner 14, F. Matthewson 19, H. S. Farrow 12, C. T. Martin 16, H P. Carlin 17, R. L. Conner 18, T. B. Rogers 19, H. H. Sloan 21, J. C. Husbands 21, W. S. Buckley 18, Dr. Hibbert 10, Dr. Beaford 11, J. W. Anderson, Jr. 17, J. A. MacMullen 13, W. S. Simpson 17, W. F. Jensen 13, Naudain 16, C. C. Jerrow 16, S. J. Newman 13, J. W. Matthews 17, S. H. Pierson 13, H. Winchester 22, R. B. Evans 19, W. E. Husbands 18, L. Evans 20, H. J. Taggart 16, H. L. Morgan 13, E. E. Handy 14, H. C. McClaine 18, A. F. Hickman 18, E. H. Lambert 11, J. B. McHugh 23, R. A. Vance 17, C. Leedom 19, H. H. Lukens 16, S. Steele 14, F. M. Whitehead 19, R. T. Pennington 11, W. A. Casey 9, G. H. Mitchell 19, E. H. Ford 16, T. W. Keithley 19, C. D. Rogers 14, R. Hamby 10, D. D. Poffenberger 13, Dr. H. Buckmaster 20, C. D. Prickett 17, C. D. Ferriday 17, Dr. S. C. Rumford 19, Dr. Lewis Rumford 20, L. C. Lyon 11, W. P. Wilson 13, R. P. Choat 15, C. M. Buckmaster 19, R. Whiteworth 8, P. Guest 17, F. King 13, R. Betten 16, H. C. Crawford 13, N. K. Smith 12, F. H. Megaw 13, C. R. Jeffres, Jr. 8, Dr. Bullock 6, W. E. Ross 12, W. W. Baun 13, O. E. Pyle 16, W. S. Gavan 22, S. G. David 15, R. King 21, J. McGaren 8, R. M. Cranston 15, P. J. Pape 21, J. T. Birch 13, W. H. Neely 11, F. Holt 23, H. R. Lindsay 13, W. A. Ramsay 17, Alexis I. Du Pont 18, T. C. Wilkinson 12, F. H. Mason 4, E. M. Hogge 18, Dr. Betts 11, G. F. Huber 21, G. W. Craig 10, J. Lynch 6, J. Monihan 0, M. Lynch 3, T. B. Brison 11, R S. Robinson 4, G. Godwin 17, A. H. Lobb 23, H. H. Lukens 17, C. D. Thomas 21, C. N. Scarborough 7, H. P. Stewart 19, T. W. Young 19, R. Ruth 1, E. E. Handy 12, C. C. Garrett 16, S. Tuchton 20, Amos Street 10, C. R. Kenworthy 16, C. L. Petze 15, W. Edmonson 22, E. R. Simon 13, H. S. Tarbutton 8, A. Richards 21, D. Lindsay 15, A. F. Du Pont 12, W. Lindsay 13, C. L. Lyon 12, W. Appleton 21, C. Graham 10, J. U. Graham 15, G. C. Thompson 6, C. W. Dickey 5, W. Foord 23, Eugene E. Du Pont 18, W. S. Joslyn 19.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BERGEN BEACH, L. I., Feb. 14.—The gunners of the Bergen Beach Gun Club had a most enjoyable time yesterday afternoon in celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. The program was the first of a series of three shoots for merchandise prizes. The field shot in three classes in a 50-bird match. As the high gun in three shoots wins the prize, no shoot-off was necessary yesterday, although gunners were tied in all three of the classes. The scores:

Class A.

W Schortey	19	46	G S K Remsen	18	43
J S Simonsou	18	46	F R Long	18	41
*J S Fanning	18	46	S V Suydam	18	41
P Von Boeckman	18	45	R Morgan	18	41
J H Vanderveer	18	45	H D Bergen	18	37
*J A R Elliott	19	44	P Kling	18	37
H W Dreyer	18	43			

Class B.

J Gaughan	17	42	Capt Foster	17	40
W Russell	17	42	J Dalton	17	39
J Voorhees	17	40	H Montanus	17	31

*Professional.

Class C.

P Kelsey	16	44	W Strader	16	33
H Potter	16	42	C Raymond	16	33
J Phillips	16	39	J A Howard	16	33
J C Lawrence	16	37	F H Richardson	16	32
W R Fleming	16	37	S Finnerson	16	31
O N Seveier	16	37	J Klenk	16	31
Dr Griffith	16	37	C Cooper	16	31
H Gille	16	37	T Short	16	29
Dr O'Brien	16	36	T Thoben	16	32
W L Skidmore	16	35	M Fagan	16	23
F Groll	16	34	J Selg	16	21
J Dannefelser	16	34	H Voorhees	16	44
H B Tracy	16	34			

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Peters Factory Loaded Shells

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Gorman, Texas, and Walnut Springs, Texas, August 15-17—**245** Straight
Walnut Springs, Texas, - - - - - " 17-18—**266** "
Midland, Texas, - - - - - - - " 8-9 **133** "
121 "
Big Springs, Texas, - - - - - " 10-11 **175** "
152 "
Cisco, Texas, and Gorman, Texas, - - " 12-15—**190** "

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is directed to the fact that all of Mr. Day's shooting was done with PETERS REGULAR FACTORY LOADS, purchased from dealers where the various tournaments were held. His shells were not special in any sense, but were regular stock goods such as can be procured from any PETERS dealer. YOU can get this SUPERIOR AMMUNITION as easily as ordinary loads. You may not always score 97.28% but you will average better than with any other make.

Shoot the shells that have established another World's Record—97.28%—the kind that do not have to be used in any special make of gun to give best results.

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Passaic County Gun Club.

The Passaic County Gun Club held its weekly shoot on Feb. 4, at Clifton. Despite the fact that a stiff gale blew across the grounds, some good scores were made. First honors went to Dr. Smith, who has shown good form during the past three or four shoots. Bowes, Carless and Hudson, also came in for prizes.

The weekly shoots of the Passaic County Gun Club are becoming very popular, and always draw a large number of spectators.

Secretary W. Dutcher, of the Passaic County Club, is arranging for a monster shoot to be held Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. A long list of prizes will be awarded the winners of the different targets, and a few specials will be added for the members. The shoot for the president's fob proved to be such a success that arrangements are now under way for another such event: All gunners are invited to participate in their shoots. Scores:

Targets:	10	15	10	15	10	15	20
Dr Smith	7	12	8	11	9	13	16
Hudson	4	9	6	6	6	11	9
Bowes	6	7	4	11	4	5	10
Carless	3	7	6	9	7	3	..
Wiltmer	2	8	3	6	..	..	..
McKenzie	..	..	1	8	4	5	..
Robbler	..	..	..	8	5	7	14
Plog	..	..	..	4	5	9	..

Feb. 11.—At the Passaic County Gun Club regular weekly shoot at the Clifton shooting grounds, ten members and about an equal number of visitors were out to-day. Several left early and motored over to Montclair Gun Club to take part in the team match between Orange and Montclair. Every arrangement is being completed for our shoot on Washington's Birthday, and if the weather is favorable, we expect a great crowd. The management is going to leave the conditions under which the program is to be shot to the wish of the majority of shooters present. Prizes will be provided, and if they desire sweepstake, or both, the club will be pleased to accommodate them, or shooters can shoot for the price of targets only.

The following are the scores of yesterday's shoot:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	10	15	25	25	10	15	10	15
H Sindle	10	13	22	22	..	..	..	..
S Francisco	5	9	20	18	..	..	..	..
J H Francisco	7	12	16	19	..	..	..	..
C Hudson	6	10	16	18	5	9	6	9
J Matthews	5	11	17	18	4	11	5	8
J Rabblee	..	..	..	19	5	9	7	10
H Wiltmore	..	..	15	..	4	8	..	..
W McKenzie	..	7	..	..	5	8	..	..
G Doremus	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..

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Essex County Country Club.

At Orange, N. J., on Saturday last the Essex County Country Club held a series of trap shooting events. The Taylor cup, a 25-target handicap, was won by Austin Colgate with 23. A. O. Headley won the Hart trophy, ten pairs of doubles from scratch, with 10. C. H. Daly won the Daly trophy, 25-target handicap, from scratch with 23; also a 25-target sweep from scratch with 20.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

March 11-18.—Fifteenth annual championship under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 W. 23d St., New York.
June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Ohio and Kentucky Revolver League.

The Cincinnati Revolver Club and First Regiment (O. N. G.) teams shot their match in the League series on Feb. 10, at the armory range. Some very good individual work was done during the evening. The rapid fire round still remains a hoodoo for all the contestants, although they are improving in this style of shooting.

Elmer Hake and Sergt. Miller, of the regiment, led in this round with 39 and 32 respectively, while Elliot Pugh made high score for the citizens with 30. Dr. E. H. Thompson, of the Revolver Club, carried off the individual honors of the match, getting 168 in the four slow fire rounds, putting 14 shots in the black, best 5-shot score in his second round; two 9s and three 10s, total 48, and high total of 197. Capt. Myer, of the soldiers, was second with 186; he also made second high score at slow fire of 158.

The League rule limiting the revolver used to one of .32cal., with 6½in. barrel, has been changed to comply with that of the National Revolver Association, and it is thought that this will result in more teams joining the League. The Cincinnati Revolver Club has joined the National Association, and many of the members will enter such of the competitions as are still open for this season. The next League match will be shot on Feb. 24, between the teams of the Cincinnati Police and the First Regiment. Scores:

Team match, 20 shots slow fire and 5 shots rapid fire (20 seconds), possible 250; 20yds., standard American target, .32cal. revolvers, full service ammunition:

First Regiment (O. N. G.) Team.

	Slow Fire	Rapid Fire.	Total.
Capt Meyer	33 42 40 43—158	28	186
Elmer Hake	39 31 36 35—141	39	180
Sergt Miller	35 36 36 40—147	32	179
Col Hake	28 37 46 39—150	26	176
Maj Ward	39 41 38 33—151	19	170
Sergt Gloss	40 35 37 36—148	21	169

Team total 1060. Average 176.66.

Cincinnati Revolver Club Team.

Dr E H Thompson	38 48 39 43—168	29	197
Dr P K Phillips	33 39 41 42—155	28	183
Elliott Pugh	37 34 31 35—137	30	167
Dr A A Yungblut	35 26 39 32—132	26	158
J F Stephenson	30 36 41 29—136	29	154
J R L Carrington	34 25 34 30—123	17	140

Team total 999. Average 166.66.

Belleville—St. Louis.

The Belleville Revolver Club cleaned up the St. Louis Revolver Club Seconds in the second match of the series, Friday night, Feb. 10, at 50 shots per man, 10-shot strings:

Belleville Revolver Club.

McCullough	73 66 82 83 77—381
Zerbar	79 80 79 78 89—405
Sprick	64 74 69 72 87—366
Martens	73 76 70 69 74—362
Gamble	64 73 66 79 75—357—1871

St. Louis Revolver Club Seconds.

Schrader	90 84 84 88 86—432
Alt	90 80 86 85 89—430
Rich	80 83 80 76 83—402
Bunding	70 79 82 83 71—385
Dawson	47 34 36 43 48—208—1857

Secretary.

U. S. R. A. League.

Feb. 11.—Match 13, St. Louis vs. Oakland Bank:

W C Ayer	46 45 45 41 47—224
Dr M R Moore	46 44 41 40 47—218
Paul Frese	46 42 44 39 40—211
C C Crossman	41 37 43 45 44—210
Geo C Olcott	42 35 41 33 36—187—1050

Match 14, St. Louis vs. Osborne:

C C Crossman	45 44 45 45 43—222
W L Schrader	47 48 40 44 42—221
Dr M R Moore	44 39 42 45 41—211
W C Ayer	38 42 44 44 41—209
Paul Frese	43 41 42 40 39—205—1068

Secretary.

High Scores by Seventh Regiment Shooters.

THE regimental range in the armory at Sixty-sixth street and Park avenue, on Friday night, 10th inst., was the scene of the last competition for the trophies in the third class cup rifle match of the season, as well as of revolver contests. It was counted to be one of the most successful occasions in the long existence of the regimental rifle club. The attendance was unusually large, and the closely contested matches held the interest of the onlookers to the highest degree, several of the events being in doubt until the last shots were fired.

High honors of the evening went to Private J. K. Boles, of Company I. He shot a perfect score of 70, which won for him the expert class cup and the rifle club gold bar, and gave him the best aggregate score for deliberate fire and rapid fire, with the rifle, that has been made at the Seventh Regiment in more than thirty years. His rapid fire score of 46, made several weeks ago, added to his 70, gave him 116. This exceeds by one point the record held by Private A. Scholz, of Company A, who established it last year. Should no one better Private Boles' total before the end of the season, he will be the regimental rifle champion. This is his first year in the Seventh, but he made his mark in the militia of the State of Arkansas, which he represented in national competition.

Winners in class cup match No. 3, expert class:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Pvt J K Boles, Co. I	70	68	138
Sharpshooters' class:			
Lance Corp W Le Compte, Co. F	69	68	137
Novice class:			
Pvt P E Grannis, Co. K	68	66	134
First entry prize winners, expert class:			
Pvt A. Scholz, Co. A	33	35	68
Sharpshooters' Class:			
Sergt A H Tiemeyer, Co. C	33	35	68
Novice Class:			
Pvt P E Grannis, Co. K	33	35	68

Rapid fire revolver match winners: Lieut. J. A. Le Boutillier, Co. I, 82.

Deliberate fire revolver match: Lieut. J. A. Le Boutillier, Co. I, 47; Pvt. W. F. Hutchinson, Co. I, 47; Pvt. A. Scholz, Co. A, 46.

Expert Qualifications:

	Deliberate Fire.	Rapid Fire.	Total.
Pvt. J D Thees, Co. B	68	43	111
Sergt W Kennelly, Jr, Co. F	68	41	109

Necessary for qualification as expert, at least 68 in deliberate fire and at least 40 in rapid fire.

Sharpshooter qualifications:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Pvt J L Turner, Co D	31	34	65
Pvt W N Bavier, Co. C	30	35	65
Pvt H P Daniels, Co. K	30	35	65
Capt L W Stotesbury, Co. F	30	35	65
Capt J R Stewart, Co. B	32	34	66
Corp E H Kent, Co. B	32	33	65
Pvt L R Von Roeder, Co. G	30	35	65
Sergt G H Fraser, Co. B	30	35	65
Corp R A Bonner, Co. I	30	35	65
Pvt J D Thees, Co. B	34	34	68
Sergt W S Collins, Co. H	31	34	65
Pvt L C Butler, Co. K	32	33	65

Neeessary for qualification as a sharpshooter, at least 65.

West Chester Rifle Association.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 8.—At the regular meeting of the West Chester (Pa.) Rifle Association, held at their meeting rooms, at the range, No. 20 North Walnut street, West Chester, Pa., the prizes in the recent 500-shot handicap match, on the 25yd. indoor range, were awarded as follows: First prize, silver loving cup, won by P. H. McDermond, score 2468. Second prize, gold medal, won by Jas. E. Pyle, score 2462. Third price, gold fountain pen, won by Wilmer Woodward, score 2457. Aggregate prize, silver cup, won by L. D. Schroth, score 2440—800 shots.

The West Chester team is now shooting a match with the Myles Standish team, of Portland, Me.—West Chester shooting at 75ft., using telescope sights, and the Portland team shooting 60ft., with military equipment. We would like very much to follow this match with a series of matches with some other team, and would be glad to hear from some team using telescope sights, or we would shoot under the same conditions as we are shooting the Myles Standish team, if any club would like to shoot the military style. P. H. MCDERMOND, Sec'y.

Zettler Rifle Club.

SCORES of the Zettler Rifle Club, Feb. 7, 10-shot strings, possible 250:

G L Amouroux	239	237	243	248	240—1207
A Begerow	232	240	232	237	229—1170
F M Bund	234	222	233	237	232—1158
L P Hansen	246	241	240	247	245—1219
F Hecking	229	237	232	240	232—1170
R Gute	247	248	248	244	246—1233
Dr Leavitt	220	225	235	235	231—1146
L Maurer	238	229	232	240	232—1171
C A Schrag	222	232	223	234	227—1138
C Smith	242	241	245	244	243—1215
W A Tewes	245	245	245	249	246—1230
B Zettler	231	239	239	238	234—1181
C Zettler	246	246	246	240	236—1214
H M Pope	245	243	244	250	249—1231

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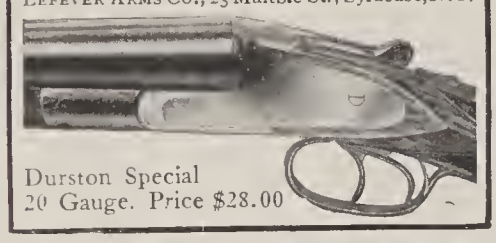

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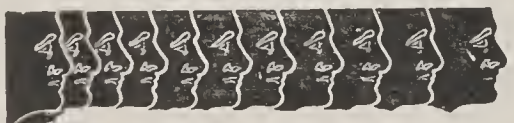

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U. S. R. A. League.

Feb. 11.—In the U. S. R. A. League series, the following scores were made:

Match 9.—Official scores:

Louisville	997	vs. Youngstown	1001
Columbus	1012	vs. Willow	1044
Spokane	1048	vs. St. Louis	1053
Duluth	1015	vs. Newark	1059
Seattle	1035	vs. Belleville	954
Smith and Wesson	1086	vs. Providence	1027
Myles Standish	990	vs. Oakland	1006
Culebra	927	vs. Manhattan	1090
Shell Mound	1048	vs. Philadelphia	1051
Oakland	983	vs. Boston	1083
National Capital	1057	vs. Portland	1059
Osborne	877	vs. Century	1038

Match 10.—Official scores:

Columbus	1043	vs. Louisville	1036
Spokane	1053	vs. Youngstown	1038
Duluth	1058	vs. Willow	1055
Seattle	1021	vs. St. Louis	1069
Smith and Wesson	1108	vs. Newark	1093
Myles Standish	1045	vs. Belleville	969
Culebra	968	vs. Providence	1067
Shell Mound	1028	vs. Oakland	1006
Oakland	997	vs. Manhattan	1086
National Capital	1070	vs. Philadelphia	999
Osborne	910	vs. Boston	1081
Century	1062	vs. Portland	1129

Match 11.—Unofficial scores:

Spokane	1048	vs. Columbus	1017
Duluth	1050	vs. Louisville	1035
Seattle	——	vs. Youngstown	954
Smith and Wesson	1073	vs. Willow	1025
Myles Standish	1021	vs. St. Louis	1079
Culebra	964	vs. Newark	1071
Shell Mound	1034	vs. Belleville	944
Oakland	1023	vs. Providence	1046
National Capital	1062	vs. Oakland	——
Osborne	913	vs. Manhattan	1105
Century	1047	vs. Philadelphia	1044
Portland	1079	vs. Boston	1062

Match 12.—Unofficial scores:

Duluth	990	vs. Spokane	1100
Seattle	——	vs. Columbus	1022
Smith and Wesson	1092	vs. Louisville	1066
Myles Standish	999	vs. Youngstown	1001
Culebra	992	vs. Willow	1007
Shell Mound	1051	vs. St. Louis	1071
Oakland	1042	vs. Newark	1063
National Capital	1069	vs. Belleville	935
Osborne	904	vs. Providence	1036
Century	1055	vs. Oakland	——
Portland	1090	vs. Manhattan	1082
Boston	1075	vs. Philadelphia	1029

Seattle and Oakland not heard from.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

At the recent annual tournament of the International Indoor Twenty-two Caliber League, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., the expert match was won by William Keim (amateur), who scored 49 out of 50 points, and was equipped with a Stevens rifle. In the Continuous Prize Match, Mr. J. Williams tied for first and was equipped with Stevens rifle and Stevens telescope. First prize in the Remington match was won by Jesse Smith, who used a Stevens rifle. Twelve out of thirty telescopes used by the national sharpshooters who contested were of Stevens make.

DUNKIN'S DIRIGIBLE.

Young Dunkin was in love with Sir Anthony Rasper's daughter, and Sir Anthony Rasper's daughter was in love with young Dunkin; but Sir Anthony wasn't. Sir Anthony was all for sport, and he always spelled "sport," "s-h-o-o-t-i-n-g"—seemed to have a notion, he had, that man's chief end and aim in being born into the world was to shoot game, and then, if he'd any odd moments of time left over, he might devote 'em to work, or politics, or chemical manures, or any other similar forms of unnecessary but harmless amusement. That was where he and young Dunkin didn't hit it. Shooting always gave young Dunkin headache, and listening to Sir Anthony's everlasting gun twaddle always gave him earache. And then, again, Sir Anthony was rich and he was poor; but he was determined to rise in the world, and he thought at that time he could mebbe do it best on a dirigible. So he had a dirigible balloon built to his own plans and theories, and then industriously started in to let the world see that they wouldn't work. Consequently, when he called at the Hall and applied to Sir Anthony for the situation of son-in-law in that sporting baronet's family, Sir Anthony first gasped at his impudence and then let fly at him with both barrels, so to speak. He said a lot, did Sir Anthony, but the gist of it was that he'd never accept a son-in-law who hadn't been born with a silver spoon and double-barreled gun in his mouth, and hadn't been weaned on No. 6 and smokeless. What he wanted for a

son-in-law, he said—and he said it in such a way that you couldn't possibly mistake it for a temperance address or a Tariff Reform speech if you tried—the son-in-law for him, he said, would have to be a man as could support his daughter in a position as high as, if not higher than she'd been accustomed to. And, more than that, he'd have to be a good performer among game; he'd have to be able to drop as many birds as he—Sir Anthony—could, and if he could not only show himself his equal in that respect, but could fairly wipe his eye—fairly make rings round him, Sir Anthony—why, then, he'd be respected all the more.

When Sir Anthony had got through with young Dunkin and had dropped what was left of him off the front-door step, he hunted up his daughter and repeated to her as much of what she'd heard through the keyhole as he thought would be good for her. Then she reminded him that she'd always been a kind and indulgent daughter to him, and, much as it hurt her to refuse to gratify any of his little fancies, he was going a trifle too far this time, and if he'd fully made up his mind to have a son-in-law that hadn't an idea beyond the end of a gun barrel, then she washed her hands of the whole affair, and he'd have to procure the—er—article without any assistance from her. After that she said she'd just put her night-dress into a bag and go over to stay with her Aunt Miranda at Pugsby-by-the-Pond for a week or two while he thought it over. So she packed her night-dress into two trunks and a kit-bag and a hat-box and a portmanteau and went to her Aunt Miranda's; and when she'd gone Sir Anthony was madder than ever, because he remembered that young Dunkin lived within a mile and a half of Pugsby-by-the-Pond, and it was at his sister Miranda's that the girl had first met the young man. But he couldn't do anything, in consekens of it being the twelfth in a couple of days, and all his time was taken up in preparations for the moor.

You see, Sir Anthony Rasper's grouse-moor was next to Colonel Snapper's, and the two owners hated each other worse than brothers. Nat'rally, there was the keenest rivalry atween 'em as to which made the biggest bag on the twelfth. For the last three years the Colonel had come out top dog with eleven, seventeen and nineteen brace more than Sir Anthony, and Sir Anthony had been sore. However, that year it was reported that some original experiments in fancy burning were beginning to show a disastrous effect on old Snapper's moor, while Sir Anthony's was simply crowded with young healthy birds, and he wasn't going to miss the chance of knocking feathers off old Snapper for the want of a little attention. So while he was making the most of his opportunity, the young folk were making the most of theirs also over at Pugsby, with the result that young Dunkin persuaded Sir Anthony's daughter to take a trip with him in the dirigible. Accordingly, on the morning of the twelfth, Sir Anthony's daughter casually explained to her Aunt Miranda that she was going for a little fresh air, and met young Dunkin by appointment in the vicinity of the shed where he kept the dirigible chained up when he could persuade her to come home. It didn't take long to work the machine out, inflated as she was, help the girl into the car, and fly with her.

The first sensation of skimming through the air was so delightful that she said she'd like to go on flying like that until lunch, and young Dunkin, of course, promptly said that in that case he wished lunch was laid at the other end of eternity. Then she wanted to know where they were going to, and young Dunkin tried to tell her, but it wasn't a success. They didn't know where they were going, but they went. By and by the girl sort of began to think the country they were scooting over had a kind of familiar look. Then they scooted some more, and skimmed up over the hills, and at last the girl gave a gasp, and said: "Look, George, it's pa's grouse-moor."

And George looked, and it was.

Sir Anthony Rasper said he hadn't known a finer twelfth for twenty years, and, what with the birds that they had on the moor simply

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asking to be shot, they were just bound to wipe old Snapper's eye and make him madder than a wasp. He'd eight guns in the butts, had Sir Anthony, for the first drive, and the drivers were working in round the shoulder of the hill, and already you could see the birds rising in clouds and pitching again in the heather in the distance, and Sir Anthony licked his lips as he thought of the treat he was going to have. In a few minutes more he and his friends would be blazing and banging away like a Coronation celebration, and the birds would be tumbling about the butts like Niagara translated into feathers, when the dirigible came up—and the birds went down. They simply couldn't face the awful apparition whizzing above 'em. They dropped plumb into the heather and squatted there that terrified they'd ha' let the drivers kick 'em into pillow stuffing afore they'd ha' got up a foot.

Nat rally, as soon as young Dunkin recognized where he was he was in such a fluster he lost his head for a moment and jerked the rudder so hard to starboard that it jammed and he couldn't move it, and he gave such a tug—the wrong way—at the control lever that it wrenched off the magneto switch and the petrol stopcock, and the dirigible started on a circular tour with a radius that brought it nicely over the line of butts once during every revolution. The thing just became an extra-special satellite of the earth, with a reg'lar orbit that took the best of Sir Anthony's moor and killed every chance of sport.

At first young Dunkin was in a bit of a fluster, then he suddenly saw the situation in the correct light and chuckled like a wheelbarrow as wants greasing. The girl didn't seem to be thoroughly enjoying herself, and she crouched in the bottom of the car and felt as happy as you do in a wet crowd when the next fellow's umbrella is shooting off a stream of cold water down your neck.

"Oh, George," she says, "this is too awful!"

"Awful?" says he. "Why it's simply ripping! I've got your father on toast this time."

"Yes," says the girl, "I suppose he will be quite as hot as that—and as crusty!"

And then the dirigible came sailing over the butts again, and Sir Anthony roars: "Here, you blamed idiot, take your beastly bag-o'-tricks off my moor!"

"Can't—rudder's jammed—boundto go round and round just as we are doing," yells back young Dunkin, as the thing commenced another lap of the course.

"Then stop the confounded machinery! Shut it off at the main! Cut it off at the meter! Choke it! Throttle it!"

"Can't! Bount to go on as long as the petrol lasts!"

"And how long will that be?" shrieked Sir Anthony the next time the dirigible came round.

"About eight hours!" shouted back young Dunkin, cheerfully, and circled away.

"Oh, stop the measley old thing, or I'll put both barrels of No. 5½ through it!" screams the Baronet the next time young Dunkin comes round.

"If you do, Sir Anthony, you'll jolly well pepper your own daughter, for she's in the car with me!" chirps young Dunkin, and the girl peeped over the edge of the car.

"Come out of that! Come down at once, Amelia! You're breaking my heart!" roars Sir Anthony.

"If she did she'd break her neck, and that's worth a dozen of your hard old heart!" snaps out young Dunkin in passing. "Say, Sir Anthony," he says, pleasantly, as he skims round once more, "do you remember our interview of the other day?"

"Every word of it, and I stand by what I said," thundered the Baronet in a rage.

"I'm making rings round you," says young Dunkin sweetly at the next circuit.

"I guess I'm dropping more birds than you, Sir Anthony, for I've dropped every blessed grouse your drivers have put up!" he sings out the next time, while on the very next circuit he was standing up in the car, and the girl was standing up, too, and young Dunkin had his

arm round her—pretty tight—and you couldn't have put a sheet of tissue-paper atween her head and his shoulder.

"I'm supporting your daughter, Sir Anthony," says he, "in a position a good deal higher than ever she's been accustomed to—fifty or sixty feet higher, in fact!"

And Sir Anthony groans, with his face as red as a turkey-cock: "Oh, hang it, man, take your blighted epidemic off my moor! Switch the plague on to old Snapper's moor, and give me a chance to get even with him, and you may go on supporting her till the week but one after Doomsday!"

With that, young Dunkin tugged and pulled at the steering gear in the delirium of his triumph till it fetched loose, and the rudder swung round so violently that it jammed firmer than ever at the other side, so that the dirigible circled in the opposite direction in a new orbit over old Snapper's moor. It kept all old Snapper's birds down for eight hours until the petrol was exhausted—old Snapper had been exhausted with swearing long before that—while, after a time, the birds on Sir Anthony's moor began to get up a bit, and he finished up the day sixty brace ahead, which so pleased him that he gave the young folk his blessing on the spot. They were married last week, and young Mrs. Dunkin says young Dunkin hasn't any further use for the dirigible.—W. Carter Platts, in The Shooting Times.

FRENCH PARTRIDGES.

Probably there is no game birds in the whole universe which has had more unkind things said about it than the red-legged or French partridge, which, of course, is quite a different bird in almost all its ways from the indigenous species—the "little brown bird" for which every sportsman has a true affection, although nothing delights him better than killing it!

The whole of the trouble that the "red leg" has got himself into began with the fact that he is a most tiresome bird to flush, especially in thick cover, and a long period of residence on British soil, generally in close company with the gray bird of more seemly habits, has failed to teach the red leg proper manners.

The latter still much prefers to seek safety by running, to using its wings, especially when dogs are employed to find it. For that reason it was never so popular with gunners as the gray partridge, and time was when determined efforts were made on not a few manors to exterminate the Frenchmen, whose habits were not conducive to steadiness in the behavior of Ponto and Shotover. When both French and English birds were found in the same field the peripatetic tactics of the former led to the disturbance of the latter, so that in the end the gunner frequently found it impossible to get within shot of either species.

By many the red leg has been accused of having brought about the practical abandonment of the once popular custom of shooting birds over dogs. But it is at least open to question as to whether this serious charge can properly be laid at the Frenchman's door. Other things, at least, have tended to the disuse of pointer and setter for partridge shooting, among them the comparatively modern method of sowing turnips and other farm crops in straight well-ordered "drills," or rows, instead of "broadcast," in the older manner. It is obvious that birds will not lie so well in a drilled crop as in one that is sown in broadcast fashion, hence the greater impossibility of getting near them by "walking up" either with dogs or without.

Again, the old-fashioned sickle, which used to leave a great deal more of stubble in the cornfields—at any rate in the days when straw was less valuable than it is to-day—has been replaced by the close-shearing reaping machine, which cuts off the crop so close to the soil that not enough cover to shelter a field mouse is left behind. Even if the red leg had never been brought to England, shooting over dogs would probably have gone out of fashion simply on account of the changed methods of sowing and harvesting.

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	2. Breechloading (except repeating or automatic guns:		
	A. Single barreled, each	15.00	15.00
	B. Double barreled, ea.	15.000	24.00
	3. Repeating or automatic guns, each	15.00	24.00
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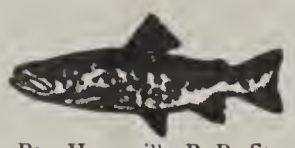

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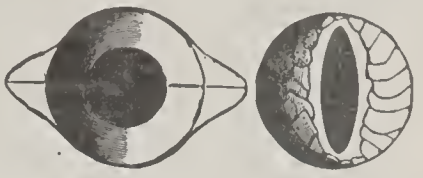

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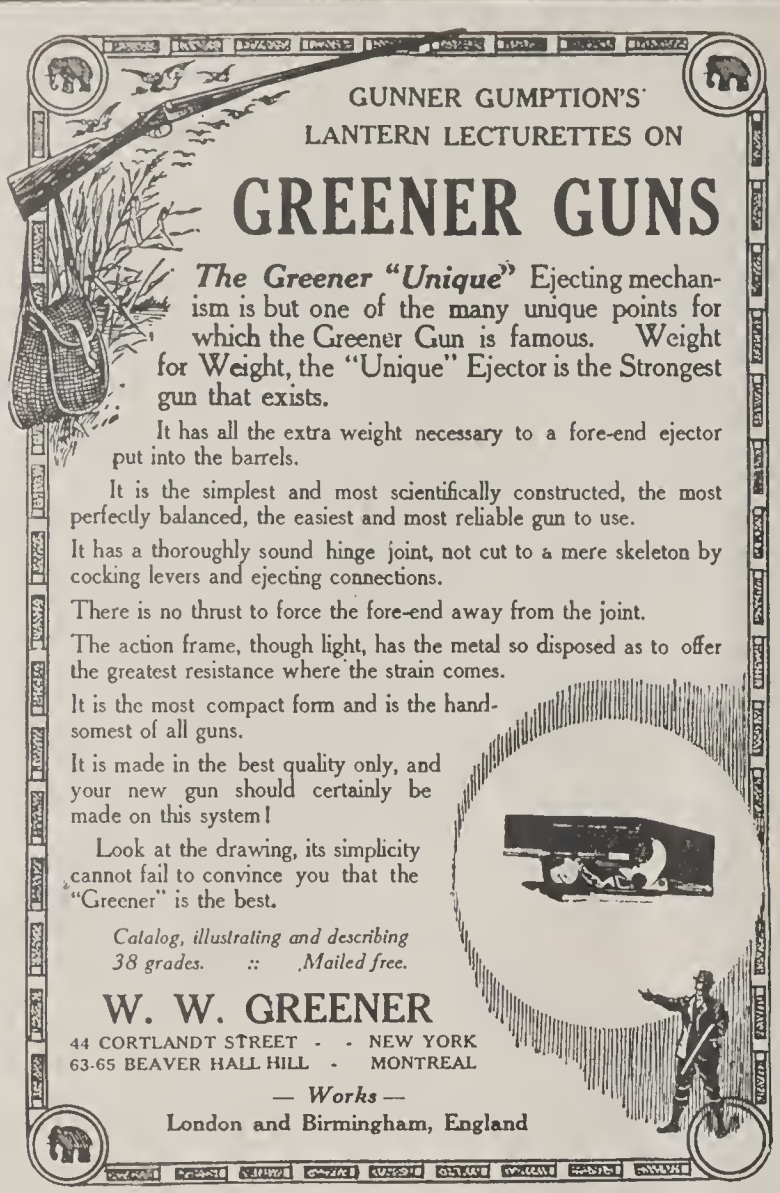

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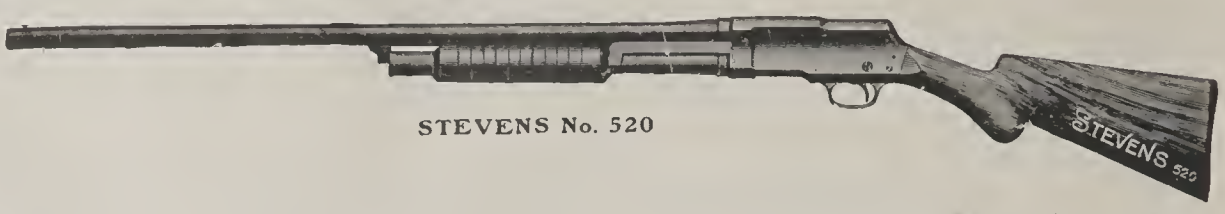

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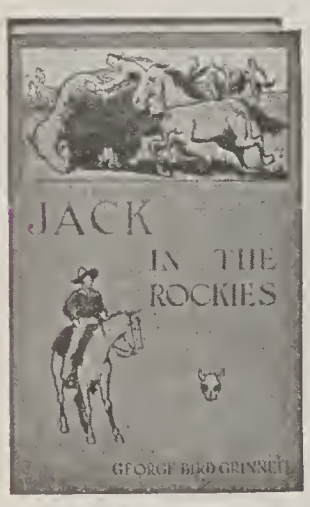

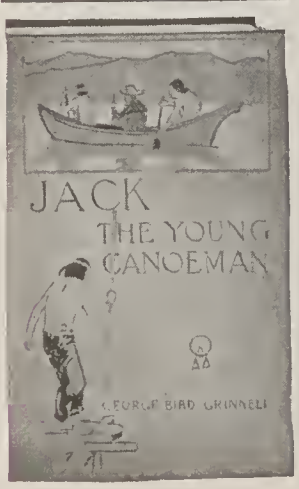

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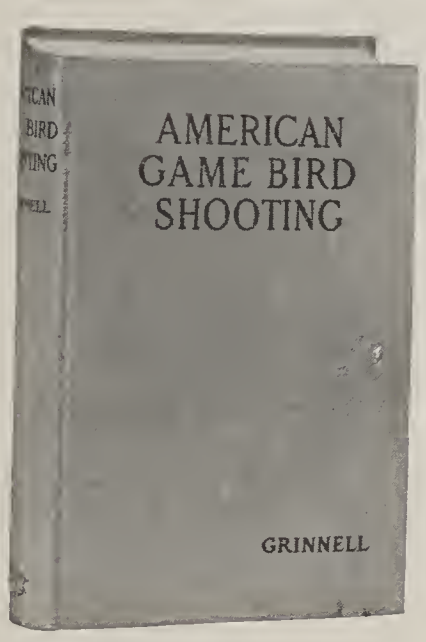

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JAMAICA ALLIGATORS.

THE log in the boarding house fireplace flared up, then died down, leaving only a faint red flicker among the coals. A cat that had been dozing in the warmth uncurled itself and withdrew further into the darkness. Its eyes glowed green and phosphorescent.

"Well, now," remarked the man from the tropics, smiling whimsically, "do you know what that reminds me of? I never see a cat's eyes in the dark without thinking of alligators."

"Why?" he was asked. "A homely old tabby in a New York parlor doesn't bear much resemblance to an alligator."

"You wouldn't put it that way if you'd ever been in a West Indian swamp at night with scores of alligators round you. Their eyes shine exactly like a cat's. Just call up the picture to your mind—twenty or more pairs of round green globes staring at you out of the darkness and all advertising the proximity of jaws armed with two inch spikes for teeth. Ugh! I can actually smell the musky alligator odor when a cat looks at me like that.

"There are numerous ways of going after this sort of game, but the hunting party in search of real sport will plan a night expedition. About seven miles from Kingston, Jamaica, there is a swamp choked with mangroves, reeds and wild water hyacinths. A sluggish river provides a means of penetrating it, and it is probable that more alligators are shot in this locality than anywhere else in the world.

"I recall organizing an expedition for the benefit of five Americans. The party numbered twelve in all. Three boats were secured and two white men assigned to each boat together with two negro oarsmen. The weapons were twelve-bore Winchesters. Each sportsman was provided with a bullseye lantern.

"At the last moment one of the negroes dragged a yellow mongrel cur on board. My young friend from New York opened his eyes and started to quiz me.

"'What is he, a setter?' he asked.

"'Bait,' I told him; and as though catching on to my meaning the cur yelped lamentably.

"After a laborious row we reached a spot where the mangroves hung down over the water, forming a partly covered lane between the banks and their drooping boughs. There was no sign of life, except the hoarse booming of a bullfrog.

"Suddenly the yellow cur in the bottom of the boat began to whimper. The New Yorker turned his lantern upon it and we saw that the dog's hair was standing straight on end. It sniffed anxiously, its limbs shook and presently it threw its nose into the air and broke into a prolonged howl.

"The negroes understood the signal and all three boats were at once brought to a stop. There was a swishing sound among the mangrove roots and a strong musky smell reached our nostrils. The dog howled in a new access of terror.

"When the eye became accustomed to the gloom the banks were seen to be dotted with globes of phosphorescent fire. Set in pairs about three inches apart they wavered against the impenerable darkness behind. The lure of the dog had drawn the alligators.

"It was difficult to miss, and nearly every shot we fired was accurately placed. The sport, however, was over in less than ten minutes. The stricken alligators thrashed furiously on the banks, and the survivors plunged into the river or scurried back to the swamp. A second and third volley were sent among them, and when the concerted light of the lanterns was turned first on one bank and then on the other it was found that seven saurians had been killed. That particular stretch of the river having been exhausted, we rowed some two miles further up and repeated the performance.

"The dog proved to be a never failing lure. You see there is no meat that an alligator prefers to dog meat, and there is no terror like the terror a dog entertains for his natural enemy. The two things work beautifully together.

"The dog perceives the presence of alligators long before a human being could, and he in his turn draws them to him as a magnet draws steel. No experienced portsman starts on such an expedition without the right kind of living bait, though he will not use a valuable dog for the purpose, as the animal occasionally breaks loose and jumps into the river in an insane attempt to escape.

"In the early hours of the morning we returned to Kingston. We had killed in all twelve alligators, and the following day sent the negroes back to skin the bodies. Each alligator hide is worth about seven dollars undressed, and the sport has therefore its profitable side."—The Sun.

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CAPTURED AN ALBATROSS.

CAPT. JAMES JARVIS, of the bark Low Hill, reached New York the other day after a cruise around the world, says the New York Fishing Gazette. He brought an albatross, which was caught in the vicinity of Cape Horn. During the process of capturing the bird a thoughtless sailor struck at it and might have killed it had not the captain intercepted the blow. He was familiar with "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," and was determined that no ill luck should follow his ship.

The capture of the albatross was followed by a big surprise. The bird was stretched on deck, and when the second mate turned up the wings he saw, written in indelible ink on the white feathers, "I am queen of the air."

Capt. Jarvis read the words with amazement, for he remembered on a previous cruise, somewhere in 1905 or 1906, when he rounded the Horn, a young albatross had been caught, and the words "I am queen of the air" were written under the wings by himself.

"When I saw the writing on that bird's wing," he said, "I can't tell you how I felt. It was a big surprise and a happy one. If that gook of a sailor had killed it when it was coming aboard I hate to say what would have happened to him. But we're lucky. It's been a lucky voyage all the time we were away from New York."

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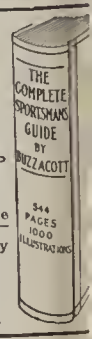

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE APPALACHIAN BILL.

THE so-called Appalachian Reserve Bill passed the United States Senate Feb. 15 by a vote of 57 to 9. It passed the House of Representatives last summer and now requires only the signature of the President to become law.

While commonly called the Appalachian Bill and generally regarded as authorizing the creation of a White Mountain and Appalachian Forest Reserve, neither the Appalachians nor the White Mountains are mentioned in it. It carries the power for the Government to acquire lands in States, and the specific purpose of those who have so long labored for the bill was to make forest reserves in these two regions.

The subject has been a familiar one to FOREST AND STREAM readers for the last fifteen years. The deforesting of the White Mountains and the dwindling of the streams which flow from them, and also from the Appalachian Mountains, have long excited uneasiness in the minds of farseeing persons, and a number of bills have been introduced in Congress in the effort to remedy the threatened evil. In the early days of these efforts it seemed impossible to awaken any interest in this subject, and a long campaign of education was required to bring about action by Congress. The bill now passed is very different in its terms from those earlier introduced and promises long delay before anything is actually accomplished.

The value of the reservations that may be established—whether considered as forest preserves or as protections to the watersheds of navigable streams—can hardly be over-estimated. They have another value, however, which is very important. They will make admirable refuges for Virginia deer, wapiti, and possibly for other species of game, large and small, and since the civil and criminal jurisdiction over persons within any lands acquired for these reservations is to be retained in the States in which the lands are located, there is every probability that it will be possible effectively to protect wild creatures found in these reservations.

The legislation is properly regarded as one of the most important conservation enactments that has ever been set on the Federal statute books.

TO STOCK NATIONAL RESERVATIONS.

IN the effort to protect and to increase some of North America's most interesting mammals, fine displays of public spirit have been exhibited within a few years by various associations. Some years ago the New York Zoological Society presented to the National Government a herd of bison for the Wichita Game Preserve, and more recently the American Bison Society made a similar gift for the Montana Buffalo Preserve, while this winter the Boone and Crockett Club performed a like service for these preserves by sending to each a herd of antelope.

It has been pointed out that in the Yellowstone Park the Government possesses considerable herds of native animals which are rigidly protected, and are in most cases increasing in numbers. From this stock other national reservations ought to be supplied with animals, which under rigid protection would in those reservations increase in a like manner.

At present this cannot be done, for the reason that no funds are available for the capture and transfer of animals from one national reservation to another. This lack should be remedied, and Congress should make an appropriation for this purpose. An amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill has been offered in committee and favorably reported to the Senate to provide a fund of five thousand dollars for the purchase, capture and transfer of animals from national reservations. This amendment should receive the support of Congress.

Over much of North America the large game animals have been exterminated, and certain unique species like the bison and the prong-horned antelope have seemed on the point of extinction. Some accident or some epidemic disease might readily enough sweep away all the animals in the Yellowstone Park, as in other quarters of the globe diseases have swept away other species of animals. It would be a wise insurance against such a possible misfortune to establish a number of separate herds on different reservations, so that a loss of this kind in one region might be confined to that region alone, and the threatened species be preserved elsewhere.

So many accounts of successful hunting trips are published that one of another sort, which we are printing in this issue, may be welcomed by readers. This is the story of two sportsmen who, through a combination of circumstances, returned from a long journey in the woods of Canada, where moose are usually abundant, without trophies. Failing to secure a guide, they went into the woods without one, and their experiences would have proved serious to less seasoned sportsmen. In recent years numerous long journeys of this sort have been made by young men, equipped with maps and compass, and without guides, but generally in the warm season. In the search for big game it is more satisfactory to employ a guide, but the pioneer spirit inherited by not a few sportsmen impels them to go alone, and in their own good time they return to civilization well pleased with their novel experiences.

A MEETING of the fish and game committee of the Connecticut Legislature was held at Hartford last week before which a number of proposed changes in the game laws were brought up. There seems to be strong disposition by many gunners to urge the opening of the season for the shooting of ducks up to April 1, but this is opposed by a great number of men. There is a proposal also to establish a close season on quail for a period of five years, and another to shorten the shooting season by cutting off October, so as to make the open season include only the month of November. It is proposed also to extend the close season on deer for three years. It is understood that later—perhaps some time in the month of March—the committee will give a hearing to all persons interested in the game laws.

CAMP cookery is to be taught in the household arts department of Columbia University. To be able to prepare wholesome meals is an accomplishment worth while. The actual cooking, under backwoods conditions, is a very different proposition, requiring fortitude and patience as well as skill, yet we would not advise the novice to neglect such an opportunity as that offered by this New York college. The natural love for woods life possessed by some beginners is often soured by first attempts to prepare meals.

THE Senate Committee on Commerce directed last Friday a favorable report on the bill authorizing the building by a power company of a dam across the St. Lawrence River at Long Sault Island, New York. Postponement of action on this bill was requested by Governor Dix until the matter could be investigated by the New York Legislature, and in a special message to the Legislature he protested against the Long Sault project, but without avail.

A COPY of the first edition of Walton's "Compleat Angler" was sold by the New York Auction Company last week for $2,900. "Der Volkommene Angler," said to be a copy of the only translation into a foreign language of Walton's book, brought only $38.

ALL amendments to the fish and game laws pending before the Legislature will be given a public hearing before the Senate fish and game committee on March 1.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

In Wooden Nutmeg Land

II.—October Shooting in Connecticut—A Memory of Good Men and Good Dogs

By L. DAWSON

WHEN Joe called us next morning it required a tremendous effort of the will to get up. We should hardly have done so, but for the fact that we were well acquainted with Joe's ways, and we knew that there was no peace or quiet in store for us unless we promptly obeyed his call. It was scarcely yet plain daylight. The room we occupied was not luxuriously furnished, but it had a most excellent bed, two wooden chairs, and a washstand. There was no carpet on the floor and nothing on the walls except a huge map of the Hawaiian Islands. Whenever I slept at Harley's I knew that when my eyes opened in the morning they would rest on that ancient map with its pink islands outlined in black and showing one or two black splotches which were labeled volcanoes. With many grunts and groans we began to dress, but before long were thoroughly awake and ready for the day's work. Down in the kitchen breakfast was ready, and it rejoiced my heart to see the table spread with doughnuts, pie and huge green cucumber pickles. Besides this, potatoes, good bread and fried pork were the main eatables. I used to feel that the doughnuts, pickles and pies were made to look at, though I confess that on one or two occasions I fell before the pie and enjoyed it hugely.

"Now, boys," said Joe, as we were about to rise from the table, "I think if we take Harley's wet pasture and work down that for a mile or two, we'll get two or three woodcock and maybe a snipe or two, and we ought to find one or two partridges.

"There was quite a little frost last night, and I believe the woodcock are moving along. Those that were here yesterday have very likely gone on a few miles and their places are taken by others."

When we went out to the barn to loosen the dogs, we found the puppy on his feet pulling against his collar anxious to be set free, but the older dogs seemed no more eager to get out of their beds than we had felt half an hour earlier. True would not look at us and the other dogs merely rapped the hay with their tails to indicate that their hearts were good toward us. When we had unsnapped the chains from their collars and turned to go out of the barn, they all rose from their nests and followed us very slowly, stretching and yawning and apparently quite willing to spend the rest of the day in sleep. When they got out of doors, however, and saw us pick up the guns, they brightened up a little and hopped around in mild excitement, but soon again fell in to heel as we walked down the gravelly road which crossed the wet meadow. Spreading out here we followed down the pasture lot between high hills. The ground was moist and springy and through the meadow flowed one of those tiny brown trout brooks that every New England boy has known so well. Such brooks do not look as if they could hold any fish longer than two or three inches, yet as we all know well, sometimes from deep little holes under the bank fish may be taken which will measure eight or ten inches, and what fish they are for the table! The best in the world, I think.

I was meandering along, thinking not at all of shooting, but rather of the possibilities of this particular locality for a trout hatchery and ponds, when suddenly from under my feet up jumped a lusty snipe, and twisting along low over the grass, flew straight toward my brother who was on my right. To shoot was impossible. I could only call "Mark," and presently, as the bird rose to pass over and behind him, he pitched up his gun and the bird fell, to be retrieved presently by old Rex. As we went on down the meadow, three or four more snipe rose, most of them rather wild, but one in twisting about and trying to go back up the valley made the fatal mistake of passing too close to Joe and was promptly gathered in.

Meanwhile we had all been engaged in beating out little clumps of brush that were scattered along, sometimes in the level valley and sometimes just at its edge, but though on one or two occasions the dogs had made game; they had always seemed uncertain and nothing had been started. Presently, however, the brook entered a little swamp which extended all the way across the valley. The pasture seemed to end here. Joe came down to the stream and declared that he and his dogs would go down through the middle of the swamp, while my brother should take one side and I the other, and keeping ahead of Joe, should try to cut off anything which he might start that tried to get to the hills on either side.

The swamp where I entered was dry under foot, but the undergrowth was very thick, and, as many leaves were still clinging to trees and shrubs, I could not see far. Before entering the brush I had tied a little sleighbell to True's collar, and its tinkling told me quite accurately where he was. I could hear him working ahead of me, though so far ahead that the sound of the bell was faint, when suddenly it stopped and I pushed on feeling sure either that he was on point or that he had come on the trail of a partridge and was waiting for me to overtake him. A few moments later I came to a place where the brush was not so thick, and a little beyond could see the form of the dog pointing, and I felt quite sure pointing a woodcock. I went slowly toward him, trying to look for open places through which I might shoot at the bird when it rose, and had almost reached the dog when to my right sounded the roar of a partridge getting up, and the crack of Joe's gun. I watched the sky to see if anything should appear; and in a very few seconds a partridge showed among the branches of the trees flying across me and a little ahead. He was so high up that he gave me quite an open shot, and I was lucky enough to drop him. He fell only a little way beyond the dog, and as he struck the ground a woodcock rose, twisting among the stems and branches, and when he reached an open spot above the brush, darting off ahead. I was obliged to shoot quickly to catch him before he disappeared behind a tangle of branches and literally snapped at him, and rather to my surprise he turned over and fell not very far from where the partridge had struck the ground. I felt rather like patting myself on the back for having had two such pieces of luck in less than a minute.

"Here," shouted Joe, "what are you doing over there? You can't have fired twice at that old partridge?"

"No," I called back, "I got the partridge and the partridge started the woodcock. What did you do?"

"Oh, I got one of the partridges that rose in front of me, but I could not twist round quick enough to get the other. Say," he went on, "we're getting all the shooting over here, aren't we?"

Hardly had the words come to me when from beyond Joe a gun sounded, and then after a moment another barrel, and Joe called out, "I take it all back."

Sending True forward, he presently came to a point, and I was not sure which one of the dead birds he was standing, though I thought it was the partridge. At the word he stepped forward and picked it up, brought it to me, and then turning trotted back, and going a little further brought the woodcock; then we went on.

Somewhat later I heard Joe grumbling to himself and then a tremendous crashing of dry

sticks, caused, I felt sure, by his throwing his ponderous weight against some barrier that he could not wriggle through. It was not like him to make a noise in the cover when he could help it; for he knew far better than the rest of us how ready the ruffed grouse is to take alarm, and when once startled by a noise to run for a considerable distance and then to rise. A little later, while trying to thread my way noiselessly through a very thick clump of brush, I became so effectually tied up in some green catbrier vines, that for a little while I absolutely could not move my feet. While I was trying to break loose I wholly lost the sound of True's bell, and by the time I had freed myself and started on, I met the dog returning and looking at me with reproachful eyes. I have always believed that he had been standing on a woodcock somewhere, and that the bird had risen while I was getting out of my difficulties.

Before we got to the edge of the swamp, Joe shot once more and my brother fired again, and when we came out of the bushes and turned to the right to climb the hill and take the ridge where we were going to look for partridges, we all came together, and sat down under a stone wall to smoke a pipe and talk it over. It then appeared that my brother had killed two partridges and a woodcock; Joe one partridge, while I had got the partridge and woodcock just spoken of. It was now nearly noon, but certainly four partridges, two woodcock and two snipe made a pretty fair bag for the morning. The labor of wallowing through the swamp had been more or less severe, and we were all glad to sit here for a half hour and rest. The day was not nearly so pleasant as the one before had been; the sky was overcast and in the breeze there was a raw, cold feeling, which at length made us rise and start again on our way. The going under foot was smooth and easy, but it was a long slow climb to the top of the hill where we purposed to work out some corn lots, and passing through some cedar pastures to take the high wood where we expected to find the partridges.

The corn lots yielded nothing, though from the way in which the dogs acted, we all thought that birds had been there early in the morning. Just after crossing into the cedar lot, however, the puppy pointed a bevy of quail, which flushed off to one side, almost at the instant when he stopped. No one got a shot, and we watched them carefully to see where they would go down. It was a good bevy of a dozen or fifteen big birds, and they seemed to drop in the long bent grass at the further edge of the cedar lot.

"Now," said Joe, "unless I'm much mistaken we are going to have some good shooting out of that bunch of birds. I don't know as we'll see anything as pretty as we saw yesterday, and I don't know *as* we will. Anyhow, we can go up there with the dogs, and if they don't find the birds it looks as if we ought to be able to walk them up ourselves."

Keeping the dogs in pretty close, we walked forward and soon were very near where the birds had seemed to go down. I suggested to Joe that perhaps it would be better if we kept back three of the dogs, sending in only one to look for the birds, but he sniffed contemptuously at the suggestion.

"Why not send them all in," he said. "It's more fun to see something like what we saw yesterday afternoon than it would be to kill a dozen birds. Let them all go and see what they make out of it."

And truly it was a pretty sight to see these differently colored dogs crossing back and forth through the feathery yellow grass among the dark green cedars. But we had not long to consider it. Suddenly Rex stiffened on a point and was backed by the two old dogs; the puppy, which did not see them, continuing his gay career until a sharp whistle from Joe made him look around, when he, too, backed a long way off.

WAITING FOR THE RISE.

"Step forward and take him," said Joe, addressing me, and I advanced, but just after I had passed a little cedar I heard two birds get up behind me and a moment later a single shot rang out. Going on to Rex I flushed the bird, which flew sharp to the right, and as my right barrel sounded, another bird rose just behind me, and flying back was killed by my brother.

We spent fully an hour working on this piece of open land, and in that time killed in all seven quail. A number of the young males, though full grown and apparently as heavy as the adults, still had the buff throat and cheek patches, though the black feathers of the heads were strongly marked. No doubt a more careful and patient search would have given us half a dozen more birds, but it hardly seemed worth while to take any more from this bevy. When we determined to stop, we walked over toward the edge of the woods, and sitting down in a sheltered place, hungrily devoured the lunch that Mrs. Warner had prepared for us that morning.

The dogs, pretty well tired out, went promptly to sleep, but were easily awakened to eat the crumbs that fell from our table.

It was about the middle of the afternoon when we went into the woods, which were high and dry, though interrupted now and then with little swamps, and which led directly back to the road opposite Harley Warner's house. As we went along, Joe was on the extreme right of the line, I was in the middle, and my brother on the left. The woods were open and from my position I could see both my companions and usually their dogs. I happened to be looking toward my brother and saw him walking carelessly along, his gun over his arm, while Rex was but a little ahead of him. Presently the old dog trotted up a rocky knoll just ahead, and as he reached the top he instantly sat down, while from two or three yards in front of him a great cock partridge sprang up and flew off along the line we were taking. My brother being behind the knoll could not see the bird, but I saw it and was amused by the hungry look that old Rex cast after it. The bird flew far beyond my sight, and I could only take the line that he was following.

A little further on True made game, and as he followed up the bird's trail I could see that it had been alarmed and was running. The dog followed it at a quick walk, pausing cautiously from time to time, and then without any warning left the trail, ran off to the right and galloped away out of sight ahead of us. I had seen him perform this same act before and did not interfere with him, understanding very well what he was trying to do. He had left the trail and was starting off on another line in order to try to pass the bird and get ahead of it and stop its running. I followed along on the line that I had taken, keeping midway between my companions and looking out sharply ahead for the dog.

Presently, without any warning, a partridge rose with a roar between Joe and myself and a little behind us both, and flying low went back, without being shot at, to the ground which we had just hunted over, and a moment later I heard my brother talking to his dog, which was evidently working on a trail, and presently the bird got up, and after apparently being caught two or three times in the bushes and falling back, escaped from this entanglement and also went off low, my brother shooting at it without effect. Here were three partridges that we had seen in this piece of woods and none of them brought to bag.

A little later Joe called out to me to be on the lookout, for his old dog was following a trail. A moment after I saw the white dog stop and the puppy back him, and then came the roar of a partridge, a shot from Joe and the triumphant exclamation, "Got you that time, old fellow." I hoped that this had broken the luck. By this time I was carefully looking out either for True or for the bird that he had stopped, and a few minutes later I could see the dog fifty yards away standing apparently on a point, his head directed toward me. I went forward slowly and carefully, but before I had gone half the distance, the grouse rose from the foot of a great red maple, twisted around the trunk and flew straight over to Joe. I shouted, "Mark" with all my lungs, and watched the bird, and in a few seconds saw him slant down to the ground and the sound of Joe's shot reached my ears. Until he was full seventy-five yards away, this partridge had kept the tree trunk between himself and me, and though I stepped to one side to get a view of him, the movement was in vain.

Many men who have owned good ruffed grouse dogs have seen them perform the maneuver that True used on this occasion. It is done as a rule only by dogs that have had much experience, and that are earnestly and honestly hunting to the gun. Men who have traveled in the North and have seen the forest Indians of Hudson's Bay and the Western Canadian Provinces hunt moose and sometimes grizzly bears in a tracking snow, know that the successful hunter of these animals often acts on this same principle. The moose or bear makes it a rule, after he has finished feeding or traveling, to circle out from the line of advance that he has been following and to lie down somewhere in such a position that he can look over his back trail. Also he is likely to go to the leeward of this trail. Thus he is quite sure to see or to scent any enemy that may be following it. Understanding this habit, the Indian hunter does not follow the animal's trail, but makes a series of loops from it, returning to the trail from time to time to see whether or no he has passed beyond the resting place of the game. As he travels he keeps himself as much concealed as possible and carefully scans the snow-covered ground in the hope of seeing the game. As the trail becomes fresher he goes more slowly and carefully, and in one of his loops is very likely to detect the animal which lies there, not looking for enemies anywhere save on its trail, upon which its attention is concentrated. Now, a few of the best ruffed grouse dogs, having discovered that it is a common habit of the grouse to run ahead of the dog until some point favorable for a hidden flight is reached, have devised the scheme of going out to one side, getting ahead of the bird and thus after a fashion surrounding it. A bird cut off in this way is very likely to crouch, and finally to be walked up by the following gunner.

So far, Joe seemed to be getting all the shooting, but a little later a partridge—perhaps the one that had given old Rex his surprise earlier in the day—rose near the edge of the cover, and though flying low under a wall, exposed himself at one point, and was killed by my brother by a remarkably good shot. Presently also True suddenly stopped on the side of a little knoll on which grew a dozen hickory trees, whose yellow leaves strewed the ground, and almost as he paused, a great red woodcock whirled up into the air and was turned over just as he was about to steady himself in flight.

It seemed a long way back to Warner's and I think we were all feeling rather lazy, but there were three or four small covers to be worked out on the way where we might hope to pick up several woodcock and a partridge or two. Joe hurried us along, and after a short walk we reached a low hillside of second growth timber, interspersed with many springy spots, and faithfully passing through this at last reached the road from which we could see the cheerful lights of the farmhouse shining out. We had done a good afternoon's work, killing five woodcock and four partridges, and I know that one of the party was so weary he could hardly drag one leg after another, while the dogs followed at heel with lowered heads and drooping tail, all except True, who performed his usual and quite peculiar feat of running ahead a hundred yards and lying down in a ball where he remained until we had left him long behind when he started on again and passed us to take another prolonged rest. All the afternoon it had been drizzling and by this time a steady rain was falling. We were glad to get to the house, to dry our things and to sit down to the meal. After it was over, while my brother and I sleepily smoked our pipes, Joe went to the door to look out at the weather. As he stood there we could hear a dog barking in the distance and presently Joe asked Harley what dog that was.

"That's Nate Tomlinson's dog," was the reply. "He's probably got a 'coon up a tree over there by the pasture. He is a great 'coon dog." By this time my brother and I had gone to the door and were listening, and presently Joe said, "Come on, boys, let's go and get that 'coon."

When he said this, the laziness which had enveloped us as a garment fell away, and we were eager to start out on the 'coon hunt. In a few minutes we had put on our rubber boots, and Joe carrying his gun, and I a lantern, we started across the fields toward the barking dog. The rain had stopped and the air was cool, fresh and full of moisture. In the pasture lot the foot sunk into the soft soil, and I recall even now the pleasure of the walk over the lots, across the fences and up the hill. As we approached the dog his barking became more excited. The tree by which he stood was an oak of considerable size standing in a field by itself, and with a number of branches starting from the trunk only twelve or fifteen feet above the ground.

When the dog saw us near him he withdrew for a short distance, for he did not recognize us, but a little talk and coaxing brought him back. He made friends and then renewed his former occupation of looking up into the tree.

For some little time we walked about the tree, holding up the lantern in the hope that we might "shine the eyes" of the 'coon, but as we could see nothing of him, I volunteered to climb the tree if someone would give me a back up. Once among the branches it was easy getting about, though the bark was soft and mushy with the wet.

Carefully scrutinizing each branch I climbed higher and higher, until at last on one of them I detected a dark form, and calling Joe's attention to the spot, he worked around for a little while, and at last got a reflection from the eyes of the 'coon and fired at it, when it fell to the ground to be worried and killed by the excited dog.

Although Harley Warner had not been interested enough to go with us after the 'coon, he was in a high state of excitement when we brought the animal back to the house, and it was 10 o'clock or after—a late hour for that country—before we separated for bed, and the dreamless sleep that seized us as our heads touched the pillow.

The next day we drove back to Joe's, and separating went our several ways. Late that night on my way to my city home I wondered, as I walked along the streets of New York carrying on my shoulder a gunny sack, which held forty-six birds and a 'coon, whether or no I should be taken for a returning burglar and be stopped by a policeman, and what that policeman would say when he investigated the contents of my sack.

NATURAL HISTORY

The Cottontail.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, Feb. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The rabbits, including both cottontails and jacks, are among the most numerous representatives of the mammals in North America. Timid, defenseless and with innumerable enemies constantly pursuing them, it is surprising that they hold their own. Except in the vicinity of the large cities, in most localities they are apparently increasing in numbers. With so many enemies they would be shortly exterminated were it not for the remarkable rate of increase.

Although so abundant, rabbits are among the last of American mammals to be carefully studied, and much yet remains to be learned concerning them. When Dr. J. A. Allen published his monograph of the rabbits, in "North American Rodentia," in 1877, only eighteen species were recognized, while Nelson in his "Rabbits of North America," published in 1909, described ninety-seven species and sub-species.

Although jack rabbits are nowhere common in Iowa, three species are probably represented within the State: the Minnesota varying hare, the white-tailed jack rabbit or prairie hare, and the great plains jack rabbit. Of the cottontails, the one shown in the picture, Mearn's cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*) is most common. There are two and possibly three other species likely to be met with here.

Cottontails are very abundant in this part of the State, and in winter cause serious damage to young fruit trees. Several washes have been recommended by various fruit growers to prevent injury, but they are of little value, except as a temporary expedient. I have found fresh blood to be more effective than any other wash. The best protection, however, is a wrapper of wire screen or tin placed around the body of the tree. Not only do rabbits girdle young apple and pear trees, but one winter they girdled almost every blackberry cane in my garden. Three hunters killed sixty cottontails in one favorable afternoon on 100 acres of land about my home, and continued the slaughter intermittently for weeks, getting as high as thirty in a day, on other occasions. Even then there was no apparent diminution in the number of the little animals about. Although not always as abundant as the winter above mentioned, they are always very numerous and the guns and dogs do not seem to check them as effectively as the disappearing predaceous birds and mammals have done in the past. Although I find no joy in hunting with a gun, there are plenty who do, and bunny is hunted mercilessly.

The mother makes a warm nest in a small depression in the surface of the ground, where she places her young. In the main it seems to be composed of fur from her own body, and is hidden very skilfully. Even when the location is known, one must look carefully to find it. Although some naturalists have stated that the young of these rabbits are born with their eyes open, they are unquestionably mistaken. The young are helpless and blind when born and remain in the nest for some time. Soon after the eyes are open they are likely to leave the nest, especially if disturbed, but continue to receive the care of the mother. I have caught the young ones in the grass and have been surprised at the response of the mother to their cry. She came instantly, but her timidity overcame her anxiety, so that she ran away again.

Although extremely timid, and offering no defense to an attack by other animals, they fight desperately among themselves, at least in captivity. At present we have a number of adults confined in wire pens that were captured in box traps. Now and then an individual is very ugly

A RABBIT TRAP.
MEARNS COTTONTAIL.

with its fellows, and insists on tearing their fur and chewing their ears. A number have been killed in these scrimmages and one with both ears chewed off still lives. A short time ago we caught in a box trap a specimen of the Nebraska cottontail (*S. f. similis*) with holes in both ears. While this indicated a similar fight in the open, it is of course possible that these may have resulted from other causes than rabbits' teeth.

These animals readily enter traps in cold weather, apparently in search of shelter. I have often noticed that in mild weather there will be few if any rabbits caught, while when the mornings are crisp and frosty, many will be taken. They apparently enter traps without bait as readily as those that are baited. Traps that have been successfully used, however, are more likely to make a catch than those which never have had rabbits in. Some trappers make a practice of confining a live rabbit in each new trap for a few minutes before it is set. The accompanying photo shows a box trap easily made and which is in common use. The picture shows the construction in detail. It is made from inch boards six inches wide and about two feet long. A hole large enough to admit the notched trigger is bored about four inches from the back end. The rabbit crowding into the trap releases the trigger and the weight of the door closes the entrance. Any normal boy greatly enjoys trapping rabbits. A good many mornings this winter our eldest son, not yet seven years of age, has dressed and trudged off to the woods as soon as it was getting light, to see his rabbit traps. In many localities in the West there is a ready market for rabbits for shipment to the cities, St. Louis especially. Many a boy gets his winter pocket money from trapping rabbits. In winters, when snow lies deep, they commonly make burrows in the snow for protection. Excepting in extreme weather they seem to seek no shelter other than that afforded by a bunch of grass, unless hard pressed by dogs or other enemies. Occasionally a small spotted skunk is caught in the same trap with a rabbit, apparently following bunny into his retreat, both being caught together. Twice has that happened with us this winter. Those confined in the yards seldom take to the burrow provided by burying a nail keg, excepting when persons or animals come near.

That the rabbit is an intelligent animal will not be doubted by any hunter who has seen his clever tricks in throwing dogs off his track. The Cherokee Indians, who lived in close contact with animal life, recognized the cleverness of the rabbit, and the animal figures in very many of their myths, always as a trickster or deceiver. Many of those myths, of which the following is a sample, have been gathered by James Mooney and preserved in the publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

"Some wolves once caught the rabbit and were going to eat him when he asked leave to show them a new dance he was practicing. They knew that the rabbit was a great song leader, and they wanted to learn the latest dance, so they agreed and made a ring about him while he got ready. He patted his feet and began to dance around in a circle, singing:

On the edge of the field I dance about—
Ha nia lil lil! Ha nia lil lil!

"Now," said the rabbit, "when I sing 'on the edge of the field,' I dance that way"—and he danced over in that direction—"and when I sing 'lil lil,' you must all stamp your feet hard." The wolves thought it fine. He began another round singing the same song, and danced a little nearer to the field, while the wolves all stamped their feet. He sang louder and louder and danced nearer and nearer to the field, until at the fourth song, when the wolves were stamping as hard as they could and thinking only of the song, he made one jump and was off through the long grass. They were after him at once, but he ran for a hollow stump and climbed up on the inside. When the wolves got there, one of them put his head inside to look up, but the rabbit spit in his eye, so that he had to pull his head out again, and they went away with the rabbit still in the stump."

FRANK C. PELLETT.

The Mershon Expedition.

It is now some years since the Michigan Geological and Biological Survey and University of Michigan Museum began to co-operate in making a survey of the life of the State. The annual appropriation for the work by the Survey was very small, but it has done what it could, and has deposited its collections in the University Museum. The museum's expeditions have mostly been sent out by friends who were interested in the work, or in the university.

In the summer of 1910, Hon. W. B. Mershon, of Saginaw, presented to this Survey a sum of money sufficient to send a small party to the Charity Islands in Saginaw Bay to study their fauna and flora. These three small islands are near the mouth of Saginaw Bay. They have not been connected with the mainland since glacial times, and their life must, therefore, have reached them over a wide stretch of water—six or eight miles. They seem also to be on the migration route of many species of birds.

The men engaged in the study have done their field work without pay, receiving only their expenses, and are now preparing their observations for publication. The lighthouse board at Washington, and Commander Morgan, Inspector of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, gave assistance.

The facts collected by the expedition and the conclusions drawn will be published in the annual reports of the Michigan Academy of Sciences under the title, "Results of the Mershon Expedition to the Charity Islands, Lake Huron." It is expected to continue the work next spring and summer in order to make it cover a full year.

This is another example of the many contributions that Mr. Mershon is so frequently making for the public good.

Florida Rattlesnakes.

Fort Myers, Fla., Feb. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Tillot Henderson, of Punta Rassa, was talking about rattlesnakes and their habits one night last week at the hotel, and he remarked that the best thing to do when bitten was to crush a tablet of permanganate of potash to powder and apply it directly to the bites after slashing them open with a knife so that the blood would flow freely. He thinks that the powder mixed with the blood is better than liquid permanganate to apply to a snake bite unless there are means at hand of injecting the fluid into the wound. He said that he had seen four dogs cured of rattler bites by the use of powdered permanganate of potash, but had not known of a case of a man being bitten.

Incidentally, Henderson remarked that there were some sneaky rattlesnakes in Florida that were too mean and lazy to rattle, and would strike without warning or attempting to evade an encounter with man, dog or horse. He saw one strike at a dog, fail to reach it and instantly coil for another stroke, but the dog did not wait. He quoted an incident in which his setter was slashed by a rattler which gave no warning. The dog was following up some young turkeys in the scrub palmettos and was struck by the snake. "The dog jumped as high as my head and the blood from his head flew higher yet," said Tillot. The snake struck him under the eye and ripped the flesh down to the lip on the side. I do not think that the snake had time to lay back its fangs and squeeze out the venom, the dog ripped away so quickly when struck. Anyhow, the resultant swelling was extremely slight and the dog did not suffer any serious inconvenience from the slash.

I never heard of a case of the kind before and I think it worthy of note. Harrimac.

Cambridge Bird Notes.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Seeing the article about the crows in Omaha by Sandy Griswold, I am writing about some bird incidents here.

In North Cambridge small flocks of crows are seen flying back and forth in the very heart of the city. Every morning they congregate in a large elm tree in the garden on a wealthy person's land. They are rather shy and can best be seen from a distance, yet it is common to see them. About a year and a half ago a sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*) was pursuing an English sparrow. It chased the bird to the piazza of a house, where it struck its head with great force against a pillar and was instantly killed. The sparrow lay dead beside it. This is vouched for by several people. At present I have the bird mounted in my home. We hear of sea birds being killed by flying against lighthouses in a fog, but a hawk to run against a wooden pillar in broad daylight is something I have never heard of. This strange accident occurred on the house next to mine.

About a month ago I saw a little screech owl in the twilight in a little pine tree. Owls are frequently heard about here.

To-day is a drizzly, uncomfortable day with a four-inch snow slowly melting. I saw three flickers in some trees flying about not long ago.

The goldfinches stay with us here till late in the fall. In a public school near here a flicker flew into one of the attic windows a short time ago. The window was shut, the bird not being seen. A week or so afterward somebody went up into the attic and found the bird, evidently starved to death. Sandpiper.

American Museum of Natural History.

Prof. Bashford Dean, of Columbia University, was last week reappointed curator of the department of ichthyology and herpetology of the American Museum of Natural History at a meeting of the trustees. Professor Dean left the institution last year because of differences with Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, director of the museum, who recently resigned.

The trustees have also promoted Dr. W. D. Matthew from acting curator to curator of the department of vertebrate paleontology. Barnum Brown, who has been assistant curator of fossil reptiles, becomes associate curator, and Walter Granger, who has been assistant curator of fossil mammals, also becomes associate curator.

Dr. Charles H. Townsend is to remain acting director of the museum until a permanent director has been engaged. Madison Grant and Dr. Walter B. James were elected trustees to succeed D. O. Mills and J. Hampden Robb. Henry Fairfield Osborn was elected President; Cleveland H. Dodge, First Vice-President; J. P. Morgan, Jr., Second Vice-President; Charles Lanier, Secretary, and Archer M. Huntington, Treasurer.

Book Exchange.

Among the readers of Forest and Stream there are many who are interested in old out-of-print and rare books on sport, travel, exploration and kindred subjects, and frequent letters are received at the office ordering such books.

In the very nature of the case, however, these cannot be supplied on order, and it often takes months of search to secure copies, by which time the person who ordered them may have forgotten all about the matter. Within a few weeks we have received from readers and from dealers a dozen orders for a supposed book called "A Boy in Indian Camps," which orders were called forth by an article printed not long ago in Forest and Stream, describing a book published in 1850 and long out of print. Such books as Dodge's "Plains of the Great West," "Hunting Grounds of the West," Elliott's "Carolina Sports," Palliser's little book on Western hunting and others are often sought for.

These volumes and others like them contain a world of vivid interesting description of life in the open, as it was from forty to sixty years ago, and furnish the most delightful reading. On the other hand, because they are scarce, they are costly by comparison with the ordinary outdoor book, which has just been published and stands in numbers on the shelves of the book seller.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess these old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

The Alden Plumage Bill.

On July 19, 1910, Percy Alden introduced into the English House of Commons a bill "to prohibit the sale or exchange of the plumage and skins of certain wild birds." In presenting the bill Mr. Alden stated that the skins of 25,000 hummingbirds had been catalogued for sale in London during the past year. When the bill was brought in and read the first time, it was received with cheers.

New Audubon Societies.

On Oct. 3, 1910, the Talbot county (Maryland) Audubon Society was founded, and on Nov. 5, 1910, the East Tennessee Audubon Society was organized at Memphis. The Maryland society is evidence of the transferred activity of W. Scott Way, late secretary of the California Audubon Society, who has recently changed his residence from California to the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Martins in Florida.

Tarpon Springs, Fla., Feb. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The martins appeared on the third of this month, and looked at their house, but my wife was sure that she heard them three or four days earlier. They do not decide positively about their housekeeping affairs for some days after their arrival. Kelpie.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Going It Alone in the Canadian Woods

In the spring of 1905 Al. Klein, now State taxidermist at Albany, and myself, commenced to plan a hunting trip for the fall. We had camped and hunted together several seasons in the Adirondacks and were anxious to try for larger game in more primitive country.

We finally decided to go to Biscotasing, Ontario, and as the time drew near, there was great scurrying around to get things together, evaporated vegetables and compressed soups to be bought, some articles of our old kit to be repaired, knives and axes to be sharpened. We had written to a guide, but had received no reply, and as there was no time for further communication, we determined to take chances on getting a guide when we arrived at Bisco.

On Oct. 13 we left for the hunting grounds, arriving in Toronto the next afternoon. We hustled to the Parliament Buildings to get our hunting licenses only to find the offices closed on account of its being Saturday. As our tickets allowed no stopover, we could not wait until Monday to get them, so we purchased our provisions and took a chance on getting the licenses later. Tired out as we were, we were glad to turn into our bunks on the train.

At North Bay we found A. E. Lake, the game warden, and bought our licenses from him, paying $25 each for them.

Biscotasing is a backwoods lumber town. The Hudson's Bay Company's store is opposite the station, which with a couple of squared log houses constitute the town. The "settin'" room of the boarding house was filled with Frenchmen, halfbreeds, tobacco smoke and the wails from a violin which one of the men was trying to play. We were told that it was impossible to obtain a guide, as there were but three in the neighborhood and all were out with parties. We determined, if we could not get a guide, to go it alone. A halfbreed told us of a lake about thirty-five miles to the north where he had seen seventeen moose in the water one day the preceding summer, and told us how to get there, but on account of his broken English we understood only half he said.

Monday morning the Hudson's Bay Company's factor, Mr. Armstrong, told us he had just one canoe for sale. It was large enough for four, and after being in the water a day would weigh at least one hundred pounds, but as it was a case of take it or stay where we were, we paid $12 and carried it to Bisco Lake, 400 yards from the store.

We had made a copy of the first fourteen miles of the route on tracing paper, and had little difficulty the first day. On some points near town we passed the tepees of Indians who had not yet started off on their winter trapping.

We made about twelve miles the first day and camped that night on a point in Flying Post Bay. Al. shot a mink which had a small pickerel in its mouth. We tried fishing, but without success.

We passed a comfortable night and were under way early on Tuesday with the weather all that could be desired. At the end of Flying Post Bay we found the small stream the halfbreed had told us of. Up this we went, seeing plenty of moose sign on every side. The stream wound for eight miles through the most desolate, Godforsaken country I had ever looked upon, and I was glad when we reached the end of it at the height of land. It was late, but as there was no suitable place to camp and no wood, we pushed on. Just at dark we reached Dismal Lake and crossed to the trail on the other side. This lake is well named. It lies between hills from which all the timber has been burned, and its shores are low and marshy.

In the morning we were awakened by the howling of wolves, seemingly within a couple of hundred yards. We crawled out, hoping to get a shot, but were unable to catch sight of them. All the time we were getting breakfast the howling kept up, first on one side, then on the other, then suddenly ceased. We got under way in the rain, but about 10 o'clock the rain ceased and the air grew colder. We had a mile carry to another small lake which we reached and crossed and made another carry of about the same distance on the other side.

We then crossed Wa-ka-bush-ka Lake and followed the outlet for a mile where it became impassable, and it was necessary to make a three-quarter mile portage to reach it again. A mile further on was Albert Hoffman Lake, which branches into two arms at the northern end, and we were so anxious to get a shot at a flock of ducks ahead that we took the wrong arm and had to return. At last we found and followed the outlet through beautiful country for two miles to a portage where Al. shot a partridge. We struck the stream on the other side of the portage and were going along in high spirits when we saw two canoes, in one of which there were two fine moose heads, drawn up on the bank. The owners were standing near a cabin fifty yards from the stream. Upon seeing us they came down, and in three minutes we were talking as though we had known each other all our lives. They were Messrs. Washburn and Curtiss, of Ohio, with their guide, Philip Ward, a full-blooded Ojibway Indian, whom we had heard spoken of in Bisco as the best guide in that locality.

They expressed surprise when they heard we had no guide, and old Philip smiled knowingly. Finally he told us that the cabin belonged to a trapper named Feister, who had married one of his (Ward's) daughters, and that he thought they were laying in a supply of fish for the winter at a lake about ten miles to the east. He said if we would follow the stream flowing out of Opeepeessway Lake on the other side of the carry, we might get a moose.

We left them and made the carry to Opeepeessway Lake. It was growing much colder and we had to buck a very high wind. Al. had wrenched his arm during the day, and the constant paddling and hard work had put it in pretty bad shape. On the west side of the lake, near what we supposed to be its head, we camped, intending to hunt from the canoe along the stream the guide had mentioned.

Thursday morning we started out along the right hand shore, as the guide had told us the stream flowed out of the head of the lake on that side, but after paddling to what we supposed was the head of the lake, we found stretched out before us and to the right two large lakes with innumerable bays. We paddled about six miles and found a large stream flowing out of the lake. This we followed for six miles more, seeing plenty of moose sign but no moose.

About noon we turned back, intending to move our stuff further up next day. We got back to the lake, and about half way down that lost our bearings. Seeing a couple of islands off to our left, which we thought we had passed on our way up, we thought we could save distance by passing to the other side of them. We paddled on and on, and at last realized that we were lost. To add to our troubles the sun was hidden behind dark snow clouds, the wind had risen almost to a gale, kicking up an awful sea, and there we were, not knowing in which direction our camp lay, as hungry as bears, and with nothing to eat.

We landed on an island and climbed a tree to get our bearings. To make a long story short, we explored bay after bay and at last found camp. We were happier at seeing that little bit of canvas than if it had been a hotel. We were exhausted. By that time it was snowing heavily and great waves were driving in on the shore. It was still snowing and blowing when we awoke Friday morning. After getting outside of an immense breakfast and taking some erbswurst (pea meal sausage) in our pockets, we started out in the worst country I had ever tried to hunt over. In places the down timber was so high that we could not get over it and had to make long detours. We hunted until noon, and then after shooting three partridges, returned to camp.

We had everything packed in the canoe Saturday morning when we saw a canoe with two Indians in it coming around the point above us. We tried to talk to them, but they could not understand English, and we could not understand Ojibway. The old fellow said, pointing toward the east, "Beeusygan," evidently meaning that they were going for flour.

We passed through the narrows, and instead of going straight ahead as we had done two days before, entered the arm to the right. After paddling three miles we saw smoke coming from a point and some Indians looking down at us, evidently the family of the Indian we had met in the morning. Five miles further on we came to the head of the arm, and followed the stream running out of it for five miles, then camped, as there were moose sign all around us, and any quantity of pond lilies which they had torn up to get at the roots.

Had we put in the rest of the day hunting we might have got a moose, but instead we worked until dark, putting up the most comfortable camp

we had had so far, and cutting enough dry wood to last a week, so that we would not have to make any noise and would have nothing to do but hunt. Next morning we noticed ice extending out into the stream on each side for perhaps six feet, but thought nothing of it until we had paddled up stream, to find it frozen clean across. We hated to go back without a moose after having worked so hard to get to good moose ground and putting up such a comfortable camp, but on the other hand what was the use of staying? If there was any prospect of warmer weather, it would have been different, but it was steadily growing colder. There was such a crust on the snow that a moose could hear a man a long distance away, so that hunting on land was out of the question, and as the stream was frozen up, so also was hunting from the canoe. Therefore, we decided to get back nearer civilization before our provisions gave out.

We packed up in a hurry and started off. When we came to the point where the Indians were camped, we landed to take some pictures. They had evidently seen us, and as we came up the slope to their camp we saw, sitting in a row across the front of the principal tent, a squaw with a papoose; a girl, ten years old, and three or four boys. All had their eyes down when we came up and kept them so for some time. When we spoke to the squaw she smiled and pointed to her head, evidently trying to tell us she was sick. We tried to explain what we wanted, and showed them the camera, of which they seemed afraid. Al. gave the squaw a quarter and took several pictures. Just as we were leaving we heard the two Indians coming. They shoved our canoe aside and rushed up to the camp, not knowing what to make of our visit. However, a few words from the squaw and the sight of the quarter seemed to settle matters, and after taking a picture of the head of the family, we left them.

At the end of the lake we found the stream leading from it to the portage frozen over, and landing, cut a young tree six feet long and four inches in diameter at the butt. By raising this by the small end and letting the butt fall on the ice, we made fair progress for about half the distance, then concluded to carry. We had an awful time crossing a bog and down timber. On the way we met Feister, the trapper, who on account of the freeze up had been unable to get back to his wife and child, who were camped, as Philip Ward had told us, on a lake ten miles distant. He invited us to stay with him over night, and we were very glad to accept the invitation. Feister had the cabin nice and warm and a good supper for us. He thought it would become warmer in a day or so, and as he could do nothing until then and would have to stay at the cabin, he would be glad to have us stay with him. A Pennsylvania Dutchman, he had been miner, cattleman, lumberman and had given up a job as cook on the Government timber reserve at $3 per day and board to go trapping. He showed us a fine lot of mink, lynx, marten, fisher and bear furs, and said that he had cleared over $60 the previous week.

On Monday morning it was colder than ever, and we went with Feister over one of his lines of traps. Al. narrowly escaped stepping into a steel bear trap weighing forty pounds.

Feister showed us how to pitch our bark canoe, which leaked badly from its passage through the ice. He cut a piece of wood, preferably white cedar, two or two and one-half feet long and three or four inches in diameter. One end was notched and put into the fire until it glowed. Then by holding it close to the part to be pitched, and blowing vigorously, the pitch was softened and rubbed into place with the fingers, which had to be moistened to prevent the pitch from sticking to them. We had to repeat this performance several times before we reached Bisco.

It was just as cold as ever next day, and we made up our minds to start out, as we did not wish to impose on good nature and make too great inroads on Feister's scanty store of provisions, which he insisted on using without allowing us to contribute out of ours, saying we might find we had little enough before we reached the railroad; but he persuaded us to wait another day, which we did, and then as the weather showed no sign of getting warmer, we "lit out."

Feister was sorry that we had to go back without a moose, and said that if it was not for the fact that he had to reach his family as soon as possible, he would go along to help us out. He was the best specimen of a good-natured, kind-hearted woodsman I have ever met, and I shall never forget what he did for us. We offered to pay him, but he became offended and refused to take a cent.

We carried our stuff over a trail which he showed us, to Albert Hoffman Lake. We made a sledge of two saplings laid lengthwise, with cross pieces bound to them. On these we placed the canoe with all our stuff inside and dragged it over the ice as far as we could. The ice was so thin in places that we had to run to keep from breaking through. When we reached the open water we paddled until we came to the ice again, and finally managed by running the canoe over the ice and jumping in when it gave under us, then breaking ice until we found it strong enough to bear us to reach the portage between Albert Hoffman and Wa-ka-bush-ka lakes and camped on the end of the portage. Before night overtook us on Thursday we had carried our stuff over the portage, crossed the small lake between Wa-ka-bush-ka and Dismal Lakes on the ice, and managed to get the canoe to the shore of Dismal Lake. Another day we made the portage to Bisco River, crossing the height of land, and were in great glee at finding the river open. Our joy was short lived. Wherever the river was broad and sluggish, it was frozen clear across, and we would have to either break ice or carry along the bank until we came to another open stretch. Night found us in camp in a swamp, the water and moss of which was frozen solid enough to support us. Another day of paddling and breaking ice found us at Flying Post Bay, which was frozen over for about two miles, beyond which the water appeared to be open. We tested the ice, and finding it fairly solid, strapped our packs on our backs and started to walk over it. After breaking through about fifteen times we reached the edge of the ice, and leaving our stuff, started back for the canoe. Each took an end of the canoe. Sometimes one would go through and sometimes both, but we finally reached the tree where we had left our stuff. Putting this into the canoe we broke ice for fifty yards to open water, crossed this, broke ice to an island, carried across this to another stretch of open water, and there, except for a strip 500 yards wide in front of us, the water was open as far as we could see. As our clothes were freezing to us, we ran the canoe across rather than to break ice. By quick work we got within fifty yards of the other side of the strip, then Al. disappeared. Fortunately the ice held me, and I held the canoe as Al., when he came up, was too chilled to think of caution and clambered in over the side. He had no sooner gotten in than the ice gave under me, too.

Al. stayed in the boat, his teeth going like castanets, while I managed, between breaking ice and pulling over it, to reach open water. We paddled for all we were worth for a point on the western shore, where Al. peeled off his wet clothes, after thawing them out before the fire and rolled up in the blankets, almost frozen. I dried his clothes, then he dried mine, and we had supper.

In the morning the bay was frozen as far as we could see. We determined to stay there until it opened, and as it was Sunday we straightened things up, greasing boots and moccasins, sharpening knives and axes, pitching the canoe, besides getting three square meals.

On Monday there was no change for the better, and as about six inches of snow had fallen, we went hunting. Although there were plenty of deer sign all around us, between the crust under the new snow and the thick bush, we were unable to get a shot, although I jumped two. While climbing the hill back of camp Al. saw a wolf about 800 yards away on the ice. We opened on him, but missed. A stiff breeze from the south had opened the bay in places and we decided to make what headway we could. By breaking ice from one opening to another, we reached a large island beyond which there was no ice. We paddled until dark, then camped.

About half way down the lake next morning we were joined by a trapper named Philips and his cousin, who were on their way to Bisco. On account of Al.'s lame arm we were unable to keep up with them, but finally managed, after breaking another paddle, to reach Bisco about 2 o'clock.

No human beings ever welcomed the sight of civilization as we did. We danced around like Indians, and made a rush for the boarding house. We looked like a couple of wild men, with two weeks' growth of beard, dirty long hair, and our clothes burned in places and in tatters. It was All Saints day, and everybody was dressed in his best. After devouring a meal which made even those hearty eaters, the lumbermen, open their eyes, we told them our experience, and as we had as much provisions in our trunks as we had taken with us, we asked them whether it would pay us to wait for the weather to moderate and try it again, but they were all of the opinion that the winter had come to stay, and that we would be foolish to make another attempt.

We sold the canoe back to the Hudson Bay Company, paid a visit to Philip Ward, and after saying good-bye to all, left for home on the night train.

Edw. G. Lane.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

A Night in the Elgayo Valley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following story was told me by A. C. Hoey, when we were hunting in Africa last summer. We were camped on the Elgayo Escarpment at the time and were thus on the scene of his adventure, and this situation brought up the story. This is what he told me:

I had arranged to set out on a skin trading trip in to the Elgayo country, and was about a long day's march from Marachori, my destination. Expecting my safari to make the mareh that day, I started off early alone—without even a gun-bearer. I had arranged to meet my safari at a soda spring which was on the line of march, which arrangement, however, was altogether upset because I sighted a herd of impala with some very fine heads among them and left the trail in pursuit of them. I could not approach them, and without even the satisfaction of bagging one of these decent heads, I presently realized that I had missed the path and should probably have considerable difficulty in striking it again. I decided to try and make for the soda springs.

I happened to fall in with an Elgayo warrior who did his best to point out some road to me, but a couple of hours' hard traveling gave me the idea that I had passed the spring a long way on my right, and not thinking it worth while to return, as I had distinctly told the porters we were going to sleep at Marachori, I pushed on in that direction.

The valley being very much shut in, the heat was very trying, the mountains running up to 4,000 feet high on either side. One side of the valley was inhabited by the Kamasia, the other side by the Elgayo—two tribes, which were continually at war with one another and engaged in raiding each other's sheep and goats whenever opportunity offered. Each tribe lived on its own side, the valley being neutral and without inhabitants.

It was my intention to camp in the valley and trade skins with the Elgayo, so I pushed on to my camp at Maraehori, reaching there about 4 P. M. No one had come and I sat down and waited for my safari, expecting them at every moment. After waiting about half an hour and seeing a heavy thunderstorm brewing, I thought it advisable to try to find them, and started back toward the soda spring—a distance of ten miles or so. Before I had been an hour on my way the storm burst with such violence as I had never before seen. Soaked through and through, with torrents of water running everywhere, and signs of the rapidly approaching and more rapidly disappearing twilight, I began to uneasily realize that I was likely to be "bushed" for the night in an unknown and more or less hostile country, with no food and a seantiness of clothing, the thought of which began to make me shiver. Having expected to meet my safari during the day, I had taken no food with me, and knowing the day would be warm had even dispensed with my coat, being dressed just in my khaki shirt and trousers.

The rain came down with such force that, catching sight of a warthog fifty yards off, I could not shoot at it beeause I could not see my rifle sights!

It was now that I realized I was in for a night on the veldt—absolutely alone. To make matters worse, I diseovered that my matchbox, which I should have put in my helmet when the rain eommenced, had gone to pieces in my wet pocket. I then decided to retrace my steps to Marachori, where, at least, there was an old grass hut to shelter me, and where there was just a faint hope that the safari might have arrived by some other path. Alas, the path or game trail that I had come alone was now one of many running streams, and it was impossible to know which track I had taken. Darkness was setting in. I found myself on the banks of the N'do River, which flows down the Elgayo valley and divides the Kamasia from the Elgayo. I knew that several of my Elgayo friends were living on the escarpment not far from the river, and not being quite sure of the exact location of Marachori, I decided that the best thing to do was to swim the river, climb the steep escarpment opposite and endeavor to find the Elgayo huts—where I

HELPING THE COOK IN A FLORIDA CAMP.
Courtesy of George A. Irwin.

was certain to be well received. The river was now in flood, about thirty yards wide and very swift. I swam it with my rifle on my back and at once started to climb up the foothills of the escarpment. In the inky darkness I kept stumbling on, dead tired, falling over stones and boulders, until I calculated that it must be about 8 o'clock. Pretty well exhausted, I felt that the only thing for me to do was to take shelter under a tree for the night, and having found one, I must have fallen asleep almost immediately. I awakened some hours afterward, feeling a trifle fresher, but numbed to the bone, my legs being so stiff that I could hardly stand. I managed, however, to get on my feet and went through physical drill to get the circulation started. Then I lay down and half dozed again, only to feel myself again getting numbed, and being compelled again to repeat the physical exercises.

One thing that kept me awake was the neighborhood, just after I lay down, of a leopard which came quite near me. It was not visible in the darkness, but I recognized its peculiar purring. I fired a shot in its direction, which drove it off for the moment. A little later it came back, though, but my second shot must have passed a little nearer to it, for it troubled me no further.

It can be easily imagined with what relief I felt the rain slackening off at what I thought must be about 2 A. M., and with what delight I observed the first faint streak of dawn.

As soon as I could see at all, I realized that I was on the wrong side of the river and not only had had my yesterday's swim for nothing, but must again attempt the crossing, which in the meantime had not become easier. Away in the distance, as I limped along with my stiff legs, I could see the hill, some five miles off on the other side of the river which marked the position of the Marachori camp. The river was now some three feet higher, but there was nothing for it but to plunge in, and after some effort and being carried down 200 yards from the point I was trying to make for, I managed to scramble up the opposite bank.

It was now sunrise, and I came on a lot of guinea fowl, but I was shaking so from cold that I was unable to get any aim at them with my gun. By carefully maneuvering, I managed, however, to get a rest for my rifle between two stones, and fortunately dropped one with my first shot. Famished as I was, it was a matter of a second to pull off some of the larger feathers, cut off a leg and eat it raw. It tasted so good that I followed with the breast. After this I felt much better, and started off to Marachori with a somewhat lighter heart. On the way I passed a deserted kraal where I found one or two native pumpkins. I immediately cut one in half and enjoyed a good meal of raw pumpkin. By this time my clothes were getting dried by the sun, and I was feeling quite fit again.

As I neared Marachori I saw the smoke of an Elgayo hut and made for it. The inhabitants took me inside, gave me some wimbi (meal) porridge and went off to find my safari, which had not yet reached Marachori. They all came in at about 3 in the afternoon, having camped at the soda spring where they expected me, and having spent (so they said) most of the night in the bush looking for me.

This experience taught me very forcibly that it is unwise, when traveling in Africa, to lose touch with one's safari.

Mr. Hoey tells the story so modestly that it seems less serious than it really was. But any of your readers who have been lost while out hunting will, I think, be able to fully appreciate his hardships. Only one who has traveled in Africa realizes how cold—even under the Equator—the nights are. The coolness begins to be felt as the sun falls toward the west, and after darkness has come fires are needed for comfort. J. J. W., Jr.

Broadbills in Connecticut.

When the bill prohibiting the killing of wild ducks in Connecticut after Jan. 1 was introduced into the Legislature, the opponents of the measure claimed that the broadbills did not come to Connecticut waters until after Jan. 1.

These old-time hunters should have known of what they were talking, and we can believe that their argument was correct. The friends of the bill claimed that all shooting being prohibited after Jan. 1, the ducks would soon learn that Long Island Sound was a safety zone, and that greater numbers would assemble and stay there. This meant that fewer birds would be killed in the South, more ducks would be left to migrate north to the breeding grounds in the spring, and that this would cause more of the old and the young ducks to come back to the Sound in the fall and continue to resort there. It was claimed, too, that more ducks would stop and breed in the ponds and lakes in the State.

Four years have passed and what is the result? Unquestionably black ducks have nested in greater numbers in Connecticut and have appeared in greater numbers in the ponds and alongshore in the fall.

At Essex, on the lower Connecticut River, one hundred black ducks were seen dead at one time, waiting to be shipped away, and I have before me on excellent authority, the statement that two men on the lower Connecticut River "killed over 800 ducks the past season, the greater part of them being black ducks."

In the spring of 1910, broadbills resorted to the mussel beds in Saugatuck Bay in great numbers, and became so tame that at times they fed near the shore, and one day some men after clams threw a stone at them which fell within the outside birds in the feeding flock. The ducks merely moved off shore, returning when the men had gone.

During early December, 1910, broadbills came into the Sound in great numbers, though keeping well out and not coming well to stool.

The tameness of the broadbills at Saugatuck last year has been repeated at Stamford this year. The city has been filling up some of its meadows with the aid of a suction drudge, and on the edge of the channel in the middle of the meadows, is a house with a large family living in it.

On the afternoon of Jan. 4 I saw a flock of over fifty broadbills feeding less than two gunshots away from the house. One of the inmates of the house is under suspicion of not always obeying the game laws, and he was cautioned that he must not shoot at the ducks. He replied, "Did you see them right up to the house? Well, how can a fellow help shooting at them, when they come nearer than they are now—right up to the back door?"

It seemed to me that it would make the fingers of more than one person itch to see a flock of wild ducks feeding unconcernedly by one's back door; but we should not lose sight of the interesting fact that it shows how quickly these wild ducks have learned that they are safe. They remind one of the lesser scaup ducks on the Indian River, Florida, that become so tame as to feed from one's hand, when within the safety zone.

An effort will be made in Connecticut this year to repeal the present law. One bill proposed putting the shooting season back to the first of April.

Sportsmen should ponder well the indisputable increase of ducks in the Sound within the past four years. They should remember that the doing away with spring shooting means more ducks to return to the breeding grounds, and that with the increased number of hunters, the constant breaking up of the breeding grounds in the North for farming purposes, they must give more and more thought to the future of the ducks. They should take no step that will bring the wild ducks to the condition of the grouse and the quail in New England. Reader.

New York Legislature.

These bills have been introduced:

By Assemblyman Miller, amending the forest, fish and game law in relation to taking fish in certain waters of Chenango, Otsego and Madison counties.

By Senator Fiero and Assemblyman Washburn, a bill providing that suckers may be taken through the ice in Ulster county.

By Senator Ferris and Assemblyman Manley relating to the open season for grouse and trout. It provides that there shall be no open season for grouse until Oct. 1, 1915, and that after that the open season shall be from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, both inclusive, in each year. The bill also provides that the open season for trout in that portion of Oneida county north of the main track of the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. shall be from May 1 to Aug. 31, both inclusive.

By Senator Argetsinger changing the open season for hares and rabbits except in Fulton county from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive. It also reduces from ten to six the maximum number of hares or rabbits that may be taken by one person in one day, provides that not more than six shall be transported on a single trip, prohibits hunting hares or rabbits with ferrets and makes the possession of ferrets presumptive evidence of their illegal use. Changing from October to November, the month during which pheasants may be taken and possessed in certain counties on certain days of the week. Prohibiting the hunting or taking of game on Sunday.

By Assemblyman Cosad, a bill relating to lake trout in Seneca county.

By Senator Bayne, a bill relating to claims for damages in connection with purchase of land for the forest preserve.

By Senator O'Brien, inserting a new section, 194a, in the forest, fish and game law, establishing a station for marine fish culture. The bill carries an appropriation of $5,000.

Washington as a Master of Hounds.

WASHINGTON is well known to have been a sportsman and especially a fox hunter. He was deeply interested in the commercial fisheries, but we do not know that he was in any sense an angler.

The following article has been brought to our attention by Daniel B. Fearing, of Newport, whose angling library is believed to be the greatest in America, possibly in the world. It appeared in the English Land and Water forty-four years ago, and it is not known that it has ever been reprinted. It was written by Lord William Lenox.

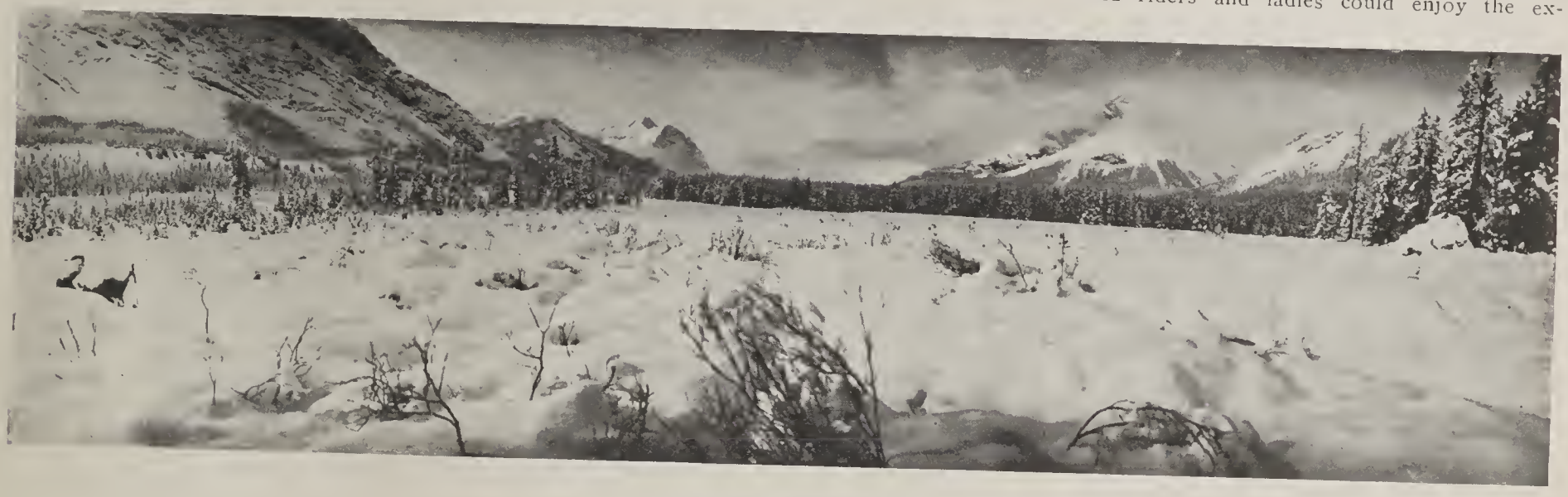
"Great men have always scorn'd great recompenses;
* * * * * *
George Washington had thanks and nought beside,
Except the all-cloudless glory (which few men's is)
To free his country.
* * * * * *
Leonidas and Washington,
Whose every battlefield is holy ground,
Which breathes of nations saved, not worlds undone,
How sweetly on the ear such echoes sound."

The time which Colonel Washington could spare from his building and agricultural improvements, between the years 1759 and 1774, was devoted to the chase. He was neither—to use an Americanism—"a gunner" nor a disciple of old Izaak Walton; but was a passionate lover of fox hunting, and which sport, being of a bold and animating character, suited well with the temperament of the "lusty prime" of his age, and accorded peculiarly with his fondness for equestrian exercises. His kennel was situate about one hundred yards south of the family vault, in which at present rest his venerated remains. The building was a rude structure, but affording comfortable quarters for the hounds, with a large enclosure paled in, having, in the center, a spring of running water. The pack was very numerous and select—the Colonel visiting and inspecting his kennel morning and evening, after the same manner as he did his stables. It was his pride, and a proof of his skill in hunting, to have his pack so critically drafted, both as to speed and bottom, that, in full cry, to use a sporting phrase, you might cover them with a sheet. During the hunting season Mount Vernon, to which he applied the punning motto—*Vir non semper floret*—had many distinguished guests from the neighborhood, from Maryland and elsewhere. The visits of those Nimrods were not of days, but weeks; and they were entertained in the good old style of Virginia's ancient hospitality. Washington, always splendidly mounted, took the field at dawn of day, with his huntsman Will Lee, his friends, and neighbors; and none rode more gallantly to hounds, nor with voice more cheerfully awakened echo in the woodland, than he who was afterward destined, by voice and example, to cheer his countrymen in their struggle for independence and empire. Such was the establishment at Mount Vernon prior to the revolution. We now come to events of late times. After the peace of 1783, the hunting establishment, which had declined during the war, was renewed by the arrival of a pack of French hounds, sent by the Marquis de la Fayette. These *chiens de chasse* were of great sizes:

"Bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so sanded; and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew;
Dewlapp'd like Thessalian bulls;
Matched in mouth like bells."

Indeed, by their strength they were fitted, not only to pull down the stately stag, but, in fierce combat, to encounter the wolf or boar, or even to grapple with the lordly lion. These hounds, from their fierce disposition, were generally kept confined; but woe to the stranger who might be passing their kennels after nightfall. Should the gates be unclosed, his fate would be sealed, unless he could climb some friendly tree, or the voice of the huntsman or whipper-in came speedily to the rescue. The habit was to hunt three times a week, weather permitting. Breakfast was served on these mornings by candlelight, the General always breaking his fast with an Indian corn cake and a bowl of milk, and ere the "early village cock" had "done salutation to the morn" the whole cavalcade would have left the house, and the fox frequently be unkenneled before sunrise. Those who have seen Washington on horseback admit that he was the most accomplished of cavaliers, in the true sense and perfection of the character; he rode as he did everything, with ease, elegance and power.

The vicious propensities of horses were of no moment to so skiliful and daring a rider. He always said that he required but one good quality in a horse, that of being able to go along at a good pace, and ridiculed the idea of its being even possible that he should be unhorsed, provided the animal kept on his legs—indeed, the perfect and sinewy frame of this admirable man gave him such a perfect seat that a horse might as soon disencumber itself of the saddle as of such a rider. The General usually rode a horse called Blueskin, a dark iron-gray approaching to blue—hence his name—a fine, but rather fiery animal, and of great endurance in a long run. Will, the huntsman, better known in revolutionary lore as Billy, rode a horse called Chinkling, a surprising leaper, and made very much like its rider, low, but sturdy, and of great bone and muscle. Will had but one order, which was to keep with the hounds—a somewhat difficult one to accomplish in such a stiff country. Mounted on Chinkling, with a French horn at his back, this fearless rider would rush through brake or tangle wood, over hedge and ditch, in a style worthy a modern Meltonian. There were roads cut through the woods in various directions, by which aged and timid riders and ladies could enjoy the exhilarating cry without risk of life or limb.



LOOKING UP THE BOW RIVER.
Photograph by Rutherford Page.

The foxes hunted in America eighty-three years ago were gray foxes, with one exception. This was a famous black fox, which, differing from his brethren of "orders gray," often set his pursuers at defiance. After seven or eight runs, Billy recommended that the black reynard should be let alone, giving it as his opinion that he was very near akin to another sable character, equally remarkable for his wiles. This advice was adopted, and ever after care was taken to avoid the haunt of the unconquerable fox. The chase ended, the party would return to the mansion-house, where, at the well-spread board, and with cheerful glass, the feats of the day, the prowess of the gallant steeds and riders, and the "artful dodges" of the famous black fox were all discussed, while Washington, never permitting even his pleasures to infringe upon the order and regularity of his habits, would, after a few glasses of Madeira, retire to his bed at nine o'clock. In 1787, General Washington being called to preside in the convention which formed the Federal Constitution, gave his hounds away, and bade adieu forever to the pleasures of the chase.

Hunting in the Yukon.

Charmouth, England, Feb. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I should like to call the attention of any sportsman contemplating a trip to the Yukon to the fact that by a Dominion customs regulation only two heads may be shipped from the country out of the six caribou and two moose allowed to be killed by the Territorial game law.

This regulation is no new one, but was not enforced in the Yukon Territory previous to last September. It was rather a shock to me on getting back to White Horse in October after a hunting trip to be told that the customs would not allow my heads to pass, although shot on license and well below the limit as to number.

The local authorities, who were most courteous throughout, readily granted a permit to take the heads out of the Territory, but the customs would only pass them through in bond to a Canadian port, leaving the difficulty unsolved. The heads are now on their way back, but my method of getting them out of Canada entailed considerable delay and some anxiety.

The Yukon is one of the finest hunting grounds left, parts of it abounding still in moose, caribou, sheep and bear besides smaller game, and not the least of its attractions is the liberality of its game regulations, but until the Dominion Government ceases to enforce in this remote territory a regulation framed for the Eastern Provinces, there will be no certainty of anyone being able to take out the heads which the hundred dollar license permits him to shoot.

It is for the Yukon Legislature to bring pressure to bear at Ottawa to get this matter cleared up if they want their game to be a source of revenue to them. A. D. Pass.

Camp-fire Rules.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Securely tucked away in the Indian Allotment Act, approved June 25, 1910, is a provision amending Section 53 of the penal code of the United States in relation to forest fires. The amended section sets forth that whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain, or any Indian reservation, shall, before leaving, totally extinguish the fire, and upon failure to do so, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. To call attention more effectually to the provisions of this law, as well as to give general istructions to the public relative to the prevention of forest fires, the Secretary of the Interior has issued a circular and linen poster inviting attention to the provisions of the act cited, and further states that the best way to prevent large fires is to be careful with small ones, advising all persons as follows:

1. Do not build larger camp-fires than are necessary.

2. Do not build fires in leaves, rotten wood, or other places they are likely to spread.

3. Dig holes or clear the ground for your camp-fires in dangerous places, and during windy weather.

4. Put out all fires completely before you leave them, even for a short time.

5. Do not build fires against large or hollow logs.

6. If fires are found, put them out, if possible, or immediately notify the nearest government officer.

These rules, while simple, are useful and valuable, being the experience as well as the practice of the careful camper and woodsman, and the thoughtfulness and solicitude of our great government may not be unheeded by those citizens who go into the woods for pleasure and profit. Raleigh Raines.

Low Water.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Sport at present is confined to occasional chases after foxes, and even that is poor, for the snows are all off. The snows came this year about Christmas time and the weather to date has been most unseasonable. We have had several good rabbit hunts, but I do not think we will have any more this year. There are a number of men out with ferrets, and they reap a harvest while they are at it. There is a law against it, but few are punished. I know one hunter who ferrets the rabbit out and then lets the creature run until it is almost out of range, then shoots, giving the animal a chance to escape.

The lakes are very low this year on account of the dry summer; in fact, all the ponds are dry to the bottom, and there is not a muskrat in the country. When the ponds lowered, the rats swam down the Minnehaha Creek one moonlit night by hundreds, their destination being the river which, I judge, they reached long before daylight. One trapper set traps in the shallows at a bend and caught one for every trap. If the water rises in the spring, they will no doubt return.

It has been my good luck to find two coveys of quail within the city limits this winter and to have done something to help them out. One covey numbers about thirty and the other is a smaller one. They seem to make out all right, although the conditions have been most unfavorable. They stay around the fields where the abandoned corn shocks are. R. P. Lincoln.

The English Setter Club.

Germantown, Pa., Feb. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I beg to advise that this club has completed the preliminary arrangements for the holding of the A. K. C. Specialty Show on Friday, April 7. Besides the regular classes we will have classes for members of this club only. The entry fee will be $2 with a percentage division for prizes.

There are a number of attractive special prizes already offered, and we solicit the support of the bench and field enthusiasts and the sporting press generally in this event, and our field day, which will be held on Saturday, April 8, at the same place. Special prize offers will be greatly appreciated.

The field day for our members will be held at the above stated time and the dogs will be worked on liberated Hungarian partridges as heretofore. The prizes will be cups, medals, certificates and ribbons. No fee is charged for entry in these events.

The premium lists will be mailed the early part of March and we will be very glad to hear from anyone who may be interested.

H. T. Bryan, Sec'y.

Winter Protection.

Phoenixville, Pa., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Woodcock, pheasants, ruffed grouse and partridges (quail) seem to be in great plenty in this county (Chester), notwithstanding the severe conditions of the weather. If it were not for the natural covers and haunts on the hills as a protection, it is believed many of the game birds would perish or be wiped out.

The ground has been covered with snow in consequence of which food is scarce. Farmers are on the lookout, however, and if possible give them cover, food and protection when and where seen. The farmer seems to have a greater love and admiration for the partridge (quail), for he is considered the farmer's friend.

A thoughtful farmer in the neighborhood seeing a covey of partridges in the snow in the orchard, and moved with pity and compassion toward them, set a fish hoop net, covered it with straw and sprinkled grain in and around it, to where the birds returned and took refuge. The following morning the good man of the farm raised the net, put the plump and gamy birds in a roomy box with an opening in front of lattice work, and set it on the sunny side of the porch, and the noblest of the game birds are fed and watered daily. They show no sign of discontentment. They are as tame and spruce as little chicks.

In the spring, or as soon as the cold weather breaks up, the birds are to be given their freedom. In most instances, with such treatment, they stay on the farm, and notices of trespassing and hunting forbidden are liberally tacked up about the farm. Teddy.

Recent Deaths.

Major Farnham Lyon, of Saginaw, Mich., died on Feb. 14 at the ripe age of eighty-two. He was one of the old "Saginaw Crowd" and had many and delightful shooting and fishing trips on the car Mershon.

Major Lyon loved the goose shooting of the old days when we used to go to Dawson, N. D, and also greatly enjoyed shooting sharp-tailed grouse in the bottom lands of the Little Missouri, where we used to make a camping trip now and then.

He was one of the best trout fishermen; one of the old school type.

Major Lyon was a member of the Loyal Legion and a personal friend of the late General Custer, with whom he served as quartermaster of the old Seventh Cavalry. Part of his service with Custer was in Texas and in old Western campaigns.

One by one the members of the old "Saginaw Crowd" are dropping away. None will be missed more than the Major, as we always called him. He was of a most lovable disposition and had not an enemy in the world. W. B. M.

Albert H. Funke, who died at his home in Flushing, N. Y., last Friday, was a well-known figure in the sportsmen's goods trade of New York city. For a long time he was associated with Herman Boker & Co., importers and jobbers of firearms, in Duane street. In recent years he handled German magazine rifles and automobile lights, first in Chambers street, then in Warren street. His age was forty-three years.

Attacked by a Bear.

New York City, Feb. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am inclosing herewith a true bear story, which is part of a letter received from F. H. Nichols, Dixfield, Me. It is as follows:

I took a hunting vacation last week, but did not have any luck, which was about what befel the majority of the hunters hereabout this season, though some of them have been successful, and that there is still wild game about was evidenced by an episode of two weeks ago, which reminds one of the days of the pioneers, and at the same time causes one to realize that things are not very squarely dealt out in this world, and that some unfortunate ones seem to be the targets for "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

About four miles from here on the Carthage Road lives a family named Beals. They are nice people and were fairly well to do, but a year ago Mr. B. went into a lumbering operation and lost about all that he had, and they were obliged to move upon a little old farm. Mrs. Beals had a long sickness and besides having to pay about $600 for doctors' bills she was unable to care for her five small children, and among them one, a little girl, was sent to stay with a relative in Wilton. About Thanksgiving time Mrs. B. was feeling quite well and wanted to have the family together for Thanksgiving, and so Mr. B. on the afternoon before harnessed the horse for her and she started for Wilton (eight miles) to bring over the little girl. Mr. B. expected them home before dark, but they failed to show up, and having become quite anxious, he had just started with a neighbor's team to meet them, when he met the horse without the wagon and showing signs of having had a great scare. He then got a neighbor, and they drove toward Wilton about two miles when they found Mrs. Beals insensible by the side of the road, and the child beside her crying and apparently in great pain. They brought them home and called a doctor at once, but the child died soon after. She showed no external bruises, but the doctor found that one of her ribs had been broken and driven into one of her lungs. This, and the fact that Mrs. Beals had three parallel cuts across her face as if they had been made with a knife, seemed hard to account for. Mrs. Beals was unconscious for three days, but came to herself for a moment at one time and said: "Bob (meaning the horse) wasn't to blame. It was the bear," and went off again instantly, and at another time she started up and cried: "It is a bear! Hold on to mother!" From this it was concluded that a bear had figured somehow in the mix-up.

After three days she became herself and was able to tell her experience. It seems that they had been late in starting from Wilton, and in coming through the woods about two miles from home it was quite dark, when they met a bear square in the middle of the road. The horse reared and shied, throwing out the little girl. He then ran, and a few rods further on Mrs. Beals was thrown out also. She was badly hurt, but she heard the child screaming, and she got upon her feet, and running back up the road she came upon the bear sitting in the road with the child in his arms. She went right up to the bear screaming at him and trying to take the child away from him. He dropped the child and ran, but as he did so he struck Mrs. Beals across the face with his paw, knocking her down. She took the child up and started for home, but only got a little way, when she collapsed. The blow from the bear accounts for the cuts on her face, which were made by his claws, while the squeezing he gave the poor little kid doubtless accounts for her rib being broken with no evidence externally of any bruises. Mrs. B. is doing well now.

P. R. Robinson.

The Michigan Association.

Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Michigan Association held a meeting at Grand Rapids, Feb. 7. About sixty were present at the afternoon meeting, and the proposed bills of the association were thoroughly discussed and unanimously endorsed; these bills being, first, the creation of a game and fish commission, to be non-partisan, honorary, and have exclusive charge of all game and fish matters. Next, the hunters' license bill which in addition to the license now already imposed of $25 for non-resident and $1.50 for residents for deer hunting, and $10 for non-residents for bird hunting, provides a $10 license for aliens (this is to stop the shooting of song birds by the irresponsible foreigner) and a fee of $1 per year for resident hunters, the entire fund to be at the disposal of the newly created commission.

The general game bill does not deal with deer. That is left for a separate bill. But the new bill in general prohibits the spring shooting of migratory birds. It limits the bag on partridges or ruffed grouse to six per day, fifteen in possession and not over fifty in a season; quail to ten a day, fifteen in possession and not over seventy-five per season. There are moderate limits also on snipe, woodcock, plover, etc. The duck bag is left the same, twenty-five in a day, fifty in possession. Provision is made whereby non-residents taking out a license can take home with them one legal day's bag.

The trout fishing law was recommended to be changed so as to make the limit of the daily catch twenty-five instead of fifty. A rod license for trout fishing only to non-residents, and granting non-residents taking out such license the privilege of taking home a legal day's catch of trout. The Audubon bird protective features are included in the bill. The sale or possession of the plumage of protected birds is absolutely prohibited.

About fifty-five new members were added to the Michigan Association at the afternoon session. In the evening a banquet was tendered the association by the Grand Rapids sportsmen. It was held in the banquet hall of the Pant'ind Hotel. About 125 were seated, and a program of speech making and music afforded an entertaining and profitable evening. The following telegram was received, addressed to me as president of the Michigan Association, from Governor Chase S. Osborn:

"I am indeed sorry not to be with you tonight. All my life the objects of your splendid association have appealed to me. There is rare manliness in true sportsmanship making for the finest fellowship. I wish you all and your work success."

W. B. Mershon.

Sportsmen's Recommendations.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The California Sportsman's Game Protective Association, which for some time has been making its headquarters at 216 McAllister street, San Francisco, has now fitted up a permanent home in the Pacific Building at Fourth and Market streets and recently held its first meeting there. At this meeting a number of subjects of great interest were discussed, most of these being along the lines of amendments to the present game laws. Among these were the following:

1. Shortening of the open season for all game.
2. Curtailment of the daily bag limit on quail and ducks.
3. Protection of abalonies and other marine life from predatory Asiatics.
4. Shipment of game without covering, open to public inspection.
5. A law making it a misdemeanor for any armed person, except a peace officer, to order another person off land containing fish or game belonging to the State.
6. A law making it a felony to accidentally kill a person by use of firearms.
7. State money to be used in propagating fish and game only on land open to licensed hunters or land owned or leased by the State for propagating fish and game.
8. The right for licensed hunters to hunt and fish on all tidewater sloughs and streams navigable by small boats.
9. The repeal of the law which makes it a crime for persons to pursue and take fish and game belonging to the State on land not under cultivation, except land within reasonable distance of a habitation, and except land comprising a State game preserve.
10. A severe penalty for injury to property caused by licensed hunters. Among the resolutions passed by this organization was the following:

Whereas, The ordinary hunter of the State has yet to receive any beneficial return from the enormous gun tax; and

Whereas, Having recognized the expenditure of thousands of dollars of this tax in fruitless fancy game farms in the past, and having been informed that other thousands are about to be spent in investigations of little material benefit to the hunters paying the tax; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California be and is hereby requested to provide to some extent as to how said tax shall be expended, with a view to having some of it devoted to the destruction of the animals that prey upon the game, some to the restocking of convenient hunting grounds with game, and some to securing hunting rights to large uncultivated tracts of land for all hunters on equal terms.

The Bay Counties Sportsmen's Association has been formally organized with headquarters in San Francisco, the objects of the association being "to assist in the enforcing of all fish and game laws as passed by the Legislature of the State of California and all ordinances legally adopted by boards of supervisors of the counties of the State, and to generally promote the interests of sportsmen hunting and fishing in counties bordering on the Bay of San Francisco."

(*Continued on page* 316.)

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Atmospheric Influences on Fish.

Concluded from page 260.

All theory as to magnetic influence must be largely speculative, yet there are grounds to go upon from our own meagre knowledge. It is the fascinating business of some to collect and harness electricity; it is the fate of others to be very much upset by an overdose of it, perhaps in a thunderstorm, perhaps in the electric chair. Most are very much revived by it in small doses, but none know what it is; none can either analyze or explain it. But this we know: animal organisms are sensitized to it. And further we know that certain organisms are capable of being communicated with by it at a great distance.

We may venture still further. They are in actual and perpetual communication with conditions far away in space, and if attuned to respond to them, distance need hardly count. Even with the ponderous man-made wireless apparatus, distance is half annihilated. How little it must be to the more exquisitely sensitive apparatus of an animal endowed with nerves which form naturally attuned "receivers."

Many animal instincts—I would rather say intelligences—can only be explained in this way: that they are ever attuned to the delicate impingements of ethereal waves, at indefinite distances. And the message arrives simultaneously almost with the variations of those forces near or distant. How natural, then, the actions of many animals when an earthquake is pending, and how explicable the terrors of some before the first rumble has alarmed the ears of man. So it is with fish life. Long before the thunder, or the flood, or the north wind which will bring snow, they give signs that they are acquainted with conditions which will disturb or starve them.

How madly will the roach, and indeed most fish feed before the coming of a flood, when they will have to hide and fast. Again, how sportive they often are just before the breakup of a drouth. The knowledge of good things coming stimulates them. Their mercurial livers respond. Expectation excites.

You may say: How do you know? My reply is, I do not know. It is simply open to all to draw common sense conclusions. There is logic to go upon. A man may be very cheerful to-day in his toil if he anticipates a holiday to-morrow, and he can bear a pain with hilarity one hour if he knows an ecstasy will replace it in the next. A horse runs fastest toward the stable. So may a sickly, half-starved fish be revivified by the knowledge of a plentitude of food coming down shortly.

No, I do not know much, but I have my convictions on these points. Sometimes I have a mysterious fellow-feeling. I am overlooking a trout stream. It is the middle of January. If the law allowed it—which happily it does not—I could go out and catch trout to-day with almost any lure except a fly. Some may snigger; others may mutter something, but I know they are to be caught to-day. How do I know it? I feel it. Long experience endows one with more or less accurate sensations. You may call it intuition or acquired sympathy. It is a distinctive knowledge. I am certain those trout are out foraging. It is not temperature, the direction of the wind, sunlight or balmy air I go by; it is a fellow-feeling through long acquaintance.

But that is not satisfactory. It does not help my fellow anglers. Had I, from the beginning of my angling career kept more careful records of all kinds, there would now be some data before me to show why I know that those trout are now out foraging.

I wish all anglers would keep records. It would help as well as interest posterity. Not only records of the conditions during their angling outings, but of the meteorological conditions of the twenty-four hours — at least — preceding and following. They would discover some clear indications, and a good many seeming incongruities would vanish. They should record their own feelings—separate from the physical ones explainable—and study themselves in relation to atmospheric conditions. It is better to acquire such knowledge than have it thrust upon us.

Such knowledge of piscine—as compared with human—feeling was thrust upon a feeder at a hatchery that I visited recently without his ever having either courted or cultivated it. He was preparing several bucketsful of food for the stock ponds. "That's one less than usual," he informed me. "Why?" I asked. "Oh, I can tell when they be hungry," he said. "How so?" "Me own feelin's," was the answer, but I couldn't get him an inch further.

Following him to the stock ponds he soon proved himself right. The fish rose to the food half-heartedly, and soon ceased to come at all. A few blew out what they took. To my remark that they seemed sick, he said: "They be sometimes, and the vunny part ov it is I da generally know it aforehand."

One can hardly touch this great subject in a short article, but I may venture perhaps a few more words on common experience as to the sudden changes of behavior among fish. Take a trout stream on a fair day in June, the water regular, the weather settled as far as we feel, the fish steadily rising. All at once up stream and down the rises cease. Not a fish moves. Wait half an hour, or an hour perhaps, and the water is alive again. Some tell you it is something in the water. That theory is easily quashed. Others tell you it is inter-communication between the fish caused by some great fright or the presence of enemies. So is that. Let us prove it.

Fishing Lake Vyrnwy from a boat with a friend—who held no view of his own and would have none of mine—we could get no rise whatever for two hours. I got ashore and strolled down the river. From 2:30 to 3:30 they rose vigorously, then stopped suddenly. Going up to the hotel in the evening we met. "Ah," said my friend, "you should have stuck on with me," and he displayed seventeen trout.

I knew perfectly well that he must have had a rise in the lake also. But fish in lake water are earlier to respond as a rule to atmospheric changes, and what interested me was the time of it. He happened to have timed it. It exactly coincided in this instance with my experience in the river. I told him that and showed him my fifteen fish. Between the river and the lake, the Liverpool Water Company had erected a dam at a cost of a million pounds, so the chance for inter-communication was nil. The question of the presence of enemies and the changing state of the water must also be ruled out obviously enough.

"Now," I said, "if it was not due to a passing influence in the atmosphere, what was it? Remember the rise of fly was strong all day."

"I can't tell you what it was," he answered, "but your passing influence in the atmosphere isn't good enough for me, and for this reason I took care to note everything, and there wasn't the least change in wind, sky, temperature, or anything else. No, I don't believe it. Had there been a change in the wind, had clouds gathered, had it got colder or hotter I could have understood it, but it didn't. No, I'm not going to take in that."

It was in vain I pointed out to him that even the least things in nature, animal and vegetable, change from hour to hour from causes imperceptible to our senses.

"Well, if you won't have the celestial, you are bound to have the terrestrial," I said. "Was there a little agitation from below do you think? Did a little heat or smoke ooze up to give them warning of some ultimate doom?"

"As likely as the other," he said, quite solemnly.

Two days later I handed him a postcard from some friends fishing the Wye fifty miles away. It ran: "Yes, there was a rise, distinct and strong. Three o'clock."

He would not be convinced. "Coincidence" was the sum of his argument. "Their feeding hour" was the argument of others. That will not do. What dictates the constantly changing feeding times from day to day?

Let us be reasonable. If we cannot explain these subtleties sufficiently, let us acknowledge that it is because our intelligence is incapable of it. Let us admit there must be laws controlling the feelings and actions of these sensitive beings that we are too grossly constituted to recognize. But we may hold some lucid views as to causes, or at least their principles, by being watchful of effects. The merest tyro in logical argument who ever cast a fly must conclude that it is not the darkness caused by the gathering cloud that stops a trout from rising, for he rises in the gloaming, and in the dark, when in the mood. The duns pass over him, but he sinks and is stolid. The artificial falls near him, but he darts to his haunt. He is over-wrought. His organism is more tremulously sensitive than mercury a thousand times. There is that in the cloud or the veering of the wind, or the far off cyclone which vibrates through him. Now, some

oppression stultifies the energy in his delicate organs; now some stimulating wave draws him and he responds with the sureness of steel to a magnet.

The "enormous vanity of bumptious man" will tell you it is a far-fetched fancy. It attacks his vain glory; it belittles his comprehensiveness. It lifts the creature too high over his boastful dominion. So it will draw from him a pitying "pooh." Neither his heaven nor his earth holds such undreamt of philosophy.

For all that, my brother anglers, I would ask you to hold an open mind till you have bestowed upon it a fair research. Though a thousand years might not unveil to us the whole of the truth, we cannot fish for even fifty without learning something, and I give you my slowly acquired impression, very humbly, for what it is worth.

I believe that fish are actuated from hour to hour, sometimes from moment to moment, by atmospheric waves, reaching them from near or far, titillating their super-sensitive organisms into activity, or stilling them to sluggishness; causing buoyancy or depression, hunger or nausea, when the state of the water is normal and has nothing to do with it.

Though a vast deal more may be said, there for the present I leave it. J. Berryman.

Fishing in California.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The open season for steelhead fishing ended Jan. 31, and for a couple of months there will be no sport of this kind enjoyed, even in tide water. The California Anglers' Association is working to have legislation enacted permitting the taking of steelhead trout in tidewater the entire year with hook and line. The fish are just now commencing to run, and during the best season of the year there is no sport. It is claimed that the number of fish taken by rod fishermen amounts to practically nothing, and that an all-year open season would not affect the supply of the game fish. It is proposed to put a stop to net fishing and to prohibit the sale of the fish also. In former years fishing was allowed during February and March, and fine sport was to be had then in the small streams flowing into the ocean near San Francisco.

The action of certain landowners in the mountain districts in prohibiting fishing on their holdings has brought about the introduction of a bill in the Legislature providing that highways may be condemned by boards of supervisors of the various counties along unnavigable streams for the use of fishermen. Some objection was made by assemblymen from districts where there were gardens and orchards close to streams, but the measure was passed by a vote of 68 to 8.

The San Francisco Striped Bass Club held its annual meeting and banquet recently, and the prizes for the past year's sport were distributed. C. L. Johnson was awarded the prize for taking the largest striped bass, this being a 27-pound fish. There were others taken of greater weight, but not under club rules and conditions. The best striped bass fishing continues to be in the vicinity of Napa Creek, and Wingo and San Antonio sloughs are being visited by but few. These latter grounds have not been frequented by the finny tribe to any extent during the past season, and most of the San Francisco anglers are now seeking the new grounds. A. P. B.

The Royal Coachman Fly.

Hendersonville, N. C., Feb. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just read with much interest the article, "The Coachman," in your last issue by Ladd Plumley. It is the more interesting to me because of a like experience I have had. For years I have been using the royal coachman as my leading fly, and I have caught rainbow trout with the royal coachman in every month from and including March to and including November. I have found it even better than the coachman for our waters here. But in our nearby streams no fly will catch or kill trout after a hard downpour of rain. This is because the water is then full of red clay that colors it so that it is quite impossible to see anything big or little through a half-inch of water.

This is of course quite different in mountain streams, or other streams not so colored. I have seen the water in mountain streams—where the top soil had not been disturbed and there were no fields or cultivated ground—become quite dark in color, but if a glass were filled with it, one can easily see a fly through it; but if you fill a small bottle half an inch in diameter with our red-clayed water, you can see nothing through it.

Like Mr. Plumley, I keep my royal coachman always as my leading fly, and change the upper two as needed. Usually I begin the spring with royal coachman, bee and Cahill; these last two supplemented from time to time with the caddis, black gnat, cinnamon brown, etc. I killed ten nice rainbow trout on the 10th of November some years ago, the ground being white with frost when I stepped into the water, and it was so cold I had to get out and rub myself to get my blood warm. The rainbow took the royal coachman. The combination of white, green and red seems to take the fancy of both rainbow and brook trout in our streams, and if I had to use only one fly, I would take the royal coachman.

It will be both interesting and instructive—to me at least—to know Mr. Plumley's experience with the royal coachman as compared with the coachman—whether the red band of the former is against it in the waters he has fished. My angling has been local—the mountain streams of western North Carolina only. I am all the time on the *qui vive* for information. Nos. 10 and 8 are the best sizes here, and I may add No. 12.

I was much interested, too, in the article of M. T. Davidson, and I am going to ask Theodore Gordon for the pattern of "Gordon's Fancy" fly. I want to have some tied on barbless hooks. I used none but barbless last year.

I plant many thousands of trout in our waters every year and do not care to kill the fingerlings as so many do. Hence the reason of my adopting the barbless—it is in the interest of true sport. E. L. Ewbank.

Fishing in Florida.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* William Wolfarth and I. H. Bellows, of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club, and George A. Murrell, of the Illinois Casting Club, will go to Florida this month on an angling trip.

Mr. Wolfarth goes to New Orleans and Havana, returning to Eustis, Florida, on the Divide, where many cold fresh water lakes abound with the gamy bass of large size, and at this point Mr. Murrell will meet him for a week together. They are both anglers and artists of the highest order and will leave their impress on the curiosity of the finny tribe of that section.

Mr. Bellows goes to the Flagler Ranch for tarpon. He has some "fever" in his arm and wants to work it out on a large scale.

H. A. Newkirk.

Fisherman's Club of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Fisherman's Club of Chicago is a unique body. There is no set purpose except foregathering once a year; there are no dues; there are no officers except a secretary, who resigns yearly; there are no membership requirements—every good fellow fisherman is, by virtue of such, a member; there is no property. In-

INVITATION CARD OF THE FISHERMAN'S CLUB OF CHICAGO.

deed, there is "nothin' to it," and yet apparently a strong sentiment prevails over and between those who love the wild outdoor which impels them to get together annually at the dawn of the outing season, and makes them better for so doing.

The fourth annual dinner and camp-fire of the club will be held March 31, at a place to be designated later. Judge E. B. Belden, of Racine, Wis., will preside and chronicle some casting results even more remarkable than any made public.

The secretary will promptiy add suggested names to the roster, and will be thankful for any hints. George Henry Cleveland.

The Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the annual business meeting held Feb. 10 the following officers were elected for the year 1911: President, L. N. Place; Vice-President, Geo. L. Ames; Secretary-Treasurer, E. M. Town; Captain, H. J. Hokamp; Assistant Captain, F. Kleinfeldt. The executive board consists of our president, vice-president, secretary and captain, assisted by Dr. F. T. Hays, S. F. Campbell and W. S. Maloney. E. M. Town was elected to succeed himself as national executive committeeman. E. M. Town, Sec'y.

New Publications.

Letters to a Salmon Fisher's Sons, by A. H. Chaytor. Cloth, large 8vo., 285 pages, illustrated from photographs, $3 net. New York, Houghton Mifflin Company.

From his large experience in fishing for salmon in Great Britain, Norway and New Zealand, the author has drawn for the purpose of aiding young anglers, but there is much that he has set down which will be read eagerly by veterans. The chapters on rods and tackle, on casting and fishing, are valuable though brief and to the point. He cites a number of instances as apparent proof that salmon feel very little, if any, pain while hooked. One of these is the habit of many salmon to sulk head down while they hammer at the line with the tail. A salmon which for a long time submits quietly to a steady strain or sharp tugs, he believes, feels no pain. Again he compares the actions of a puppy which has snapped up a wasp with those of a salmon that has quietly taken one of these fiery insects from the water surface.

Falling in a salmon stream while wearing waders, Mr. Claytor says, need not be serious if one keeps his head and does not tire himself trying to breast the current. Air in the waders is not dangerous when one has to swim. Steel centered rods, he says, are a mistake.

Several chapters are devoted to the habits of salmon, as observed by the author, who has made a study of the spawning of these fish during many years. This alone is very interesting, as his deductions are in some respects contrary to accepted theories.

The Book of the Dry Fly, by George A. B. Dewar. New edition, cloth, 277 pages with eight full-page illustrations in colors, $2.50, net. New York, the Macmillan Company.

Not all of the teachings of the dry-fly pursuits are applicable to American waters, but some of them are, and the rapidly increasing number of anglers who fish with dry flies and follow, in greater or lesser degree, the methods that have come into vogue in England, have attained an important measure of success. But here as in some continental waters, to quote Mr. Dewar, "the dry fly is as clearly out of place on the wet fly water as the wet fly is on the dry fly stream." Beginners, therefore, will find in this volume much information which will enable them to avoid that which may prove useless here, and at the same time learn how and when it may prove best to fish the rises or to search for trout, using floating flies.

Methods of Attracting Birds, by Gilbert H. Trafton. Cloth, octavo, 171 pages, illustrated with drawings and from photographs, $1.25 net. Published under the auspices of the National Association of Audubon Societies, by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

There are plenty of persons, old and young, who are endeavoring to attract birds to their homes, but who, through lack of experience, do not go about the work in the best way. Mr. Trafton, in telling how this may be done, points out the fact that providing shelter and homes for our birds has become almost a necessity because of the destruction of their natural shelter through the clearing and "improving" of lands, particularly in the vicinity of towns and cities. The birds being willing, the work of attracting and keeping them is easy when it is prosecuted intelligently. The chief enemies of birds, the cat and the sparrow, are difficult to outwit, but how this may be done he describes interestingly, and this portion of the book alone is of great value. The species that may be attracted, their habits, food and shelters that may be made by any person possessing ordinary tools, are all treated fully, while the drawings and photographic reproductions assist materially in making all points plain. Every bird lover and every school should possess the book.

The Big Game of Africa, by Richard Tjader. Cloth, 364 pages, illustrated from photographs. New York, D. Appleton & Co.

It was after he had made three expeditions to British East Africa and had delivered a series of lectures on that large subject that Mr. Tjader's friends induced him to write a book for the guidance of other African hunters. This, then, is different from many of the numerous books on African hunting, recently issued. It is not a recital of events, but a carefully planned and executed treatise on every phase of African journeying and hunting. Each subject is treated separately and fully, though not at unnecessary length.

The author first describes the country, the shooting seasons, licenses and game laws. He gives in detail the necessary equipment, the expense, the men and animals needed and the way in which the stranger may live in harmony with his helpers. Then follow chapters on the habits and the pursuit of all of the large and small game to be met with. The final chapters are on the natives; on missionaries, settlers and officials; on photographing wild animals; on taxidermy; on outfits and routes.

Interspersed throughout are stories of the chase, making the volume anything but dull. In fact, it is far more interesting than the average book of its kind.

Fish Diseases.

The study of this subject is referred to in the annual report of the United States Fish Commission as follows:

During the fiscal year the Bureau has continued co-operation with the New York State Cancer Laboratory in the investigation of thyroid tumor or cancer in domesticated fishes. An aquarium with two independent systems of closed-water circulation, with proper means of refrigeration, has been established for the observation of salmon and trout and experiments in inoculation and treatment. Investigation at various stations of the Bureau and at other hatcheries have shown that the disease is even more widespread and general than was suspected. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in obtaining for purposes of experiment a sufficient number of fish above suspicion of infection, and it has been necessary in this effort to secure a quantity of wild trout from remote streams. Owing to the technical difficulties attending this work, which are equal to those retarding the advance of knowledge relating to the cause and nature of cancer in human beings, progress is made only by slow and painstaking steps and by the use of the most approved appliances and methods. For this reason it is highly important that the Bureau should be provided with a well-equipped laboratory and experimental hatchery, not only for the purposes of the present investigation, but for the study of the many other diseases affecting fishes, both under domestication and in a state of nature.

During the year the Bureau was called on to investigate epidemics among hatchery fish at Spruce Creek, Pa., and Roxbury, Vt. At the former place the mortality was due in part to the thyroid tumor or cancer before alluded to, but the majority of the deaths were apparently caused by the bacterial infection which the Bureau has found at other places, but which it has not the facilities to study at present. At Roxbury the disease is also infectious and annually causes large losses. The Bureau has likewise made investigations in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia upon the kindred subject of the pollution of streams in its relation to fishes and the fisheries.

By an act of Congress approved April 21, 1910, that portion of the previous law requiring the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to lease the privilege of killing seals on the Pribilof Islands was repealed, and as the lease of the North American Commercial Company expired by limitation on April 30, 1910, the Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, assumed the entire administration of the islands, including the functions and obligations previously imposed on the lessees. The present duties of the Bureau on the islands, therefore, embrace all matters whatsoever relating to the seal herd and the care, education and welfare of the native population.

Owing to the abuses connected with pelagic sealing mentioned in the preceding report of the Bureau, the condition of the seal herd is more precarious than at any previous period of its known history, and the utmost care must be exercised to save it from commercial extinction. In anticipation of the expiration of the lease recently in force and in view of the advisability

(*Continued on page 317.*)

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

Unless the schooner Westward is purchased by some active yachtsman, she will not be raced the coming season. A friend of Alex. S. Cochran, the owner of the famous yacht, recently received a letter from Mr. Cochran, saying that the yacht would not be in commission this year. Mr. Cochran's health is not at all good and yachting is out of the question he fears. He had intended to bring Westward back from Southampton, but unless some enthusiast purchases the vessel, she will probably remain where she is now hauled out.

This is a big disappointment to all yachtsmen. They had hoped to witness some fine races with Westward and Elena, Morton F. Plant's new yacht this year. It is a disappointment, too, to Mr. Plant, and unless some good system of handicapping is arranged, there will be little sport in the big class, as Elena will outclass all existing vessels.

If the owner of the new Fife schooner could be induced to bring his yacht to these waters, he would have lots of opportunities to race his vessel against the best that has been built on this side. Yacht clubs would be only too ready to arrange races and to offer valuable prizes, and he could have much more sport than he is likely to get in home waters.

Several new boats are being built for racing in the small classes, and the racing in New York waters promises to be exceptionally good. Three new 31-raters are being built. One is for a syndicate of the Manhasset Bay Y. C. and has been designed by Gielow & Orr, another is for a syndicate of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. and a third is for Commodore William H. Childs, of the Indian Harbor Y. C. These three will compete for the Manhasset Bay challenge cup now held by the American Y. C.. It is probable that a new boat will be built for the defense of that cup, and with four new boats in the class, the racing in Class P will be better than in any other class. These boats will represent different designs and different ideas, and success will not be due solely to good handling or to a boat being kept in better racing trim. Two boats are being built for this class to race in eastern waters, and it is very probable that another inter-city match will be arranged.

In Class Q which races mostly on the Lower Bay a new boat is being built for Gherardi Davis who last year sailed the S boat Alice. This new yacht has been designed by William Gardner who last year turned out Grayjacket, the champion of the class. The older boats, Spider, Soya and Grayjacket will be raced again.

There are two new boats building for Class S, one for Dr. C. L. Atkinson, of the Bensonhurst Y. C., from designs by William Gardner and the other for H. L. Whitlock, of the Brooklyn Y. C., by Herreshoff. These two will make the S Class an imposing one. It has grown wonderfully since it was first boomed four years ago through Sir Thomas Lipton offering a cup, and now there is another cup by the same donor which is held by the Crescent Athletic Club. It has to be won three times to become the property of the yachtsman and was last season won by R. B. Moore's Blue Bill in a series of three races in which there were ten starters.

At the annual meeting of the Huguenot Y. C. last week the following officers were elected: Commodore, E. A. Sanford; Vice-Commodore, G. W. Kear; Rear-Commodore, T. L. Coe; Secretary, H. M. Hyrick; Treasurer, G. C. Allen; Trustees (for two years)—F. B. Lewis and John Holden. Commodore Sanford presided at the meeting and at the sixteenth annual dinner, which followed it. The reports of the secretary, treasurer and regatta committee read showed the club to be in a flourishing condition, with a large fleet of small yachts, both of the racing and cruising type, and a good membership.

The officers, members and guests of the Knickerbocker Y. C. spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening at the annual dinner of the club held on Feb. 15 at the Hotel Manhattan. Commodore Louis H. Zocher, who presided, appointed Vice-Commodore Charles P. Loeser toastmaster. After brief addresses by the guests of honor Commodore H. Davis Ackerly and ex-Commodore A. H. Ostrom, of the Northport Y. C., and Commodore L. M. Allen, of the Norwalk Y. C., the prizes won on July 16, 1910, in the race from Northport and Norwalk to Port Washington, were presented to Harry Morse and Judson Snyder, owners respectively of the sloops Ojibway and Petrel of the Northport Y. C., and to Dr. C. B. Keeler and George Chaderton, owners of the Defiance and the Osprey of the Norwalk Y. C. It was announced that there would be a series of inter-club races next summer between boats from these three clubs. Those present at the dinner included Oscar Chellborg, J. O. Sinkinson, Harry Stephenson, L. D. Huntington and Dr. E. D. Rudderow.

The annual meeting of the Middletown Y. C. was held at the club house last week and the old officers were re-elected for the coming year. They are: Commodore, Arthur L. Miller; Vice-Commodore, T. M. Russell; Rear-Commodore, Harry A. Babcock; Secretary, Edward H. Wilkins; Treasurer, G. Ellsworth Meech; Fleet Captain, A. J. Betteridge. The committees were practically the same as last year.

The elections of the Corinthian Y. C., of Yale, were announced as follows for the coming year: Commodore, Leslie Soule, Dorchester Center, Mass; Vice-Commodore, James Wallace Paramore, St. Louis; Rear-Commodore, Cavour Hatley, Duluth, Minn.; Fleet Captain, Herman Rutgers Emmet, New Rochelle; Secretary, John Coleman, Louisville; Treasurer, Auguste R. Cordier, Woodhaven, N. Y.

Schooner for Dr. Grenfell.

The contract for the new vessel for the use of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, in connection with the work of the Labrador Mission to deep sea fishermen has been recently placed by Bowes & Mower, naval architects, of Philadelphia, Pa., with A. C. Brown & Sons, of Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y. The vessel will be named the George B. Cluett, as she is a gift to the Mission by Mr. Cluett, who is a life member of the Grenfell Association of America. In a recently published letter Dr. Grenfell expressed the need of a new schooner to assist in carrying on the work of the Mission, and a ready response was received from Mr. Cluett, who offered to give a vessel which should in every detail meet Dr. Grenfell's requirements.

The order for the design of the new vessel was placed with Bowes & Mower, and plans were drawn for a three-masted auxiliary working schooner, 135 feet over all, 115 feet on the waterline, 26 feet moulded breadth and 12 feet moulded depth. While designed to have large cargo carrying capacity, the lines of the hull have been drawn to make a vessel that will be unusually fast under sail, and very easily driven by her auxiliary power. She combines the elements of a working schooner with those of the modern fisherman, and at the same time has the graceful sheer and well proportioned overhangs of a sea-going yacht. She will be heavily constructed in accordance with the rules of the American Bureau of Shipping, and will be built with selected white oak frame and planking and with selected long leaf yellow pine, where oak is not used. Every detail of her construction has been carefully worked out by her designers to stand the hard service, which the vessel must meet and she will be built under the close personal supervision of the architects. Special provision is made for strength in case of her being stranded on any of the dangerous, uncharted reefs of the Labrador coast, where she will be used, and provision is also made to prevent any damage by the ice, which she will encounter in the northern latitudes.

She will be rigged as a three-masted fore-and-aft schooner with Oregon pine masts, and will have a moderate sail spread.

The officers' and owner's quarters are aft under a raised poop deck and trunk cabin, and will consist of a saloon, mess room, pantry, bath room and six staterooms. The galley and forecastle are in the house on deck forward. She will carry a crew of captain, mate, three men and cook.

The auxiliary power will be a 75-horsepower Wolverine kerosene oil engine, which will drive the vessel at a speed of six miles per hour. She will also have a donkey oil engine on deck for hoisting anchors, sails and handling cargo. She will be launched early in June, and will be delivered to the owners complete and ready for sea on July 1st of this year.

This vessel is the largest gift that has been given to the Mission by one individual at one time, and she will be most valuable to the Mission in carrying out its own work, and will also be a source of revenue to the Mission, as she will be chartered for scientific and sporting expeditions "down North" whenever opportunity offers, and when not otherwise employed, she will be chartered to trade out to the West Indies.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell is an Englishman, an Oxford graduate. He first became interested in the work of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen among the fishermen of the North Sea. The work was medical as well as religious missionary work, and did much to better the condition of the men of the North Sea fishing fleets. In 1892 he was sent by the Mission to Labrador to investigate conditions there among the fishermen in the hospital ship Albert, a ketch of about one hundred and fifty tons. After a season among the fishermen, she returned to England, and in the following spring came back to Labrador, carrying equipment for two small hospitals.

From the beginning the work has grown until now the Society has four well equipped hospitals at different points along the coast, cooperative stores have been started, schools established, saw-mills built to give employment during the winter, and the people taught to take care of themselves. An inestimatable amount of medical work has been done among the sick, the poor have been clothed, and the starving fed. While the entire work is built upon a foundation of the truest Christianity, it is interesting to know that no man has ever been engaged by the Deep Sea Mission in the capacity of priest or clergyman. Dr. Grenfell himself is a man of indomitable courage and determination. He is master of his hospital ship Strathcona simply because he could not get a captain who would drive her as hard in all weather as he would have her driven, and the worst gale will not stop him when he decides to go.

In winter when the coast is impassable, he

travels by sledge with a team of dogs, and the hardest journey on skis mean nothing to him.

A skilled surgeon, a good executive, a man of the greatest personal charm and devoting his life to a splendid work, Dr. Grenfell is indeed a man who is doing much in the cause of humanity.

End of the Fleetwing.

The famous old schooner Fleetwing is now a scow. All her costly fittings have been removed. She has a short bowsprit and two pole masts and is tied up at Fairhaven for the winter. In the summer she was used in connection with the work of digging the Cape Cod Canal at the Buzzard's Bay end according to the Boston Globe. The Fleetwing will go back to this work again in the spring as soon as the ice is out on the bay. After the cut has been made the hull will probably be left on some beach to rot away and be forgotten by the yachtsmen.

This yacht, one of the best known of the early American schooner fleet, was built in this city in 1805. She was designed and constructed by J. B. Van Deusen and her dimensions are 126 feet 5 inches over all, 104 feet 10 inches waterline, 23 feet beam and 12 feet draft.

The most famous yachting event that Fleetwing ever took part in was the greatest of all ocean races, between the schooners Henrietta, Vesta and Fleetwing across the eastern ocean in December, 1866. It seems that the owner of the Vesta, Pierre Lorillard, and George Osgood, owner of the Fleetwing, were discussing a race that had been sailed from New York to Cape May in October, 1866, at the Union Club of New York, and this resulted in a match between these two yachts and James Gordon Bennett's Henrietta for $30,000 a crack.

Capt. Johnson, an old deep water sailor man, was navigator, while George Drayton had charge of the Vesta. Capt. John Thomas of the ship New York navigated the Fleetwing, Capt. Samuel Samuels, who died at Brooklyn only a short time ago, navigated the Henrietta, and he was the dean of deep sea master mariners.

On Dec. 11 all looked dark about the starting line off Sandy Hook lightship, wind thirty-four miles an hour, and the onlookers who were about the line on tugs and pleasure craft expressed pity that the race was to be started in such terrible conditions.

The Vesta was the first to cross the line, with the Henrietta a few lengths astern, and just to the weather of the former's wake. The Fleetwing was the last to cross, and she followed between the wakes of the leaders. Once away they worked off shore in a bunch, and held together until 8 o'clock that night, when they separated, and never after sighted each other during the race. They all headed north and sailed the northern course, and were spoken only once.

The yachts, after a most terrible passage, finally arrived off the Needles, England, on Christmas eve, with the Henrietta in the lead. The Fleetwing was second and the Vesta last.

Of the three schooners, the Fleetwing suffered the worst on the day and night of Dec. 19. A lull had taken off a bit of the gale's heft, and for a few hours there was a slight letup. Just before dawn, on Dec. 19, the gale suddenly grew into a violent hurricane, accompanied by the worst seas that the Fleetwing had encountered during the passage. She was swept time and again, forward and aft, all hands being in constant danger. Helmsmen and quartermasters were lashed to the wheel and life lines.

Just before 10 o'clock in the morning the hurricane was at its height where the Fleetwing was. She was eased to the sea under storm canvas. A look ahead showed the mountainous seas, lashed into wild, roaring, jumping water hills. Capt. Thomas had met them before, but then he had under him a clipper ship with a high freeboard. Not so on the Fleetwing, for she sat low on the water and her topsides were low.

The Fleetwing under short canvas for a while did not answer her helm as well as she did under full sail and in softer weather. For hours the helmsman got the better of the hurricane high sea fight, in which nerve was at its highest tension.

Finally about noon when the wind was heaviest and the seas most terrible of a sudden three great seas with the mad rush of a Niagara swept the Fleetwing's deck.

Tons of green, frothy water pounded on the deck and in its wild rush over the taff rail the seas swept eight men overboard and six were lost. After being hove to four hours the Fleetwing again started on her voyage. It was a fearful thing, happening as it did almost in mid-ocean. It proved, however, that even death did not crush Yankee pluck and courage.

The Vesta was the first to pick up the Scilly lights at 6:55 P. M. on Christmas eve. Just fifty minutes later those on the Henrietta made them out. The Henrietta won, because after passing the Scilly lights the Vesta got hung up in a fog, obliging her to slow down, and she lost even to the Fleetwing, which on the 19th had lost four hours on account of the fearful accident.

The Henrietta sailed 3,106 miles in 13 days 21 hours and 55 minutes. The Fleetwing sailed 3,135 miles in 14 days 6 hours and 10 minutes and the Vesta 3,144 miles in 14 days 6 hours and 50 minutes.

After this race and the return to this country in the following spring the Fleetwing passed through many hands until purchased by Emery O. Maples of St. Paul, Minn. In the spring of 1905, Mr. Maples sold the Fleetwing to the American Baptist Home Mission Society for use as a floating chapel in New York Harbor.

Her rig was taken out and small pole masts substituted and she was towed around New York Harbor by a tug. In fair weather services were held on deck, under an awning, for sailors on vessels at anchor in the harbor. In this service the Fleetwing remained until she was taken to Buzzard's Bay.

The Henrietta was lost off the coast of Honduras many years ago, while the Vesta is owned at Bridgeport, Conn., and is used in connection with the trials of submarine torpedo boats.

Narragansett Bay Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association was held last week in Providence. Two new clubs were admitted to membership in the association and plans were laid for the coming yacht racing season.

The following were elected officers of the association for the coming season: President, Benjamin Peckham, Edgewood Y. C.; Vice-President, William M. Arnold, Newport Y. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Louis Frost, Washington Park Y. C.; Chairman of Power Boat Committee, J. Louis Potter, Fall River Y. C. Other delegate members of executive committee are Walter S. Almy, Bristol Y. C.; T. R. Goodwin, Conanicut Y. C.; Benjamin Franklin, Jr., N. B. 18-Foot Association.

It was voted that race week be held from Aug. 5-12, inclusive. It was announced that the interstate series for the championship of the 18-foot knockabout class had been arranged to be held on July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3, the week preceding race week.

A large number of delegates from the different members of the association were in attendance, and there was a general discussion of the coming racing season. Minor amendments were made to the constitution, and the racing rules were amended in a few particulars.

The office of Registration Secretary was consolidated with that of the secretary and treasurer, and the executive committee was increased to seven in number.

The most important amendment to the racing rules is the adoption of classes D and E for catboats, conforming to the limitations of the Narragansett Bay Cabin Catboat Association, and Class F for catboats racing under a rating measurement based on over-all length. Those racing in Class F need not be members of the Narragansett Bay Cabin Catboat Association.

An attempt was made to reinsert in the racing rules the paragraph requiring each yacht to be steered by her owner or other amateur, which was dropped at the general meeting last fall, but the effort failed. Under the racing rules as they now stand the entire crew and helmsman may be professionals.

The East Greenwich Y. C. and the Narragansett Bay Cabin Catboat Association were admitted to membership. This makes the membership roll of the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association seventeen clubs, which is a remarkable growth during the past three years.

The various officers rendered their annual reports, showing the present favorable condition of the association. The report of the retiring president, T. R. Goodwin, was listened to with much interest by the delegates. Among other recommendations made, the president said: "There are still many things for this association to accomplish, the greatest of which is to devise better methods of conducting our racing. Our clubs have the very sad fault of changing their race committees frequently, and electing green or incompetent men for these important posts. In view of the presence of visitors in our waters, and with the lessons of past seasons before us, something must be done to remedy this evil. I would recommend that the chairmen of the regatta committees be called together and given instructions as to the best method of running races, selecting courses, etc., and that they in turn instruct their committees.

"The racing rules should be carefully studied. Protests should be thrashed out with extreme care, and as soon as possible after the race in question, and no snap judgment should be made, nor judgment of any kind until the facts on both sides are clearly established, when the rules covering the points at issue should be looked up carefully and applied.

"Prizes should be purchased with reference to the number of starters and keenness of the racing in the different classes, and should be awarded as soon as possible after the finish of a race. The option of cash prizes or suitable trophies to all prize winners would alone do much to bring into the game many men who now feel that they cannot afford the expense of maintaining a racing craft.

"It is recommended that wherever possible the number and value of prizes in each class be printed on the race circular.

"Clubs should provide suitable marks, signals, guns and other paraphernalia for the proper conduct of races.

"All preparations should be made and understood well in advance of a race day."

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the various clubs and ascertain their feeling in regard to the securing of a paid judge to assist each of the clubs at their respective regattas.

Eastern Y. C.

The Eastern Y. C. last year took a lively interest in ocean racing, and its race from Bar Harbor to Marblehead was a memorable one. It will do more for such contests this year. At the annual meeting of the club held last week a model of the gold cup offered by Commodore Clark for a race for schooners from New London to Marblehead was on exhibition. The cup is ten inches in height and the top is in the form of a Spanish galleon. The trophy becomes the property of the yachtsman winning it three times not necessarily in succession. As three other special cups have been offered the club for long distance racing this season, these events were the principal theme of discussion by the members.

All the old officers were re-elected, and Commodore F. Lewis Clark, of Spokane, Wash., will again fly the blue pennant from the schooner Emerald; Vice-Commodore Robert Treat Paine, 2d, of Boston, the red pennant from the sloop Humma, and Rear Commodore Herbert M. Sears, of Boston, the white pennant from the steamer Hope. The regatta committee which had charge of the international sonder trial races last year will continue in office. The sec-

retary announced that there were 686 club members and 315 yachts enrolled.

The club will be represented once and a half in the international sonder yacht races at Kiel next June in the second American invasion of German waters. The yacht Cima, owned by Guy Lowell, will be the full representative, while the yacht Bibelot is partly owned by R. W. Emmons, 2d, also of the Eastern. The third member of the American team that will go to Germany is Beaver, owned by George C. Dabney, and others, of the Beverly Y. C.

But the features of the coming season for the Eastern Y. C. are the two ocean races that will precede and follow the annual cruise early in July. The ocean race from New London to Marblehead will follow the Harvard and Yale rowing races, and with the Clark cup and anothe rtrophy for sloops and yawls, it is hoped that a number of the large yachts will round Cape Cod. The annual regatta will follow soon after July 4, and then will come the club cruise through the Gulf of Maine to Bar Harbor. A day or two after the finish the large yachts of the fleet will race back to Marblehead for cups offered by Guy Norman.

Gravesend Bay Y. R. A. Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay was held in the Assembly, Brooklyn, last week. The clubs represented were Atlantic, Brooklyn and Bensonhurst yacht clubs, New York Canoe Club and Crescent Athletic Club. In the absence of Commodore G. R. Le Sauvage, Horace E. Boucher presided. Secretary Tieman made his report on the championships, and the percentages of boats that qualified in the different classes are as follows:

Class Q—Grayjacket, 73; Spider, 71, Florence, 54; Soya, 42.

Handicap Class (first division)—La Cubana, 73; Miami, 65; Joy, 64; Kentrel, 47.

Handicap Class (second division)—Careless, 77; Breeze, 56.

Class S—Blue Bill, 95; Bensonhurst, 68; M. and F., 52; Alice, 36.

Class X—Slow Poke, 81; Suffragette, 63; Merry Widow, 61; Mouse, 56; Skylark, 53; Bobs, 42; Pike, 31.

Class Y—Aries, 80; Skeets, 50.

It was decided that the election of officers should take place on March 22, to which date the meeting was adjourned, and it will then meet at the Crescent Athletic Club house. A tentative schedule of dates was arranged, the first of the season being on Saturday, May 27, under the auspices of the Atlantic Y. C.

After some discussion it was voted to recommend to the different clubs that the rules should be amended so that yachts of Class S should be allowed one professional in all races. This will make the rules accord with those of other associations.

There was a brief discussion about the lower bay courses, which have not given general satisfaction under all conditions, and the matter was referred to a committee composed of John R. Brophy and W. L. Inslee. It was also decided that there should be an annual dinner of those yachtsmen interested in lower bay racing and that it should be held as usual at the Crescent Athletic Club, when the association prizes will be presented to winning yachtsmen.

Motor Boating.

Motor Boat Challenge.

A challenge is on its way from the Royal Motor Y. C. to the Motor Boat Club of America for a series of races for the British International trophy for motor boats. It is expected to reach the club holding the trophy to-day and action will be taken on it at once. The challenge was accepted, and the British did not wait long after the Deed of Gift had been reframed and the racing rules agreed on.

Motor Boat Show.

The annual exhibition of the National Association of Engine and Boat Builders opened in the Madison Square Garden last Tuesday, and it will be the attraction there until March 5. The show this year is the largest in the history of the Association and probably the largest exhibit of boats and engines ever held in the world. There are more than three hundred exhibitors and every available inch of space has been taken. Not only are the exhibits shown on the arena floor, but the restaurant and the concert hall are filled.

There was not time to study the show and give an extended description of the show for this week's issue of Forest and Stream, but more attention will be paid to the chief attractions next week. There are some very handsome craft to be seen, and the builders have made great strides in building motor boats that fill every requirement and can be purchased for little money. Of course there are costly boats for those who can afford them and in these the Gas Engine and Power Company and the Electric Launch Company rather excelled.

The Gas Engine Company had some splendid boats in size varying from the launch tender to the 45-foot raised deck cruiser and the finish on these boats is beautiful.

The 45-foot cruiser of the midship deck type has a beam of 10 feet 6 inches and a draft of 3 feet. The forward part of the vessel is of the raised deck type, followed by midship deck, and then by a glass cabin with windows sliding fore and aft, with deck either side of same, also deck aft. The motor room, galley and crew's quarters are located forward under the raised deck, while the saloon, toilet for owner and stateroom are aft. The boat is very handsomely finished inside in mahogany joiner work, while the outside joiner work is of teak wood. A 4 cylinder Speedway engine of 32 to 40 horsepower is installed, arranged with deck controls. A speed of 11 miles per hour is guaranteed.

A speed launch 39 feet 8 inches over all, 6 feet beam, planked with mahogany, battened seam construction, with a guaranteed speed of 34 miles per hour is also shown. This boat has a 6-cylinder Speedway engine of the same style as in the Tartar, the fast one that was built last summer for R. E. Slaven, which made such an excellent record.

One of the regulation 30-foot runabouts, with a 4-cylinder, 4½ by 5-inch Speedway engine of 18 to 22 horsepower is exhibited. This boat has a speed of 14 to 15 miles per hour. The next boat is a handsome teak wood yacht tender 25 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches beam, with a 4-cylinder Speedway engine of 12 to 16 horsepower.

In addition to the launches, there will be a number of 1911 model Speedway engines shown.

The Electric Launch Company had several boats, the largest of which is 54 feet long. This is a beautiful vessel and its type is a popular one.

The 1911 Elco-de-Luxe is the largest, its length over all being 54 feet, extreme beam 9 feet 3 inches. The 1911 model has full headroom in the engine room, which is forward and accessible through a new form of sliding glass hatch, affording unusual light and ventilation for the engine room. The bridge deck, directly aft of the engine space, affords ample room to seat a company in wicker chairs and on the permanent settee. The steering wheel with engine controls alongside, is located at forward end of bridge deck.

The main cabin is luxuriously finished and equipped, the woodwork being in selected mahogany with ceilings finished in mahogany, panels finished in white enamel. Plate glass mirrors are used as ornamentation in this cabin. The seating arrangement of extension transoms or sofas is so arranged as to pull out, forming wide comfortable berths if it is desired to sleep on board, two comfortable berths being provided in the main cabin. Hanging lockers and writing desk, with cabinet and china closet, will be installed in the cabin and finished in selected mahogany.

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The power equipment consists of a gasolene engine of 60 to 75 horsepower of 6-cylinder, with gasolene tank of one hundred gallons capacity. These boats have proved ideal for day service particularly, although provision is made for sleeping four on board in the owner's quarters, with berths for two men in the engine room.

A trip taken by one of these boats last year proved very interesting, from New York to the Thousand Islands, via the Hudson River and through the canals, the owner and his party cruising as he would tour in a motor car over this same country. The trip was most enjoyable. The waterways through this part of the country are most picturesque and afford points of interest that it is impossible to obtain when traveling in any other manner.

For the small boat owner the power dories proved big attractions. These boats are staunch and able. They cost comparatively little and have become very popular in the last few years. The Atlantic Company occupy two spaces and on the main flaar show a 20-foot dory with a 5-horsepower Atlantic special engine and an 18-footer with 4-horsepower motor. Both boats are attractively finished in pine and oak, painted white with anti-fouling bronze below the waterline.

The feature, however, of the Atlantic Company's exhibit of this year is contained in the annex. There is a 30-foot semi-speed Clipper launch, equipped with a 3-cylinder, 15-horsepower Atlantic special motor. The Clipper is handsomely finished in mahogany, hull painted white with a line of gold leaf and an arrowhead following the sheer, anti-fouling green below the waterline and bronze rudder and shoe. The interior is attractively arranged with engine forward and thwart-ship seat for engineer, which covers the gear. The after cockpit is arranged with side locker seats comfortably furnished with cork filled Pantasote cushions, an ice-box of liberal dimensions being arranged under the after seat.

On the space alongside of the Clipper is a 30-foot Gurnet dory raised deck cruiser. This boat is a recent production of the Atlantic Company and embodies in a small cruiser comfortable accommodations for a party of a matter of four or so, including toilet, locker space and possible arrangements for cooking. The motor is the 10-horsepower Atlantic special with reverse gear arranged with one-man control to bulkhead. The completeness of the outfit is evidenced by the fresh-water tank and liberal gasolene storage and numerous small features. The boat is lighted by three ports on each side and a skylight of liberal dimensions rendering the cabin accommodations unusually comfortable.

ELCO SPEED RUNABOUT.

CRUISING 45-FOOTER WITH SPEEDWAY MOTOR.

Canoeing.

Pawtuxet C. C.

The Pawtuxet Canoe Club held its annual meeting at the Newman last week. Officers were elected as follows: President, M. W. Dickinson, Jr.; Vice-President, A. Tabor; Secretary, C. S. Barningham; Treasurer, William E. Collins; Captain, Amos W. Hazard, Jr.; Lieutenant-Captain, Charles A. Domlar; Board of Governors, Daniel R. James, Frank E. Berry, Fred Cowdin and W. C. Grabe; Racing Committee, Amos W. Hazard, Jr.; Fred Cowdin, Al. Tabor, William French; Membership Committee, Al. Tabor, R. S. Thornton, C. S. Barningham, C. H. Shippee, Jr.; Entertainment Committee, William Grabe, Thomas G. Mulgrew, Arthur McCrudden; House Committee, Herbert Davis, C. H. Shippee, Jr., F. E. Berry; Delegate to R. I. C. R. A., Daniel R. James.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Dayton E. Herrick, 99 Spring street, Ossining, N. Y., by A. Rivers Genet, Jr.

Central Division.—Harold D. Stephens, 800 Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa, and Elmer C. Wayne, 800 Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa., both by F. D. Newbury; Elmer L. Smith, Euclid avenue, Bellevue, Pa., and P. C. Schoeneck, Wabash Building, Pittsburg, Pa., both by C. C. Edmunds.

Western Division.—David Dunn, 4546 Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill., by J. G. Roberts.

MEMBER RE-INSTATED.

Western Division.—4674, Walter E. Foster, 814 North Grove avenue, Oak Park, Ill., (formerly of Central Division).

MEMBERS TRANSFERRED.

5532, Farnum F. Dorsey, Wilder Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., from Atlantic to Central; 2724, Clarence P. Moser, German Insurance Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., from Atlantic to Central; 2323, William N. Brooks, 329 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa, from Eastern to Central.

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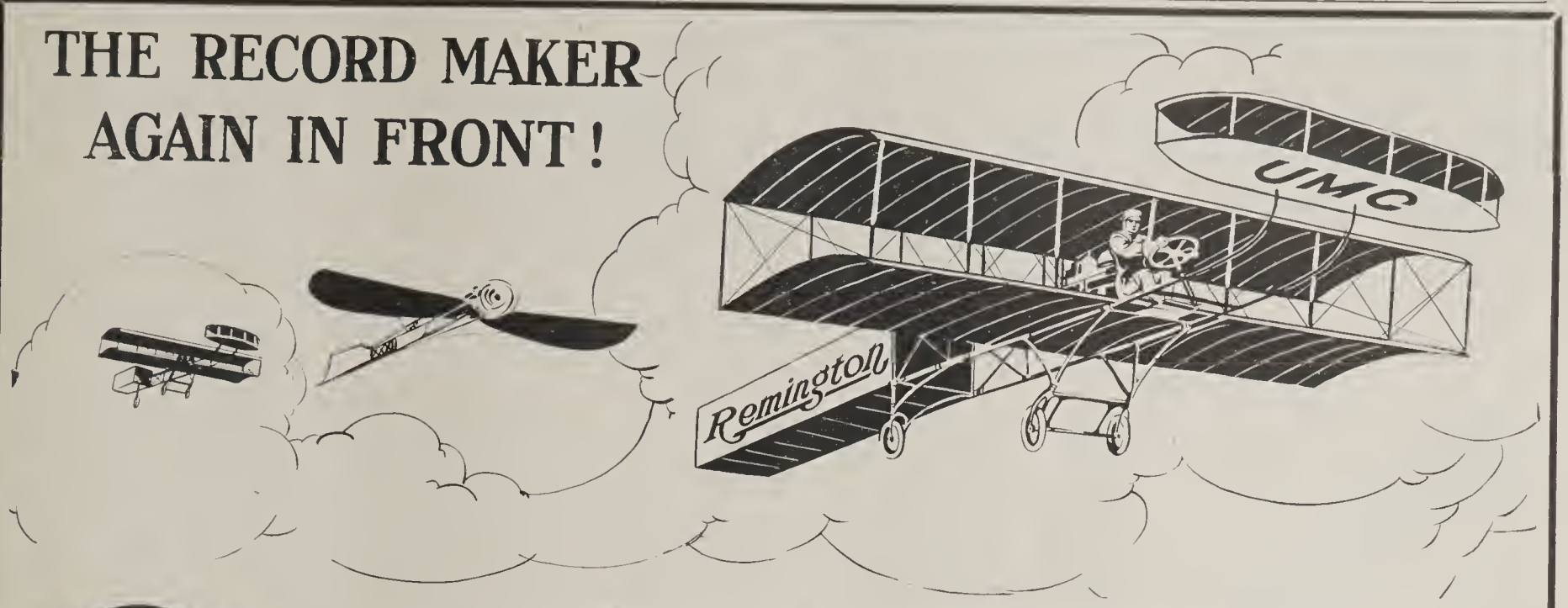

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March 14.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
March 16-17.—Baltimore, Md.—Alford Sporting Goods Co. tournament.
March 17.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.
March 17.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 5.—Montclair, N. J.—Fifth amateur championship metropolitan clubs, Montclair G. C. grounds.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 6-11.—New York City.—International trapshooting tournament and sportsman's exhibition, Madison Square Garden. S. M. Van Allen, Mgr.
April 7-8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. Royal Robinson, Sec'y.
April 8.—Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
April 10-12.—New Orleans, La.—Louisiana State tournament, under the auspices of the City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Secy.
April 11-12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. J. H. Anderson, Mgr.
April 11-13.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Springfield G. C. C. A. McDermand, Pres.
April 11-12.—Beaver Crossing, (Neb.) G. C. J. C. Evans, Sec'y.
April 17.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. R. Watkins, Sec'y.
April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
April 26-27.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament. under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 18-20.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis Trapshooters Association. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
May 20.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr., Pres.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 13-15.—Hickman, Ky.—Hickman G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.

Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Scc.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 12-16.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser. Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The California Wing Club, the only organization near San Francisco using live birds for trapshooting, is preparing for the coming season, and at the annual meeting recently held elected the following officers: President, Clarence Haight; Vice-President, W. W. Terrill; Secretary and Treasurer, Tony Prior; Directors, C. C. Nauman, E. Schultz, and Frank Turner.

A Montgomery County (Pa.) correspondent writes: "The Jenkintown Gun Club has reorganized and will in the future be known as the Mineral Spring Gun Club. The club house and all equipment have been moved from Abington to near the Mineral Spring Hotel, at Willow Grove, and this place will in the future be the permanent headquarters of the club. Many expert wing shots and target men are identified with the organization."

The fourth annual registered shooting tournament of the Keystone Shooting League will be held April 11 and 12 at Holmesburg Junction, Philadelphia, under the new interstate system. The program each day will consist of ten 15-target events, and calls for a $15 entrance fee daily. Each event calls for $1.40, with an additional $1 on the Squier "money back" system, and an optional sweepstakes of $1 each event. By this method each shooter knows exactly what his day's shooting will cost, and those who do not want to shoot for money will be able to get through on $4.00 a day. An additional event, known as the Keystone championship will be decided, two extra events, at 25 targets apiece, being tacked on the end of each day's program. The Keystone League donates $50 in prizes for this event, the money to be divided $25 to high gun, $15 to second and $10 to third. The Inter-State Association also donates $100 in money, to be awarded in the regular program, one-half on each day. All shooters in the regular and Keystone events will shoot from the 16yds. mark. The tournament will be managed by J. H. Anderson, with Luther Squier in charge of the office and Charles North taking care of the traps.

Registration Under the New I. A. Policy.

Pittsburg, Pa.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have received several inquiries from gun clubs located in the Rocky Mountains, Intermountain and far Western States, as to whether they may charge more than 2 cents per target, and still have their tournaments registered under our new policy. For the benefit of all concerned, we would state that our new policy does not in any way interfere with any old established custom, and inasmuch as gun clubs in the sections named are compelled to pay very much more for targets (due to excessive freight rates, etc.) than is paid by gun clubs in the more favored parts of our country, said clubs may charge up to 3 cents per target and have their tournaments registered. We would suggest, however, when more than 2 cents per target is charged contestants, that the entrance fee be increased to $1 50 per event, to meet the changed conditions.

Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas.

Riverside Gun Club.

Essington, Feb. 11.—The Norwich and Riverside gun clubs met this afternoon in a team race at Essington, and Riverside won by a score of 173 to 141. The conditions were 25 targets a man, 16yds. rise. The scores are as follows:

Riverside.		Norwick.	
Speller	23	Ferry	24
Bowers	21	Duffy	20
C Wiltbank	20	Shaw	17
Diesel	20	Ward	16
Aborn	18	C Bonsall	15
J Wiltbank	18	H. Duffy	13
Horn	17	Staley	13
Shaw	19	A Bonsall	12
Johnson	17—173	Ritter	11—141

Chicago Gun Club.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—This was a fine day, the sky being clear and the sun shining bright, so that thirteen shooters were tempted to try their skill at the traps, while the glare of the sun on the white blanket of snow made it hard on the eyes.

In event No. 1, Stannard took first honors with 49 out of 50, Matthews being a close second with 48. Taggart was high amateur with 44, while MacLachlan and Goldsmith were next in line, each breaking 43. MacLachlan was high on the doubles in event No. 2 with 29, Fox was second with 25, while Taggart brought down 24. Stannard and Matthews certainly shot a good race, each breaking 97 out of 100, and then in an extra frame of 25 Stannard went through without a miss, while Matthews lost one.

Goldsmith was well pleased with his 83 per cent. after more than a year's lay-off from the traps.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	24	20
M Goldsmith, 16	43	18	20	20	..	..	..
J G Parker, 17	39	21	22	..	..	..	..
A F MacLachlan, 18	43	29	21	..	..	18	14
W D Stannard, 16	49	..	24	24	25	19	..
G E Matthews, 16	48	..	24	25	24	19	..
L Kumpfer, 18	38	..	20	17	19	..	..
J Mogg, 16	23	..	12	15	..	..	..
M Baron, 16	17	..	9	11	..	..	..
F B Fox, 16	37	25	20	..	..	..	..
J A Taggart, 18	44	24	18	..	..	15	..
J Spangler, 16	37	..	14	..	..	..	..
H E Bullen, 16	31	..	15	1	13	..	4 ..
J R Sharp, 16	..	22	..	..	..	19	..

Event 2 was at 20 pairs. Event 6 was at 12 pairs. Event 7 was at 10 pairs.

Feb. 12.—The prospects for a busy year at the traps certainly look good when thirty enthusiastic shooters turn out on a day such as we had to-day, dark and gloomy, with a drizzling rain coming down part of the time, but this did not dampen their ardor in the least, and despite the poor light the scores ran quite high and several remarkable good ones were hung up.

J. R. Graham was shooting in great form, and if he keeps up the same gait at Kansas City this week, he will make any of them hustle. He broke 99 out of 100 singles, the first 50 from 20yds., breaking 49, and then broke his 50 straight from 16yds., and then 5 from 23yds., finishing up with 5 more from 26yds. He also broke 38 out of 40 in the event of 20 pairs.

In event No. 1, Peck was second with 47, Clancy third with 45, while H. Dunnill and R. Winters each broke 44.

Graham took the honors in the double event at 20 pairs. Peck again came in second with a score of 31, and H. Dunnill was third with 28.

B. Donnelly shared first honors with Graham in the third event, each making 25, Flewelling, Peck and Clancy 24.

In event No. 4, Graham again went straight, Thwaite, Dr. Robb and Clancy tied for second on 24, Flewelling and Peck each bringing down 23. Peck was going at a good steady clip, getting one 25, three 24s and four 23s, giving him 94½ per cent. on 200 singles. All the boys were glad to see Flewelling out to-day after his long siege with rheumatism.

Mr. C. E. Campbell, of London, England, and three times winner of the Grand Prix at Monte Carlo, France, was with us to-day, this being the first time he shot at targets, and said it is quite a different style of shooting from that which they do on the other side of the big pond.

This was Donnelly's first visit to our grounds, and there is no doubt but that if he comes over oftener in the future he will be up among the top-notchers. Apperson was not shooting up to his usual form.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	24	25	25	10
W W Flewelling, 20	42	27	24	23	..	..	16	..	..	..
Geo Eck, 19	39	27	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
C E Shaw, 19	38	23	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston, 19	41	24	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
J R Graham, 20	49	38	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	10
C R Seelig, Sr., 18	32	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O W Crocker, 18	29	18	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Thwaite, 18	40	..	22	24	23	23	..	19	..	..
W S Cutler, 19	40	18	22	17	11	..	..	..	..	7
H Dunnill, 18	44	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
H E Peck, 16	47	31	24	23	23	25	20	23	24	..
E Apperson, 16	42	20	20	19	20	..	14	..	..	..
C F Seelig, Jr, 17	40	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R Winters, 16	44	27	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J G Smith, 16	28	..	17	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
W S Stanbury, 16	34	..	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
H A Dunham, 16	39	..	19	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
F Frana, 16	40	..	18	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
A Frana, 16	42	..	19	20	..	..	13	..	..	..
J R Sharf, 16	29	..	17	14	..	..	9	..	..	..
W C Koester, 16	31	..	22	18	..	..	12	..	..	..
B Donnelly, 16	43	..	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
C E Campbell, 16	31	..	18	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
R W Clancy, 16	45	..	24	24	..	..	21	..	..	..
C Dressler, 16	26	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R Gerhardt, 16	40	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Dr Robb, 16	37	..	20	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Fetherston, 16	24	..	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Cutler, 16	16	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Gracely, 16	38	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Event 7 was at 12 pairs. Event 10 was shot from the 23yds. mark.

Feb. 13.—Seven shooters came out to the park. The drizzling rain and fog failed to scare them out. Fetherston was just about right to-day, as a score of 98 out of 100 on a day such as to-day is certainly going a steady clip, especially when you consider that he shot the last frame from 19yds., where he dropped one target and broke the last five from 23yds. Cutler was hot on Fetherston's heels in the first 100, he smashing 95 out of the 100 with a new pump. Mrs. Fetherston did fine, too, getting 21, a 19, 16 and 15. Mrs. Cutler was jubilant over her success of making the best scores she has had so far, getting one 15 and two 13s.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	10
L M Fetherston	24	25	25	..	..	..	24	19	18	20	17	8
W S Cutler	24	23	24	24	21	22	20	15	..	..	..	8
Mrs Fetherston	21	15	16	19	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Cutler	9	15	9	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A R Chamberlain	18	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr C H Lovewell	17	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C B Willard	18	18	15	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..

Events 8, 9, 10 and 11 were at 12 pairs. Event 7 was shot from the 19yds. mark and event 11 from the 23yds. mark.

W. F. Merkle, Supt.

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15,—The regular shoot of the Frontiers opened with fair weather conditions yesterday afternoon. A large and enthusiastic attendance was on hand to see the sport and twenty-nine gunners faced the traps, both of which worked to pertection.

Eichberg and Dewald tied for high gun with 78 per cent. Wakefield, W. J. McKenna and E. Bidell won the points in the trophy race, while Suckow, Dewald and Kamman at 18yds., and Eichberg at 19yds. tied in the gun race with 19. After a very interesting shoot-off Dewald won with 20 broke. In the club match race the reds were victorious over the greens by eleven birds.

The feature of the day was a 100-bird race between M. J. McKenna and William Boyer, with McKenna a winner by a small margin.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	Shot at.	Broke.
Targets:	10	15	25	25	10	15		
Eberhardt	3	4	12	14	..	..	75	33
Ratcliffe	..	..	16	18	..	..	50	34
G McKenna	8	..	9	10	6	..	70	33
Heckadow	6	7	14	..	..	..	50	27
W Bidell	7	9	17	18	..	..	75	51
Wakefield	..	..	21	18	..	..	50	39
Peasland	..	..	15	17	..	..	50	32
Hendershot	..	..	15	8	..	..	50	23
Suckow	7	10	14	19	7	11	100	68
Campbell	..	..	14	18	..	..	50	32
Wacker	6	9	15	18	4	9	100	61
Philippbar	5	11	18	..	..	..	50	34
F Striker	6	9	12	..	..	..	50	27
M J McKenna	10	12	20	15	7	8	100	72
Immel	6	11	17	18	..	..	75	52
Eichberg	9	13	20	19	6	11	100	78
Dewald	9	11	19	19	8	12	100	78
Faber	7	10	11	17	..	..	75	45
E Bidell	5	11	16	16	..	..	75	48
Rowland	2	10	10	15	..	..	75	37
Boyer	3	11	15	11	5	8	100	53
Moser	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
Kamman	..	11	20	19	8	11	90	69
Goetz	..	11	17	16	6	..	75	50
Gay	..	..	..	17	5	10	50	32
Smith	..	..	13	..	..	..	25	13
Butler	..	..	..	..	6	11	25	17
H Utz	..	..	17	17	..	..	50	34

Event No. 3, cup race. Event No. 4, gun race.

H. C. Utz, Sec'y.

Ossining Gun Club.

Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Twenty-two shooters faced the traps at the Ossining Gun Club grounds on Lincoln's Birthday. An overcast sky made the light very bad, which accounts for the poor scores made by some of the shooters. Event No. 1 was a fifty-bird handicap event for nine prizes, and event No. 2 was a 100-bird scratch event for the Poughkeepsie punch bowl. The conditions of the punch bowl event are 300 birds, scratch; 200 have been shot at. The third and last 100 will be shot at on Feb. 22. The scores:

Event No. 1, 50 birds, handicap:

J H Moran	20 50	G B Hubbell	6 42
G Brandreth	20 48	D Connors	6 42
J T Hyland	7 48	L Lyons	8 40
D Brandreth	4 46	P Wood	5 40
I Washburn	5 46	Col F Brandreth	5 40
A L Burns	4 45	C Wagner	20 40
W Fisher	8 45	W H Hyland	20 39
A Bedell	4 45	W J Kuder	12 38
F Hahn	13 45	W J Tuttle	9 37
N Hubbell	20 44	E Pratt	15 30
C G Blandford	4 44		

Event No. 2, 100 birds scratch:

D Brandreth	85	A Bedell	82
J T Hyland	83	Col F Brandreth	72
C G Blandford	83	N Tuttle	72
A L Burns	83		

J. T. Hyland, Sec'y.

Siwanoy Country Club.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The gun section of the Siwanoy Country Club held a shoot yesterday, attended by nine members. Scores:

Targets:	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	25	25	Broke.	Per Cent.
G A Wylie	7	7	5	6	7	8	8	18	13	79	65.8
H V Morgan	8	5	4	6	4	3	7	17	15	69	57.5
H J Smith	6	8	7	6	7	6	..	14	13	67	60.9
W W Thorpe	4	6	9	7	6	6	..	19	16	73	66.3
C Dick	8	4	8	6	7	7	..	16	17	73	65.1
W Thorpe	5	6	4	2	3	..	..	9	15	44	44.0
W M Wylie	5	6	3	6	4	7	7	8	11	58	47.5
W Gallagher	3	6	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	20	40.0
L Dick	5	8	9	8	7	6	..	18	19	80	72.7

C. G. Stone, Sec'y.

The Southern Handicap at Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 18.—The decision of the Inter-State Association to hold the next Southern Handicap at Charlotte, N. C., will cause a gathering of shooters in that city such as no Carolina city has in the past entertained, and will be, it is confidently hoped, the means of awakening a love for the trapshooting sport in a section where every boy over twelve is a shooter but very few are trapshooters.

The Charlotte Gun Club has been in active existence for about fifteen years. This is but to be expected when it is remembered that Charlotte has been the home of that prince among ammunition men, Colonel J. T. Anthony, for at least that length of time.

Every regular attendant of registered shoots, east of the Mississippi River, has had the Charlotte Gun Club in mind when figuring on high average, for he was fairly certain that that club would be represented by Nuchols, Crayton, Todd or Bates—perhaps by all of them, and averages must be high indeed to escape that squad.

Aided by all the ammunition men who did not take to the tall timbers, and by a most energetic Greater Charlotte Club, the gun club is reaching out to bring to Charlotte every available shooter. The canvass is being made on a carefully planned and thorough basis and should result in an attendance equal to or exceeding that, at any Southern Handicap held in recent years.

The club has secured the fair grounds for the shoot, and this will make the location ideal. The grounds are a little over two miles from the hotels and can be reached by trolley on a five-minute schedule. No matter how large the attendance of shooters and spectators, there will be seats for all and an unobstructed view of the whole field—the background is superb.

The office will be well taken care of, the squad sheets gotten in good time, and the shoot run on a fast schedule with no breaks. The money will be divided on the Squier money-back system, and no one who attends will have to pay much more than his hotel expenses.

Charlotte itself will prove a treat to the visitors. It is as old as the everlasting hills, and as new as a fresh country egg—no cold storage. It is, and has been alive all the time it has been in existence, and most of the time in the public eye.

It was named for Queen Charlotte of England and survived that, and the Queen's Museum stood where the court house now stands. The connection between these two facts is obscure but still there; however, the museum is not.

On the 20th of May, 1775, the stout burghers—they should have been stout whether they were or not, for they lived in the finest climate in the world (ask any Charlotte man)—met at Charlotte Court House and served notice upon King George III., that he was no longer to consider himself as being boss of that region. In doing this they anticipated the still stouter burghers of Philadelphia over a year and gave them a model. But still better, they gave to their descendants the right to call themselves Descenants and to form a society, and to appear on every jubilee occasion in plug hats and black coats and to have the hats protected by the closed season.

Before reaching Charlotte the traveler gradually assimilates the idea that Charlotte is a dry town. This idea is greatly strengthened by the sight of numerous signs, electric and otherwise, in the vicinity of the depot indicating that Near-Beer, Ni-Beer, Beerine and such like are for sale in the sign-decorated stores. Do not try to learn what all these beverages are until after the shoot—no one really knows what they are, least of all the police; but they interfere with shooting.

The entrance street is broad and well paved and shaded with trees like those under which Pocahontas and John Smith flirted, and under which Uncas, Hiawatha and their friends took their Sunday afternoon strolls, and such as are seldom seen by later-day men.

There is the old Mint, now an assay office, where Carolina gold used to be made into dollars and where gold is now assayed; then the postoffice and the site of the new Y. W. C. A., which will be built as soon as the men put up the money; the Manufacturers' Club; the large part and church of the Presbyterian elect, and the Selwyn Hotel.

Then Independence Square, which is not a square at all, more paved streets, stores, more hotels, the court house, Law Building, the Skyscraper, the Y. M. C. A. then around back to the Manufacturers' Club. If you get cards to one or more of the clubs, you will find that all roads lead to them.

It is a matter of fact that Charlotte is only one night's run from any old place, or to be more exact, any old place is only one night's run from Charlotte. The genial secretary of the Greater Charlotte Club can prove this to you at any time.

There will probably be a show or two at the Academy of Music, the moving picture shows will all be in full blast and the Auditorium may come out of its trance at the same time, and if there is no other convention going on, which will be remarkable, you will find plenty of guides to show you around.

Seriously, the shoot will be well worth while, the Charlotte Gun Club worked for this shoot and intends to make it a success. It will be well managed, your convenicnce will be a matter of convenience to others than yourself, and if you do come, you will be one of two hundred or so satisfied and happy shooters. Mr. Elmer Shaner will be here himself, or by proxy, and the Squier money-back system will make it sure that your roll will not be any more depleted than you care to make it.

Saturday, May 6, and Monday, May 8, will be practice days—the shoot proper will be on May 9, 10 and 11, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

G. C. C.

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Independent Gun Club.

HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, Pa.—At our monthly shoot on the 11th, Howard Wills won the gold prize for high gun, after shooting off a tie with Frank J. Hineline, of Camden. Hineline had a 10-target handicap and stood a yard further away from the traps than Willis.

There was another close race for the prize for high net score, there being a tie between Hineline and Thomas Tansey at 83, but on the shoot-off Tansey won and received a club spoon. The spoon for runner-up was captured by Phil DuPont, and the class challenge spoons went to the following: Class A. E. A. Cordery; Class B. F. W. Matthews, and Class C, Joel Davis.

The shoot was at 100 targets, divided into four strings, yet the 24s of Mechan, Budd and Wilson were the nearest approach to a straight made during the day. Tansey was the only one who shot consistently through the program, Mechan spoiling his chances by a 14 and Hineline losing out with an 18 after breaking 22, 21 and 22. The scores:

	Hdcp. Yards.	Targets				Allowance.	Total.
Anderson	16	19	19	22	18	12	90
Davis	16	12	11	12	10	19	61
Fontaine	16	17	16	20	17	12	82
Jones	16	10	13	12	13	20	68
Wills	16	22	17	18	16	20	93
Sidebotham	17	19	10	17	17	10	82
Pratt	17	21	16	20	14	10	81
Hand	17	21	16	20	14	17	88
Hineline	17	22	18	21	22	10	93
McKean	17	20	16	22	19	10	87
Tansey	18	22	20	21	20	7	90
Cordery	18	19	20	18	17	9	83
DuPont	18	21	18	23	18	11	91
F W Matthews	18	19	15	19	14	6	73
W H Matthews	18	20	19	21	12	8	90
W T Smith	16	18	15	19	19	10	81
Taylor	16	1	4	11	8	22	46
Hoffman	16	17	10	17	13	10	76
Harkins	16	4	17	21	12	20	74
Firth	16	20	18	14	17	20	89
H George	16	20	15	17	14	18	84
Abbott	16	16	13	15	15	25	84
Meehan	16	24	14	22	20	8	88
Fleming	18	18	..	..	..	..	18
Morris	16	9	..	..	..	..	9
Lockwood	16	..	20	16	..	..	36
Budd	16	..	24	22	..	..	46
Wilson	16	..	23	24	..	..	47

New York Athletic Club.

Travers Island, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Sixteen shooters lined up for the sport before the traps at Travers Island this afternoon, and competition was keep to the end. F. A. Hodgman was the star performer and the first 100 targets yielded him a total of 96, a most excellent showing in the prevailing troublesome wind, 70 of which were brought down without a miss. The members are most enthusiastic devotees of the trapshooting sport, and anticipate a lively shooting season. The scores of the day were as follows:

Haslin cup, handicap, 25 targets:

F A Hodgman	0	25	G F Pell	2	20
T Lenane, Jr.	2	25	R C Reeves	0	19
E Eckart	4	22	G J Batterson	3	19
F H Schauffler	0	22	B M Higginson	0	19
W B Ogden	2	22	A E Ranney	2	18
R L Spotts	0	22	A P Walker	0	16
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	21	C Palmer	0	13
E A Wilson	0	21			

February cup, handicap, 25 targets:

F A Hodgman	0	25	C Palmer	2	23
R L Spotts	0	25	F H Schauffler	0	22
A E Ranney	3	25	G J Batterson	3	21
T Lenane, Jr.	3	20	E Eckart	4	20
W B Ogden	2	24	E A Wilson	1	20
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	23	P Beale	0	18
B M Higginson	1	23	A P Walker	0	17
G F Pell	2	23	R C Reeves	0	17

Tournament cup, handicap, 25 targets:

A E Ranney	3	25	F H Schauffler	0	21
E Eckart	4	25	W B Ogden	2	21
B M Higginson	2	25	R C Reeves	0	20
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	23	E A Wilson	2	18
F A Hodgman	0	23	G F Pell	2	18
T Lenane, Jr.	3	23	C Palmer	0	15
R L Spotts	0	23	A P Walker	0	14
G J Batterson	3	22			

Shoot-off:

A E Ranney	3	25	B M Higginson	2	24
E Eckart	4	22			

Travers Island cup, handicap, 25 targets:

B M Higginson	2	25	F H Schauffler	0	22
A E Ranney	2	25	G F Pell	2	22
T Lenane, Jr.	3	25	G J Batterson	3	21
W B Ogden	2	24	O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	20
R L Spotts	0	24	R C Reeves	0	19
F A Hodgman	0	23	C Palmer	0	14
E A Wilson	2	23	A P Walker	0	14
E Eckart	4	22			

Shoot-off:

B M Higginson	2	25	T Lenane, Jr.	3	24
A E Ranney	2	24			

Handicap, 100 target shoot:

T Lenane, Jr.	11	98	F H Schauffler	0	87
F A Hodgman	0	96	G J Batterson	12	83
R L Spotts	0	94	G F Pell	8	83
A E Ranney	8	93	E A Wilson	5	82
W B Ogden	8	91	R C Reeves	0	75
B M Higginson	5	91	C Palmer	0	59
E Eckart	16	89	A P Walker	0	58
O C Grinnell, Jr.	4	87			

Distance handicap, cup, 25 targets:

F A Hodgman	12	22	R C Reeves	21	17
G J Batterson	18	20	R L Spotts	21	15
O C Grinnell, Jr.	20	19	G F Pell	19	15
W B Ogden	19	19	E Eckart	17	14
A E Ranney	18	18	F H Schauffler	21	14
E A Wilson	19	18	C Palmer	21	13
T Lenane, Jr.	18	17	A P Walker	21	12

Westley Richards gun, 10 pair doubles:

C Palmer	15	F H Schauffler	12
G F Pell	15	R L Spotts	11
F A Hodgman	13	P Beale	11
B M Higginson	13	A P Walker	9
A E Ranney	13		

Scratch, 100-target shoot:

F A Hodgman	96	E A Wilson	77
R L Spotts	94	R C Reeves	75
T Lenane, Jr.	87	G F Pell	75
F H Schauffler	87	E Eckart	73
B M Higginson	86	G J Batterson	71
A E Ranney	85	C Palmer	59
W B Ogden	83	A P Walker	58
O C Grinnell, Jr.	83		

Trap at Larchmont.

The weekly competition at the traps was participated in by seventeen members of the Larchment Yacht Club on Sunday the 19th, and one of the most closely contested shoots resulted. Ralph Spots, the high gun, did not win a single event which counted for the prize, but broke 111 out of 125 targets. The special handicap shoot, 125 targets, went to K. R. Hooker, with a total of 118 from an allowance of 12.

Special shoot, scratch, 10 targets:

K R Hooker	10	R L Spotts	8
D McMahon	9	R Johnson	8
W J Elias	9	A W Church	6
G W Lemheck	9	Dr Von Roeder	5
W E Bemis	9	Dr Short	9
J R Collins	8	S Samson	7
E A Wilson	7	Dr Cudlipp	4
G L Bready	6	J G Batterson	7
T Lenane	8		

Special shoot, scratch, 15 targets:

E A Wilson	14	J R Collins	12
K R Hooker	14	S Samson	11
Dr Short	13	G W Lembeck	10
R L Spotts	13	W E Bemis	10
R Johnson	13	G L Bready	8
W J Elias	12	Dr Von Roeder	10
A W Church	12	D McMahon	7
J G Batterson	12	Dr Cudlipp	4
T Lenane	12		

Baudouine cup, handicap, 25 targets:

T Lenane	2	25	W E Bemis	4	23
R Johnson	3	25	J G Batterson	1	21
E A Wilson	2	25	S Samson	1	21
A W Church	3	25	G W Lembeck	2	21
D McMahon	7	25	Dr Von Roeder	7	20
G L Bready	3	24	W J Elias	2	18
R L Spotts	2	24	Dr Short	3	16
K R Hooker	3	23	Dr E C Cudlipp	7	13

Tie between T. Lenane, E. A. Wilson, R. Johnson, A. W. Church, and D. McMahon, won on shoot-off by Mr. Lenane.

Commodore's cup, handicap, 25 targets:

R Johnson	3	25	W J Elias	2	23
D McMahon	7	25	W E Bemis	4	20
E A Wilson	2	24	J R Collins	4	20
G L Bready	3	24	Dr Short	3	21
T Lenane	1	24	A W Church	3	20
G W Lembeck	2	23	J G Batterson	1	21
K R Hooker	3	23	Dr E C Cudlipp	7	16
R L Spotts	1	23	S Samson	1	16
Dr Von Roeder	7	23			

Tie between B. Johnson and D. McMahon, won by Mr. Johnson on shoot-off.

Sauer gun, handicap, 25 targets:

J R Collins	4	25	J G Batterson	1	22
G W Lembeck	2	25	Dr Short	3	23
K R Hooker	3	25	R Johnson	2	21
D McMahon	7	25	R L Spotts	1	23
E A Wilson	2	24	T Lenane	1	22
W J Elias	2	24	G L Bready	3	22
A W Church	3	24	W E Bemis	4	23
Dr Von Roeder	7	24			

Tie between J. R. Collins, G. W. Lembeck, K. R. Hooker and D. McMahon, won by Mr. Collins on shoot-off.

February cup, handicap, 25 targets:

G L Bready	3	25	K R Hooker	3	23
J R Collins	3	25	T Lenane	1	23
D McMahon	7	25	E A Wilson	2	22
G W Lembeck	2	24	W E Bemis	4	23
R L Spotts	1	24	R Johnson	2	21
Dr Von Roeder	7	23	W J Elias	2	21
A W Church	3	23	J G Batterson	1	19
Dr Short	3	22			

Tie between G. L. Bready and J. R. Collins—D. McMahon not in the competition; too late for shoot-off.

Special trophy, handicap, 125 targets:

K R Hooker	12	118	A W Church	12	110
E A Wilson	7	116	G L Bready	12	109
D McMahon	23	116	W E Bemis	16	108
R L Spotts	4	115	W J Elias	8	107
T Lenane		113	Dr Von Roeder	28	105
R Johnson	8	113	Dr Short	12	104
G L Lembeck	8	112	J G Batterson	4	102

High gun prize, scratch, 125 targets:

R L Spotts	111	A W Church	98
E A Wilson	109	J G Batterson	98
T Lenane	109	G L Bready	97
K R Hooker	106	D McMahon	93
R Johnson	105	Dr Short	92
G W Lembeck	104	W E Bemis	92
W J Elias	99	Dr Von Roeder	77

Montclair Gun Club.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 18.—In event No. 1, a walking match, Bush was high man with 6 breaks. Event 2, at 10 targets, Frazee broke his 10 straight. Event 3, at 15 targets, was won by Boxall with 14 to his credit. Event 4, at 10 pairs of doubles, was won by Frazee.

In the members' handicap, for the monthly cup, event 5, Bush was high man with 21 points.

Event 6, at 25 targets, scratch, was won by Boxall with 23, beating out Frazee by one point.

In the pick-up team race, Team No. 2, composed of England and Winslow, were easy winners, missing but one bluerock.

The Montclair team will visit the Passaic County Gun Club at Clifton, on Saturday, the 25th.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	10	10	15	20	H. 25	25
C L Bush	6	8	6	12	4 21	..
G W Boxall	3	5	14	8	3 20	23
J C Atwater	5	4	10	4	3 20	18
Y T Frazee	3	10	12	13	2 20	22
I W England	2	..	11	7	3 20	16
E Winslow	..	..	..	9	.. ..	..

Two-man pick-up team race, 10 targets per man: Bush and Boxall 16. Winslow and England 19. Atwater and Frazee 16.

E. Winslow, Sec'y.

Live Birds at Palm Beach.

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 15.—A live-bird match was shot to-day on the grounds of the Florida Gun Club, between Joseph P. Knapp, of New York, and Dennis A. Upson. The latter killed 23 out of 25 and Knapp 22. Upson, out of a second 25, killed 22.

Two matches of 25 birds each were also shot by F. K. Burnham and C. L. Feltman, of New York. In the first Burnham killed 21 and Feltman 20, and in the second Feltman killed 12 straight with one barrel, winning with 22 to 20.

Feb. 19.—Another live-bird shoot was held at the Florida Gun Club yesterday. In the first event, Messrs. M. I. Brabh, of Detroit; F. K. Burnham and D. A. Upson, of New York, and James Carruthers, of Montreal, killed 7, 8, 9 and 7 birds respectively. In the second, Mr. Carruthers killed 9, Mr. Burnham 8, and Mr. Upson 10 straight. In the third round, Mr. Brabb dropped out and Mr. Carruthers killed 7 and Mr. Burnham 9, the latter winning the sweepstakes. The shooting was at 30yds.

In a special 10-bird match between Messrs. Burnham and Carruthers, both standing at 34yds., Mr. Burnham won with 9 kills against Mr. Carruthers' 8, and the former then killed 10 birds straight in a practice shoot.

Crescent Athletic Club.

Bay Ridge, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Almost perfect conditions prevailed while the shooters of the Crescent Club went through the scheduled events. Some 3000 targets were thrown in the nine matches, and a number of ful scores were recorded. Fifteen shooters attended, who kept things humming during the four hours that it took to run through the program. L. C. Hopkins was high gun of the day. The scores:

February cup, 50 targets, handicap:

Geo Felix	2	47	J F James	4	40
L C Hopkins	8	45	D T Leahy	0	40
Geo Piercy	0	43	F S Hyatt	3	37
G Gardner	6	42	A G Southworth	2	38
F T Bedford	2	42	C H Pulis	4	37
F B Stephenson	0	41	C R James	2	36
A E Hendrickson	4	41			

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C Blake	1	25	George Felix	1	22
D T Leahy	0	24	C H Pulis	2	21
A G Southworth	1	24	A Blake	1	21
George Piercy	0	23	J F James	2	20
C R James	1	23	F B Stephenson	0	20
C Gardner	3	23	F S Hyatt	1	19
F T Bedford	1	23	A E Hendrickson	2	18
L C Hopkins	4	22			

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

L C Hopkins	4	25	F T Bedford	1	22
F B Stephenson	2	24	C H Pulis	2	22
George Piercy	1	23	George Felix	1	22
G Gardner	3	23	A E Hendrickson	1	21
D T Leahy	0	23	C Blake	1	21
F S Hyatt	0	22	A Blake	1	20
C R James	0	22	J F James	0	17

J. S. Lawson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

L C Hopkins	4	25	G Gardner	3	20
C Blake	1	24	A E Hendrickson	2	20
C H Pulis	2	22	D T Leahy	0	20
A Blake	1	21	F T Bedford	1	19
A G Southworth	1	21	George Felix	1	19
George Piercy	0	20	F B Stephenson	0	18
F S Hyatt	1	20	C R James	1	18
J F James	2	20			

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C R James	1	25	J F James	3	21
Geo Felix	1	25	Geo Piercy	0	21
C H Pulis	2	24	A Blake	1	21
A E Hendrickson	3	23	L C Hopkins	4	20
D T Leahy	0	23	G Gardner	3	19
F B Stephenson	0	23	A G Southworth	1	19
C Blake	1	22	F T Bedford	1	17

Shoot-off, same conditions: Felix 25, C. R. James 23.

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	24	A E Hendrickson	2	17
L C Hopkins	4	20	J F James	2	15
D T Leahy	0	20	F T Bedford	1	15
F S Hyatt	1	18	C H Pulis	2	15

Sweepstake match, 25 targets, handicap:

George Piercy	0	21	L C Hopkins	4	18
J F James	2	21	C R James	1	17
A E Hendrickson	2	21	D T Leahy	0	17
F B Stephenson	0	20	F T Bedford	1	17
F S Hyatt	1	21			

Shoot-off: Piercy 23, Hendrickson 20.

Sweepstake match, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	25	A E Hendrickson	2	22
George Piercy	0	24	J F James	2	23
F S Hyatt	1	23	C R James	0	22

Ten pair doubles, Westley Richards gun:

A Blake	17	H M Brigham	11
George Felix	15	J H Hendrickson	11
George Piercy	14	F B Stephenson	9
C H Pulis	13	F S Hyatt	9
D T Leahy	13	A E Hendrickson	8
G Gardiner	11	C Blake	5

Sweepstakes match, 25 targets:

L C Hopkins	4	25	C Blake	1	22
George Felix	1	25	George Piercy	0	21
J F James	2	24	A G Southworth	1	21
F B Stephenson	0	23	C H Pulis	2	20
C R James	1	23	A E Hendrickson	2	16
A Blake	1	22	F T Bedford	1	16

Prize divided between Felix and Hopkins.

Linden Gun Club.

Gloucester City, Feb. 11.—Four shooting matches at blue rocks were held at the Linden Gun Club grounds this afternoon. The main event was the first shoot for the DuPont trophy. There were eight contestants, and Thomas Gibbons won, and thereby gained three points, while Frank McQuaid was second and received two points, and Bowe, who was third, made one point. Each shot at ten targets and Gibbons hit eight. In the second event Ashton defeated Pierce in a match shoot by hitting eight. The third event was an open shoot, won by Quinling. The last event was won by Powell, who hit five straight. The following were the scores:

Shoot for points, DuPont trophy, 10 blue rocks or targets each.

Gibbons	8	Shubert	3
McQuaid	6	Howarth	3
Bowe	5	J Mealey	3
Powell	4	Wedemeyer	3

Match shoot, 10 blue rocks each:

Levi Ashton	8	Pierce	5

Open shoot, 5 blue rocks each:

Quinling	4	Ashton	2
Parker	3	Gibbons	2
Hill	3	Bowe	1
Wallace	3	Bobo	0

Open shoot 5 blue rocks each:

Powell	5	Bowe	3
Dingling	4	McQuaid	2
Curtis	3	Crane	2

S. S. White Gun Club.

EASILY the feature of the S. S. White monthly shoot at Holmesburg Junction Saturday was the work of Joseph Lodge, one of the pioneers of the club, and who has not attended a shoot of the club in years. He not alone captured a leg on the Monitor cup, but was the spoon man for high gun on a total of 75 targets. Much of this result was due to his high handicap, but he showed surprising form.

Howard George also starred, winning a leg on the Eames trophy, besides the club spoon. The high gun of the day was Charles H. Newcomb, who had a net score of 96, and was the recipient of a dipper. J. H. Anderson got one also as runner up on the total for the Eames prize, after four times tying with George for the prize on the first 25, and losing on the toss, only getting the prize because one member is ineligible to two trophies.

Legs on the class cups were won as follows: Class A, T. Tansey; Class B, Anderson; Class C, Fontaine and Class D, Rowland.

There was a large turnout of the members yesterday. Scores:

No. 3 was for the Monitor cup.

Class A:	H.B	H.B. T'l.	No.3.	Total on 75	No.4.	Net Score
Severn	1 23	1 23—48	25	74	22	93
Tansey	1 21	1 24—47	24	72	25	93
Newcomb	0 24	0 23—47	25	72	24	96
Griffith	0 22	0 24—46	23	68	24	93
Dupont	3 23	3 21—50	24	75	22	90
Class B:						
Anderson	2 23	2 24—51	24	75	21	92
Hand	2 23	2 19—48	22	72	24	90
Appleton	0 24	0 23—47	22	71	20	88
Wilson	1 21	1 23—46	21	68	20	85
H George	4 23	4 21—52	23	75	19	80
Sidebotham	4 24	4 24—45	21	66	24	90
McKean	3 22	3 19—47	21	71	18	80
F W Mathews	0 15	0 19	22	..	13	69
N H Mathews	1 24	1 23—49	20	70	21	88
Lockwood	2 18	2 23—45	..	..	..	41
Class C:						
Lodge	10 14	10 16—50	15	75	14	50
Fontaine	3 20	3 23—49	19	71	18	80
Wickes	3 15	3 19—40	21	64	16	71
Hoffman	4 20	4 15—43	16	63	24	65
G Smith	5 18	5 17—45	22	73	21	70
Firth	4 16	4 12—38	21	67	20	71
Robinson	4 20	4 21—49	..	..	..	49
Pratt	2 22	2 16—44	21	65	23	82
Harkins	2 17	2 14—35	15	50	16	62
Abbott	6 22	6 14—46	19	67	15	64
Class D:						
Heite	8 14	8 9—39	13	60	..	60
Kendall	6 20	6 16—48	17	71	..	77
Hinkson	9 14	9 12—44	16	69	11	53
R Lowland	6 13	6 17—42	17	65	19	66
Unclassified:						
Lewis	0 24	0 22	23	..	21	90
Shaw	0 6	0 6—12	..	..	9	33
McAllister	0 11	.. ..—11	..	..	..	11
Flanagan	0 18	.. ..—18	..	..	..	18
W Cordery	0 10	0 10—20	19	..	24	73
Hoffman	0 21	0 16—37	19	..	..	45
Hendrickson	0 20	.. ..	..	..	..	20
Du Pont	3 23	3 21—50	24	75	22	90

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BERGEN BEACH, L. I., Feb. 18.—Notwithstanding the stiff and bothersome breeze prevailing, sweeping across Jamaica Bay with great force, the sixteen gunners of the Bergen Beach Gun Club showed their mettle by making some excellent scores. R. Morgan showed to the front with 90 out of 100 shot at. Sliding distance handicap was the rule, the following being the complete scores:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	Total.
R Morgan	17	18	19	18	18	90
G Remsen	16	19	16	15	20	86
A V Suydam	17	17	17	18	14	83
J Voorhees	16	16	19	16	15	82
V Van Boeckman	17	17	18	12	18	83
F R Long	15	15	19	16	17	82
H W Dreyer	19	13	17	17	15	81
W Silkworth	16	15	18	14	17	80
H D Bergen	17	15	18	16	15	80
S Isaacs	13	16	16	16	14	75
W L Skidmore	15	16	13	15	13	72
Dr Griffith	19	12	16	13	13	73
Capt Foster	12	17	16	13	11	69
H D Tracy	9	12	9	9	12	51
W Richardson	10	12	3	10	10	50
G Buckner	3	2	4	3	11	28

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—Members of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club experienced the roughest shooting day yesterday afternoon since the club has been organized. The wind blew a fierce gale from the east and right in the faces of the shooters, together with a driving snowstorm which nearly blinded the gunners.

B. L. Lindley was high average gunner of the day with 19½ kills out of each 25 white fliers shot at. William Trowbridge was second with 13 1-6 "dead birds" out of each 25.

In the walking match event of 25 birds, between William Trowbridge, Thomas Cook and Fred Macaulay, Trowbridge won, with 17 kills out of 25; Macaulay was second with 14, and Cook third with 10. The birds were thrown when the shooters least expected it, as they walked off the firing line. Cook in this event picked up some of the dropping birds at the longest range experienced at the club.

In the 50-bird match between B. L. Lindsley and William Trowbridge, they tied in the first 25 with 13 kills each, and in the last 25 Lindsley won out by 4 birds, smashing 21 birds to 17 for Trowbridge. George Merritt was referee.

Bud McDonald, the "cowboy shooter" who has been traveling with Buffalo Bill for a number of years, was surprised to find that he could not kill more birds than he did, but he managed to hit five out of a possible 25 in the wind and snow, but promises to do better in clear weather.

The Macaulay gunners will hold a big all-day shoot on Washington's Birthday. The following were the shooters yesterday and their scores:

William Brackett	18	..	..	..	..	..
William Trowbridge	21	15	17	18	21	17
B L Lindsley	21	15	21	21	..	..
Thomas Cook	14	15	12	10	..	..
Fred Macaulay	19	16	14	..	..	..
Bud McDonald	5	..	..	..	..	..

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 18.—After having tied on four successive Saturdays for Class A trophy in the T. Coleman duPont merchandise event, William M. Foord, State champion, yesterday defeated A. H. Lobb, on the grounds of the Dupont Gun Club. The winner made a score of 25 straight. Lobb was in poor form and broke 18 targets.

In the Coleman Dupont merchandise event for the day, Wm. Foord was first in Class A, with 25 straight.

A. H. Lobb, R. L. Conner, L. C. Lyon, C. D. Prickett, S. B. Trott, T. W. Keithley and W. S. Gavan tied for the prize in Class B of the same event with a score of 18 out of 25.

In Class C the following tied with 15 out of 25: J. B. John, W. A. Casey, H. H. Lukens, Dr. S. C. Rumford, H. T. Reed, W. Smith, and R. Hanby.

In Class D, C. L. Pete, Dr. Hibbert and W. F. Jensen tied with a score of 12 out of 25.

An interesting team race was the return match between the Salesmen and Operators of the Dupont Co. On Feb. 4 the honors went to the Operators. The tables were turned yesterday as follows:

Operators.		Salesmen.	
Prickett	19	H R Lindsay	7
W Matthewson	11	J W Mathews	12
V Dupont	23	Doremus	17
F Matthewson	20	E Dupont	22
Holladay	11	Skelly	24
L Dupont	12	Banks	23
Major Ramsay	14	Coyne	14
Keithley	21	Gavan	19
E H Ford	11	Joslyn	17
Trott	15—157	Poffenberger	12—167

Scores in the merchandise events:

J McKelvey	23	E M Hogge	24
A H Lobb	18	Chas Buckmaster	22
I Turner	23	C D Prickett	18
T B Rogers	17	J T Skelly	22
J Winchester	22	G W Craig	16
N K Smith	21	R Ferguson	10
H Winchester	23	Ed Foord	17
C H Anderson	11	Jensen	12
Thorpe Martin	14	S G David	20
J C Gregg	10	J R Fitzgerald	14
J B John	15	Holliday	20
W E Ross	9	William Coyne	16
W G Buckley	11	Major Ramsay	14
H P Carlin	16	R P Choate	16
R L Conner	18	E H Lambert	6
E A Greer	20	O L Cook	13
G H Shafer	19	Dr Betts	9
R L Naudain	21	J Monaghan	0
A M Simms	4	S Tuchton	21
D R Rutter	3	R W Smith	20
C L Petze	12	W M Foord	25
J A McMullen	13	H G Reed	15
V Dupont	24	E J Dougherty	13
H H Lukens	14	J F Porter	9
J B McHugh	21	R S Wood	16
W A Casey	15	W Smith	15
L C Lynn	18	F Mason	2
F Holt	22	R Hanby	15
L R Beachamp	17	S A Newman	14
J W Anderson, Jr	15	G H Mitchell	17
C H Simms	20	R F Ford	13
W W Bacon	6	John Smith	7
H S McComb	14	A Richards	21
Dr Hibbert	12	D Lindsay	17
H H Lukens	15	W B Smith, Jr	13
F M Whitehead	15	Dr Patterson	14
John Magahern	14	C R Kenworthy	13
Claude Bullock	15	F M Hoopes, Jr	14
John Ferry	5	F Mathewson	19
I H Minnick	14	S B Trott	18
R B Evans	17	Stanley Steele	20
D D Poffenberger	11	T W Keithley	18
R A Vance	19	W H Neely	7
C Leedom	14	W S Gavan	18
Dr S C Rumford	17	Amos Street	10
L Evans	19	G Lindsay	12
W C Husbands	19	S Tuchton	17
O E Pyle	14	R Ferguson	16
H L Morgan	11	M Lynch	8
E E Handy	7	J Lynch	3
R E Robinson	9	N B Warrington	21
H W Bush	9	J S Fanning	21
E Dupont	21	W A Joslyn	17
F F Palmer	9		

Zerby Beat White at Live Birds.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 18.—A large gathering of prominent sportsmen of this section witnessed a live-bird shoot this afternoon in the trotting park, between John Zerby, of Pottsville, and Harry White, of Fountain Springs for a purse of $500, at 20 birds each, 21yds. rise. Zerby won by killing 17 out of 20 to his opponent's 15. Considerable money changed hands, due to the reputation of the principals as square and able shots.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

THREE gunners tied on 25 for first prize in the weekly club shoot on the 11th inst., viz., George, Murdock and Chandler, and in shooting off the tie in an extra 10-bird event, George won, breaking them all, Chandler 8, Murdock 7. Each high man was credited with one point in the yearly cup contest.

George topped the day's scores with 84 out of 100 and won a silver spoon. Murdock and Clegg finished with 83 to their credit, and Clegg, for breaking 18 out of 12 pair of doubles, won the dipper. Scores:

Club shoot, 25 targets, handicap rise, with dead bird added handicap:

	B.	H.	T.		B.	H.	T.
George, 18	32	4	25	Turner	17	4	21
Murdock, 7	21	4	25	Keenan, 16	12	8	20
Chandler, 18	20	5	25	Emery, 16	13	6	19
Hogan, 18	21	3	24	Hutton, 16	12	..	18
Fenn, 17	20	4	24	Hill, 16	15	..	16
Warren, 16	20	4	24	Mack, 16	14	..	14
Soley, 18	20	3	23	Brown, 16	19	..	19
Clegg	18	4	22				

Members of the Meadow Springs Gun Club spent a busy day at the traps Saturday the 18th, when the regular club shoot at targets was held and 19 contestants took part. Two events were on the card, and although the sky was cloudy, the scores were up to the average.

The first event was the club test at 25 targets with a handicap rise and a dead bird added handicap. There were prizes offered for first and second high men; two silver spoons for the gunner making the high actual score of the entire program and another "dipper" for the man who made the most breaks in the 10 pairs of doubles.

In the club shoot MacAlonan, Clegg and Sloan reached the highest total, 25, and in order to determine the winners the gunners had to enter extra events. On the first extra event Sloan and MacAlonan tied, the first breaking his ten, while MacAlonan reached the mark through a handicap of three. Clegg broke nine. In the second shoot-off MacAlonan won the prize by totaling eight, while Sloan could only get six. Sloan outshot MacAlonan 6 to 5, but the handicap helped the latter to the prize.

In the preliminary events, which totaled 99 targes, including 12 pairs of doubles. Sloan led with 86 breaks, Clegg being second with 82.

Club shoot, 25 targets, handicap rise and dead bird added handicap:

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
Clegg, 18	4	23—	25	Lobry, 18	3	17—	20
Moore, 17	4	18—	22	Emerson, 18	3	16—	19
Pierce, 17	3	18—	21	Lemmon, 16	7	14—	21
Hogan, 18	3	20—	23	Turner, 17	4	16—	20
Murdock, 17	4	17—	21	Kirsch, 16	4	19—	23
Roland, 16	5	16—	21	Coyle, 18	3	19—	22
Fry, 16	5	8—	13	Mike, 18	3	20—	23
Sloan, 19	2	23—	25	MacAlonan, 16	8	18—	25
George, 17	4	14—	18				

Ninety-nine target event, including 12 pairs doubles:

Events:	Hdcp.	1	2	3	4	5	
Targets:	Yds.	10	15	10	15	25	Total.
Clegg	16	10	15	8	11	22	82
Moore	15	9	8	5	11	25	58
Pierce	10	9	14	9	14	10	66
Hogan	10	8	12	9	12	22	73
Murdock	16	7	12	6	14	17	72
Roland	10	5	3	9	12	10	49
Williams	10	6	13	9	12	10	60
Smith	10	8	8	9	12	10	57
Fry	10	8	5	9	12	10	54
Sloan	22	9	11	9	12	23	86
George	10	6	11	8	12	23	70
Emerson	18	8	12	10	10	17	70
Lemmon	10	3	8	6	7	11	45
Turner	10	8	11	9	12	10	60
Kirsch	14	5	12	9	12	17	69
Coyle	16	3	11	9	12	18	69
Mikey	10	7	12	9	11	20	69
MacAlonan	10	8	11	9	12	10	60

Keystone Y. C. at Targets.

A SMALL field of gunners attended the weekly shoot of the Keystone Yacht Club at Tacony, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 18, in which Evis and Jann tied for high gun honors, all shooting 25 straight. This necessitated a shoot-off, in which Weensberger took the lead, again scoring a total of 25 points and winning a shooting jacket. With only one point shy, Henry was also given a shooting jacket. Post, who totaled 23 points, received a shell pouch, and Allen, with 21 points, was given a penknife.

Evis	25	Jann	25
McMullen	25	Daubert	22
Allen	25	Rutherford	22
Post	25	Whartonbee	21
Henry	25	Morris	19
Weensberger	25		

Haddonfield Gun Club.

HADDONFIELD, Pa., Feb. 18.—A good field participated in the monthly shoot of the club, shot this afternoon at Haddonfield. The club offered five prizes for the high men, and these were awarded to J. Logan, E. Webster, T. Birdman, H. Pierce and F. Heiss, Jr. Scores:

F Holloway	0	25	E Webster	1	24
Cozens	3	20	Pedlow	5	25
C Holloway	3	25	Eyster	4	20
Bergen	4	22	K Peacock	3	18
T Birdman	3	23	J Peacock	1	23
J Logan	3	25	J Dungan	3	22
Manning	6	19	H Pierce	6	22
Tompkins	4	24	Humphrey	6	15
Clark	4	24	J Hess, Jr	5	21
E Webster	5	19	A Eisele	10	12

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Midland, Texas, - - - - - - - " 8-9 **133** "
121 "
Big Springs, Texas, - - - - - - " 10-11 **175** "
152 "
Cisco, Texas, and Gorman, Texas, - - " 12-15—**190** "

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

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South End Gun Club.

CAMDEN, Feb. 19.—Aided by a handicap of seven added targets and shooting in good form, Levi Stiles yesterday afternoon won a leg on the South End Gun trophy with a straight score. In addition, he captured a spoon, the other dipper winner being H. Quigley. The best work in the cup event was done by Frank J. Hineline, who, shooting from scratch, smashed 22. Three events at 10 targets each preceded the trophy shoot, in which Wakeman, Hineline and Feltman featured by straight breaks in at least one of the events. The scores:

Targets:	10	10	10	25	H. T.	Total.
Wakeman	9	6	10	21	1 22	46
Butler	9	7	7	15	4 19	38
Horner	4	7	6	15	5 20	32
E Halloway	7	8	7	16	1 17	38
Hineline	8	9	10	22	0 22	49
Fleming	9	8	8	17	7 24	42
Lippincott	8	8	..	..	.. ..	42
Peckman	5	8	..	10	0 19	32
Folker	6	5	8	13	5 19	32
Biddle	5	9	4	19	4 23	37
Feltman	10	8	7	..	.. ..	35
H Quigley	5	7	6	10	4 23	37
Stiles	2	8	7	18	7 25	36
W Johnson	6	6	7	13	5 21	35
S Quigley	4	5	..	..	.. ..	9

Atlantic City Gun Club.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 18.—The week-end shoot of the Atlantic City Gun Club was run off under quite favorable conditions and good scores were the result. Deemer was again high in the club event with Gladney and Smith trailing. Watson was high for the 21yds. squad, breaking 39, Cook, Westcott, Powers and Sheppard tying on 38.

In the challenge event Westcott took the fob from Powers; in this event he had a very creditable run of 35 straight, and, he now claims that he is going to defend it and keep it, no matter who the challenger may be. Smith came down from Philadelphia and ran 48 out of his last 50.

There is to be a one-day registered tournament Easter Monday, April 17, and it would be well to reserve this date, as every one always has a good time at this event and takes away either some money or a prize. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Smith	12	20	21	21	19	18	23	25
Cook	22	23	22	21	17	22	20	..
Watson	19	23	16	22	17	..	..	..
Powers	19	24	23	20	24	24	..	..
Deemer	22	23	20	24	19	21	..	..
Gladney	17	20	21	14	22	18	..	..
Westcott	22	21	21	22	18	24	22	..
Sheppard	19	19	20	..	..	..	..	..
Herold	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
McClarren	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook, Harrison	19	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chichester	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stadler	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Club trophy:

			Hdcp.	Total.	P'nts.
Smith	21	19	2	42	2
Cook	21	17	0	38	0
Westcott	21	17	0	38	0
Powers	19	19	0	38	0
Deemer	23	20	10	50	3
Gladney	20	21	10	50	3
Watson	23	16	0	39	1
Sheppard	19	19	0	38	0
McClarren	18	16	5	39	0
Cook, Harrison	19	17	6	42	2

Challenge shoot:

Powers	24	23	0	47	0
Westcott	21	23	5	49	2

Team race:

Powers	24	Westcott	24
Deemer	19	Cook	22
Watson	22	Smith	23
Sheppard	19	Chichester	20
Gladney	22—106	Herold	15—104

A. H. SHEPPARD, Sec'y.

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Feb. 19.—Fred Muller had the hardest luck of the day yesterday. Just when Fred had an elegant chance to clean up first money in the Eagle Gun Club's shoot he drew a screamer for his last shot of the day, and when the bird escaped the lot of shot it enabled "Doc" Redman and Gideon a chance to slip up and get a share of the coin which went to gunners with scores of nine.

Thirteen men faced the field, and they all had more or less trouble with the birds, which proved to be a fast and very erratic lot. The club will hold a 15-bird holiday event next Wednesday. Scores:

Muller, 30	2222222220—10
Doc, 28	2222202222— 9
Redman, 28	1211122101— 9
Gideon, 29	2202221111— 9
Jackson, 29	2220202211— 8
Murphy, 30	1011022112— 8
Sharp, 28	1112011011— 8
Wingate, 29	2222210110— 8
Knowles, 28	2201110112— 8
Wrenn, 28	2201120110— 7
Staley, 30	2022200222— 7
Johnson, 29	0221011001— 6
Pebbles, 29	0221011100— 6

A New Wilmington Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 19.—The Ludlam Gun Club held its weekly shoot at Sycamore and Union streets yesterday afternoon. D. Ludlam was high man, breaking 22 out of 25. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
G Benard	50	20	J Jewel	25	17
J Fanton	50	28	J Spragg	25	15
R Chase	50	35	J Clemens	25	19
W Vandegrift	50	30	J McCloskey	25	10
G Spidle	50	26	D Ludlam	25	22
G Dennis	65	45	A Dickerson	83	54
J Fagan	25	16	M F Hadley	50	26
L O Porter	54	30	J Burns	25	20
J Shepherd	50	30			

For shooting at pairs, the following scores were made:

R Chase	11	2	A Dickerson	11	2
G Dennis	11	2	J Burris	11	2
D Ludlam	11	2			

North Caldwell Gun Club.

AT the North Caldwell shoot on Feb. 13 Harry Sindle, Jos. Stager and Fred Sindle were prize winners. Levi M. Stager, Fred Sindle and Y. Frazee were prize winners of boxes of shells. We will hold an all-day Squier money-back tournament on April 22.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Targets:	10	15	15	15	25	25	15	15	15	10
Levi M Stager	8	11	13	13	21	20	14	13	..	9
Wm Kussmaul	7	7	8	12	16	15	10	10	..	7
Ralph C Bach	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jos Stager	7	9	8	14	17	15	10	11	..	5
Harry Sindle	8	9	13	13	24	24	15	13	14	9
J H Francisco	9	12	7	13	17	22	14	11	13	9
Fred Sindle	5	11	12	14	20	20	15	14	15	6
S G Francisco	4	6	8	13	8	16	11	13	14	5
Jake Shindler	8	9	..	..	16	23	..	..	..	..
Sam Fischer	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Y Frazee	..	14	13	10	22	20	12	14	13	9
Edw Stanley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
John Breakey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

T. A. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

Brewer 86—Rehrig 82.

MANOA, Pa., Feb. 11.—Jack Brewer, the veteran trapshooter, defeated John Rehrig, of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., in a 100-bird race this afternoon under the auspices of the Eagle Gun Club. Out of his 100 Brewer smashed 86, while Rehrig brought down 82. The match was closely contested in the first half, each man shooting well. Brewer lost four on his first round of 25, while Rehrig lost but two, but on the second round Brewer

totaled 23 and Rehrig lost four of his 25 birds. In the third round Rehrig went to pieces, losing 8 birds, and when Brewer scored 20 of his 25, he had the match won. On the last round Brewer lost three birds and Rehrig four. Detailed scores:

Brewer, 20 .....2022222202220222220220222—21
2020222222222222222222222—23
2022202022220222022222222—20
2222222222222220222222020222—22—86

Rehrig, 30 .....2222222222222222002222222—23
2020022222222222022222222—21
2222022200220220220222223—17
2202222222222202022222022—21—82

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 18.—An even dozen of the club's members visited the grounds this afternoon, and a few interesting events were run off. The Hart trophy at 10 pairs of doubles was won by W. W. Granberry with 11; B. M. Shanley, Jr., A. O. Headley and Peter Hauck tied on second with 9. Headley, P. Ross and W. C. Schanley were the winners in the three 25-target handicap sweepstakes. Scores:

Sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap:

A O Headley	5	23	P Hauck, Jr.	8	20
C H Daly	0	22	L Ross	8	19
D W Granberry	3	22	P Ross, Jr.	8	17
B M Shanley, Jr.	2	21	W E Stewart	8	16
W C Shanley	4	20	Peter Wilson	8	14
W C Shanley, Jr.	6	20	B Shanley	8	16

Taylor cup, 25 targets, handicap:

P Ross	3	23	B M Shanley, Jr.	2	17
D W Granberry	3	22	L Ross	8	16
C H Daly	0	21	Watkins	7	16
A O Headley	4	20	Peter Wilson	8	16
P Hauck, Jr.	8	19	W C Shanley, Jr.	8	16
W E Stewart	8	18			

Daly Trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

W C Shanley	4	22	D W Granberry	3	17
A O Headley	4	21	L Ross	8	16
P Ross	3	20	W E Stewart	8	16
Peter Hauck	3	19	W C Shanley	5	16
B M Shanley, Jr.	2	18			

Hart trophy, 10 pair doubles:

D W Granberry	11	P Ross	8
B M Shanley, Jr.	9	W C Shanley	7
A O Headley	9	L Ross	7
Peter Hauck	9	W E Stewart	5
C H Daly	8	W C Shanley, Jr.	4

Ross Cup, 50 targets:

P Ross, Jr.	16	47	

Parkside—Midvale.

GERMANTOWN, Pa., Feb. 11.—A spirited team race between the Parkside and Midvale gun clubs this afternoon was won by the Parksides by one target. Out of their 200 targets the Parkside gunners broke 152 and Midvale 151. The conditions were 25 targets per man, 16yds. rise, with eight gunners to a side. High scores were the rule, with Williams, of the Midvale team, leading with 24 breaks. Rotzel, with 23, led the Parkside squad, and also finished the runner up to Williams. Scores:

Parkside.		Midvale.	
McFarland	20	Willetts	21
Bender	19	Taylor	19
Jenks	13	Tawing	21
Bryon	22	Yost	15
Rotzel	23	Williams	24
Gerhard	19	Roding	17
Lucas	15	Hinkel	19
Bears	17—152	Jensen	19—151

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, Feb. 18.—The weekly shooting match at bluerocks at the Bennett Gun Club grounds this afternoon attracted a large number of gunners and spectators. There was but one shoot to-day, and there were fourteen participants. Each shot at 5 bluerocks, and at the end of the fifth round there were two tie. They were Benjamin Martel and William Murray, and in the shoot-off Martel won. The following were the scores:

B Martel	4	A Work	2
W Murray	4	H Cheesmau	2
A Cheesman	2	C Hess	1
J Hewlings	2	W Murray	1
S Prickett	2	S Johnson	2
E Cheesman	2	E Hartman	2
C Prickett	2	P Smith	2

Shoot-off, miss-and-out:

Marten	2	Murray	1

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, L. I.—Only four shooters turned up at the grounds this afternoon, to continue the 300-bird shoot. The performances were rather indifferent, each shot a different number of targets, but all fired in the usual strings of 25. The scores:

	Hdcp.		Total.
C B Ludwig	18	11 14 18 12 15 13 14 6 12	145
W F Pardonner	0	16 18 16 19 18 20	107
C B Sayre	24	9 13 12 14	72
E B Chase	16	6 16 18 11	67

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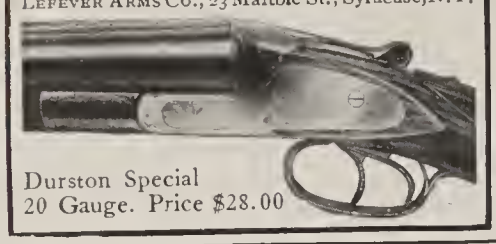

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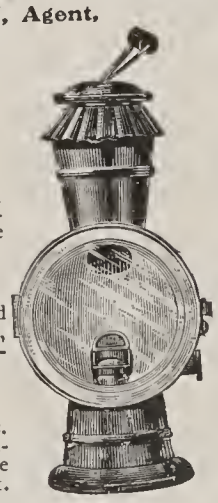

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FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Feb. 18, 1911, follow:

April 17.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. R. Watkins, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 18-20.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis Trapshooters Association. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Clearview Gun Club.

DARBY, Pa., Feb. 19.—Seventeen members of the Clearview Gun Club made the journey to Fourth street and Ellis avenue yesterday to assist in the monthly target event of the club. The usual conditions prevailed for the day. 50 targets per man, class shooting. Henry Fisher, who was the only Class A man on the field, was also the high scorer of the day, breaking 43 of his 50 targets. Holznagle led the Class B men with 42 breaks, just beating Ferry out by one target. Ullman was the best shot among the Class C marksmen with 35. Scores:

	Class A.		
Fisher	43		
	Class B.		
Holznagle	42	Patchel	33
Ferry	41	Bockius	31
Bonsall	35	Krietzenberg	29
A Smith	33	Howard	28
	Class C.		
Ullman	35	Paul	29
Shuster	32	Chestnut	28
Paulson	30	Rees	23
Fink	30	Sharon	22

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—B. B. Brown, Jr., Edward Hatch and R. A. Gillespie did notable shooting to-day at the ranges of the Rod and Gun Club at Shippan. Mr. Brown broke 24 targets without a miss, and Mr. Hatch broke 23. In a handicap sweepstakes, Mr. Gillespie broke 23 out of 25. The sweepstakes winners were: B. Brown, Jr., 2; A. S. Pitt, R. A. Gillespie and E. L. Hatch.

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Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

March 11-18.—Fifteenth annual championship under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 W. 23d St., New York.
June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

U. S. R. A. League.

Match 11, Official score:			
Spokane	1046	vs. Columbus	1017
Duluth	1050	vs. Louisville	1035
Seattle	1036	vs. Youngstown	954
Smith and Wesson	1073	vs. Willow	1025
Myles Standish	1020	vs. St. Louis	1079
Culebra	964	vs. Newark	1070
Shell Mound	1034	vs. Belleville	943
Oakland	1023	vs. Providence	1046
National Capital	1062	vs. Oakland	1041
Osborne	913	vs. Manhattan	1105
Century	1047	vs. Philadelphia	1044
Portland	1079	vs. Boston	1062
Match 12, official score:			
Duluth	991	vs. Spokane	1100
Seattle	1023	vs. Columbus	1022
Smith and Wesson	1093	vs. Louisville	1066
Myles Standish	1002	vs. Youngstown	1001
Culebra	992	vs. Willow	1007
Shell Mound	1051	vs. St. Louis	1071
Oakland	1042	vs. Newark	1063
National Capital	1069	vs. Belleville	932
Osborne	904	vs. Providence	1036
Century	1055	vs. Oakland	1051
Portland	1090	vs. Manhattan	1082
Boston	1075	vs. Philadelphia	1029
Match 13, unofficial score:			
Manhattan	1073	vs. Boston	1085
Oakland	1013	vs. Portland	1076
Providence	1059	vs. Century	1097
Belleville	940	vs. Osborne	883
Newark	1081	vs. National Capital	1056
St. Louis	1050	vs. Oakland	1029
Willow	1044	vs. Shell Mound	1036
Youngstown	1029	vs. Culebra	971
Louisville	1029	vs. Myles Standish	1000
Columbus	——	vs. Smith and Wesson	——
Spokane	1108	vs. Seattle	——
Match 14, unofficial score:			
Oakland	1018	vs. Philadelphia	1070
Providence	1014	vs. Boston	1088
Belleville	940	vs. Portland	1070
Newark	1083	vs. Century	1067
St. Louis	1068	vs. Osborne	891
Willow	1008	vs. National Capital	1072
Youngstown	830	vs. Oakland	1048
Columbus	——	vs. Culebra	971
Spokane	1066	vs. Myles Standish	1009
Duluth	1039	vs. Smith and Wesson	——
Louisville	1044	vs. Shell Mound	1035

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas. U. S. R. A.

Seventh Regiment Annual Rifle Shoot.

ON Friday night, Feb. 17, in the Armory, Park avenue and Sixty-sixth street, New York, the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment held their annual rifle shooting competition for the Mali and the Board of Management trophies. Exceedingly close scores resulted in the class rifle match, with Sergt. G. H. Smith the winner with a total of 68, his four competitors making totals of 67, 66, 65 and 64. The summaries are given below:

Winners in class rifle match:		
"68" Class—Sergt J. H. Smith, Co. D	34	34—68
"67" Class—Private J K Boles, Co. I	34	33—67
"66" Class—Corp R A Bonner, Co. I	33	33—66
"65" Class—Corp P J Clarke, Co. B	33	32—65
"64" Class—Sergt C E Fisk, Co. D	32	32—64
Winners in veteran matches:		
Mali trophy—Sergt J H Smith, Co. D	34	33—67
Board of Management cup, open—Sergt J. H. Smith, Co. D	24	25—49
Board of Management cup, limited—J P Felt veteran	24	24—48
Hicks trophy match, team of three—won by Co. D:		
Private H E Crail	31	31— 62
J L Christy	33	35— 68
R M Dunn	30	32— 62
Totals	94	98—192

	D.	R.	Tl.
Expert qualification:			
Lieutenant J A Le Boutillier, Co. I	68	42	—110

Necessary for qualification as expert, at least 68 in deliberate fire and at least 40 in rapid fire.

Sharpshooter qualifications:		
Corporal W G Lush, Co. I	33	32—65
Corporal G. Kemble, Co. F	30	35—65
J L Christy, veteran	33	35—68

Necessary for qualification as sharpshooter, at least 65.

Eastern League Interclub.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—New Haven, Conn., continues to lead the Eastern League in the inter-club rifle shooting matches, having nine victories and no defeats. Reports from headquarters of the Western League show that the Butte, Mont., team is leading that league. Results of the matches in the Eastern League this week were: New Haven defeated Bridgeport, 986 to 958; Bangor, Me., defeated Pittsburg, 971 to 945; Warren, Pa., defeated Washington, 976 to 919; Portland, Me., defeated Atlantic City, 974 to 838; Providence, R. I., defeated Savannah, 907 to 854; Erie, Pa., defeated Butler, Pa., 943 to 907, and New York defeated Birmingham, 967 to 948.

Squadron A—Seventh Regiment.

THE third team revolver shoot between the First Troop, Squadron A, and members of the Seventh Regiment was had over the Seventh Regiment ranges, on the afternoon of Saturday, 18th inst., and the Squadron A marksmen won handily—thus scoring three straight victories. The scores:

First Troop, Squadron A:

	Deliberate Fire.	Rapid Fire.	Totals.
Sergeant F W Wurster, Jr..	87	132	219
Corporal A Roelker, Jr.....	79	129	208
Private A V Baird.....	77	107	184
Sergeant W Macnaughtan....	84	157	241
Private P Hanford.....	89	150	239
	416	675	1,091
Seventh Regiment:			
Private W F Hutchinson.....	83	116	199
Private A Scholz	85	110	195
Lance Corp J R MacGuffie..	84	120	204
Lieut J A Le Boutillier.....	78	129	207
Private D S Steele	78	110	188
	408	585	993

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 18.—In the rifle and revolver division the DuPont Gun Club now has for the use of its members two schuetzen rifles and two revolvers.

The rifle and revolver scores were:

Revolver and pistol practice, 50yds.—Frank B. Harkins, 82, 78, 70; F. G. Robelen, 77, 68; Lammot DuPont, 75; John Bancroft, Jr., 65, 60, 52.

Rifle, qualification scores, 50yds., .22 caliber—D. Appleby, 70, 68; F. B. Harkins, 70.

Revolver and pistol, practice, 50yds.—Lammot DuPont, 87; John T. Milliken, 69, 65, 60; D. Appleby, 54; C. B. Holladay, 44; E. H. Lambert, 37; G. E. Lambert, 26.

Rifle, practice, 50yds., .22 caliber—D. Appleby, 79, 72; J. T. Birch, 67, 65, 61; R. F. Donovan, 63, 42; J. C. Beatty, 59; Robert Fletcher, 58, 49, 34; James Owens, 55, 47, 27; John B. Grier, 53, 48, 46, 33; W. A. McElwee, 51, 47, 41, 39; W. H. McElwee, 47; S. B. Trott, 45; George Forrest, 43; J. H. Burkins, 39; F. G. Lorry, 36, 28; J. Monahan, 35; J. F. McElwee, 33; George Craig, 29; H. P. Carlton, 27; E. J. Hughes, 24, 22, 19; Henry Parker, 20; John Mulligan, 25.

U. S. R. A. Indoor League.

SCORES made by St. Louis Revolver Club in U. S. R. A. Indoor League, in matches 15 and 16 against Portland, Ore., and Philadelphia respectively, were as follows:

Match 15, St. Louis vs. Portland, Ore.:

Dr M R Moore.....	43	46	47	47	36	—219
C C Crossman.....	47	42	43	43	44	—219
Paul Frese	40	40	43	42	45	—210
W L Schrader	38	40	42	46	41	—207
W C Ayer.....	43	38	39	40	47	—207—1062

Match 16, St. Louis vs. Philadelphia:

W C Ayer.....	46	48	38	42	48	—222
C C Crossman.....	43	43	47	46	43	—222
W L Schrader	43	43	43	38	41	—208
Dr M R Moore.....	39	37	47	37	42	—202
Paul Frese	32	40	43	41	44	—200—1054

SECRETARY.

Intercollegiate Matches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The intercollegiate rifle shooting matches this week leaves the State University of Iowa leading with five victories and no defeats. Columbia and Massachusetts Agricultural have four victories and no defeats each.

Results for the week follow: Massachusetts Agricultural made 1872 in its match with Columbia, which made no report; Iowa defeated Washington 1877 to 1800; Cornell defeated Louisiana 1714 to 1650; Dartmouth defeated Princeton 1608 to 1623; Missouri defeated Minnesota 1718 to 1637; Arizona defeated North Georgia 1697 to 1538, and Rhode Island defeated Purdue 1702 to 1697.

Eastern League Interclub Matches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., leads the Eastern League in the inter-club rifle shooting matches at the close of the seventh week.

The New Haven club is the only one that has not met defeat. Results for the week follow: New Haven defeated Birmingham, 985 to 950; Bangor defeated New York 978 to 973; Pittsburg defeated Atlantic City 940 to 834; Bridgeport defeated Erie 958 to 931; Warren, Pa., defeated Butler, Pa., 982 to 931; Portland, Me., defeated Savannah 969 to 878; Providence defeated Washington 952 to 902.

Rifle at Milford, Del.

SCORING 457 points out of a possible 500, the shooting team of Company B, State Militia, of Milford, won a silver cup on a Wilmington indoor rifle range on Feb. 11. The members of the team were Capt W. E. Lank, J. C. Webb, G. O. Marvel, C. Curts and J. W. Kern, all of Milford.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

A partial cure for the "fishing fever" is a copy of the new catalogue of Dame, Stoddard & Co., 374 Washington street, Boston, Mass. This old house makes a specialty of standard articles, such as Leonard rods, Forrest flies, Bray fly-books, Vom Hofe reels, etc.

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SPORTSMEN'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Continued from page 299.

The board of directors is composed of the following: John D. McKee, George Uhl, Wickman Havens, H. J. Knowles, S. J. Pringle, Hall McAllister, R. Curtain Baird, George D. Boyd and F. B. Norton. Secretary George Uhl is now receiving many applications for membership and the outlook is that this association will soon be one of the largest of the State, numerically speaking.

In San Francisco and Oakland alone over 17,000 licenses are issued annually and a powerful organization could be built up here to act in conjunction with the California Game and Fish Protective Association. Already a number of matters have been given attention by this new association, and its views will be presented to the State Legislature for consideration. It was decided to work for an amendment to the game laws which would provide an opportunity for the raising and marketing of domesticated game animals, birds and fish, especially ducks, pheasants, deer and trout. A provision is also favored allowing salmon and steelheads to be taken in tide water with hook and line the year round. Any legislation will be opposed which will reduce the season for ducks to less than sixty days or the daily bag limit to less than fifteen. However, it is desired that the limit be reduced to that figure.

GOLDEN GATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The California State Legislature now in session has had a large number of suggestions for new hunting laws submitted, and there is no doubt but that some of these will be acted upon. However, a large number of the suggestions are considered to be worthless, as they are too drastic as a rule. One prominent member of the Legislature is strongly in favor of prohibiting by law the leasing of any land to be used for the purpose of maintaining a private shooting ground, while another foe of the shooting club is in favor of the State leasing suitable marsh lands and maintaining open grounds for the duck shooters of the State.

These legislators are striving to bring about the passage of measures intended to do away with what they term the monopoly of the clubs controlling preserves. They argue that the poor man has just as much right to enjoy a shoot as the rich man, and intend to give him the opportunity at the expense of the State. A bill has been presented providing for the expenditure of $10,000 annually for the leasing of land for this purpose. A number of strong objections have been made to the passage of the measure, and it is very doubtful if it will become a law. With a public marsh on which all who hold hunting licenses might bang away whenever they wished, ducks would soon become scarce or leave this district and the benefits would be doubtful. Among the clubs in the San Francisco Bay region there is an unwritten law that ducks shall be shot at on only two days a week, and this rule is very well observed. Thus the birds remain in the vicinity of these preserves through the entire season, whereas if they were shot at each day they would soon depart for less frequented grounds.

Southern California sportsmen are noting a great falling off in the number of ducks to be found there, and are asking for special laws to fit that part of the State. The local sportsmen point to the fact that the birds are shot at almost every day on the preserves in the south, and suggest that if the rule of the northern clubs be followed there, birds would be much more plentiful.

The proposed law to cut down the bag limit on ducks and quail from twenty-five to fifteen is meeting with considerable favor and the chances are that the change will be made. A suggestion has been made by a San Francisco sportsman that the present limit be allowed to remain, but that a weekly limit of fifty birds be set. This, it is believed, would put a stop to a large amount of market hunting.

Duck hunting in the bay counties has been very poor during the past month on account of the excessively heavy rains that have fallen. The preserves in the Suisun marshes are now all flooded, and with the Sacramento River at the flood stage, there is no relief expected before the close of the season. Many shooters are putting away their guns and will not attempt to get out any more this season. Along the Petaluma and Sonoma Creek marshes fair sport is to be had, canvasbacks and bluebills predominating in those districts. One of the best grounds to be found now for ducks is in the

vicinity of Newman. The drainage there is good, and while ducks are not more plentiful than in many other places, they can be approached.

At times fairly good sport can be had along the marshes on the east side of San Francisco Bay, but there is considerable complaint being made in regard to the condition of the birds shot there. In some cases it is not necessary to take a gun to secure a bag of ducks, for large quantities of crude oil have been allowed to escape, and the birds becoming covered with this are rendered helpless. Unable to fly or to secure food, the ducks float about on the marsh waters awaiting death. At one place near Point Pedro 2,000 wild ducks were taken in a few hours by fishermen and nearby residents. In some cases the oil had so saturated the birds that their flesh was unfit for food. The fish and game commission has been notified of this condition and attempts will be made to put a stop to the careless handling of oil, most of which escapes from Point Richmond.

A bill has been submitted to the State Legislature permitting the hunting of geese with live blinds. Farmers have complained that geese have done immense damage to their growing grain crops and will welcome the change in the law that will permit of more extensive hunting.

A. P. B.

FISH DISEASES.

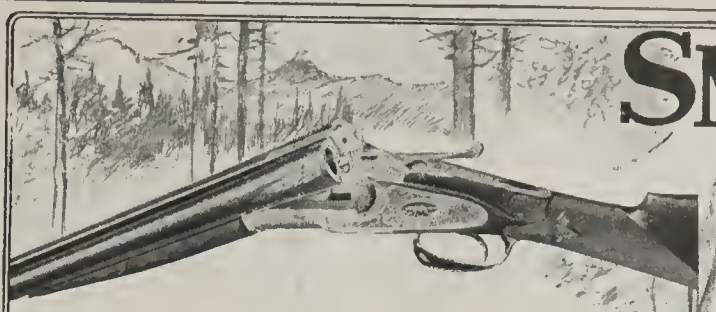
Continued from page 302.

of a change in the methods of administering the islands, the Bureau called a meeting of the advisory board mentioned in the last report, which, together with the employes of the Bureau, embraces practically all of the available naturalists and officials whose experience on the islands qualifies them to pass in judgment upon the present requirements of the seal herd. The Bureau has based its policy in respect to the islands upon the unanimous advice and recommendations of the parties to this conference.

The preponderance of the pelagic kill on the high seas, which is beyond the Bureau's control, consists of mature cow seals, and for reasons that are recognized by those having knowledge of the habits of the fur seal the killing of a limited number of the excess of immature males has been deemed advisable. No definite quota has been fixed, but the number is to be determined by the agents on the islands governed by certain rigid limitations as to age, sex, size and the minimum number to be reserved for future breeding. The breeding reserve is to be selected as far as possible from the most vigorous and perfect individuals with a view to the gradual improvement of the herd.

Under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1910, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is charged with all matters pertaining to the care and preservation of all the fur-bearing animals of Alaska. Under this authority the Bureau has drawn regulations relating to the killing or capture in Alaska of certain fur-bearing animals other than seals, and said regulations, having been signed and promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, are now effective in the Territory.

For the purpose of putting into effect the provisions of the act above referred to, the sum of $150,000 was appropriated. The immediately



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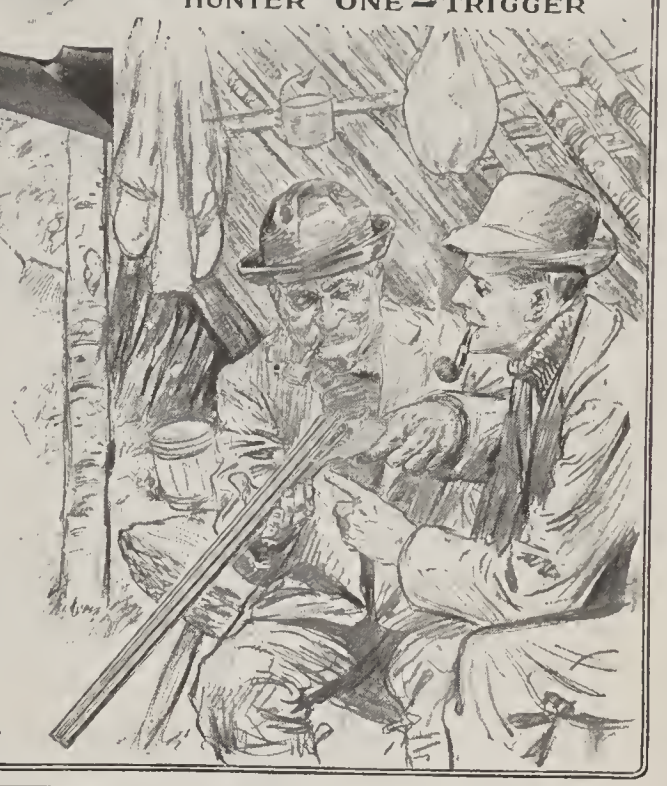

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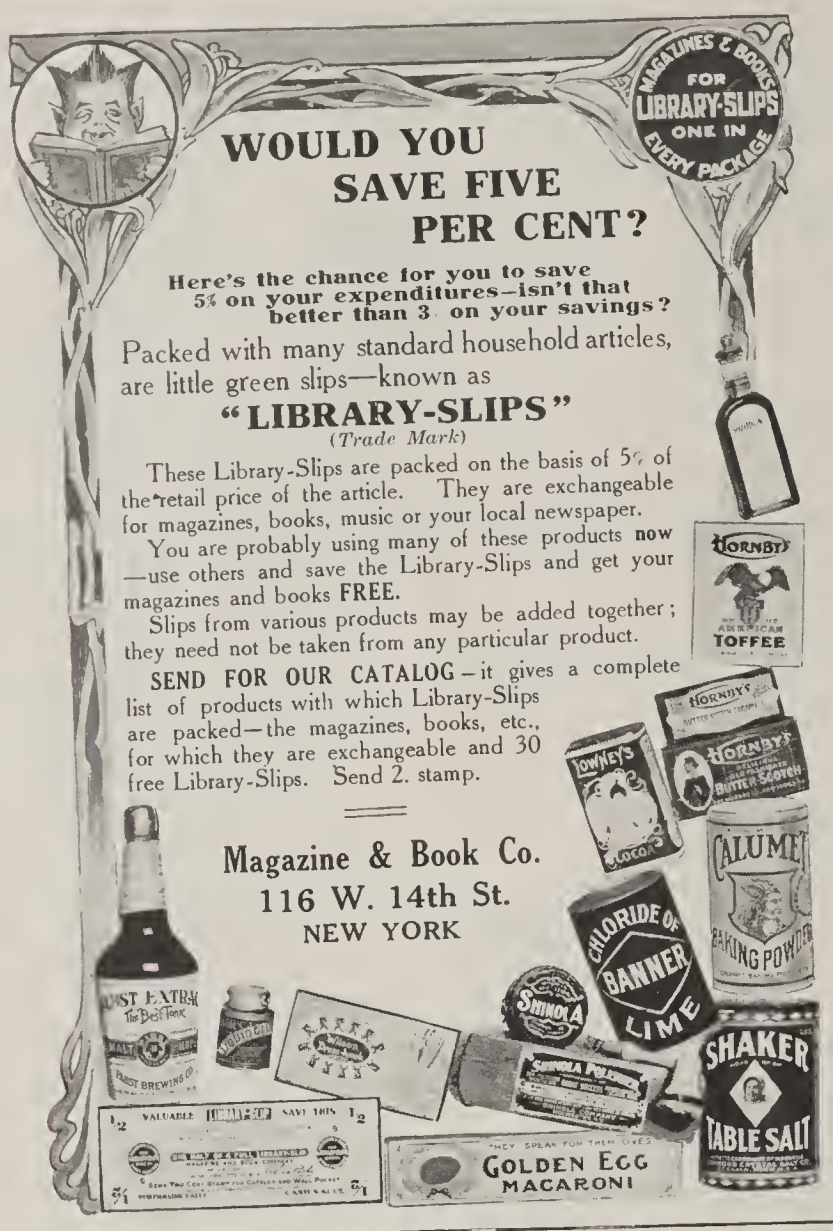

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necessary additional employes required by the enlargement of the Bureau's functions on the islands have been appointed. The Bureau, under authority of the law and by direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has entered into negotiations for the purchase of the buildings, boats and other property of the North American Commercial Company on the islands. The company has placed an apparently reasonable valuation on its property, and the proposition is under consideration subject to the results of an inventory now being made by an agent of the Bureau on the islands.

The data relating to the killing and the condition of the seal herds to July 31, 1909, were published in the preceding report of the Bureau Those for the season of 1910 are not available at the time of writing the present report, and in any event are more strictly germane to the succeeding fiscal year.

There is again urged the importance of a station for the study of fish diseases and experiments in the interests of fish culture. In some of the hatcheries of the Bureau and in similar establishments under State and private auspices, certain fish diseases have become so preva'ent as to make it a matter of grave consideration whether the propagation of certain species, especially the trout, should not be abandoned. It frequently occurs that the fish and fry are decimated by epidemics for which there are no known remedies in consequence of which there are annually entailed on fish culture large wastes of time and money. In addition to the financial loss, embarrassment arises at times in filling legitimate demands for fish for restocking depleted waters, and the effect on the morale of the employes of the Bureau who have to struggle hopelessly against an obscure disease is not unworthy of consideration. The gravest phase of the matter, however, is the possible relationship of some of these diseases to more or less kindred affections occurring in human beings. It has been determined that a type of cancerous affection is of widespread distribution among domesticated trout and their offspring planted in the streams. Whether this disease has a causal relation to cancer in human beings, or whether the two are to be even traced to the same source, is a matter of doubt, but the annually increasing mortality from cancer in man and certain remarkable coincidences in the geographical distribution of the disease in man and fish render it imperative that it should be made the subject of minute inquiry. The matter, therefore, has not only economic but humanitarian aspects, and the consideration of the serious character of the latter prompted the President to submit to Congress on April 9, 1910, a special message advocating an appropriation of $50,000 for the construction and equipment of a laboratory adequate to enable the Bureau to discharge its plain obligations. The Bureau in the meantime is proceeding in the investigation to the limit of its powers, but it may be stated emphatically that it can make but little progress without the special facilities asked for.

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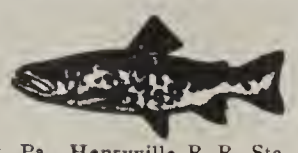

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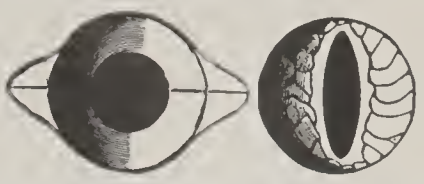

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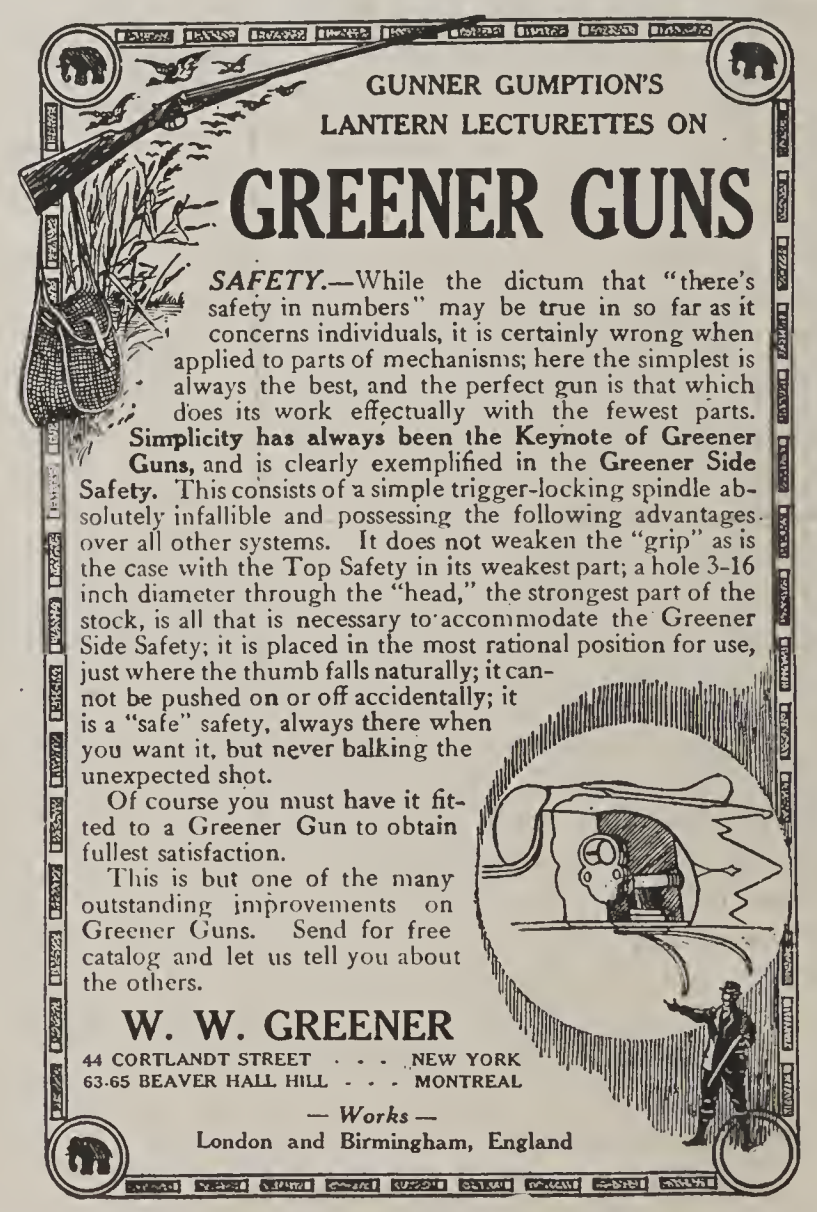

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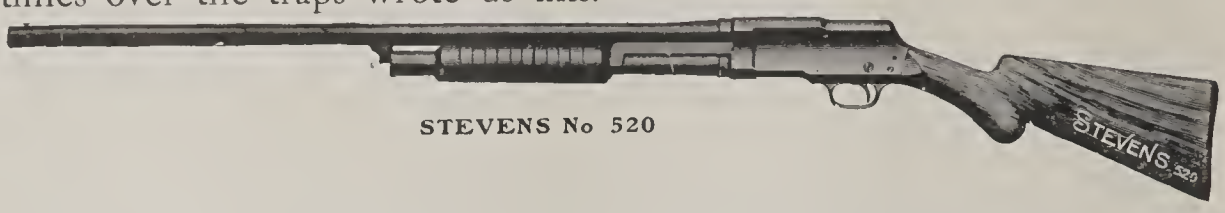

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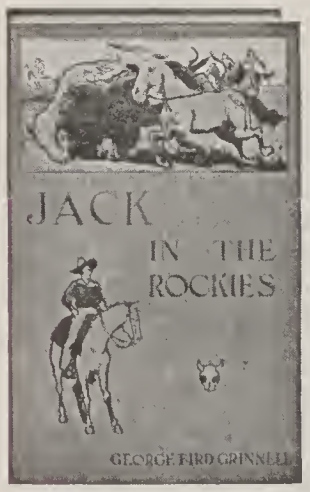

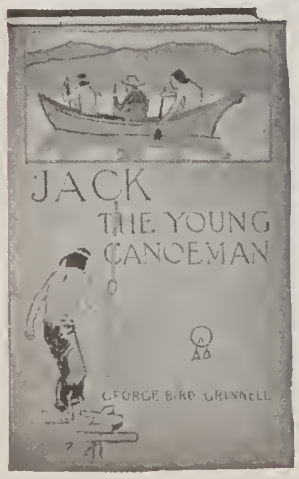

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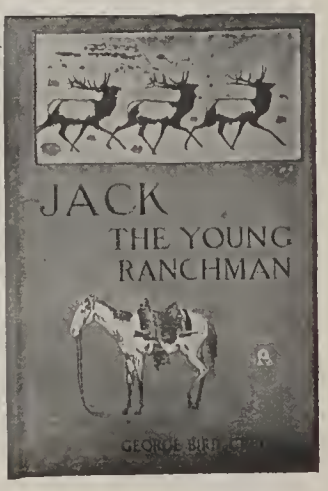

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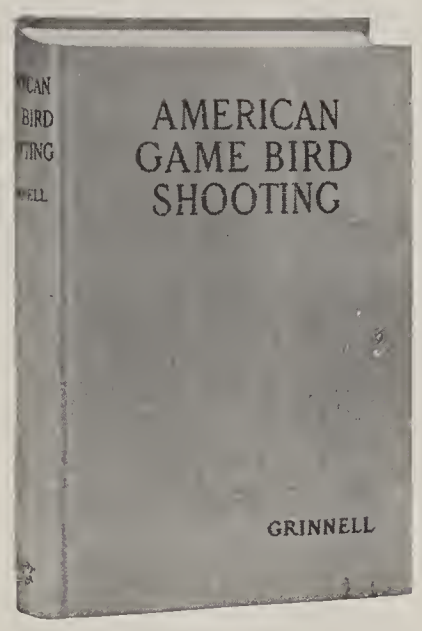

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IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKERS.

It is a pleasant life that Graham Burnham has led for many years in Oklahoma. Burnham is an Indian with a white skin. A long time ago he built a hunting lodge of big logs down on the Little River and "denned up" to enjoy the delights of the wilderness.

No day passes in lawful season without finding game hanging from the rafters of the Burnham smokehouse. He knows more about hunting places than any other man in Oklahoma. The honk of wild geese will wake him at midnight and the hum of wild bees will rouse him at the sleepiest noon and lead him to the woods and the honey hole in the tall sycamore.

It is doubtful if anybody knows more about the fauna of Oklahoma than Burnham. He is acquainted with the haunts of all the furred and the feathered dwellers of the forest, and keeps his eyes open for such strangers as wander to this latitude. Perhaps his most pleasing discovery last fall was a pair of ivory-billed woodpeckers, a male and a female, which he mounted and sent to the Bureau of Biology in Washington.

"The ivory-billed woodpecker, *Campehilus principalis*," says Burnham, "is the largest type of the woodpecker species in the world. It is twenty inches long and of beautiful black and white and red plumage. Formerly quite common over the Gulf States, it is now found only in eastern Oklahoma and in remote portions of Florida.

"A brilliant crimson crest adorns its head. Its note is a two-syllabled shriek or squawk, sometimes resembling the screech of the domestic hen, hence the frequent name of 'squaw hen.' Another commonly accepted name for the bird is woodcock, which is again a misnomer, as the woodcock is an entirely different bird, more on the plover or snipe order, a night feeder and ground dweller.

"The ivory-billed woodpecker is much more destructive to trees than the common woodpecker, as he is greater in size. He not only strips dead trunks of bark, but invariably bores a hole in a solid live tree for his nest, in which from three to six glossy white eggs, about an inch and a half long, are hatched. The bird is very wary, but bids fair to early extermination."—The Sun.

THE TURIN INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

On April 29 the Turin International Exposition of Industry and Labor will be opened by the King and Queen of Italy in the presence of other members of the Italian royal family and government, foreign diplomats and commissioners accredited to Italy, a majority of the members of the Italian Parliament, and a large number of other Italians and foreigners of distinction. The gathering will be one of the most notable ever brought together in Italy since 1861, when the First National Assembly declared from Turin that Victor Emanuel II. was the first King of Italy. It is the fiftieth anniversary of the historic year 1861 that the exposition celebrates. Every country will be represented at the exhibition, and all the great nations and many smaller ones will have their own government buildings. The United States will have the largest government exhibit at the exposition.—Consul Albert H. Michelson.

AUSTRALIAN METHOD OF DESTROYING GRASSHOPPERS.

In reply to a Colorado inquiry, Consul John F. Jewell, of Melbourne, states that the only measure taken in the State of Victoria, Australia, to combat the ravages of grasshoppers is the sale by the Government entomologist to farmers of a locust fungus prepared at the Government laboratory from a secret formula. This fungus is sold at the rate of 1s. (24 cents) per tube of about one ounce, and produces a contagious fungous growth among grasshoppers, from which they die.

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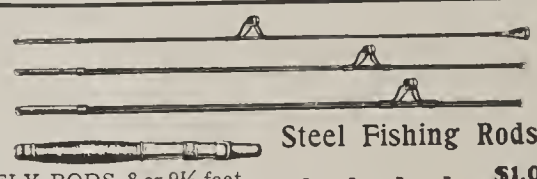

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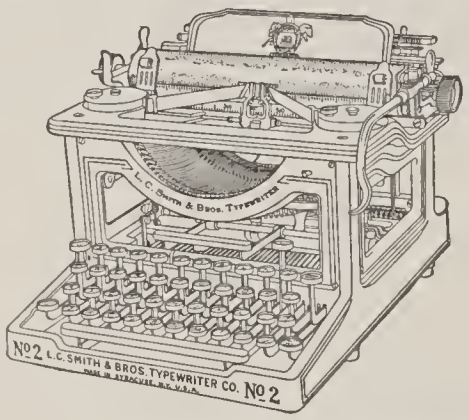

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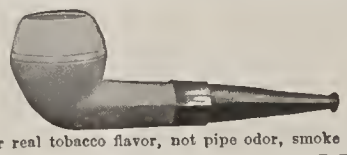

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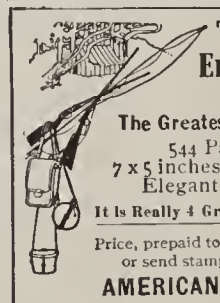

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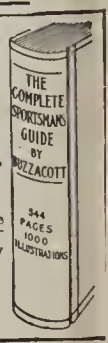

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1911.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

DEATH OF BERNARD WATERS.

BERNARD WATERS, for many years the shooting editor of FOREST AND STREAM, died Feb. 27 after an illness that had extended over many months. He was born in New Hampshire about sixty years ago.

As a young man, Mr. Waters went West and devoted himself to the practice of those sports that he loved so well, and especially the sport of field shooting. He had a natural knack with animals and trained his own dogs so skilfully and successfully that they were better than any of the dogs of his companions. About the time when field trials became fashionable, he was engaged to handle certain dogs, did so with signal success, and for a time followed the work of training dogs for the field. But so great was his success that after a time his friends persuaded him to reduce to writing his methods, and he produced several volumes on dog training, which have had a wide vogue. These books are, "Fetch and Carry," "Modern Training" and "Training the Hunting Dog for Field and Field Trials."

Something more than twenty years ago he joined the staff of FOREST AND STREAM; at first as Chicago correspondent, later as kennel editor, and later still as shooting editor. In whatever he undertook Mr. Waters endeavored to perfect himself. He was a man of keen intellect, wide reading and possessed a great fund of information, not only on his special subjects, but on general topics. Besides this he was one of the most skillful of shots, and by his practice in the field and at the traps upheld his preaching in FOREST AND STREAM.

He was a forceful writer and used his wide knowledge of men to teach useful lessons. A dozen years ago there appeared in FOREST AND STREAM a series of articles from his pen entitled "The Confabulations of a Cadi." The articles were a keen but kindly satire directed against certain unreasonable opinions and certain abuses that then prevailed in the trapshooting world. They were read with much pleasure, interest and satisfaction by all shooters and were productive of great good, for the allegory taught simply and in a way which all might comprehend a number of needed lessons.

Few men have had so wide an experience in the shooting field as Mr. Waters, and few men could tell of these experiences in so interesting a way as he. He was especially familiar with the South and had shot over much of Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Arkansas and Missouri. During his experience in reporting field trials twelve or fifteen years ago, he did much shooting in North Carolina.

It was as an instructor in matters of sport—in his efforts to teach men how to do the right thing in the right way—that Mr. Waters did the best work of his life. He was absolutely devoted to the truth. He was a most kindly and generous man. If his keen insight enabled him to see the faults in his fellows, his large charity always passed them by, for he possessed a sense of proportion which led him to give men's good qualities their true value, and to make allowances for, and pardon their weaknesses. He had a wide circle of acquaintances and a multitude of friends who were devoted to him—a friend once made he never lost.

Last spring Mr. Waters suffered from a serious attack of illness from which his recovery was slow. In the late autumn he underwent an operation, which apparently put an end to his trouble, and in the early days of January he seemed to be on the road to rapid recovery. About the middle of January, however, he was taken with the grippe, and this was followed by a great and increasing weakness to which he finally succumbed.

Few men leave as wide a gap as he has left. Few men will be so keenly missed. The sense of personal loss felt by his associates in the office of FOREST AND STREAM may not be expressed in words.

WILD TURKEYS FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

IN her efforts to stock her covers with flocks of native game birds, and to replenish her brooks with trout, Massachusetts stands first among the States. Only within her borders has success crowned the effort to rear native game birds on any large scale. No territory in all the United States is better adapted to experiments in game preservation work than Massachusetts; and whether it be to increase the fish in her streams, the quail and partridges on her uplands, or the wildfowl that frequent her shores and ponds, the conditions are everywhere most favorable.

In Massachusetts, too, remains the sole little colony of that nearly extinct bird, the heath-hen, which for a century has been struggling to survive—and only within a decade or less has had any help from man—against man and natural enemies. At present the colony stands on the very verge; some years numbering only a few more than a hundred, in other years two hundred, the pendulum swinging one way and another, moved by influences which we only dimly comprehend.

Among the active associations of sportsmen in Massachusetts the Springfield Fish and Game Association is one of the largest. Moreover, it occupies a region peculiarly favorable for game preservation work. It is remembered that a few years ago, some California quail were turned out near Springfield, and, quite without care, survived for several seasons.

Now it is purposed to endeavor to reintroduce in Western Massachusetts the wild turkey, which endured there until the middle of the last century; for the last turkey on the Mt. Tom Range is reported to have been killed in 1852. A Springfield sportsman intends now to procure several pairs of wild turkeys from the South and to liberate them in the wildest parts of Western Massachusetts, in the hope that they may breed and multiply. This is certainly worth doing. The effort to restock thickly settled lands with wild turkeys has been suggested many times in FOREST AND STREAM, and the effort should be made. The history of this bird in New England given in many of the books is most interesting. Robert O. Morris, in a letter written to the Springfield Union, has given many facts of this history, which are also found in the recently published book, "American Game Bird Shooting."

THE PASSENGER PIGEON INQUIRY.

THAT the liberal rewards offered last year for the discovery of an undisturbed passenger pigeon's nest were not claimed proves nothing. There was much misunderstanding of the terms of the offer, and the passenger pigeon and the mourning dove are so nearly alike as readily to be confounded by persons who are wholly without a knowledge of birds, and whose eyes are untrained. Many an ornithologist interested in the passenger pigeon has been deceived into making a long journey to see a reported flock of passenger pigeons only to find at its end the common mourning dove.

This year, as printed on another page, the rewards are offered again—amounting in all to over $3,000—and the conditions are so distinctly stated that no one who will read them with care should misunderstand them.

The opportunity is offered here to the country dwelling man or boy who will keep his eyes open and his wits about him to earn a large sum of money. With a thousand dollars one can do a good many desirable things; and those who offer the rewards are as anxious to pay this sum over to him who makes the discovery as anyone can be to gain the prize.

One thing should be remembered by all who are interested, and that is not to write to Dr. Hodge for further information. It is all given here in FOREST AND STREAM.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

The Palisades in Winter

By ROBERT S. LEMMON

FAMILIAR as they are in summer to the hundreds who tramp and camp and sail on and about them, the Palisades of the Hudson are not so well known in their winter garb of snow and ice. The camps beside the river are all deserted then, the roads along the cliffs are seldom traversed save by an occasional wood-cutter, and when the river traffic is stopped by huge ice floes one might almost think the whole region some distant wilderness, it is so still and grim and austere. This very grimness and austerity form one of its greatest charms at this season, and the charm is much enhanced when the ground is covered with freshly fallen snow. The snow has another use, too, for he who can read and understand the records written on it, may be astonished at the variety of wild life that moves and has its being so near the great city.

On a clear, crisp morning in early January we take the ferry which runs from West 130th street, Manhattan, and crossing the river, board a trolley which takes us, after a half-hour's pleasant ride, to Englewood. From there a broad, straight avenue leads up the western slope of the Palisades to the front, showing along its two miles of length many an extensive view across the rolling country inland.

It is just nine o'clock when we reach the cliffs and pause a moment before starting down the winding road to the river. The tide is ebbing strongly, and broad fields of ice, some of them acres in extent, are drifting steadily southward. They must have come from far up the river, for some of them are heavily scored with the marks of the ice-harvesters. Almost directly across from where we stand is Spuyten Duyvil, backed by the rolling Westchester hills, and away to the southward the skyscrapers of New York show clear in the sparkling air.

Save the gulls which wing their grave way far below or float like tiny white specks on the blue-gray patches of open water, no signs of wild life are at first apparent. But just as we are about to descend to the river level, there comes from among the rocks at the foot of the cliffs a series of clear, ringing whistles, strongly suggestive of the notes of the cardinal, only considerably louder. It is a Carolina wren, and throughout the year he may be heard singing here as he dodges in and out about the rocks and bushes with true wren-like pertness. It is a singularly attractive bird—especially at this season—when its song is one of the very few that enliven the winter woods.

The scenery is beautiful as we descend the old road which leads to the shore. The great weather-worn cliffs rise sheer for two hundred feet on the one hand, and on the other a precipitous rock-strewn slope falls abruptly away to the water's edge. Time was when this road was a thoroughfare, and the few scattered houses to which it leads are but the remnants of a once thriving little settlement. In the old days of plentiful shad and sturgeon the fishing industry was quite extensive and not a little boat-building was carried on in the very shadow of the towering cliffs. Then a small steamer used to run to Yonkers and New York, carrying passengers and occasionally freight, and the remains of its old dock are still visible.

Leaving the last house behind, we tramp

THE PALISADES NEAR COYTESVILLE AND THE ICE-FILLED HUDSON RIVER.
Photograph by Perry D. Frazer.

along a path which meanders northward a few feet above the water. The snow which fell two nights before is still soft and light, and everywhere we see the dainty, interlacing trails of the white-footed mice, like delicate stitching, joining each rotted tree stump with every nearby brush pile or jumble of loose stones. Here and there much larger, more dashing tracks show where a red squirrel has scurried about in search of food, and on the sheltered side of a steep bank we find where his eager paws have scratched away the snow to reach some store hidden away in the damp leaves beneath.

A turn of the path brings us close to the water, and as the tide is sufficiently low to expose a narrow strip of stony beach, we leave the path and proceed along the shore, the better to observe the bird-life of the river. Everywhere are the gulls, and soon the glasses reveal a flock of a dozen or more old-squaws comfortably riding toward the sea on an ice floe far out in the middle of the river. Even at that distance the white necks and backs of the male birds are distinctly visible, and we watch them until their chilly conveyance has carried them nearly out of sight.

A little further on two sheldrakes are surprised in an open cove where they were contentedly diving for food, and with a great spattering they rise and skim away close to the water, to resume their interrupted meal at a safe distance. Crows are common and their unmistakable footprints form a perfect network in the wet sand about the body of a dead fish left stranded by the falling water.

In a sunny spot on the leeward side of a great rock we "boil the kettle," and the hot tea and sandwiches are very welcome after the vigorous exercise in the open air. For an hour we bask by the little fire of driftwood, then continue on along the shore for perhaps a mile to where a narrow trail zig-zags up a steep gorge toward the top of the cliffs.

As we turn up this path into the straggling woods which cover the long talus slope, a new track is seen in the soft snow. At first glance it might be taken for that of a little dog, perhaps a fox-terrier. But look more closely; see how accurately the prints are spaced, each directly in line with the others. No trotting dog would place his feet in just that way, and the manner in which the track leads on without break or variation over rough ground and smooth, leaves small room for doubt as to its maker's identity. If further proof be needed, see here where the trail skirts an old brush pile. Under the brush a rabbit was crouching in its form, and the larger tracks seem to take on added caution as they approach the unsuspecting victim. A yard away from the pile the even trail is broken in a scatter of disturbed snow, where the stalker sprang, while close beside the trampled form the bloody remains of poor "bunny" bear silent witness to his sudden end.

SHORE ICE IN ONE OF THE COVES.
Photograph by Robert S. Lemmon.

What! A fox so near Manhattan Island? Yes, a fox. There are plenty of them here, and they find pretty safe sanctuary in the caves and huge, loose piles of stone that lie between the river and the foot of the cliffs. Seldom are they seen, for they venture out principally at night, and when one, like the fellow whose track we have been following, goes hunting by daylight, he takes care to keep out of the way of visitors. Under cover of darkness, however, the foxes wander far and wide, and in a good tracking snow we find their trails in every direction, especially in the woods and thickets at the top of the cliffs. Halfway to the summit the path fades away, and the rest of the distance is a hard scramble along a little brook which comes down over the rocks in an almost continuous waterfall. Green Brook, it is called, and in the summer when the thick moss on its rocks is shaded by the dense foliage of over-hanging trees, it well deserves the name. But what a change from the bright July day when we last were here! Then the stream was but a trickle of moisture, exhausted by the long drouth; now it is a great sheet of ice, ribbed and furrowed and mounded, the glistening particles coating each projecting stone and branch within the limits of the falling spray. One dead sapling that has lodged across the stream bears a fringe of ice a foot long, and we almost expect to see the stick break under the weight of its burden. The ground here is so steep that the snow has found scant lodgment, so we are fairly safe from sliding during the laborious climb to the top.

On the level ground above the uppermost falls, where the brook leads back to its source, is an extensive swamp, a mink has been hunting mice in an old windfall. His odd tracks, somewhat like a large cat's, neatly placed in pairs, wind in and out among the trunks and branches, finally bearing away through the woods on a route that may take their maker for miles before he stops to sleep again in some snug hole in rocks or bank.

The lowering sun foretells the closing of the short winter day, so reluctantly we turn into the faint path that straggles southward close to the brink of the precipice. A flock of crows fly off with noisy cawings as we approach the dense clump of hemlocks where they have been tormenting an owl, and as we pass beneath the trees the victim himself slips away on silently fanning wings. At another place a stunted cedar clinging to the rocks at the very verge of the cliffs attracts the camera-man's attention, and he stops to make the last exposure remain-

ing on the film. The tree is interesting, for its dead branches, gnarled and twisted into almost human semblance by long years of contest with the winds, remind one of the dwarfed evergreens of Japan.

The last mile of the tramp is by moonlight, and by the time the trolley is finally reached again, we are willing to admit that for exercise, as well as general interest, the Palisades in winter possess advantages peculiarly their own.

[For a number of years it has been the custom of a small group of Hudson River canoeists to visit Green Brook on Sundays in winter, when the river is closed or filled with floating ice. They meet at the West 130th street ferry about 9 o'clock, cross the river and walk to Buttermilk Falls, on Green Brook. Just above the cascades in a grove of hemlock they build a fire, prepare tea or coffee, and eat lunch; then, after resting, return to their homes via the same route, or follow the footpath under the cliffs. It is a walk of more than fifteen miles, much of it up and down if the river route is taken. Fair days and rough days find them on these outings, each equipped with a pack containing food, tiny cooking utensils or cameras. Sometimes the snow is deep or the wind bitter, but they love their Palisades in all nature's moods, and the elements do not frighten them. They are of the hardier set of canoeists who, in summer, have come to be week-end fixtures alongshore and on the river, but in winter they are sometimes whimsically referred to as the Blistered Heel Association because in inclement weather this long tramp—the short winter days considered—is disastrous to beginners.—EDITOR.]

NATURAL HISTORY

The Otter.

For the last time, the name of Manly Hardy appears in FOREST AND STREAM. This article on the otter was finished but thirty hours before he died, and less than an hour before he was made to take to his bed. He left nothing else prepared, no notes, and no journals from which any one but himself could have worked. These are his ultimate words.

Begun when he was in his usual health and worked upon leisurely, a few pages at a time, it was finished under sharp pain and with the full anticipation of death coming soon. Yet no one but myself could tell at what point in it he decided that he was doing his last work and made haste to finish it. Up to the last word, it is the otter that he is hunting, and his only care is to leave some trustworthy information about its habits.

The night before he died I was with him, waiting upon him, and among other directions which he gave me was the instruction to go to his desk, where I would find the concluding pages of this sketch. He had not wanted to leave it unfinished, and he worked upon it up to the last moment. He had left off where he did, he said, wishing to consult me as to whether to add something about the great extinct mink and otter of the Maine coast, which he believed to be different species. I considered his own condition, and advised him that he had already once, some time ago, given FOREST AND STREAM an article upon the seashore mink and otter, which seemed to be sufficient.

"Except for that, is it done?" I asked.

"Yes, all done. When you typewrite it, make any changes you wish to and send it in as my last contribution to FOREST AND STREAM."

Here it is as he wrote, save only the minor changes always required in reducing hasty manuscript to a printable form. Those who would understand my father may read here the way in which he always faced death and danger, and will better understand that to those who knew him it was the omissions in his tales of personal adventure that were often the most significant parts of his relation.

"Let others frame their creeds—mine is to work;
To do my best, however far it fall
Below the keener craft of stronger hands;
To be myself, full-hearted, free and true
To what my own soul sees, below, above;
To think my own thought straight out from the heart;
To feel and be, and never stop to ask:
'Do all men so? Is this the world's highway?'
To look unflinching in the face of life
As eagles look upon the noon-day sun;
To cut my own path through primeval woods;
To lay my own course by the polar star
Across the trackless plains and mountains vast;
To seek, not follow, ever till the end.
And for the rest—bare-handed have I come
Into this world, I know not whence nor why.
Bare-handed and alone and unafraid,
With heart of fire and eyes that question still,
Will I go forth into the wide Beyond,
As went the men who bore my blood of old
To Ebb's or Valhalla nothing loath." F. H. E.

ONE of our most interesting animals, and one concerning which very little reliable information can be found in books, is the otter. While otter are found in most parts of the United States and Canada, they vary very little in size, though those from the west coast average a little larger than those from New England and Canada. Otter from Maine and the Provinces are from four to four and one-half feet in length and usually weigh from eighteen to twenty pounds, twenty-five pounds being an exceptionally heavy weight.

While not gregarious in the sense of collecting in large numbers, still I know of no other of our fur-bearing animals, except the beaver, which is so seldom seen solitary, and no other, not excepting squirrels, which spend so much time playing together. Two or three are seen together as commonly as one is seen alone. Often four or five are seen in company, and I have known of seven. When swimming, one is usually in the lead and the others follow in his wake with short intervals between each, and when their backs roll out of water as they swim, three or four will often look like one body thirty or forty feet in length. The seeing of several swimming in this manner has undoubtedly given rise to the stories often repeated in our newspapers of large fresh-water snakes being seen in our lakes. Usually if the one in the lead sees or smells anything suspicious, he will raise his head and neck a foot or two above the water, looking very much as the head of a large snake would look, and as the others dive when he does, people not used to otter are not to blame for thinking they have seen an immense snake. This belief is further strengthened by seeing places in flag beds or on marshy points where it looks as if heavy bodies had been dragged. These places are made by the otters sliding over them.

There is one habit which many writers mention. This is the sliding for amusement. This otters indulge in at all seasons and in many different situations. Sometimes in winter when there is a little snow on the crust, they slide for rods on the crust where the land is nearly level. At other times, in summer and fall, they slide down banks only two or three feet above the water, or sometimes where the bank slopes for twenty to thirty feet, or sometimes in winter down banks of snow, and I have once seen where they slid down a bank of pure white sand which the spring freshet had heaped up ten or twelve feet high. In sliding they throw their forefeet back over their shoulders and slide on their breasts. Whether they ever use their hind feet to propel themselves in any cases is more than I can be positive of; but I once followed two of them more than two miles across a nearly flat bog and they slid fully half the way. There was a light snow on the crust, but I could not see any evidence of their using their hind feet when sliding. They will often slide on a flag bed where the water is only a few inches deep. I have watched two otters slide across a flag bed ten or twelve feet wide, one coming out of the water about the time that the other went under, and repeating this scores of times, going so swiftly that it looked as if an endless chain of otters was being hauled across it.

While most animals occasionally quarrel with each other, I have never heard of otters being seen fighting together, and in handling some thousands of their skins I have never seen any evidence of their biting one another. I have seen two mink, which are a near relative to the otter, fighting like bulldogs, and our snow-shoe rabbits often fight like cats, but if otters ever quarrel with each other it must be very seldom. This is not because they are not willing to fight with other animals or with men, as I have known of several men being badly bitten by them. Sometimes when attacked they give a sharp scream, somewhat like the scream of a mink, only much louder. This and a noise they make when they are calling each other are the only noises I have ever heard of their making, except that I have heard of one snoring when asleep, and when one rises out of the water and smells a person he will snort or blow very much as a seal does. In fact, in many ways they resemble seals, especially in the way they will rise up straight in the water with head and neck exposed, and in the way they rise with a fish in the mouth.

Otters will sometimes whip a large dog in a fair fight. I know of one case where there was a large bulldog with a lumber crew. The landing sawyers heard him all the afternoon bark-

ing down near the outlet of the pond, and as he did not come to camp at night, they went in search of him with a lantern. They found him lying between a dead otter and the otter's hole. He had killed the otter, but was himself too badly hurt to move. Some writers state that "no dog ever killed an otter in a fair fight." This is an error, as there are many dogs that can do it. Once my father when hunting moose found the tracks of three otters which were crossing over high land in making a short cut from one pond to another. His companion had with him a quite small dog which had been trained to kill animals in traps by backing up to them and letting them jump on his back, when he would wheel and catch them by the throat. In this case on coming to the otter, the one he attacked rose on his hind feet and jumped on the dog's back. The first two times the dog got the otter by the throat he was thrown several feet to one side, but the third time he held his grip and did not let go until the otter was dead. The dog did not get hurt. This I know, as I well remember helping an Indian skin the otter.*

In another case my old friend William H. Staples was crossing some burned land when there was snow and came upon the tracks of three otters. He had with him a large bulldog which took the track, and when Staples came up, the dog had one of the otters dead. I came into the Seboois House only a few minutes after Staples came in with the skin. The dog showed no signs of being bitten. If there was any fight it must have been a very short one, as the first Staples knew of it was finding the dog with the dead otter. I think any dog which can kill a large raccoon can kill an otter if he can have the otter on the land. Certainly such dogs as they have in the West trained to fight mountain lions and coyotes, would make short work of an otter, as although very tough and good fighters, no animal not weighing over twenty-five pounds and having little help from claws can be a match for a large dog trained to fight wild animals.

*The reason for his remembering so well was that a horse, scared by the smell of otter grease which the Indian had playfully rubbed on him, kicked my father in the temple and nearly killed him outright.—F. H. E.

BUTTERMILK FALLS ON GREEN BROOK.

ONE OF THE STUNTED PALISADES CEDAR TREES.

In one case I know of three otters making common cause and beating a man. Two men, with both of whom I was well acquainted, were deer hunting and were traveling parallel with each other and not far apart. One of them, called Crooked-eyed Joe Penney, came upon three otters and fired at and wounded one. The otter fell, and Penney, who had a single-shot muzzleloader, rushed up to get him when the others attacked him. He broke the stock of his rifle and bent the barrel in trying to kill them, with the result that he was badly bitten and his trousers nearly torn off, while the otters, including the wounded one, escaped. Penney told me that he bent his rifle in pounding their heads and that he might as well have pounded a bag of wool as far as hurting them; but the opinion of his partner and myself was that he was so excited that he struck over and bent his rifle by striking the ground, as I have known of otter being killed by a few blows from a scale rule, a goad stick or a pitch-fork handle, and in several instances I have known them killed where the man had nothing but his feet and hands. The well known guide, T. W. Billings, of Brownville, Me., once told me that one time he was crossing a bog to look an otter trap when he met an old otter and two young ones. He tried to kill one of the young ones by jumping on it when the old one attacked him and, as he said, made him take steps that a dancing master would never have taught him. He finally killed one of the young ones, but was badly bitten.

MANLY HARDY.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Harbinger?

MILFORD, Conn., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Crossing the lots the other day, Feb. 18, from the hill toward a piece of woods, I saw as I entered a marshy meadow a small bird drop down from the branch of a tree a long way off and then fly from the ground to the branch again. From the way in which it acted I knew that it was either a rusty grackle or a bluebird, and presently as I drew nearer and I saw the bird move a few inches along the branch, it was evident that it was a bluebird and in very high plumage of blue coat and red vest. The blue on his back looked almost as dark as that of an indigo bird.

I do not think I have seen a bluebird since last November, and I record this as the first one that has come under my notice in 1911.

ORANGE.

Pacific Coast Woodcock.

IT is much to be hoped that the next summer will give us some definite information with regard to woodcock on the Pacific coast. A letter received by Clarence Parker, of Norwich, N. Y., from A. Bryan Williams, Chief Game Warden of British Columbia, states that Mr. Williams on a number of occasions has heard rumors of woodcock in the Kootenay district, British Columbia, but has never been able to have them satisfactorily confirmed.

A private letter from Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the Biological Survey, recently received, refers to the isolated colony of woodcock in Northeastern Colorado, which originated there after irrigation developed. Dr. Fisher says:

"There is no reason to my mind why woodcock should not do well in the Northwest coast region, if they ever happened to get there and could find suitable winter quarters after they migrated. In general terms I believe woodcock can live where moles exist, for both are more or less dependent on earth worms for food. The Northwest abounds in moles.

"If the Los Angeles bird is a true record, it probably was a migrating bird from some breeding region in the Northwest. It would be important to have the sportsmen of the region look out for woodcock, and if possible get them to refrain from shooting so as to develop a colony."

Passenger Pigeon Investigation.

The following list of rewards with conditions governing them has just been issued:

One thousand dollars reward for first information, *exclusive and confidential*, of the location of a nesting pair or colony of passenger pigeons, anywhere in North America; when properly confirmed and if found by confirming party with parent birds and eggs or young *undisturbed:*

Col. Anthony R. Kuser will pay a reward of $300.
John E. Thayer will pay a reward of $700.

For first nesting discovered thereafter in the following States will be paid by:

John Burroughs, New York	$100
A. B. F. Kinney, Massachusetts	100
Anonymous, Massachusetts, for second find	100
Allan B. Miller, for first nesting found in Worcester county, Mass.	20
Edward Avis, Connecticut	100
Harry S. Hathaway, Rhode Island	100
Worthington Society, New Jersey	100
John Dryden Kuser, for second nesting found in New Jersey	10
Henry W. Shoemaker, Pennsylvania, $200 (adds $25, if nest is protected)	225
W. B. Mershon, Michigan	100
R. W. Mathews, Minnesota	100
Ruthven Deane, Illinois	50
John E. Thayer, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ontario, Wisconsin, $100 each	500
John Lewis Childs, for first three nestings not entitled to any of the above rewards, $200 each	600

The purpose of these offers is to secure an intelligent search of the American continent for breeding pigeons in the hope that, if found, the species may be saved from extermination.

All above rewards are offered solely and only for information of location of undisturbed nestings. We do not desire possession of any birds, alive or dead, but are working solely to save the free, wild pigeon.

To insure intelligence and good faith, informants of nestings are advised to inclose or agree to forfeit at least $5 in case they have failed to identify the birds correctly. This is only fair, since the amount may cover but a small part of the costs occasioned by a false report. The money will be immediately returned if the birds are found to be passenger pigeons (*Ectopistes migratorius*). In the case of nesting pigeons there can be no excuse for sending in false reports. Disregard all nests on the ground. The wild pigeon always nests in trees, generally ten feet or more from the ground.

Priority of claim will be decided by time of receipt at post or telegraph office. Rewards will be equally divided, if two or more letters or messages bear record of same date and hour. All nestings within one mile of one another will be counted as one colony.

Please report all pigeons seen, giving exactly date, hour, number in flock, direction of flight. Unless absolutely certain that you know the band-tailed, Viosca and red-billed pigeons, do not report that you have seen the passenger pigeon in the Rocky Mountains or Pacific coast region, from British Columbia to Mexico.

As soon as a pigeon nesting is surely identified write the undersigned, who will arrange for confirming party and for payment of the reward. All rewards not claimed by Oct. 31, 1911, will be withdrawn.

C. F. Hodge,
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Note.—You are millions to one, already busy, man. Please do not write Dr. Hodge for information. One hundred dollars pays the postage on only 5,000 letters.

The Snowy Heron in Missouri.

At a meeting of sportsmen where the question of real and artificial plumage was being discussed, the snowy heron was spoken of. It was positively asserted by the gentleman addressing the assembly that in the State of Missouri the snowy heron was entirely extinct. I was much surprised at this statement, for I had seen at least 200 during the spring and summer months of 1910.

If the speaker had referred to particular sections of the State, I might not have noticed his error or at least not offered an answer.

On the mountain streams I saw only three during the entire year, and I floated down every mountain stream in Southeast Missouri last summer. The snowy heron was peculiarly conspicuous in Southeast Missouri, in the southeastern part of my county that borders Arkansas. The swift mountain stream, Little Black River, suddenly changes its character and becomes sluggish on its journey the moment it enters the alluvial country. A few miles east a stream of similar character, called Cane Creek, changes in the same way when it meets the same conditions, making two streams of but mediocre capacity for the task of draining the immense area of level lands.

Their impotence to accomplish this task is evident by the large overflowed territories in this section that remain in that condition nearly the whole year if the rainfall has been normal.

On the east, Cane Creek jumps its banks and forms the series of ponds in the cypress and tupelo gum brakes, called the Red Sea. On the west a branch of Little Black River does the same, cutting into the Dandy Lake, and forms Bethel Lake, Running Lake, Open Pond and joins with Cane Creek in widening the Red Sea, which at this point is named the Main Overflow by the swamp natives. At this point of juncture among cypress, gum, willow and water oaks, we find the roosting and nesting places of the snowy heron.

For many years the plumage hunters waged a ceaseless war of extermination on these beautiful creatures, buyers at different points eagerly paying the price demanded by the hunters for the few feathers secured from each bird. The rest of the inoffensive creatures remained in the swamps to add to the putrid smell of the miasmatic waters. At first the lightly loaded shotgun was used as the most formidable weapon; later, it was supplemented by the heavier gun, then the .22 long rifle, and lastly, as the quarry became more wary, high power rifles were brought into requisition.

Plumage hunters from different States flocked into this section and it was not unusual to see ten or twelve in a day scouring the swamps for aigrette feathers. When the Western Tie and Timber Company began cutting the white oak for ties, the birds left suddenly, and for several years snowy herons were seen only now and then in that formerly frequented locality.

During the year 1901, birds began once more to nest in this place, but the building of the Frisco R. R. brought a horde of ignorant Italians here who pursued the birds not alone for their plumage, but for food purposes. So persistent were they in devouring all wild life with which they came in contact, that the buzzard, the most loathsome of carrion eaters, was killed and eaten by them. This inroad was a severe check on the snowy heron's increase, and again for a few years they refused to visit these swamps.

During all this time the tie companies kept an army of men at work in the overflow. Suddenly the limit of their operations was reached, the work ceased, and the swamps once more became as devoid of human beings as before. Then and only then the herons began to return. The plumage hunters learned of this and made ready for devastation once more. But for once their plans failed. The timber operators left in the swamps such a mass of down timber that the hunters in their small bateaus could not gain access to their former fields of slaughter, and in the late autumn, the only time the swamps can be waded in boats, the birds have left. So everything now favors an increase of the herons.

It is strange how they cling to a certain roost, and almost adjoining it is a large blue heron roost. The noise from the latter can be heard at great distances throughout the overflow—a dismal, ominous sound on a dark stormy night.

During the months of June and July I had frequent occasions to visit this territory, and greatly enjoyed seeing the birds in their flights to different parts of the overflow. But this is the only region where I saw them in large numbers the last year. And I might add I have been in every township of the sunken lands.

J. B. Thompson.

Birds of the Olympic Peninsula.

At the recent meeting of the Central Branch of the American Society of Zoologists, many interesting papers were read, most of them very technical. One, however, of much interest to ornithologists is entitled, "Birds of the Olympic Peninsula," by Albert B. Reagan, U. S. Indian Service.

The Olympic Peninsula, long famous for its game, its fish, its snowy peaks and its tangled forests, extends from Gray's Harbor north to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and east to Puget Sound. So far as the birds are concerned, the region divides itself into three parts—the islands off the coast, the strip of coast land, and the mountains that lie back of this strip. The central high mountains range from 6,000 to 8,000 feet in height, and the whole mainland area except the highest mountains is heavily forested and covered with a dense tangle of underbrush.

The islands on the Pacific side number something like a hundred, and by position are divided into three groups, each of which was made a bird reserve by President Theodore Roosevelt. These islands swarm with water birds, gulls, murres, puffins, petrels, cormorants, grebes, loons, surf ducks and oyster catchers. It has been estimated that—including the migratory birds—the birds of the island groups number at least 100,000.

The land birds of the coast strip and of the mountain are many, and altogether 137 species have been listed from the Olympic Peninsula.

GAME BAG AND GUN

In a Scottish Highland Marsh.

It was a chill morning in early November, and the sun, shining through the mist, lit up the tops of the mountains powdered with a slight coating of snow. It was ideal weather for wildfowl, for frost had driven snipe down to the valleys, and with the coming of winter the widgeon's whistle once more echoed in the lonely marshes of the Scottish Highlands. Other species, too, put in their appearance, the tufted duck, goldeneye and a few stragglers from the great skeins of geese paused awhile on their southward journey.

Four guns all told, we rattled merrily along the frost-bound road, our host beguiling the way with tales of former days. Stopping at a bridge, he threw the reins to the groom and we clambered out with guns and ammunition. The marsh lay below us, an endless stretch of rush-covered meadow, with here and there a pike-haunted tarn reposing in their midst. Beneath the bridge a rapid stream brawled onward to the sea, and a river watcher who joined us as we stood speculating as to the probability of the fowl being in, volunteered the welcome news that a big lot of widgeon had passed down the valley at daybreak, and he thought they settled on a loch at the far end of the marsh.

Four keepers and gillies joined us, and forming into line, we commenced operations in a real "quaker," a bog which surrounded a tiny lakelet fringed with plants and rushes. I was on the right, my host next, and two crack shots whom I will call A. and B., on the left of the line.

We had scarcely entered the bog when a bunch of teal rose in front of my host, who drew first blood with a neat right and left. The shots were followed by a whir of wings as ducks rose in all directions, the sharp "scaipe" of many snipe mingling with the quacking of mallard and teal. A succession of shots, more or less successful, was the result, and a loud yelping indicated that the retriever, who had run in to the first bird, was receiving the customary punishment for his fault. Incidentally it is worth noting that the dog worked to perfection during the rest of the day. Ducks were now wheeling round in all directions, and, at a signal from our host, we crouched in the rushes. A whirl of wings rewarded us for our patience, and a bunch of widgeon wheeled past, of which, however, I only secured a single bird. At the shot they rose and circled away toward the left of the line, a really marvelous shot from A. adding another to the bag. It turned out afterward that he had slipped in a couple of No. 3 shot cartridges as he saw them approaching.

As the fowl were so wild, a short consultation between our host and the keeper resulted in A. and B. being sent to the far end of the marsh with a gillie, while we worked round the small tarn on the chance of a snipe or duck which might have remained during the fusillade. My host's dog, a steady old Sussex spaniel, promptly flushed a jack, which he neatly killed, and a single snipe, rising in front of me shared the same fate. Both were retrieved by the spaniel, no easy matter in the thick marsh vegetation. A mallard drake, evidently wounded, rose heavily on the edge of the tarn, and fell into the water to my right barrel. The spaniel took the water without the slightest hesitation, but the bird was only winged and escaped by diving. We failed to discover the slightest trace of it again, but the keeper secured it next day. A couple of teal gave me my first chance of a right and left, of which I took full advantage, but a snipe rising while I was reloading got away unscathed.

UNAPPROACHABLE GEESE.
From a painting by Archibald Thorburn.

A. and B. had now evidently reached their position, for six or eight shots fired in quick succession showed that they had commenced operations. A loch, rather larger than the one we had just beaten, lay at the far end of the bog, and after working round its edges, our friends were to be posted in suitable positions commanding the water, for it was the custom of duck flushed at our end of the marsh to settle there after circling. Our host and myself with the gillies walked steadily forward.

We obtained a few long shots at duck, but for the most part these rose out of range. Teal, however, were less wary, for this species is always inclined to hide at the approach of danger, crouching in the thickest cover, while their larger cousins evince a preference for the more open parts of the marsh, where they can readily mark the approach of an intruder. However, the wariness of the mallards gave us little concern, for the continual popping of our friends' weapons showed that the maneuver was successful. As this plan had never been tried before, the ducks were unsuspicious of danger when alighting at the far end of the marsh, and though the big packs of widgeon made straight for the sea, a few fell victims to A.'s No. 3 shot.

Snipe continued to rise at intervals and a fair proportion were added to the bag. In common with many wildfowlers, I am of the opinion that good snipe shooting is practically unequaled as a sport, with, perhaps, the exception of flight shooting at sunset and early dawn. To add to the charm of the day, we found jack-snipe numerous, the year in question being a record season for these game little longbills. I have never seen them in big wisps like their larger brethren, but on this particular morning three or four were often flushed within a radius of a hundred yards.

My host distinguished himself by killing two jacks right and left near a wide ditch, and one of them falling on the further side, the spaniel was sent to retrieve it. As the dog entered the water he flushed a bunch of tufted duck, which were now beginning to appear, though few bred in the locality. They were within easy range, and three fell to our four barrels, both of us, unfortunately, firing at the same bird with the first shot. A couple of stragglers were likewise secured. The remainder of the flock made a wide circle, then flew toward the loch where our friends were hidden. They received an unexpected welcome, four more barrels greeting their arrival, with what success we could not see. All six were stone dead, and were easily gathered, which was fortunate, for tufted duck are exceptionally strong divers and can swim under water for a considerable distance.

We now had to make a detour to a wooden bridge which crossed the ditch, only to find that the planks had been carried away by a flood some few weeks before. There was nothing for it but to jump. Gillies included, we all jumped short, and much laughter accompanied each successive plunge into the water. However, we kept the guns dry, which was the most important consideration, the water being little more than knee-deep. Then followed a capital bit of snipe shooting, which was but the prelude to an exciting stalk after some mallards, which, turned back from the loch by the shooting of our friends, settled on a small pond surrounded with rushes. We approached them on all fours from two directions, and, though I succeeded in killing only one bird, my companion, one of the best and coolest shots I have ever met, secured his right and left as usual.

The next meadow being rather too dry for wildfowl, was drawn blank, but it held a few brown hares, which we spared, as these animals were scarce in the district. Our friends now left their posts, and we could see them picking up ducks in all directions. When they subsequently joined us we all agreed that we had seldom a more charming morning.

W. R. Gilbert.

Good Stuff.

Byron, Ill., Jan. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Forest and Stream of the 28th day of the Wolf Month, 1911, is a wonderful issue of a great outdoor journal of sport. The wild man with his perfect skis and sail looks sharply at me as I write.

The Winter Camp-Fires of W. J. Bignell, now running in Forest and Stream, rings eternally true. I have made down my bed on the mountain top in mid-winter when the elk yet ran in bands of a hundred. I have followed them at the foot of Cloud Peak on the summit of the Big Horn Range and made a killing. Forty degrees below zero the settlers in the Big Horn vales far below me said it was on that day of the Wolf Month when the killing was made. When the last elk had been gralloched and cared for, and I slowly and painfully straightened my limbs and wrestled with the crook in my back, I found that my heavy hunting knife was frozen to my hand so that it hung to the palmar surface for a moment or two when I opened the stiffened hand. Did I suffer? No, sir. The air was dry; we were mountain hunters, properly outfitted, mounted and armed, and slept o' nights in Buckskin Ed's old cabin just below timber line and made one camp in the open air on the way up.

What Mr. Bignell says of the caribou on the wind-swept mid-winter ranges of the Shickshock Mountains of the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec I personally know—in the main—to be true of the elk bands of the Big Horn Range in the latter part of the last century in mid-winter. The parallel is most striking.

Incidentally, a band of one hundred traveling elk pack down the snow as if a train of Government wagons had been along, so hard and smooth is it. In it you are all right; out of it your horse may flounder mid-flank deep. He will not get out of it of his own free will and accord—not he.

Again, with Mr. Bignell, I know that the supreme joy of the wild is not for the guided, and that there are summer guides, winter guides, who are invariably "chasseurs de pelleteries"—good guides, poor guides and downright bad ones. I never followed a guide a rod in my life, but I thoroughly believe in the value of a good one. It has always been my fortune to have what the men of the old West called a "partner," "pardner" or "podner." Here is to them, one and all. Albert J. Woodcock.

[The elk have long been extinct in the Big Horn Mountains, but recently the State of Wyoming has introduced there about fifty young ones, which, if guarded, may restock those rough hills.—Editor.]

Taking Food in China.

To the North China Daily News, H. T. Wade, of Shanghai, contributes an interesting letter describing sights witnessed up the country which, if novel to him as an old resident in Shanghai, will be still more so to most of our readers.

In his interesting volume, "Shooting in China," and before that was published, in Forest and Stream, T. R. Jernigan gave an interesting account of Chinese sportsmen and weapons. He described two or three methods of capturing ducks, and gave illustrations of these methods from Chinese drawings, one of which we reproduce here, as well as an illustration of one of the guns used. One of these methods is referred to in Mr. Wade's letter, the essential parts of which read as follows:

"During the recent Christmas holidays it happened that we passed through the townlet of Hukou on the Nadoo Creek. A crowd was on the bank watching the maneuvers of two fishermen who were reaping a harvest of mussels and winkles. Many have read how the natives collect wildfowl by going into the water after them and dragging the birds under by their legs, but possibly no one has witnessed the operation. Now, these fishermen were dressed in fowling costume; a cow skin coat and stockings all in one piece, with the hair turned inside. The only apertures in the garment into which the wearers worked their way feet foremost were at the neck and the cuffs, which were securely tied before entering the water, into which the men waded up to their necks. As soon as their feet came in contact with any of the shell fish, which seemed to lie in beds, the fishermen loosened them as well as they could from the muddy bottom of the creek and then brought up the 'take' in a grasp net, which at other times possibly did duty for collecting the slime for a top dressing for the fields. The men were eminently successful during the short time we stopped to watch them and piled up a 'big catch' on the foreshore.

"Another sight which interested us was a novel way of fishing. Two small boats were moving parallel with one another about thirty feet apart. The ends of a line about sixty feet long to which small, unbaited hooks were attached about four inches apart to two sticks, were held respectively by a man in each boat. As the boats moved slowly along, first one man and then the other would give his stick a jerk. Immediately that the hooks struck anything, the line was gradually hauled in and invariably with success. We certainly saw fish struck four out of five times, many of them running apparently from half a pound to two or more pounds. It may be that China is the only place in the world where fish are caught with unbaited hooks.

"The third incident we witnessed occurred at the well known Shapa, or lower barrier.

"A native shooter had his gingal with him—a most uncanny looking weapon. That there should be no question as to its length, it was placed upright alongside myself and towered above my head two feet two inches (measured) which would make the piece of ordnance over eight feet in length. It weighed eighteen catties. We foreigners sometimes growl at the 6½ or 7½ pounds our guns usually weigh. Fancy having to carry a 24-pounder which was what this man did all day long and for every day in the

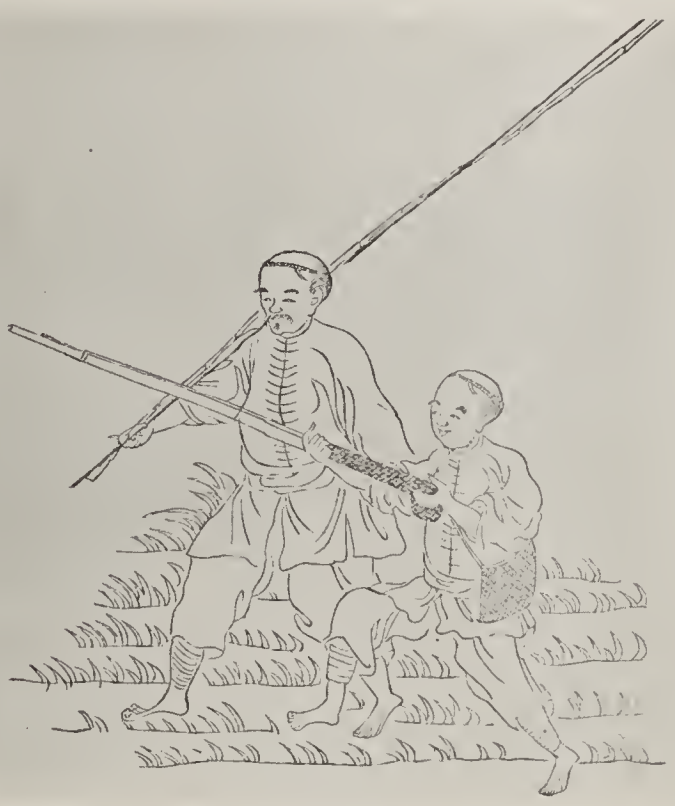
week. He was accompanied by a small, weird looking animal, a most unpresentable little wonk, on whom he laid great store. Curiosity impelled us to look at man and dog at work, and what we saw made such an impression upon us that we thought some little record of it might interest others. To cut a long story short, this is briefly what we saw: A hen pheasant happened to drop into a furrowed field at feeding time. We saw her dictinctly running up and down in search of food. The native took her bearings, crept up as closely as he safely could, deposited his gun on a bit of higher ground and kept it trained on the bird. Meantime the dog lay down across the barrel of the gun as a screen for his master. The psychological moment arrived, the gun was fired, the bird was killed upon the ground, and the dog remained upon the barrel until his master took the gun up to reload it. Now, this doubtlessly reads very much like romance, but it is a fact that can be attested by three eye witnesses."

This manner of collecting shellfish is more or less suggestive of the way in which in old times Indian women used to gather wappetoes on the Pacific coast. These wappetoes are small tubers which grow on the roots of a water plant. It is the practice of the women to wade into the water where these plants grow, and feeling in the mud for the tubers to break them free from their stems with the toes, when the tubers, being light, rise to the surface and can easily be gathered.

The method of fishing described by the Shanghai writer suggests also the way in which the Pacific coast Indians catch herrings and oolachans. The use of the "rake," as the Pacific coast implement is called, often yields large results. It is a long pole flattened on either side and in its widest part perhaps two inches or more across. The flattening makes the pole a narrow oval in cross section, and into each of the narrow edges of the pole is driven a row of nails, an inch or more apart. These nails firmly driven into the wood are filed down to sharp points at the outer end. The Indian sitting in his canoe and holding the upper end of the pole in both hands, as he would hold a paddle, sweeps the lower end, which has the nails in it, though the water, using the paddling motion. The herrings and oolachans collect in great schools in certain places which the Indians know, and every time the man sweeps the pole through such a school it strikes the bodies of several of the fish with sufficient force to drive the nails into them. As the man continues the stroke, the impaled fish are pushed ahead of the pole, and when the stroke ends, the pole is brought out of the water with the fish still sticking on the nails. The Indian then brings the nailed end of the pole in over the canoe, taps it on the side, and the fish drop off into the boat.

Mr. Jernigan's illustration of the Chinese punt shooter is of special interest, because the punt is used only to carry the gun, while the gunner wades along on the bottom.

CHINESE PUNT SHOOTER.



A CHINESE UPLAND GUNNER.

Game Law Hearings.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Hon. Thomas M. Osborne, Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, has called a conference of representative sportsmen, anglers and business men interested in game law enforcement to be held March 9 and 10 in the Assembly parlor at the Capitol, Albany. The forest, fish and game committees of the Senate and Assembly will sit at this hearing. The object of the meeting is to discuss measures relating to the forest, fish and game law, and to ascertain what changes, if any, in the present statute will be desirable. A clear understanding of the requirements of each section of the State and the various interests affected by the administration of the game law is necessary in order to obtain the most intelligent action. To this end Commissioner Osborne invites the attendance of all those concerned in such matters. He would be pleased to receive at an early date the briefest possible written presentation of the views of each individual who intends participating in the conference. Fish and fisheries will be considered Thursday, March 9. Matters pertaining to wild game and fur-bearing animals will be taken up Friday, March 10.

At its last meeting the Senate forest, fish and game committee gave a hearing on the bill of Senator Long, to repeal the present law preventing spring duck shooting on Long Island and vicinity waters. Long Island hunters and those who have made a living in years gone by from the slaughter of ducks in the breeding season for the New York markets desire to extend the open season from Jan. 10 until April 1. Ever since the bill prohibiting duck shooting in the spring was enacted, some six or seven years ago, there have been repeal measures introduced but without success.

There was a big attendance, and those who spoke in opposition to the Long bill included Deputy Commissioner Burnham, of the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission. He declared the reason why the department objected to the bill was because it believed that the ducks should not be slaughtered in the spring when they were about to nest. Representatives of the various State sportsmen's associations, and numerous local organizations from counties all the way west to Niagara, appeared in opposition.

Hon. Martin W. Littleton represented the delegation of Long Island residents and hunters who favor spring shooting. He came in response to a resolution adopted by the board of supervisors in Suffolk county asking him to appear in favor of the Long bill. Senator Long and a number of Long Islanders spoke in favor of the bill. They asserted that ducks have become so plentiful along the shores of Long Island that no harm could come from the reopening of the spring season. E. C. C.

North American Association.

Quebec, Canada, Feb. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The attendance at the eleventh annual convention of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, held in Montreal last week, was even more influential than usual. It included Sir Lomer Gouin, president; Hon. Mr. Hazen, Premier of New Brunswick; Hon. Mr. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of the same Province, under whose department is placed the administration of the fish and game branch; General Butterfield, of the Vermont Legislature; Dr. Bishop, of Boston, representing the chairman of the Maine Fish and Game Commission; Hon. L. A. Bergevin, Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec; Dr. Finnie, Member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; C. H. Wilson and C. F. Burhans, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; J. B. Townsend, Jr., of Philadelphia; W. H. Parker, of the Laurentian Fish and Game Club; L. O. Armstrong; H. R. Charlton; Mr. Maltby, president of the Province of Quebec Fish and Game Protective Association, and others.

William Dutcher, president of the American Association of Audubon Societies, was prevented by illness from attending, Hon. Dr. Reaume was abroad, and Dr. Hornaday of New York, Professor Prince of Ottawa, Dr. Evermann of Washington and others who had expected to be present were prevented at the last moment, by press of business.

Apart from the reading of a number of interesting papers and addresses, several important resolutions were adopted.

On motion of C. H. Wilson (New York), it was resolved that this association most respectfully urges all States and Provinces to formulate their legislation in matters of fish and game, in harmony with the International treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Grimmer, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hazen, it was resolved that this association approves of the action of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick in endeavoring to have provision made by the Government of Canada for the electrification of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway when it passes through the Crown Lands of said Provinces, and respectfuliy urges upon the Federal Government the great importance and necessity of complying with the requests of said Provinces, with a view to the preservation of their forests.

It was resolved on motion of L. O. Armstrong that the association most earnestly recommends that the various Provinces and States should encourage fish farming in every possible manner, notably by the establishment of fish hatcheries and the publication and distribution of bulletins and other educational matter. This work should be done in order primarily to add to the supply of fish food for the people.

On division, it was resolved that it is the opinion of the association that leases of shooting and hunting privileges, in all cases where the upkeep of the fish and game is entrusted to the lessee, should be made for a term long enough to make it for the interest of the lessee not only to maintain but to increase the existing stock of fish and game on the leased premises. We believe that long leases help conservation, while short leases encourage depletion.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the association was the adoption of a resolution appointing an influential committee empowered to negotiate with the Federal Government for such legislation as would permit the service of a Provincial warrant in any of the other Provinces upon offenders against Provincial fish and game laws, and also for the enactment, if possible, of an extradition treaty between Canada and the United States with the same objects in view. The members of this committee are the three cabinet ministers having under their respective control the enforcement of the fish and game laws of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, Messrs. Grimmer, Reaume and Devlin. This important matter was brought to the attention of the association by a paper read by Mr. Townsend, of Philadelphia, on the subject of offenses against the laws of the State or Provinces, regulating forests, fisheries and the preservation and protection of game, where the offenders had fled the jurisdiction before it was possible to effect their arrest, and where, after the necessary informations were laid and warrants of arrest issued, they had continued to absent themselves from the Province or State within whose boundaries the offense was committed, so that the writ could not be served or the just penalties meted out.

In illustration of this condition of affairs the case of two residents of the State of New York was mentioned, who in contravention of the laws of the Province of Quebec, were guilty of killing three cow moose, though they did not make any use of either the skins or carcasses. Before warrants could issue, the offenders had made good their escape from the Province.

Surveyor-General Grimmer, of New Brunswick, referred to the case of a New York banker named Grant, and also to one Stanton, of Philadelphia, and his three companions, who had violated the New Brunswick laws, while it is a common occurrence for poachers residing near the boundary line between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and those of Quebec and New Brunswick to commit depredations in the neighboring Province and to escape the consequences of their offenses by hastily recrossing the line to their homes.

Mr. Townsend went very thoroughly into the question of State and Provincial legislation to show that there need be no difficulty between the different Provinces and States in exchanging offenders against the fish and game laws, but admitted that the establishment of any such relations between the Dominion and the United States Government would be a matter of far greater difficulty, and undoubtedly attended with a reformation of treaty rights. He eloquently contended, however, amid the applause of the convention, that if the man who utters a forged check, no matter how insignificant the amount, can be brought back from Canada to stand trial in the States, a man who has subjected himself to the possibilities of imprisonment or of fines, for the violation of the forestry, fish or game laws, running into hundreds or thousands of dollars, should likewise be compelled to suffer the proper punishment for his wrongful acts. "Call my idea utopian, if you will," he said, "say that it is beneath the dignity of two adjoining governments to go to so much trouble to secure the punishment of the man who has killed his deer out of season, or who has dynamited fish, but, recollect, gentlemen, that if the present conditions are allowed to continue, and you carry the theory of immunity from punishment for offenses of this character to its logical conclusion, that the laws relative to fisheries in the Great Lakes can be violated by the inhabitants of one territory in the waters of the other with absolute impunity, and that the man who wilfully and wantonly sets fire to standing timber, resulting in the loss perhaps of thousands of dollars, and escapes from the scene of his crime, is quite as immune from punishment as is the slayer of the cow moose, or the violator of the laws relative to close season."

The reports of fish and game legislation in the different States and Provinces furnished a great deal of interesting information and gave rise to considerable discussion.

Most instructive and complete was G. H. Richards' report of the Massachusetts legislation. Mr. Richards is a strong advocate of game farming, and declares that his great hope of the future abundance of game in Massachusetts rests in the efforts of individuals in this direction. He referred to the recent six-day open season for deer in western Massachusetts, when over 1,300 deer were killed and some others wounded, and the comic side of the provision that a shotgun only could be used. The gun was generally loaded, he said, with ounce balls. In the course of the discussion on his paper, Mr. Richards said that it was suspected that some farmers made use of the excuse of damage being caused by deer to their crops, to justify the otherwise illegal killing of them, and that within the last few years, the damages claimed from the State for such alleged injuries to crops had increased from $1,000 to $7.000, some of them being both preposterous and absurd.

General Butterfield reported the defeat of an ill-advised attempt of the Speaker of the Vermont Legislature to reduce the limit of size of trout that might be caught from six to five inches, the absurdity of which proposal was shown by the fact that fingerlings as large as five inches long, obtained from the State were actually being planted at the same time, so that had the bill passed, an angler might follow the men planting the fingerlings and take them out as soon as they had been put into the water.

C. H. Wilson was enthusiastic over the work of tree planting and preservation done by the Boys' Conservation League at Glens Falls, N. Y., and elsewhere, lauded the hatchery work of Dr. Bean, and said that the output of fry last year in the State was "the largest ever." He referred to the pheasant farming of the State and rejoiced that the hounding of deer in New York was forever over.

Remarkable stories of the abundance of moose in New Brunswick were told by Premier Hazen and Surveyor-General Grimmer of that Province. So abundant were they that the game department was flooded with demands from farmers for the payment of various sums for damages caused by moose and deer to growing crops. They declared that a moose head with a spread of fifty to sixty inches was nothing unusual in New Brunswick.

The best moose story told, however, was undoubtedly that of Hon. Mr. Grimmer, who,

while out in a canoe at night with two young women and two guides, for the purpose of examining live moose with a jacklight, passed four of them almost close enough to touch them before they encountered a big bull in a narrow creek, who with his attention riveted on the light was unfortunately touched by the bow of the canoe, through a miscalculation of the man in the stern. The animal reared on his hind legs, and as he came to earth again his front feet came down into the canoe, one of them scraping the skin from Mr. Grimmer's arm from the shoulder to the elbow, and carrying the canoe to the bottom of the creek with its living freight, the inmates being up to their middles in water before the animal could extricate himself and get away, which he fortunately did without inflicting any further injury upon any of the party.

Mr. Townsend gave some instructive illustrations of the success of fish planting in Pennsylvania streams, and reported upon the extensive reforesting operations of the Pennsylvania Railway and also of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., in order to conserve the water supply.

Much interest was manifested in the report of fish and game conditions in British Columbia, furnished by Mr. Chaldecott, of Vancouver. He declared that wapiti and moose in the Kootenay reserve are rapidly increasing, while the increase of beaver has been so large that they are more than plentiful, and that a general open season will probably be declared. Hungarian partridges are doing well, and Mongolian pheasants, imported some time ago, are said to be improving on the older bird in the Province (*Torquatus*), the former being by far the more hardy variety.

The next annual convention of the association is to be held in Boston, and the election of officers resulted as follows: President, G. H. Richards, Boston; Secretary-Treasurer, E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Leroy T. Carleton, Augusta, Maine; F. S. Hodges, Boston; R. E. Plumb, Detroit; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, St. Stephens, N. B.; Hon. W. C. Witherbee, Port Henry, N. Y.; A. Kelly Evans, Toronto; Dr. J. T. Finnie, Montreal; General F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vermont; Alan D. Wilson, Philadelphia; Dr. Geo. E. Porter, Bridgeport, Conn. Executive Committee: Hon. J. W. Brackett, Philips, Maine; Dr. Heber Bishop, Boston; Hon. J. D. Hazen, St. John, N. B.; C. H. Wilson, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Oliver Adams, Toronto; C. E. E. Ussher, Montreal; F. L. Fish, Vergennes, Vermont; J. B. Townsend, Jr., Philadelphia; J. C. Chamberlain, Bridgeport, Conn.

E. T. D. Chambers.

New York Legislature.

Bills introduced:

By Assemblyman Shepardson, relating to hunting hares and rabbits with ferrets in Chenango county.

By Senator Thomas, prohibiting the hunting of hares or rabbits with ferrets in Chenango county.

By Senator Bayne, relating to the open season for hares and rabbits in Richmond county.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

The Yellowstone Park Elk.

This winter—as every winter for several years past—we hear the usual accounts of elk starving in the mountain country between the southern end of the Yellowstone Park and the town of Jackson. The problem of what shall be done with them is unsolved, and perhaps insoluble.

In the old times the elk that wintered in the highlands of the Yellowstone Park, and in the lofty mountains where rise the Yellowstone and Wind Rivers, made their way south at the approach of winter, going down to the Red Desert in Wyoming, a great dry, warm tract then unoccupied, where the elk wintered on good feed, returning in spring to their mountain homes. Even after cattle and horses were abundant in the country, the elk still went to their old feeding grounds, but as settlements came in on the streams lying between the Red Desert and the mountains, and the country was fenced off, it became impossible for the elk to get south. Since then they have suffered every winter from hunger and often have starved to death by hundreds, if not thousands. Moreover, of late years the country of the Red Desert has been so overstocked with sheep that there is no longer any feed there.

It is obvious that if the elk are protected they will increase. It is also evident that they cannot winter in the high mountains. Neither the United States Government nor the State of Wyoming is likely to spend considerable sums of money every year in putting up hay for the purpose of feeding the elk on the southern side of the Yellowstone Park, and if they did so it would only be putting off the evil day. The matter is summarized in the report of the game preservation committee of the Boone and Crockett Club, issued last December, which says:

"As things stand to-day it seems as if the southern herd of Yellowstone Park elk must ultimately be exterminated by starvation. After it has been reduced to a few hundred, those left may be able to winter on the bald hills about Jackson's Hole.

"Years ago Major Pitcher irrigated and sowed an alfalfa field in the Yellowstone Park on which he grew hay for the antelope, deer and mountain sheep which winter in the low ground at the north of the park. In recent years the elk have attacked the alfalfa stacks and have consumed much of the hay which was intended for the smaller species. Major Pitcher has urged that the great flats along the Yellowstone River within the park be irrigated; for, at the expense of a few thousand dollars for labor and seed, they would grow heavy crops of alfalfa which would carry many elk through the winter. The Interior Department has never been willing to authorize such expenditure. But even if the elk were fed there and were thus for a time saved from starvation in severe winters, the continued increase would make the herd too large, and the question as to what shall be done with them would still remain unanswered."

That these elk on the south side of the Yellowstone Park must perish seems inevitable. They cannot live without a winter range. One thing that should obviously be done is to stock the Bison Preserve in Montana, the Wichita Game Preserve, the Glacier National Park and any other reservations adapted to elk with these animals. Game refuges ought to be set aside in certain of the forest reservations, and elk introduced in refuges which have both summer and winter ranges. This, while tending to preserve the elk, throws no light on the question of preserving the elk in the south part of the National Park, and no suggestion has been made that gives any prospect of a way out of this difficulty.

Early February has been very hard on the protected elk in the Yellowstone Park, on the north side. It is reported that more have left the park than ever before in the memory of residents in the Yellowstone Valley. It is said that there must be 8,000 between Crevasse Creek and Six Miles. Every day in the Yellowstone Park, near Gardiner, Montana, hay is being fed to about 600 elk and a few antelope. The snow is so heavy that it seems that the antelope will not stay in the park. Soldiers have driven them back several times, but they soon leave the park again.

Anderson, one of the park scouts, has already killed about one hundred coyotes this year and is still at it. The Livingston Enterprise under date of Feb. 11 publishes a dispatch from Bozeman as follows:

"Reports from miners and woodsmen from the West Gallatin basin, adjacent to the Yellowstone Park, during the past few days, indicate a deplorable condition of the elk and other big game in that region. The snow is unusually deep and a twenty-four hours' rain about a week ago, followed by a cold spell, has made it almost impossible for the animals to reach forage beneath a coating of ice. One of the basin farmers reports that eight elk died within sight of his cabin last week. It is with difficulty that they can keep the elk out of their limited supplies of hay.

"A party composed of Forest Supervisor D. T. Conkling, Deputy Game Warden Henry Ferguson and Gus J. Steffens, all of this city, will leave in the morning to make a thorough investigation. It may be necessary to secure hay for the game which will have to be transported for many miles."

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Senator Warren, of Wyoming, has tacked an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill providing the sum of twenty thousand dollars for feeding, protecting and removal to safety of the elk in the Jackson Hole and Teton localities in the State of Wyoming. The appropriation was made in response to a memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming and to the earnest solicitation of Governor Carey, of that State. The New York City Zoological Park also added its appeal for the proper care and protection of the elk. The appropriation, which comes none too soon, might have been secured earlier if the same influences had been brought to bear and the same aid enlisted. Governor Carey estimates that probably 35,000 elk, the largest herd in the United States, are drifting around in Wyoming, coming with the first snows and drifting to the settled valleys, destroying hay stacks and fences in quest of food. Each winter many thousands have succumbed to starvation, though the State of Wyoming is spending annually $20,000 for their protection, which, combined with the appropriation of Congress, will now afford adequate care and protection, thus rescuing from extermination our largest band

of elk. It is hoped their sufferings are now to end, for Uncle Sam will spread his mantle of protection over them and insure their preservation and care. It is proposed to begin their removal as soon as the weather will permit to the Big Horn Mountains or to several of the national forest reservations, employing a troop or more of cavalry in addition to enlisting the aid of stockmen. It is intended that the complete removal and herding will continue until the entire number of elk are provided for, which will probably not be entirely completed until fall.

The Federal Government should wake up to the importance of preserving the native big game of this country, and one of the principal reasons for this awakening is the agitation of the question by the sportsmen of the country who have been for years trying to enlist the Federal Government in caring for, protecting and preserving the game and fish supply. The large number of forest reservations with an army of forest rangers affords an opportunity for the care and preservation of these creatures, and it should now be a comparatively easy matter for the Government to care for and protect the big game with little or no additional expense by the mere act of placing the animals on the forest reservations.

In this connection there is an item in the agricultural appropriation bill providing the sum of $5,000 for the purchase, capture and transportation of game for national reservations. In the course of a decade it is very probable that the big game of the country will have reached such numbers that a fixed per cent. of the yearly increase may be allowed to the public either for stocking private preserves or for other purposes. It has been a source of gratification to many lovers of our native game animals to see the growing interest among all classes in the preservation and care of these animals.

On Feb. 16, Congress passed and President Taft approved the law for the care and protection of the antelope in Arizona, and now comes an appropriation for the preservation of our largest band of elk, and another for the capture, purchase and transportation of game animals for the national reservations. This is only a beginning for each year; as the interest increases, so will the appropriations. Truly it is a sign of the times. RALEIGH RAINES.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A hearing was held the past week before the Massachusetts Commissioner of Fisheries and Game on the bill drawn by the commission to provide for the leasing, purchasing or construction of "one or more fish hatcheries." At the hearing President Charles, of the State Association, explained why a year ago, in behalf of the association and the trout fishermen of the State, he did not feel justified in urging the expenditure of any considerable sum of money for the establishment of a hatchery while the State was the unfortunate owner of three comparatively worthless stations on which considerable money had been expended during the last decade without any adequate returns. He argued against the breaking of new ground for the establishing of a hatchery while there are in the market several commercial hatcheries where the water has been thoroughly tested and where no difficulty has been experienced in rearing trout to the fingerling and adult stages. It was also pointed out that in the case of a new establishment it would be at least two or three years before trout of any size would be ready for distribution.

Mr. Priest, superintendent of the Sandwich Hatchery, was requested to inform the committee what might be expected from his hatchery, which is one of those which might be obtained by the State. Mr. Priest went into details in regard to the rearing of fingerling trout for stocking purposes and for larger fish for the market. He stated that there would be no difficulty in rearing 500,000 fingerling yearly, or even a larger number if desired. The price for which he is willing to sell is somewhat less than the sum asked for by the commission last year. I left the hearing encouraged to hope that the committee would make a favorable report on the bill.

House bills 275 and 278, the former to determine how birds that feed on the gypsy and brown-tail moths, could be colonized—the latter for an investigation of infectious diseases of birds were objected to by C. W. Adams, secretary of the Massachusetts Gunners' Association, on the ground that the work outlined in those bills should be done, if needed, by the department in charge of the destruction of the gypsy and brown-tail moths or by the State ornithologist under the direction of the Board of Agriculture.

The third recommendation of the commission (as printed in H. 273) is as follows: "On account of the alarming decrease in the number of useful birds, and consequent damage from insect pests to shade trees, garden and farm crops, some provision for rearing game and insectivorous birds should be made." The commissioners therefore urge that they be authorized to "lease, purchase and construct increased facilities" for the rearing of birds. To carry out this recommendation they introduce House bill 277. At the hearing, President Charles called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the bill was practically identical with the one drawn and presented by him, and this was admitted by Commissioner Garfield, who was present as the representative of the commission. He also stated that when drawing their bill they had the laws of other States and President Charles' bill to work from.

HENRY H. KIMBALL.

Hunting in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Feb. 1 the closed season for quail commenced and on the 15th of the month all duck hunting ceased, so that there is but very little hunting to be enjoyed by California enthusiasts. There is still some excellent goose shooting, but this fowl is to be found in limited sections of the State only, and at a considerable distance from San Francisco and other large cities, and the sport is enjoyed mostly by those living near the grain-growing districts of the State. Many of the gun clubs closed operations for the season long before the close season commenced, for since the middle of January very heavy rains have been falling and most of the preserves have been flooded. The ducks have been badly scattered and a heavy migration has set in from the bay district. As it is too early for the birds to leave for the North, there was considerable speculation as to where they could be, but word has been received from the extreme southern section of the State that they have appeared there in immense numbers. Just below the State line the birds have gathered in great numbers, but California sportsmen are not able to hunt there, owing to the regulations of the Mexican Government against carrying firearms across the border.

Goose shooting is now at its best around Rio Vista, Dixon, and other Sacramento Valley points, and farmers in that vicinity are anxious to have hunters visit their fields, for the geese are very destructive to the growing grain. Measures have been introduced into the State Legislature permitting the hunting of geese behind live blinds, and it is believed that this will result in a greater activity on the part of market hunters.

Amendments are to be made to the State game laws this year by the State Legislature permitting of the marketing of certain kinds of wild game that may be raised in captivity. This is to apply especially to pheasants, the hunting of which is prohibited, but the domestic rearing of which promises to become an important industry. Certain regulations will be made governing the marketing of the birds so that the fish and game commission will have means of knowing that the law is not being violated.

A. P. B.

Season Closing.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* There is very little hunting now on account of the warm weather and the lateness of the season. The ducks are practically gone, or else are so far out they are beyond range. The warm spell for this season of the year has been unprecedented and unquestionably cut the hunting season short several weeks.

The State game commission has practically decided to have a traveling exhibit and to charter a car for this purpose to tour this State. It is proposed to exhibit the various specimens of birds, fish and animals on the train, and to reach the remote sections, and especially the school children. In addition to the exhibits there will be two moving picture machines which will display many pictures of birds and fish. Commissioner Miller and Attorney Ponder will deliver lectures. It is expected that the tour will prove popular, although there has been some criticism of the plan on the grounds that it will be too expensive, and the board ought to spend its money in other directions. Mr. Miller says his proposed trip is solely one in behalf of education, and to show the people the value of the natural food supply of Louisiana.

A book describing the various birds in Louisiana is wanted by the State game commission. President Miller points out that he has had many inquiries for data on the subject of Louisiana birds, but he has been unable to furnish any. He states that if some enterprising person who understands the work will publish a reliable work on ornithology in reference to this State, he feels sure that the book will be in considerable demand. It is said that there are more different species of birds in Louisiana than any other State in the Union. F. G. G.

A New Conservation Magazine.

The first number of American Conservation bears date February, 1911. It is the organ of the National Conservation Association with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and its aim is to work singleheartedly for the conservation of the resources of this country.

The number opens with a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, to American Conservation, and this is followed by some pages of editorial by Gifford Pinchot. Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, contributes an exceedingly interesting and informative article entitled, "Saving Miners' Lives." He points out the danger of coal mining, the fact that the accidents which occur are in large degree preventable, says that the creation of the National Bureau of Mines by the last Congress was a step forward in the effort to reduce the number of deaths through accidents.

Hon. Robert G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asks, "Is the Indian worth conserving," and illustrates his article by a number of beautiful pictures by the young halfbreed artist, Richard A. Throssel. Within the last few years efforts stronger than ever have been made to teach the Indian to be self-supporting. Rations have been cut off, day schools established, the Indian has been put to work and the end to his pauperization seems in sight. Down in the Southwest about 300 young Indians are earning from $2 to $3.90 a day in railroad shops.

Hon. James Wickersham tells very interestingly about Alaska, "A Land of Opportunity," and Logan W. Page, director of public roads for the United States, writes of the "High Cost of Hauling," showing that it costs more to carry the farmer's wheat to market than it does to ship it from New York to Liverpool.

The first number of American Conservation, printed on coated paper and very beautifully illustrated, promises great things for the future, and we may feel certain that its high standard will be maintained. It has a work to perform, and under the able and patriotic head that directs it, it will perform this work well.

Arthur W. Vandiveer.

One by one the hunters of the old school are passing away. The experts of the old days of the muzzleloader shotgun and the patch rifle will soon all be gone beyond the great divide.

Arthur W. Vandiveer, a keen sportsman of the old school, recently died at his home in Wabasso, Fla., in his sixty-first year. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, July 4, 1850, and was left an orphan at the early age of five years. Forty years ago last Christmas he married Miss Laura Groby, who, with a daughter, two sons and two grandchildren, survive him. Three years ago he removed with his family to Florida, settling at Wabasso.

Mr. Vandiveer was an expert wing shot and has always held his own at all kinds of shooting. Among those who have hunted with him in Ohio are the well known trap shots, Ed. Rike and Rolla O. Heikes, of Dayton, Ohio. The shooting companions of his later years were his sons, Charles and Clarence, the latter a frequent contributor to Forest and Stream.

Mr. Vandiveer was long a reader of Forest and Stream and greatly enjoyed it. Not three hours before his death he requested one of his sons to read to him from some of the back numbers which hold a prominent place in the library.

Death of Edward S. Lentilhon.

Edward S. Lentilhon died at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, Feb. 18, at his residence in Philadelphia.

Mr. Lentilhon had been failing very much of late and his death was scarcely unexpected by his friends, although the end came very suddenly. He was only about fifty-five years old. He was formerly assistant secretary of the Hazard Powder Company, but for several years past had been assistant secretary and also one of the assistant treasurers of the Du Pont Company, which dual positions he filled at the time of his death. He was in his office as late as Tuesday, Feb. 13. Funeral services were held at his Philadelphia home this morning, and later in the day his body was taken to New York where it will be laid in the Kensico cemetery.

Grazing Examiners for National Forests.

A new Government position is disclosed by the announcement of the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington of an examination which will be held Feb. 23 and 24 to find three grazing examiners for the Forest Service. The positions will pay a salary of $1,200 a year at entrance.

The applicants must be men, at least twenty years old, and possessed of at least one season's experience in handling range stock, together with at least one year of technical training in specified botanical studies.

New Publications.

The Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States, by Charles R. Van Hise. Cloth 8vo., 413 pages, illustrated, $2 net. New York, the Macmillan Company.

Collected in compact form we have in this volume the substance of twenty lectures given by the author at the University of Wisconsin; papers printed in Government reports and in various magazines. So large is the scope of conservation that it is necessary to treat it under separate departments. Part I, therefore, treats of mineral resources; Part II of water; Part III of forests; Part IV of land; and Part V of the conservation and mankind. Each subject is treated exhaustively and all its branches referred to in proper order, making the book one of great value.

The Airy Way, by George A. B. Dewar. Cloth, 253 pages, $1.75 net. New York, the Macmillan Company.

In the main this is a book of flight. Its theme is the magic and mystery of the master-feat in all nature. Though here and there the author touches on some of the authorities, old and new, who have written of natural flight, he treats the subject in a wholly new light. The author has been watching for many years the wing feats of birds, bats and insects. Among others the feats of the swift, the swallow, the rook, the herring gull, the saddleback gull, the black-headed gull, the golden-crested wren, the woodpeckers, the fritillary butterflies, the emperor butterfly, dragonflies, syrphi flies, bees, the pipistrelle bat, and other species of its kind. Though the book touches on many other things of the open air, this theme is never lost sight of, and though it will naturally be read by the large body of people interested in aviation or artificial flight, is no severe technical book. It is perfectly simple, written throughout in the simplest English.

The Old North Trail, or Life, Legends and Religion of the Blackfeet Indians. By Walter McClintock. Illustrated with eight colored plates and many cuts in text. Price, $4. The Macmillan Co.

In Mr. McClintock's interesting volume, which deals with a land of myth and legend, there is a world of interesting matter for people who love the out-of-doors. His introduction to the Blackfeet—the Piegans—came through William Jackson, well known to the older readers of Forest and Stream as Billy Jackson, or Siksikakwan, which, being interpreted, means the Blackfoot man, the name given him on their return to his relatives, the Piegans, who did not know him until after the end of the Indian Wars in the Southern country, when the Cheyennes and the Sioux had been at last subjugated and dispersed.

Mr. McClintock lived for several seasons on the Cutbank River on the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana, and was, in fact, finally adopted by Siyeh, the camp crier or herald of the Piegans, a man of importance in the tribe, and the possesser of a beaver medicine bundle. From Siyeh and from many other friends, whom Mr. McClintock met in his successive visits to the reservation, he heard many traditional stories, many beliefs about religion, birds, animals, flowers, religious and other tribal ceremonies, and heard and set down many songs. To the students of Blackfeet literature, many of these versions will be new, but it is obvious that of such variants there are many, and that all of them should be recorded.

The book is a delightful story of life in a beautiful country, with vivid descriptions of scenery, of plains travel and mountain hunting, and of life among Indians as they were ten years ago. It deals with these people from the human point of view, seeing them as they really are as fathers, mothers, sons, daughters and friends, with all the simple kindliness and affection of a people still primitive and more or less unspoiled. It is interestingly told and full of life. The volume is interesting reading for all out-of-door people. There is especially a detailed description of the ceremony of the medicine lodge, which the author calls by the common name "Sun Dance," used in the medicine lodge ceremony among the Sioux to the South.

It is to be regretted that apparently the author did not have an opportunity to see his proofs, for some of the Blackfeet names are misspelled, though near enough right to enable anyone familiar with them to know what is intended.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Small Brook Angling.

THE same arguments that are valid for fishing up stream against the current with the fly for trout can be used for fishing a small brook with bait. The fish, when at rest, lie with their heads up stream and cannot see the angler clearly if he approaches from down the water; and it is also true of a small brook, as it is of a larger stream, that anything disturbed floats down into water already fished by the angler.

It is, perhaps, proper to say that the use of bait in small brooks is regarded as legitimate by most fly-fishermen. In such brooks it is frequently impossible to cast a fly, bait being necessary if any number of fish are to be caught. I use the general term "bait," for the lures may be of great variety, including insects, worms and fish.

The worm is considered by many to be the best of all, and doubtless this is true at certain seasons of the year. The time for using this bait is in spring and the early fishing season, or when the brooks are discolored by heavy rains. It is important to remember that worms from clean, loose garden soil live longest in the bait box and are more pleasant to use than the short, black worm found in heavy, wet soil.

For fishing a brook in mid-summer no bait is better than the cricket, with the single exception of the loach, as explained later in this article. Crickets found on a rocky hillside under flat stones are best, being large, black, and so lively that a nimble small boy should be the hunter. But if you are fairly active, love sunshine and small outdoor excitements, go after crickets; you will get almost as much fun out of it as you will when you fish with them. There is a lack of responsibility that is delightful, for if a big trout is seen coming toward the hook in clear water the angler knows that it is probably the fateful moment; if he is lost, there will be a broad line of black sadness in the spectroscope of the day. Not so with the loss of a fat cricket; you are certain to find another cheerful leaper under the next flat stone. Grasshoppers can be classed with crickets, but are not as easy to use and lack a quality of attractiveness possessed by the latter.

Memory takes me back a good many years, and I remember the big trout at the mouth of Gory Brook in the Pocantico, a half-mile above the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in the village of Tarrytown. That trout was—well, I am tempted to be profane. There were few trout in all Westchester county, and that fellow would rank up here in a trout country, where I am writing, a first-class fish. And he would take nothing.

By sneaking behind a convenient birch and poking my head out cautiously, he could be seen on a little sandbar at the mouth of the brook. Doubting friends assured me I had spotted a sucker. And even a good pipe was wagered that I could never show him. I did, and caught him on a cricket. But before that happy afternoon I threw such a variety of flies at him that he must have become a savant as to conventional entomology. Resting on the sandbar, he may have known what day of the week it was by the curious insects that began to flop below him, for I was a schoolmaster then and my afternoons were not always free, and some were assigned to other things than fishing. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays I used to take my rod and stroll up the path at the edge of the cemetery and under the arched aqueduct beyond; until, arriving within range of my trout, began with long distance practice the artillery of the fly. But, in the end, being spent with my labors, and, it maybe, low as to ammunition, it being difficult casting and easy to hang a fly in the trees beyond hope, I would crouch on a log and use a worm. All was futile. There were times if I had been sure of hitting so agile a thing as a trout under water I would have cast a rock and broken the law with pleasure.

At length June passed and the long vacation was at hand; if I did not get the trout then, it was likely I never would. So, going to the brook for almost my last opportunity, by chance I overturned a flat stone and a lively black cricket leaped before me. I had used crickets for bass, but never for trout. As other things had failed, the thing was worth a trial: and a little later I hung the sleek spotted fellow on a twig. I got my pipe, but gave the Sleepy Hollow trout to the friend who had declared it a sucker. It was said his was no ordinary flavor; of that I do not know; the important thing is that when he would take nothing else he took a cricket.

For August fishing and low water nothing is so deadly for small brook angling as the chub. I use this word because the country fisher has affixed the term, "chub fishing" to this method of angling. The bait should not be a small chub, but of that order of fishes scientifically known as *Lota maculosa;* being of the order of the fresh-water cod. But not like their salty relatives, they are very small. John Ridd in "Lorna Doone" speared loach, I believe, with a fork; I think I remember the fork, but have not the book at hand. The loach of the American brooks are even smaller than those of Great Britain. They are a pretty little fish living under stones in shallow water and as slippery as an eel.

The country boy has a novel way of getting this bait, but must have an active companion to help. A smaller brother is best, because you can boss him, he wishing to go to fish with you far up the creeks, a place he dares not go alone. A little side runway is chosen where a log or rock divides the brook in two parts. You order the small brother to go a few yards above, where he is expected to execute a wild dance in the water, coming slowly down stream, overturning the stones with his feet, and being constantly urged to greater exertions. The loach are frightened from their hiding places and chased below, where the older boy holds a bent willow covered with mosquito netting.

"Go it, old fellow; keep 'er churnin'! That's it! Got a bully one that time!" and he swings the net out, slipping the darter, as I have heard them called, into his tomato can.

One-half of the loach is used, the tail portion being considered best; and the angler, if new at this game, will be surprised at the eagerness with which the trout will rush at this bait. Very likely it is something like sweetbreads to the epicure and difficult for the trout to get.

You will find, also, that the bait is difficult for the angler. The best plan is to offer a liberal price to two country boys, sit on a rock, smoke your pipe and watch them; it is more fun than going fishing, and you will not begrudge the price of admittance to the show.

There are other baits that are good—I remember a fat three-quarter pounder caught on a helgramite in the Bronx on the outskirts of the city of Yonkers—but those already mentioned are the most satisfactory. Whatever the bait used, it should be thrown with an underhand swing up the brook, the fisherman being careful to take advantage of every possible cover; a bunch of tall fern or a clump of bushes—anything will serve. A long light rod is best, and a plain cane pole has its advantages if provided with rings for the line and a reel. Do not use a leader more than two feet long, for there are many places in a little brook where the line must be shortened to the minimum and the bait dropped into a pot hole under overhanging leafy branches. How an eight-incher will dart from nowhere as if he had been waiting with impatience for your loach!

As to clothing, that does not matter much, except it should be old and stout. But do not wear a big straw hat, and move as quietly up the bed of the brook as if you were stalking a moose.

As my eye wanders from the page I am writing through my eastward window this glorious morning, beyond the meadow the shadows from the clouds indolently move across a great hollow in the mountains a mile away. A small brook comes down there and drops five hundred feet in two miles. That ravine to-day is so seductive—no other word will do—that as soon as the season opens the enthusiasm so begat will take me with my rod and basket, and I hope to get a few fair fish.

Fringed with ferns and jewel weed and in places under small hemlocks and balsams, the brook everywhere is as sweet and pretty as a brook can be—and that is saying a good deal. And, then, presently the loose stones of the bottom give place to a smooth bed of rock, and beyond the brook slides down the first of the ledges of red sandstone. Here are little pools so clear that the bright pebbles in the crevices could be counted, although the water is five feet deep.

Beyond the first of the pools the water slide is bordered with black-green moss, with yellowish-red rock for the bottom; while the sun sifts through the leaves, mottling the mosses and

rock with gold. The angler almost forgets his sport and lingers with rod poised in air. For no one is a real angler if he is indifferent to the beauty of such a brook, and if, at moments, the fishing does not hide behind his appreciation of the witchery of the dainty water course.

I am wandering a little from my text, but fishing a small brook is a sort of wandering anyhow. From getting the bait to the very end when you loiter through the sap bush on your way home and stop a moment to push open the rough door of the sugar house to look at the boasted merits of the new evaporator, there is a happy-go-lucky freedom about the whole thing. There is little like it in the whole range of fishing, and it takes a man back to the time when life held nothing in the way of trouble except that wood must be brought in from the shed, and the additional worry whether they ate all the huckleberry pudding at dinner.

We start our fishing with a brook, and as years speed along there is a time when great rivers like the Nipigon and the Restigouche count much with us, but the beginnings of a river have the peculiar enchantment of youth. Perhaps that is the reason that in fishing a small brook I find it easy to be a small boy again. And if I am successful with my store of loach one day, the trout of the next morning are pretty sure to have a flavor all their own; and, anyhow, will be more satisfactory than the spring that Ponce de Leon never found.

Ladd Plumley.

Signs of Spring.

Hendersonville, N. C., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Everything here to-day is spring-like. Bright sunshine and balmy air and birds singing everywhere.

The robins began to arrive weeks ago and to-day they are singing gleefully. The cardinals also and the flickers are singing their love songs, and these are not all. The grass is growing greener daily, while the maple trees are budding, and others show every indication of "putting forth." To-day I also saw swarms of gnats flying and dancing in the sun and all nature seems to say, "We are pretty well through with winter and will now put on new growth."

Yet many of us fear a sudden return to cold days. Prophets are numerous who do not hesitate to say we can yet, and will yet, see many hard days before April 1. "Sufficient for the day are the evils thereof." So I also, having the "spring feeling" in me am getting ready for the time when the trout will be waiting for the delusive fly. I never wait till the last minute. My rods and reels have been put in good shape and all ready, as I say, when the day shall come that I think I can fairly give the trout a trial. Rainbow trout here spawn until March and even up to the 15th of March some years. This has been a singular winter. It began the latter part of October and all of our cold weather came in November and December, most of it, so I do not expect, as many do, a very late spring, but there is no saying. At present it looks like spring now.

Ernest L. Ewbank.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Fishing on the Western Slope.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest Stream:* Some fishing of high order is still being enjoyed in Napa Creek and vicinity, but the inclement weather has served to keep most of the local anglers away and the sport has not been enjoyed by many. The San Francisco enthusiasts have been content to visit the nearby fishing grounds and many have been slinging clams on Wingo Slough of late, but the sport there is still far below par. However, one day recently two anglers visited this old-time fishing ground and succeeded in landing 140 pounds of striped bass, the best catch of the season there. Ten of these fish averaged ten pounds each, making this catch one of the best of any made in a long time in the bay section. Just what is the reason bass are not to be found where they were formerly so plentiful is a mystery, but the fact remains that the fish have changed their old-time feeding places and are now to be found further up the bay than formerly.

In the deep waters of the bay the fishermen are enabled to make about as large net catches now as ever, indicating that the fish are practically as plentiful as before, but they do not seem to be running in the sloughs as formerly. Complaints have been made by sportsmen that market fishermen are shipping large quantities of the fish out of the State, and a bill has been introduced into the State Legislature prohibiting the exporting of striped bass. A bill has also been introduced prohibiting the use of seines in the sloughs or creeks tributary to San Francisco and San Pablo Bays, and in case these are favorably acted upon, it is believed that much better sport will be enjoyed in the future.

From the present outlook the trout fishing season this year will be very late in commencing in the streams of the sierras, for very high water is expected. The snowfall has been the heaviest in the past twenty years, and but little of it has melted as yet, making it certain that high water will prevail during the spring months. The rainfall also has been very heavy along the coast, and coast streams are now much higher than usual at this season of the year with prospects of much more water during the spring months than is usually the case. This will mean that the trout fishing season will last longer here than has been the case in past years.

Shrimp fishermen have not been exercising much care in their operations of late, and a number of them have come to grief. The new power boat Quinnat of the fish and game commission has been appearing suddenly at various points where shrimp fishing is carried on, and as a result a number of arrests have been made. Recently five Chinese were taken into custody near Point Richmond on the charge of having undersized striped bass in their possession, and only on the payment of bail to the extent of $50 each were they released pending their trial.

Sportsmen in Humboldt county are greatly interested in a measure that has been introduced into the State Legislature changing the Eel River tide line from Dugans to East Ferry. Formerly the tide line was placed at East Ferry, but it was changed a couple of years ago, much against the wish of anglers. The change in the tide line here means the difference between good and indifferent steelhead fishing most of the open season.

Word has just been received from the Catalina Islands that a big run of tuna is now on there, and that the big fish are to be seen in large numbers close in shore. Usually they are to be found first in the vicinity of Seal Rocks, but this season they are in among the larger islands.

Whale hunting has become quite a popular sport in Southern California waters and a recent killing was witnessed by a large number of sightseers. A fishing launch has been fitted out with a whaling gun, and the Catalina Channel is patroled. A recent catch took place off Long Beach when a 35-foot California gray whale was killed after an exciting struggle. A large number of small craft followed the whaling launch and the capture of the leviathan was witnessed by thousands.

If a measure now before the State Legislature becomes a law, all streams and sloughs tributary to San Pablo and San Francisco bays will become part of a great fish preserve, and market fishermen will not be allowed to operate there. This will apply not only to the finny tribe, but to shell fish as well.

A. P. B.

Anglers' Club of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual meeting and banquet of the Anglers' Club of Milwaukee, was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at the rooms of the Milwaukee Athletic Club. The attendance was not very large, but it is a certainty that all who attended had a most enjoyable time.

The impossibility of James Nevin, State Superintendent of Fisheries, and E. M. Griffith, State Forester, to attend, was regretted by all. Mr. Nevin, who had promised to be there and also give the members a short talk on the propagation of fish, could not come for the reason that circumstances over which he had no control prevented. Mr. Griffith could not attend for the reason that the Legislature had decided to hold the general hearings on the forestry bills commencing Feb. 14.

There was considerable discussion on the subject of spring shooting, and a motion was proposed and adopted expressing the sentiment of the club as opposed to spring shooting and authorizing the board of directors to take such action as they think will be most effective in preventing the passage at the present session of the Legislature of any law allowing such shooting.

There was also some discussion regarding the closed season for black bass. The majority of the members expressed themselves as being in favor of the season opening on July 1. This is in accordance with Mr. Nevin's views as will be seen by an extract from his letter to the secretary of the club which is as follows: "I wish the club would use every effort to extend the closed season for black bass to June 25 or July 1. Unless such action is taken for the protection of the black bass, it will be but a matter of a few years when our waters will be depleted of this species of game fish. By the present law the season opens far too early and innumerable mature fish are caught while on their nests."

The fifth international bait- and fly-casting tournament, which is to be given under the auspices of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs, by the Anglers' Club of Mil-

waukee, was one of the important matters which were taken up at the annual meeting. Several communications received from Messrs. H. Wheeler Pierce, President of the N. A. S. A. C., and E. M. Town, Secretary-Treasurer of the Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago, which contained information regarding the big event, were read by the secretary. Dates for the tournament were not set, but Aug. 17, 18 and 19 will undoubtedly be the dates decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee this month. The members were requested to give the officers of the club all possible assistance in making the event the most successful one on record.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. A. Beck; Vice-President, H. W. Lewis; Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Tolfson; Captain, Gus Schoenlaub; Directors, in addition to the above, Alb. Lahman, J. H. McBride and Chas. Rhine.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended the retiring officers. C. L. Tolfson.

As to Foreigners.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Judge Rufus E. Foster, of the United States Circuit Court in this city, has announced an important decision in connection with the cases of John Ashen and L. Mew, involving the right of the State Game Commission to confiscate and destroy seines. Judge Foster holds that the game commission cannot confiscate a seine and destroy it without due process of law, and in order to destroy or take a seine, the board must apply to the courts and get a judicial process. Judge Foster sustains the contentions of the game commission in all other respects and holds that the State owns all the fish in the waters of the State, and it can, therefore, impose certain conditions, rules and regulations in catching or seining for fish. The judge says that the right to fish is not a personal one, but a property right which the State can regulate.

Judge Foster, in announcing his opinion on the allegations of one of the petitioners that he is a subject of the Emperor of China, and the rules governing or the laws applying to his fishing or the men under him in the waters of Louisiana, are in violation of a treaty between this country and China, says that the laws of this State do not abrogate the treaty, and the State has the right to prohibit a foreigner from fishing at all here. The judge concludes that any regulations the State or the game commission might make, even though these rules require a higher license than from a citizen of this State, would be legal and binding.

The game commission, after a long conference and investigation, has decided to allow the Louisiana Fish Company, of Berwick, La., to seine in Lake Verret for buffalo fish only until April 1, which is the beginning of the closed season. There was a great deal of interest in the controversy and the claims of the Assumption parish authorities in regard to Lake Verret. The game commission held that the catching of buffalo fish would be beneficial to the growth of game fish in that lake.

Henry Righter, a well-known local fisherman and member of several fishing clubs, has the honor of landing the largest green trout [black bass] of the season. The fish weighed four and a half pounds. It is declared by all the fishermen to be the largest green trout caught in many years in these waters. The fish was landed at Chef Menteur and attracted much interest and attention.

Fishing as a rule is not very good and only fair luck is reported. It is said that the fresh water from Pearl River has caused a kind of milky way which is not conducive to fishing in the several salt water bodies near the shore line. It is a little early for spring fishing. The visitors to the carnival here as well as the regular winter visitors who are spending some weeks in New Orleans are in many instances interested in fishing, and quite a number will go out to the fishing places near New Orleans and enjoy the sport.

Superintendent of Fish Hatcheries Tullian is busily engaged in making an inspection of the various streams in Louisiana with a view of locating hatcheries and also for the purpose of studying the character of the fish. Mr. Tullian is familiarizing himself with conditions in this State, and he hopes to increase the output of game fish. He advocates protection for the alligator so that they will kill the alligator gar.

F. G. G.

Anglers' Club of New York.

During the week of March 6 this club will hold a limited number of casting contests in Madison Square Garden in connection with the Sportsmen's Show. The space allotted is not extensive enough to permit distance casting, but the events decided on are popular and furnish good practice for the fishing season, now but a few weeks in the future. The events follow:

Tuesday, March 7, 3 P. M.—Quarter-ounce bait-casting for distance, 130-foot class, amateurs; 8:30 P. M.—trout fly-casting, distance, 70-foot class, amateurs.

March 8, 3 P. M.—Quarter-ounce bait-casting for accuracy, novice class; 8:30 P. M.—Trout fly-casting, distance, five-ounce rods; open.

March 9, 3 P. M.—Dry-fly accuracy, five-ounce rods; five targets, one cast at each; open. 8:30 P. M.—distance fly-casting, five-ounce rods, forward obstacle; amateurs.

March 10, 3 P. M.—Half-ounce accuracy bait-casting, novice; 8:30 P. M.—accuracy fly-casting, target placed under a bush; amateurs.

March 11, 3 P. M.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, open; 8:30 P. M.—distance trout fly-casting, four-ounce rods, amateur.

March 13, 3 P. M.—Accuracy bait-casting, quarter-ounce, open; 8:30 P. M.—trout fly switch-casting, five-ounce rods, amateurs.

The Long Sault Dam.

New York City, Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The bill now before the Senate in Washington, proposing the damming of the Long Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence River, is in grave danger of being enacted. If it is, aside from the fact that the bottling up of such a river as the St. Lawrence will deprive thousands of people from going through that beautiful stream, it will also prevent any fish from coming up stream. There is no provision in their plans looking toward this important matter.

I am taking the liberty of writing you requesting that from your standpoint in the interests you represent through your paper that you take a hand in the fight. Senator Frye is chairman of the whole committee, and Senator Burton, of Ohio, is chairman of the sub committee. Others of the committee are: Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia; Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Chauncey M. Depew, of New York; George C. Perkins, of California; Samuel H. Piles, of Washington; William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; William J. Stone, of Missouri; F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina; James P. Clark, of Arkansas; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; Clerk Woodbury Pulsifer.

Personally, I have been quietly fighting this bill from the standpoint as a resident on the St. Lawrence, but even if I did not have a home on that beautiful river, I would fight it from the standpoint of good citizenship. I consider it the wanton destruction of a beautiful waterway that belongs to the citizens of the United States and Canada, and if this bill passes I venture to predict that when our people begin to thoroughly understand it, which they do not now, it will lead to serious misunderstandings and grave complications. Geo. C. Boldt.

Casting Tournament in France.

The Casting Club de France will held a four-day tournament at the Bois de Boulogne, in Paris, this month. The dates are March 9-12, inclusive.

The opening event will be trout fly casting for accuracy, followed by three novice events, as follows: Obstacle fly-casting, half-ounce distance bait and distance fly-casting with 5½-ounce rods.

On Friday the first event will be a single cast for accuracy at 65 feet with one-ounce weights. Novice salmon fly-casting will follow, rods not to exceed 15 feet in length.

On Saturday the events will be: Novice bait-casting with 2½-ounce weights; novice distance bait, quarter-ounce; same, 1½-ounce; novice salmon fly, rear obstacle.

Sunday's events are: Accuracy bait, 1½-ounce, targets at 100, 115 and 130 feet, five casts at each; novice trout fly, distance; novice salmon fly, distance.

British Amateur Fly- and Bait-Casting Club.

This club has been holding regular contests throughout the winter at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, near London. The program has been varied to give practice in various styles of fly- and bait-casting, and improvement has been shown. If any club in this country, with the single exception of the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club, were to hold contests during the winter, it would only be possible to do so on the ice or over the ground. It is true that a few enthusiasts practice now and then on the snow, but only on sunny days. Bait-casting on the snow, for either distance or accuracy, is good practice, and one can see clearly just what he is doing, but fly-casting under similar conditions is not so satisfactory. There is little or no pull on the line in retrieving it, and in the back cast the line falls to the ground, so that it is difficult to extend the line, either by working out or shooting. For strengthening the wrist, however, the practice is excellent.

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

The Royal Canadian and the Rochester yacht clubs have agreed to bury their differences which arose out of the last race for the Canada Cup, and arrangements have been made for a race for the Fisher cup, to be sailed off Toronto next September. The representatives of the two clubs have agreed on the conditions which have been most clearly drafted, and it is thought that this race will be the entering wedge for further international events which in former years have been such an attractive feature of the sport on the Lakes. The conditions are printed elsewhere.

At the meeting of the regatta committee of the Yachtsmen's Club, held last week, the proposition of forming a racing association on the waters of the Delaware River was favorably discussed and after the project is brought up before the board of directors of the club, invitations will be sent to all the boat clubs on the Delaware to attend a meeting for the purpose of organization. This would include such clubs as the Philadelphia Y. C., the Corinthian Y. C., the Yachtsmen's Club, Keystone, Camden Motorboat Club, Delaware River Y. C., Beverly, Red Dragon, Chester City and other clubs located along the waters of the Delaware.

The Eastern Y. C., at its annual meeting, elected the following officers and committees: F. Lewis Clark, Commodore; Robert T. Paine, Vice-Commodore; Herbert M. Sears, Rear-Commodore, Henry Taggard, Secretary; Patrick T. Jackson, Treasurer; W. Starling Burgess, Measurer; George A. Goddard and Frank B. McQuestion, Council at Large; William L. Carlton, William B. Stearns, Henry A. Morse, Louis M. Clark and Stephen W. Sleeper, Regatta Committee; Arthur Adams, Charles P. Curtis, R. G. Fessenden and A. Hemenway, Jr., Committee of Admissions; Edward M. Beals, P. Dexter, W. N. Goodnow and W. B. Revere, House Committee.

The annual meeting of the Baltimore Y. C. was held last week. The annual report of the secretary and treasurer was made, showing the financial affairs of the club to be in an excellent condition, with a very neat surplus left over after all the expenses had been paid out. The club is highly gratified over the status of affairs, for some doubts were expressed as to the standing in that line. Nothing definite was planned for the coming season for, as was explained by several of the influential men, the yachting season is yet too far distant to take up matters for discussion.

These officers were elected: Commodore, I. E. Emerson; Vice-Commodore, W. Ancker; Rear-Commodore, Arthur D. Foster; Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Davis; Measurer, H. M. Foster; Governors—Robert Ramsay, George M. Shrier, H. B. Gilpin, Charles W. Miller; House Committee—Robert Ramsey, W. T. Kuhns, R. H. Goldsmith. Regatta Committee—H. M. Foster, W. H. Towles, F. W. McAllister.

A meeting of the incorpoators of the Beach Terrace Y. C., of Bristol, was held last week for the purpose of electing the first set of officers. William H. Skeel was chosen temporary chairman and William F. Huntley was made secretary of the meeting. The following officers were unanimously elected to serve for one year: Commodore, Richard W. Smith; Secretary, William F. Huntley; Treasurer, William H. Skeel; House Committee—Theodore Droz, George Whaley and Herbert Freese; Directors, Richard E. Smith, William F. Huntley, W. H. Skeel, Hermann T. Droz, George E. Whaley, Herbert Freese, Lloyd C. Wilbur, William M. Birtwell and Walter B. Swanson.

At the annual meeting of the Interclub Yacht Racing Association John J. Harland, who has been president since 1905, was re-elected. The other officers elected were L. S. Coffin, Vice-President; Theodore H. Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer; Ralph E. Winslow, Measurer; Joshua P. Holbrook and Howard Gannett, Executive Committee. An inter-club race will be held this year under the auspices of the Lynn Y. C. from Bass Point to Marblehead on Aug. 6. The Lynn club will hold its regatta the day previous and on Aug. 7 the midsummer series of the Corinthian Y. C. will begin at Marblehead. These dates have been chosen by the association: May 30, South Boston Y. C.; June 3, Mosquito Fleet Y. C.; July 1, Cottage Park Y. C.; July 4, City of Boston regatta; July 15, Columbia Y. C.; July 29, Squantum Y. C.; Aug. 5, Lynn Y. C.; Aug. 19, Winthrop Y. C.; Aug. 26, Quincy Y. C.; Sept. 2, Wollaston Y. C. There will also be races on invitation of the Corinthian Y. C. off Marblehead on Aug. 9, 10, 11 and 12.

These officers have been elected by the Bayonne City Y. C.: John J. Ryan, Commodore; Arthur A. Gere, Vice-Commodore; Edward Wortman, Rear-Commodore; P. W. May, Secretary; William Meyerholz, Treasurer; Dr. B. S. Heintzelman, Fleet Surgeon; John Erickson, Measurer; Charles B. Easton; Fleet Captain; Julius Luick, Sergeant-at-Arms.

At the annual meeting of the Robins Reef Y. C. the following officers and committees were elected for the coming year: Frederick J. Muller, Commodore; Theodore Koerner, Vice-Commodore; Charles Bush, Rear-Commodore; Valentine Steinmetz, Treasurer; Frederick Sauerman, Financial Secretary; Frederick Golding, Recording Secretary; Dr. P. F. Stevens, Fleet Surgeon; Samuel Fowler, Measurer; C. Frederick Raichian, J. E. Jones, Max Bernhardt, J. O. Smith, Valentine Steinmetz, Frederick Beers and Theodore Koerner, House Committee; William F. Miller, John Nickels, M. Hanna, Oscar Peterson and Charles Bush, Docks and Ways Committee; Oscar Peterson, Samuel Fowler, James Dunn, M. Luton and Samuel Seals, Regatta Committee; Frederick Golding, Frederick Sauerman and C. J. Stalling, Investigating Committee.

At the sixteenth annual meeting of the Staten Island Boat Club the following officers were elected for 1911: President, Frank G. Janssen; Vice-President, Charles F. Hart; Treasurer, Frederick G. Huber; Secretary, Arnold W. Lenderoth; Captain, William B. Tyndale; Directors, Edward W. Gould, Jr., Norman H. Donald, Harold C. Scrymser, Albert E. Hart. The president's cup for long distance rowing during 1910 was awarded to S. Wells and the captain's medal to William B. Tyndale.

The officers chosen by the Kill von Kull Y. C. follow: J. B. Smith, Commodore; Jaffrey Buchanan, Vice-Commodore; John Gibson, Rear-Commodore; Edward Smith, Secretary; John Gilbertson, Treasurer; Dr. Lucius F. Donohue, Fleet Surgeon; John H. Donohue, Fleet Captain, and John J. Higgins, Measurer. Anthony Schneider has been elected again as commodore of the Pavonia Y. C.

Fisher Cup Conditions.

THE Rochester and Royal Canadian yacht clubs have agreed on the conditions to govern the series of races for the Fisher cup held by the Canadian club. The first of the series will be sailed on Sept. 2, and it is probable that the Canadians will build a new boat to meet the challenger Seneca. When the Rochester club challenged, the Canadaian club accepted and made some suggestions which were considered by the challengers. The result is that every possibility of any trouble over the race has been covered and a rattling good contest is anticipated. These conditions which have been ratified by both clubs are as follows:

The racing and management rules shall be those of the Lake Yacht Racing Association as existing at this date, subject to such conditions and variations as are herein provided and in accordance with the deed of gift.

The yachts shall be of wooden planking.

The competing yachts shall be in Class P.

The winner of two of three races shall be declared the winner of the match.

The first race shall be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 2, 1911, and the other races on consecutive days until completed. Sundays excepted.

The races will be sailed on Lake Ontario off Toronto on course to be decided upon by the judges. The first course shall be triangular. The second course shall be to windward or leeward and return. If the wind appears steady the tug bearing the buoy shall start as near as possible to the time at which the preparatory gun is fired. The third course shall be similar to the first. The triangular races shall be twice around and equilateral triangle of ten and one-half nautical miles. The windward or leeward races shall be four and one-half nautical miles to windward or leeward and return, twice around, making eighteen miles. The triangular courses shall be sailed so that one side of the triangle shall be laid to windward. All starts shall be to windward if practicable in windward and leeward races all buoys shall be left to starboard or port as directed by the judges.

Measurements under L. Y. R. A. rules shall be made by the judges or by the measurers to be appointed by them at least five days before the date fixed for the first race, and their certificates of measurements shall be given at least forty-eight hours before said date.

The judges shall determine displacement by weighing the yacht when fully equipped and in racing trim. All races shall be started at 11 A. M. Any race not sailed in five hours by the winning yacht shall be resailed. There shall be no time allowance. The start may be postponed by the judges, first, in case of fog; second, if in their opinion the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear at the time appointed for starting; third, in case both yachts consent to postponement; fourth, in case of serious accident to either yacht, as hereinafter provided; fifth, should such a course appear to them desirable. In case of postponement the judges shall determine the time for starting, but in no case shall a race be started later than 1:30 P. M. A yacht crossing the line before the starting signal is given shall be recalled by five short blasts of the whistle and the hoisting of her national flag and shall also be recalled by megaphone.

An unfinished race shall be resailed until competed. In case of accident to either yacht prior to the preparatory signal notice thereof shall immediately be signalled to the judges, who shall have power to postpone the race if the accident, in their opinion, is sufficiently serious to warrant such a course, or if an accident occurs during a race the yacht to which the accident has happened shall have such time as the judges shall consider reasonable to make

repairs before required to start in the next race.

Each yacht shall have on board during the races a representative named by her competitor. The names of the scrutineers shall be given to the judges not less than twenty-four hours before the first race and the scrutineers shall report to the judges within six hours after the termination of each race.

The races shall be sailed under the management of three judges, none of whom shall be interested in either yacht. One shall be appointed by each club and the two so appointed shall select a third on or before the first day of August, 1911, and they shall act as judges and timekeepers and settle all disputes. The decision of a majority shall be final in all matters.

In case any judge shall be unable to act a substitute shall be appointed by the club which appointed him or if the third judge be unable to act then a substitute shall be appointed by the two judges appointed as above. The judges shall be the regatta committee referred to in the rules of the L. Y. R. A. The challenged club shall provide all necessary equipment and appliances for the match, including a judges' boat suitable for the service and all necessary marks, and boats for laying same.

Each club shall appoint a representative as to details of management and all arrangements shall be made and equipment provided by the challenged club.

Charts of the course and instructions shall be furnished to the competing yachts not later the 7 o'clock on the morning of the race.

These conditions may be altered or amended by mutual agreement at any time.

No boat not actually owned by a bona fide member of at least eight months' standing of a club belonging to the L. Y. R. A. shall be eligible to compete. The purpose of this clause is to prevent the sailing in said race of any boat not intended in good faith for use on Lake Ontario and each of the said clubs agrees to prevent to the best of its ability any evasion of this provision.

California Yachting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Stormy weather has been the rule on San Francisco Bay for the past three weeks, and even the few enthusiasts who keep their yachts in commission during the winter months have not been enabled to enjoy their favorite sport. With spring but a short time in the future, plans are now being made for the coming season, and there is considerable activity in yachting circles in the line of making schedules, planning new craft, and arranging for new club houses. A number of fine homes for the local yacht clubs are to be erected during the coming year and a great amount of interest is being shown in yachting. Committees have been very busy during the winter season adding to the membership, and some of the clubs have practically all the members they can take in with the present accommodations. A number of fine yachts will be launched here this spring, and the coming season promises to be a very active one. The season will probably open earlier than usual, as some of the scheduled events could not be carried out last fall on account of the rather unfavorable conditions that prevailed late in the season.

At a recent meeting of the Corinthian Y. C. held at the Argonaut Hotel in this city, Commodore William J. Hogg was re-elected Commodore. E. J. Convey was elected Vice-Commodore, and he, with two directors chosen, made the only changes in the list of officers. J. H. Keefe was re-elected Port Captain, a post he has filled with great credit for many years; C. F. Morrell was chosen Treasurer, and H. Westerfield, Secretary. The new Directors are John F. Campbell and H. E. Picker. In speaking of the new club house at Belvedere, Commodore Hogg said: "We cannot build until the close of the season, because construction would interfere with the season's yachting, but about Sept. 15 we will go ahead with a building that will be a credit to the club. Regarding the coming season I can say that we have several things up our sleeve." A. P. B.

Corinthian's Ocean Race.

THE Corinthian Y. C., of Marblehead, is to have a new course for its annual ocean race this year. Until 1909 the race was to the Isle of Shoals. Last year this was changed and Portland Lightship was made the turning mark. This course did not give general satisfaction, and this year another course will be tried. The new course will be in Massachusetts Bay and will be probably from Marblehead to Cape Ann and then to the entrance of Provincetown Harbor and back to Marblehead. It has not been decided which way around the course that the yachts will be sent, whether to Cape Ann or to Cape Cod first.

It is the intention of the regatta committee to arrange the course so that the racers will make Cape Cod in daylight, that there will be no trouble in picking up the turning buoy. There are two buoys near the entrance of Provincetown Harbor that can be used for a turning mark. The easiest to make is the spar buoy on Wood End Bar, off Wood End Light, for it is a straight course to that mark from either Marblehead or the Cape Ann whistler. The other is the white bell buoy off Long Point, this mark would be easier to pick up, but the course to Long Point is around the hook of the cape, which necessitates two changes in the course after making Wood End. It would also make the total sailing distance for the race about 7 miles longer.

The sailing distance from Marblehead to Cape Ann whistling buoy, which is well outside of Thatchers, is about 17¾ miles. Across to Wood End buoy is 40¼ miles south ½ east. If the course should be to Long Point bell buoy it is 41 miles south ½ east until Wood End and Long Point lights are in line. Then the sailing directions are 1⅞ miles east by south followed by 1¾ miles northeast to the bell buoy. From Long Point to Marblehead the course is resailed until Wood End and Long Point lights are in line, then it is 39¼ miles northwest by west ½ west until Marblehead light bears west by north ¼ west, when a course of about 1¾ miles west by north will bring the yachts to the finish line.

With the Wood End bar buoy as the turning mark the total distance of the course is within a quarter of a mile of 100 miles, and with the bell buoy off Long Point 107 miles. As the course will be planned so that the yachts will make the Cape Cod turning mark in daylight, it seems as though the bell buoy would be the better. The black spar buoy off Wood End is quite well in toward the beach, and under certain condition of sea and sky would be hard to pick up, whereas the bell buoy off Long Point is white and should be easy to find.

Southern Yachting.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—On account of the building of the seawall at West End, it is probable the Southern Y. C. regattas will not be as largely attended this summer as usual. The club may decide to give some of its races at Spanish Fort, a short distance from West End, but no announcement has been made and official information is lacking.

The Southern Y. C., at its annual meeting held this week, elected the following officers: L. H. Fairchild, Commodore; W. A. Cook, Vice-Commodore; E. H. W. Davies, Rear-Commodore; W. H. Parham, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. A. A. Pray, First Surgeon; H. P. Johnson, Treasurer; Governing Committee—William Allen, J. W. Perch, J. A. Badger, F. F. Farrell and C. A. Sperl. Commodore J. J. Hooper was elected an honorary life member in recognition of his long and active service. The club's indebtedness is $1,450. The club borrowed $5,000 from a local bank on a bond issue aggregating $6,000. Commodore Fairchild advocated subscription to the bonds on the part of the members and headed the list with $500.

C. K. G. Billings' yacht, Banana, has arrived here from Jacksonville, Fla., and will remain for several days awaiting the arrival of Mr. Billings from New York with a party of friends. Several of Mr. Billings' friends are also expected from Chicago, and when they arrive the entire party will board the Banana and go to Tampico, where they enjoy the sport of fishing for tarpon.

Bensonhurst Y. C. Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the members of the Bensonhurst Y. C. is always one of the features of the winter season, and this year it was even more popular than in former years. This club is one of the most progressive in this vicinity, and for a small club it makes itself most prominent. Its members are ardent sportsmen and race because they love the sport rather than to win prizes, although they are very successful at that. It is a club devoted mostly to small boat sailing. It has a membership of about 105, nearly every one owning a yacht, but what it lacks in quantity it makes up in quality. About seventy-five of these members, quite a large percentage, dined at the Hotel Brevoort last Saturday.

There was fun and frolic from the start, which began with a "welfare exhibit" which had been prepared by Committeemen Wilson, Dingman and Doutney. The exhibits were novel and were joshes on the members for something done during the year. There was a model of the familiar red spar buoy No. 12½, which is a turning mark on the lower bay, and this showed two prominent dents where Dick Moore and Billy O'Neil hit it. There was a model of the crack sloop Joy—rather a crude one—showing how she crossed the bar on June 17. The Blue Bill, Dick Moore's sloop, with which he won the Lipton cup, was shown, the hull being made out of a tobacco box and each part labeled, showing how that crack skipper trains his crew of novices. Richard Rummell's patent swab, which enabled him to keep boat clean for a whole season, was shown among many other.

The menu was filled with clever cartoons and during the evening the originals were sold at auction. Commodore George R. Le Sauvage was the auctioneer and he succeeded in raising more than $40 for the drawings.

Commodore Le Sauvage presided, and with him at the guests' table were Commodore Barnard of the Atlantic Y. C.; Chairman Horace E. Boucher, of the Larchmont regatta committee, Thomas Fleming Day, father of ocean racing; the Rev. Dr. Wellwood, the fleet chaplain; Vice-Commodore Samuel Cochran and E. F. Geer, who is part owner with the commodore of the sloop Joy. During the evening these made short speeches. Thomas Fleming Day offered an oil painting as a prize for the member who started in most races during the season, and it was announced later that the season would be too short to determine the winner and midnight races would have to be arranged.

Among those present were W. W. Roberts, C. H. Clayton, W. I. Inslee, Louis Wunder, Ed. Zimmerman, George L. Beston, R. B. Moore, H. H. Smith, Rear-Commodore Atkinson, O. O'Neil, H. Leggett, J. H. Ives, J. L. Mitchell, Richard Rummell, Alfred Mackay, W. Stringer, E. D. Hunter, W. B. Meloney and John Palson and Jimmy Dunn. The latter during the evening gave one of his Harry Lauder impersonations and told some stories.

Several prizes were distributed during the evening. They were wonderfully fashioned and made mostly of aluminum. W. J. M. O'Neil received a big growler for making the best runs on Sunday to the brewery at Clifton. Edwin Hunter received a small cup for never having attended a meeting of the executive committee. Treasurer Billingham was remembered for having the record number of upsets. Gus Stahlman for being the best dressed member in the racing class, R. B. Moore for being the best skipper of amateur crews, and other prizes were presented to W. W. Roberts and John Palson. The Bensonhurst men are looking forward to a very busy season, and Commodore Le Sauvage will keep things hustling.

MOTOR BOATS ON EXHIBITION.

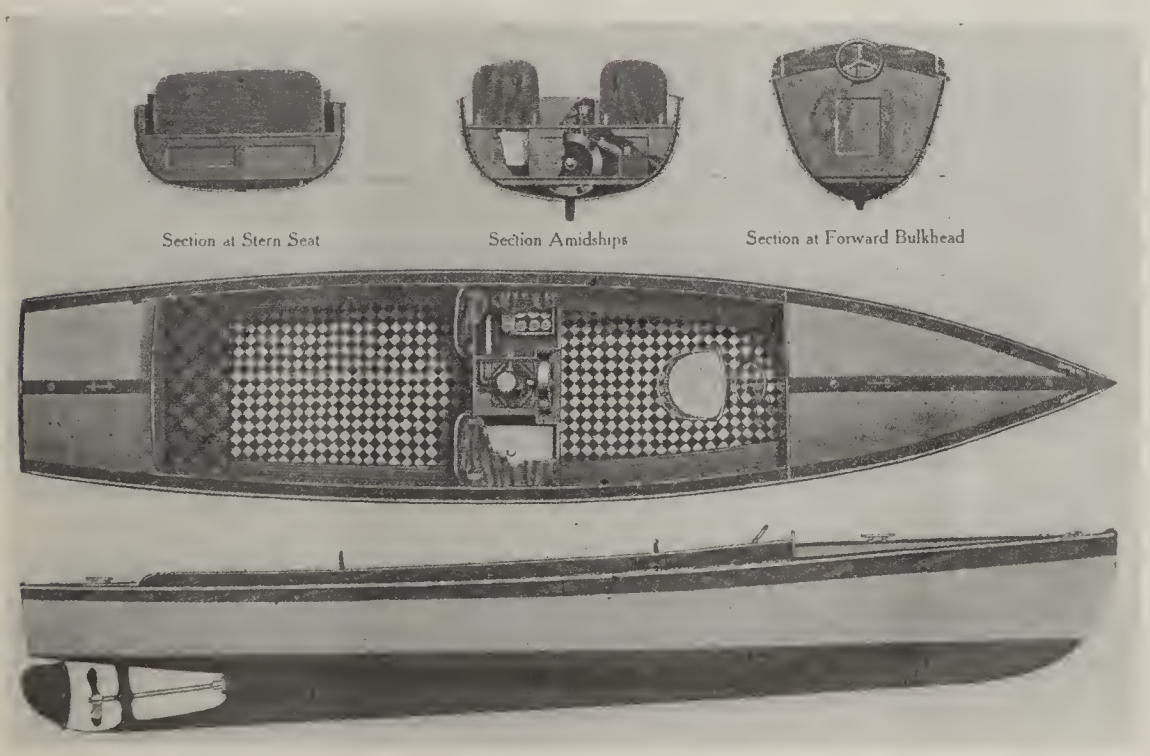
Motor Boating.

The Motor Boat Show.

THERE were so many good things to be seen at the Motor Boat Show that it really took several visits to study them all properly, and as the show was well attended from the day it opened until it closed, motor boat men must have learned lots, and they should be well able to start the coming season in good shape.

The exhibitors were all well pleased with the show because their visitors were mostly those who wished to understand what was being shown, and there were so many who wished to learn just what was best to purchase. Of course, in a show of this kind there are good and bad exhibits, and one must not always take as gospel what he is told by a salesman. Some really startling statements are made. For instance, one could hear that a 30-foot boat with a 15-horsepower motor would make 20 miles an hour. It is probable that those who have the exhibits to display are worked up to such a state of enthusiasm about them that they forget how they add a little each day to the speed of some boat until they get beyond the bounds of all reason. There are some exhibitors, many, in fact, whose statements can be absolutely relied on and whose word is a guarantee. A novice at the game should for his own protection always get some expert advice before purchasing a boat or a motor, and many who have gone in for the sport would have been less disappointed if they had taken advice on their first boat.

As a whole, the exhibition was a very fine one, far better than any previous exhibition held in this city, and it showed, too, how the motor boat industry has grown and what wonderful improvements have been made. The boats shown were mostly of the wholesome type and there were not nearly as many freaks



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as have been seen in former motor boat shows.

There were boats for those who want costly vessels, and there were others for those who want sane craft at moderate prices, and the prices ranged from about $200 for a small open dory to $15,000 for a high speed boat just useful for afternoon fun. In style and finish, too, the boats showed much improvement over former exhibits, and even in the small craft made to sell for little money there was a style and finish that could not have been approached two years ago. At the same time the luxurious craft were even more luxurious in finish and in fittings.

The most attractive exhibits, because of the costliness of the boats, were those of the Electric Launch Company and the Gas Engine & Power Company. The Electric Launch Company showed as its chief attraction an Elco de Luxe, 45 feet long which cost $12,500, and the Gas Engine & Power Company displayed the speed boat able to make 34 miles an hour, to cost $15,000. These two exhibits were described in the last issue of FOREST AND STREAM.

At the Standard Motor Company's exhibit was a very handsome raised deck cruiser well arranged and simply equipped. This boat was built by the Electric Launch Company and fitted with a 20-horsepower Standard motor, which will give her a speed of 11 miles. In the cabin forward are berths for seven, the galley is large and well ventilated, and aft there is a very roomy deck space. This boat attracted much attention and its cost was $5,000.

A boat of similar type was shown by the Gas Engine & Power Company, but this craft was fitted and finished in a more costly way, so that its cost was $8,000. It had its quarters aft which consisted of a large stateroom with double bed, a cabin fitted with transoms, a large engine space with berths for crew and a galley forward. This boat is 45 feet long and 10 feet beam. The Reliance Company displayed another boat of the same type which cost $4,000, and the Racine Company had still another, so that lovers of this type had opportunities to study how the different designers had worked out the plans, and each had its good features.

The Reliance Motor Company showed two little racers 23 feet long by 4 feet beam fitted with 24 and 28-horsepower motors. One very much resembled Peter Pan II., which is well known for the records it made. The whole exhibit of the Reliance Company was most attractive, as the boats were well modeled, substantially built and offered at moderate prices.

The W. H. Mullins Company displayed several of its steel boats, varying in size from 16 to 26 feet long. These boats made a very pleasing appearance and embodied many novel features in their make up. The largest was equipped with a 30-horsepower motor, was built of non-corrosive metal and the deck fittings were of oak.

For the lover of the small boat there were many attractive features. The Atlantic Company showed several power dories ranging in size from 18 feet equipped with a 4-horsepower motor to a 30-foot raised deck cabin cruiser, which was one of the attractive features of the show. This little cruiser was offered at $1,400. Forward there was a cabin large enough and fitted to sleep four. There is a toilet at the forward end, and aft, just forward of the bulkhead, is the motor. The controls are all placed near the steering wheel. The cockpit is large. The model shows a big bodied craft with plenty of freeboard. This company is planning to turn out a 35-foot cruiser, and as the Atlantic dories have made a name for themselves, the new boat is sure to be a good one.

The Toppan company showed a 19-foot dory equipped with a 3-horsepower motor, as well as models of other boats turned out by this company. Other dories were shown by the Cape Cod Company, which are also well known along the coast. The dory has grown to be a very popular boat, and these three companies have done much to make their boats as attractive as they are safe and serviceable.

The Detroit Boat Company showed boats of all sorts and sizes, some suitable for speeding over smooth water and others safe and sane cruisers for use anywhere. They ranged in size from a 14-foot runabout to a 27-foot auto boat. They also had canoes, some of which were equipped with small motors.

The Rice Company, of Bordentown, showed a 40-foot racer built of mahogany and fitted with a 250-horsepower motor which was intended to compete in the International cup trials last year. Fay & Bowen showed a 25-foot runabout well proportioned and free from freakish ideas.

The Truscott Boat Company had two runabouts fitted with 35 and 18 horsepower motors respectively. The Racine Company showed a 36-foot cruiser yawl rigged as well as some attractive small boats.

Another attractive small boat was shown by the Luders Company. It was 20 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches beam and fitted with a 6-horsepower motor. This boat is built of oak frames, cedar planking and oak sheer strake. The trimmings are of mahogany. It has two cockpits—one for the motor, in which, too, there was plenty of locker space, and one fitted for the helmsman and his guests. It was fully equipped and offered for $900. Rice Brothers showed a trim 20-footer built of mahogany. The arrangement of the boat was good, and she would be well adapted for use on small lakes or rivers.

In the motor department there were exhibits by all the leading motor builders in the country, and their power varied from 2 horsepower to 300 horsepower. These exhibits were instructive, too, because in many cases the interior workings were shown and every part of the mechanism was fully explained. The Gray Motor Company made a fine display. These motors are made in all sizes and a complete line of the new model T design were on the floor. The most characteristic feature of this new model is a double inlet system combining the advantages of both the two port and three port systems. The carburetor is attached to a chamber which is divided into an upper and lower half by a cross web. The upper half communicates with the crank case through a third port in the cylinder wall, and is fitted with a check valve which has a vertical lift. This year's model is a big improvement over models of last year and is a most attractive looking motor, too.

The Ferro, Stamford, Holmes, Relaco, Sterling, Palmer, Mianus, Buffalo, Jencick, Doman and Speedway motors all attracted well, and the new models were closely examined.

The exhibit of accessories was a remarkably good one. Carburetors, batteries, spark plugs, sparkers, propellers, reverse gears, clutches, grease guns, whistles, horns, lamps, lights, dynamos, magnetos, bathroom fittings, and in fact everything connected with a motor boat was to be found at the Garden.

One of the most interesting features was a motor life boat similar to those used at present in the United States Life-Saving Service on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the Great Lakes. When motor lifeboats were first installed by the Government in 1899, the best motor obtainable for the purpose was a 12-horsepower engine weighing 1,800 pounds. To show to what an extent improvements have been made along this line it is only necessary to say that the motor in the boat weighs but 950 pounds, and has a 30 to 35 horsepower capacity. The boat is 36 feet long, 8 feet beam, built entirely of mahogany and fastened with Tobin bronze and gun metal. It has six watertight compartments under the deck, filled with 112 copper cases. The boat is self-righting and self-bailing; that is, if capsized, it rights itself instantly, and will empty itself in nine seconds. One peculiarity about the boat is that it is diagonally planked with two thicknesses of mahogany, having canvas between. Each plank commences at the gunwale at one side, running under the bottom to the gunwale on the other side, and riveted through. The motor is installed in the after compartment with the starting crank and all controllers on the bulkhead of this compartment. It carries fuel sufficient for a 250-mile run. Its sailing equipment consists of a foresail and mainsail with hollow spars, which are easily put in place when required. There are fifty-eight of this type of this motor boat in use in the Life-Saving Service, and are built by the Electric Launch Company, Bayonne, N. J., which has done practically all of the life boat work for the Government.

Canoeing.

Tippy C. C.'s New Home.

THE Tippy Canoe Club is to have a new house at Glenover. This club was organized three years ago by Pittsburg canoeists. The club has been using a remodeled hotel at Glenover. The new club house will be of brick and will cost about $6,000. There will be 18 spacious rooms in addition to the boat room. The building is to be completed by Sept. 1.

The officers of the club, which was recently granted a State charter, are: Commodore, W. W. Sanderson; Vice-Commodore, A. T. Brockway; Secretary, Board of Directors, Carl Feich; Secretary, Board of Governors, W. W. Noble; Purser, John E. McHugh.

A. C. A. Membership.

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Atlantic Division.—6158, Spencer G. Lane, 395 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 6164, Elmer J. Lloyd, 818 Carteret avenue, Trenton, N. J.; 6165, Carl R. Lucke, 1 West 104th street, New York, N. Y.

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Book Exchange.

AMONG the readers of FOREST AND STREAM there are many who are interested in old out-of-print and rare books on sport, travel, exploration and kindred subjects, and frequent letters are received at the office ordering such books.

In the very nature of the case, however, these cannot be supplied on order, and it often takes months of search to secure copies, by which time the person who ordered them may have forgotten all about the matter. Within a few weeks we have received from readers and from dealers a dozen orders for a supposed book called "A Boy in Indian Camps," which orders were called forth by an article printed not long ago in FOREST AND STREAM, describing a book published in 1850 and long out of print. Such books as Dodge's "Plains of the Great West," "Hunting Grounds of the West," Elliott's "Carolina Sports," Palliser's little book on Western hunting and others are often sought for.

These volumes and others like them contain a world of vivid interesting description of life in the open, as it was from forty to sixty years ago, and furnish the most delightful reading. On the other hand, because they are scarce, they are costly by comparison with the ordinary outdoor book, which has just been published and stands in numbers on the shelves of the book seller.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess these old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

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March 11.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
March 12.—Hudson G. C., of Jersey City.
March 14.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
March 16-17.—Baltimore, Md.—Alford Sporting Goods Co. tournament.
March 17.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.
March 17.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot.
March 18.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
March 22-23.—New York Athletic Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Sixth annual amateur championship of America at clay birds. Geo. J. Corbett, Sec'y.
March 25.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 1.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 5.—Montclair, N. J.—Fifth amateur championship metropolitan clubs, Montclair G. C. grounds.
April 8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 6-11.—New York City.—International trapshooting tournament and sportsman's exhibition, Madison Square Garden. S. M. Van Allen, Mgr.
April 7-8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. Royal Robinson, Sec'y.
April 8.—Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
April 10-12.—New Orleans, La.—Louisiana State tournament, under the auspices of the City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Secy.
April 11-12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. J. H. Anderson, Mgr.
April 11-13.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Springfield G. C. C. A. McDermand, Pres.
April 11-12.—Beaver Crossing, (Neb.) G. C. J. C. Evans, Sec'y.
April 17.—Atlantic City (N. J.) G. C. A. H. Sheppard, Sec'y.
April 17.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. R. Watkins, Sec'y.
April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
April 24-25.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 14-16.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament. under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 18-20.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis Trapshooters Association. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
May 20.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr., Pres.
May 22-23.—Gooding (Idaho) G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 13-15.—Hickman, (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.

June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. L. Harrison, Pres.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

President Neaf Apgar gives notice that "A special meeting of the Westy Hogans of America will be held at the Grand Hotel, New York city, on Sunday, March 12 next. The meeting will be an important one and every member who can possible attend is urged to do so."

At a meeting of representative trapshooters of western Connecticut, held at Danbury, at the initiative of the Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club, the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League was formed. Six clubs enrolled, viz., Pahquioque, of Danbury; Bethel, of Bethel; Seaside, of Bridgeport; Mattatuck, of Waterbury; New Haven, of New Haven, and Hillside, of Long Hill. It is intended not only to further the interests of trapshooting, but also to take up the protection of fish and game in the State, and to work for a strict enforcement of all laws now on the statute books, or to be enacted by the Legislature. The tournaments to be held will be registered with the Interstate Association. Edward H. Bailey, the efficient secretary of the Pahquioque Club, was unanimously chosen president of the League.

The following circular letter has been sent to all Iowa gun clubs: "The directors of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association have arranged to hold this year's State shoot at Des Moines, Ia., April 18, 19, 20. They have also arranged with D. Y. French, of Des Moines, Ia., to fill the office of acting secretary for W. B. Linell, who is out of the State. Under the new policy of the Interstate Association, it is necessary that our State Association be composed of ten or more organized gun clubs. The membership fee of same is $3 per club. This entitles all of the members of a club to participate in the State events, as per program. An individual membership fee will be $1. Make your remittance to D. Y. French, care Hopkins Bros. Co., Des Moines, Ia., who will return receipt, and also notify Mr. Elmer E. Shaner, Pittsburg, Pa., Sec'y-Treas. of the Interstate Association, that you have joined our state organization."

Mr. F. H. Schauffler, chairman of the shooting committee, N. Y. A. C., in sending an invitation to the sixth annual amateur championship of America at clay birds, given under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, at their country home, Pelham Manor, N. Y., says: "The program for this year is a departure from previous programs, we deeming it more consistent with championship shooting to have the main event at 200 birds instead of 100, as in past years. For high gun there will be a diamond medal indicative of the championship of America, and in this same event there will be second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth prizes. The fact that there will be 200 birds to shoot during the course of the day necessitates the prompt arrival of shooters on the grounds, and we have arranged for shooting to begin at 9 A. M. sharp on March 23. The entrance for the championship event will be $6, which price includes the 200 targets. On the preceding day (March 22), beginning at 9:30 A. M., there will be four 15-bird events, which will constitute practice, shot over the four sets of expert traps which will be in use. Following this there will be a preliminary event of 100 birds in strings of 25, with handsome first, second and third prizes. The entrance for the practice is $1, and for the preliminary event of 100 birds, $3. Everything that can be done for the convenience of shooters will have our attention, the resources at Travers Island being such as to insure comfort, food and overnight accommodations, if desired."

The Indians' Tribute to E. D. Rike.

Go softly, where the twilight falls,
Like as a curtain o'er the way;
The Night, beyond those jasper walls,
Foretokens e'en a fairer Day.

Over the highlands of Life I rode, down into the Valley of Sleep; and there O Chief, was the silence supreme, where even the voice of the winds is still, with never a wild thing moving, nor ever a whispered sound.

But also there was the softest air and the purest light and the feel of the best that is; where few may tarry for e'en a time, and only the good and true in heart are chosen to abide. And there, O Comrades, my search did end for the Brother who went away.

With naught of trouble or stress of pain—with the air of the hunter who rests well content at the end of the wearying chase—in silence he greeted me, in the mood of the utterly free and fearless, as if to say, "Return to thy fellows and grieve not, but say to them all, it is well—it is well with me."

Even so might the Herald have spoken of the passing of our friend and fellow Chief, E. D. Rike, and because we loved him and would keep his memory green, this tablet is enscribed and affectionately dedicated by

THE INDIANS.

TOM. A. MARSHALL, High Chief. FRANK C. RIEHL, Chief Scribe.

BERNARD WATERS.
Shooting Editor of FOREST AND STREAM, whose death occurred on Feb. 27.

Trapshooting at the Sportsmen's Show.

AT the Madison Square Garden Sportsmen's Show, March 7 to 13, the trapshooting will be managed by Mr. Luther J. Squier, who has devised the following program:

From Wednesday, March 8, until Monday, March 13, inclusive, except Sunday, the traps will be open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. for shooters to qualify for the final round in the championship contest, which will take place on Monday, March 13, at 4 P. M. Conditions will be as follows: The qualifying rounds will be 50 targets per man, re-entries unlimited, entrance price of targets at 2 cents each. The final round will be 100 targets per man; entrance, price of targets at 2 cents each. Those eligible to compete in the final round of the championship will be the ten contestants present having respectively the ten highest scores made in the previous qualifying rounds shot on any of the preceding days of the tournament. No contestant can qualify with more than one score, that score being the highest made by him in any qualifying rounds. As re-entries for the qualifying rounds are unlimited, any contestant can, during the qualifying rounds, try to better any record made by him in the previous rounds.

PRIZES.—Prizes in the international indoor amateur championship are as follows: To the winner in the final round of the championship contest will be donated a handsome gold watch fob, emblematic of the international indoor amateur championship. To the contestant making the second highest score, will be donated a silver watch fob. To the contestant making the third highest score will be donated a bronze watch fob. In addition to the above prizes, the management will donate a prize each day to the contestant making the highest score in the qualifying rounds shot that day. In case of a tie, such tie will be shot off next day at 25 targets

SPECIAL EVENTS.—In addition to the foregoing program, special events will be arranged as the occasion requires. Optional sweeps will be run in connection with all practice and scheduled events. Intercity three-man team races will be shot in connection with the 50-target events. Arrangements can be made with the management for special matches, team contests, etc., to be shot during the tournament.

Professionals.—A special prize will be given by the management to the professional shooter making the best general average during the tournament. To qualify for this prize, the contestant must take part in the competition every day, except Tuesday, March 7. No re-entry score will be counted. Should a contestant shoot two or more scores of 50 targets each on any day, his first score on that day shall alone be credited for this average. The traps will he open for preliminary practice from 5 to 8 P. M., Tuesday, March 7. A special match at 100 targets between two well-known trapshooters will be shot at 7 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 7.

Novices will be instructed to shoot over the traps from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. each day, by experts. Trapshooters are requested to ship their shells and ammunition to the Sportsmen's Show, care of M. J. Pike, Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THE live-bird shoot given by the club on Feb. 16, was a big success, and it certainly seemed good to see something doing at the grounds after so many weeks of absolute quiet. The light was poor, owing to clouds and a slightly hazy condition of the atmosphere, and late in the afternoon considerable rain fell.

The birds were an unusually good lot, with more than the average number of extra hard ones, and there was not a shooter but drew more than one screamer, which taxed his skill to the limit. The program consisted of one event at 25 birds, handicap, and optional sweeps in the first and second 10 birds, making three sweeps for those who cared to go in. An extra event, and one which aroused much interest, was the team match between two of the old guard, Col. Max Fleischman and Dr. A. B. Heyl (Medico) and John Schreck and J. A. Payne. In the days before live-bird shooting at the traps was prohibited in Ohio, Fleischman and Heyl were among the best shots in the State, but for several years neither of them has done much shooting, and were considerably out of practice. Of the other team, Schreck is one of the old-timers, and a good one, having won the Schuler trophy, the last prize, if memory serves us correctly, offered by the club for live-bird shooting, while Payne is comparatively new at the game, and has come to the front within the last few years. He is now reckoned one of the best in this section. A feature of the shoot which every one enjoyed was the dinner served by Mrs. McFee, wife of the ground superintendent, even those who got their lunch before coming out could not resist the temptation to indulge in a piece of home-made pie and a cup of real coffee. The regular events were finished at $2.30. Ruble, of Hillsboro, O., and G. Osterfeldt, tied for first on straight scores of 20 in the first event. George Walker was back to his regular form to-day tying on 19 with "Tug" for second place. His tenth bird, a fast tailer, got over the boundary before falling dead.

In the second event, Osterfeldt, Medico and Ruble tied on 10 straight; Walker and Tug second with 9 each.

First honors in the third event were divided by Ruble, Walker, Schreck, Tug and Osterfeldt.

As soon as the regular events were finished, the match was started, R. H. West, Jr., acting as referee and scorer. At the half-way post, Payne and Schreck were in the lead by 2 birds, the score being 44 to 42. In the last half, this team did a little better, scoring 45, while their opponents killed but 37, and lost the match by 10 birds, 79 to 89. Payne made high individual score of the match, losing but 4 birds, and one of those was dead out. Medico did the best work for his team, killing 43, and tying with Schreck.

During the latter part of the match rain began to fall, and the balance of the afternoon was wet and disagreeable.

Event No. 1, 20 birds, handicap, entrance $5, divided 50, 30, 20, class shooting:

Ruble, 27	22122122222112222121—20
Osterfeldt, 29	12122111211122112121—20
Walker, 31	22222222*2112221121—19
Tug, 30	21210112222212122122—19
Schreck, 31	20120221222221212222—18
Medico, 30	12122222212221022*120—17
D Pohlar, 29	121110*2221220222012—16
Robbins, 28	22222020022202022222—15
Bird, 28	02202222001202112111—15
Hill, 28	02200212222202202202—14
Payne, 30	10100122120 2*2202101—13
Connelly, 28	*221220102*1*0101112—13
Fleischmann, 30	200222*02222022200*2—12

Event No. 2, 10 birds, handicap, $5 entrance, divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent., class shooting:

Medico, 30	1212222221—10	Payne, 30	1010012212— 7
Ruble, 27	2212222222—10	Connelly, 28	*221220102— 7
Osterfeldt, 29	1212211121—10	Hill, 28	0220021222— 7
Walker, 31	2222222222*— 9	Robbins, 28	2222202002— 6
Tug, 30	2121011222— 9	Fleischm'n, 30	200222*022—6
Schreck, 31	2012022122— 8	Bird, 28	0220222200— 6
D Pohlar, 29	121110*222— 8		

Event No. 3, 10 birds, handicap, $5 entrance, divided 50, 30, 20 per cent., class shooting:

Ruble, 27	2112222121—10	Medico, 30	221022*120— 8
Walker, 31	2112221121—10	Hill, 28	2202202202— 7
Schreck, 31	2221212222—10	Koch, 29	120*121021— 7
Tug, 30	2212122122—10	Fleischm'n, 30	22022200*2—6
Osterfeldt, 29	1122112121—10	Payne, 30	2*2202101— 6
Bird, 28	1202112111— 9	Connelly, 28	*1*0101112— 6
H Pohlar, 28	11222*2221— 9	H Collins, 30	01**212002— 5
Robbins, 28	2220202222— 8	C Collins, 30	01010*0011— 4
D Pohlar, 29	1220222012— 8	Burns, 28	12220w
Irwin, 28	0222120222— 8	Anderson, 28	01000w

Team match, 50 birds per man, 30yds., $100 a side:

Payne	46	Medico	43
Schreck	43—89	Fleischman	36—79

Several miss-and-out events wound up the shoot.

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 26.—The feature of the weekly match yesterday was the shooting of J. T. Skelly, of this city, who broke 97 out of 100. In addition to this remarkable shooting, Charles Newcomb won a silver spoon offered for the best out-of-town amateur, not a member of the club. His score was 96.

The shoot was participated in by 115 shooters, of whom 103 members shot in the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event. In this event ties resulted in four classes as follows:

Class A, 23 out of 25—Wm. M. Foord, Eugene du Pont, W. S. Simpson, F. Holt.

Class B, 19 out of 25—W. Tomlinson, F. Matthewson, S. B. Trott, R. L. Conner, R. W. Smith, T. W. Keithley, H. C. McClane, W. W. Bacon, P. J. Pape, A. Richards, A. M. Lindsay.

Class C, 16 out of 25—E. E. Handy, W. Matthewson, J. W. Anderson, Jr., J. R. Bailey, C. R. Jefferies, Sr., J. F. Porter, C. R. Kenworthy, J. A. MacMullin.

Class D—W. H. Nealy, R. B. Evans.

These ties will be shot off on next Saturday.

Hessian gave some fancy shooting, breaking lumps of coal thrown in the air with a .22cal. rifle. He broke three targets in the air at one time, and then ejecting an empty cartridge from his shotgun, threw it into the air and hit it before it reached the ground. He was assisted by Thorpe Martin, of the local club. E. F. Slear, of Philadelphia, amused the crowd with cartoons of the shooters, one of A. H. Lobb being particularly apropos.

In the ties made in last week's T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event, the shoot-off was as follows:

Class B—A. H. Lobb, winner with 23 out of 25. Class C—Dr. S. C. Rumford and Wm. B. Smith again tied on 17. Their tie will be shot off next week. Class D—W. F. Jensen, winner with 15 out of 25.

The Du Pont Club counts itself fortunate to have one of its recent members, George S. McCarty, of Philadelphia. He is one of the crack amateurs of the country. In 1907 he started his trapshooting career by winning the second Southern Handicap at Richmond, Va. Since then he has won a number of shooting matches, outclassing a strong field of competitors. For two successive years he won the New York Athletic Club amateur championship, the amateur championship of Pennsylvania and a number of other events of like character.

The complete scores of yesterday's shoot are as follows: Harry J. Reed, 10 out of 25, J. M. McKelvey 21, A. B. Richardson 20, J. Hessian 18, F. H. Mason 4, H. H. Lukens 15, H. Winchester 21, W. Tomlinson 19, W. E. Ross 15, E. F. Slear, 19, Dr. Bedford 20, G. H. Mitchell 18, Dr. Hibbert 10, A. F. Hickman 22, F. Matthewson 19, Eugene du Pont 23, M. E. Rose 23, E. E. Handy 16, W. A. Casey 9, W. Matthewson 16, Guy Lambert 5, T. B. Rogers 18, W. L. Wardell 14, L. C. Lyon 18, J. A. Kaiser 17, R. W. Linderman 8, R. L. Naudain 22, Thorpe Martin 15, H. H. Hegan 9, N. K. Smith 15, J. W. Cann 22, E. H. Lambert 10, S. B. Trott 19, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 16, W. H. Nealy 12, J. B. McHugh 22, S. G. David 13, R. W. Ferguson, 17, D. J. Dougherty 12, H. L. Morgan 18, W. E. Husbands 17, N. K. Smith 13, C. L. Petz 9, C. Leedon 11, P. Pennington 11, H. P. Carlon 21, R. L. Conner 19, R. B. Evans 12, L. Evans 20, G. F. Huber 20, T. C. Wilkinson 20, R. W. Smith 19, T. W. Keithley 19, Charles Buckmaster 21, F. M. Whitehead 14, Ross Robinson 10, H. C. McClane 19, H. J. Taggart 18, C. V. Ferriday 20, J. Birch 17, Dr. S. C. Rumford 17, Dr. L. Rumford 20, Major Ramsay 17, W. S. Simpson 23, S. Tuchton 18, C. H. Simm 21, W. W. Baun 19, W. S. Gavan 18, J. J. Baun 3, P. J. Pape 19, J. R. Fitzgerald 18, O. L. Cook 17, W. G. Jensen 15, F. Sheehan 21, Dr. Bullock 11, N. D. Martin 12, J. R. Bailey 16, Dr. Petz 14, J. Monohan 6, W. McKinney 5, L. W. Crawford 14, W. B. Abbott 17, J. Kaiser 20, A. Richards 19, J. T. Brown 16, W. Tomlinson 20, F. Holt 23, W. B. Smith, Jr., 17, O. E. Pyle 7, C. C. Ferro 22, F. S. Gregg 20, W. G. Gregg 30, J. E. Errickson 7, J. Hessian 22, R. E. Bowland 14, A. M. Lindsay 19, J. E. Miller 11, P. H. Ferrew 7, Dr. Darlington 15, J. H. Minnick 17, Wm. Coyne 15, J. B. D. Edge 6, C. R. Jeffers, Jr., 14, C. R. Jeffers, Sr., 16, Harry Lindsay 14, J. Montgomery 10, Joslyn 20, J. F. Porter 16, C. R. Kenworthy 16, H. S. Hart 24, MacMullen 16, T. E. Doremus 22.

Shoot at Newton.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Thirty-five shooters were on hand to-day on the grounds of the Newton Gun Club, and eight events were shot. A very close match was shot between Newton and Great Meadow, seven men on a side, 50 targets per man, Newton winning by the slender margin of 1. Scores:

Great Meadow.		Newton.	
G Kennedy	31	G Stranline	31
D S Snyder	39	G Batson	40
B R Bailey	27	C B Bridner	35
J N Gulik	39	Joe Stranline	35
A J Cregar	42	A B Bridner	40
L J Dereamer	45	L M Morford	41
I Welsh	43—266	A I Kinney	45—267

Two-man team match:

Rockaway.		Newton.	
Ed Tippet	24	L Lomme	20
G Freeman	22—46	A B Bridner	22—42

Each team won a leg on a pair of watch fobs. Lomme and Bridner have challenged the winners for a return match at an early date.

Erne and Cavanaugh at Live Birds.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 22.—A large gathering of leading gunners of this section witnessed a live-bird shoot between John Erne, of Girardville, and Thomas Cavanaugh, of Lost Creek, two prominent and popular shooters of this region for a purse of $300, at 16 birds each, 21yds. rise. Erne won by killing 8 to his opponent's 6.

The Winning Combination

FRED GILBERT AND WINCHESTER "LEADERS"

A Reliable Man And Reliable Shells

FRED GILBERT

Reliability will usually tell. Here was old reliable Fred Gilbert shooting in the Great Western Handicap at Live Birds with reliable Winchester "Leader" Shells. He killed the 25 straight, tieing two other shooters. Then, shooting off the tie, he killed five more straight, running ahead of his competitors. Reliable shells help to make a reliable shooter. Winchester shells have won every World's live bird and inanimate target championship and have been the year's high average winners for years.

Remember This And Shoot
WINCHESTER SHELLS

Hyde Park Gun Club.

THERE was a good attendance at the weekly shoot on Feb. 25, thirteen shooters facing the traps. The weather was fine, and there was not a breath of wind to interfere with the flight of the targets. The club was honored by the presence of "Pop" Heikes, of Dayton, O.; L. J. Squier, Pittsburg, Pa., and Burt Call, Newark, O., all well-known and popular trade representatives. High score was made by Heikes, who broke 94. Johnson was high amateur with 92, and De Mar second with 87, several targets below his average. Squier didn't get going till the third event, and then missed only 4 in the 60. Sam Leever, of Goshen, O., the well-known pitcher of the Pittsburg Club, shot a 90 per cent. gait, but could not stay to finish. Hammersmith, one of our best local shots, has been out of the game for many months, but the lure of the Grand American Handicap was too strong, and he started in again to-day; his score of over 93 per cent. shows that he hasn't forgotten how. A wager of 3 to 1 was made to-day that the entries in the G. A. H. would be between 800 and 900. Ed. Frohliger had his hands so full scoring and collecting shells and targets, that he never got a chance to even put his gun together. We would be much pleased to see Phillips, Rugg, Stevenson, Reif, and a few of the other old regulars at the grounds once more. Holaday shot a 90 per cent. clip in the first three events, but lost out in the last 40 targets. Welch is coming all right, and will have them all guessing before the summer is over. Dull and Malloy, of Goshen, O., shot a very good race, although we expect them to account for a few more targets than they did to-day. Dea was not at his best to-day. Irwin is still monkeying with guns. When he settles down, he'll get back where he belongs.

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	Total.
R Heikes	20	18	17	20	19	94
Johnson	17	18	19	19	19	92
Squier	17	16	18	18	20	89
De Mar	16	16	17	19	19	87
Holaday	18	18	18	16	16	86
Malloy	15	18	16	17	19	85
W Welch	18	18	14	15	19	84
Dull	17	14	17	18	16	82
Irwin	17	11	14	16	15	73
Dea	15	19	14	14	18	80
Hammersmith	19	17	20	..	..	56
Leever	18	16	20	..	..	54
Richards	15	..	..	..	..	15

Live Bird Shoot at Ryland, Ky.

A live-bird shoot was held at Ryland, Ky., under the auspices of the Crystal Lake Gun Club, on Feb. 22, for the wing-shot championship of Ohio. This was a renewal of the Cincinnati Gun Club championship event, which was last held about eight years ago, just before the prohibition in Ohio of pigeon shooting at the traps. Many of the old members of the Cincinnati Gun Club, as well as other Ohio amateurs, had requested that the event be placed among the annual fixtures once more, and the result was one of the best live-bird shoots that has been held in this locality for a long time. Twenty five shooters were present, and half a hundred spectators. The program consisted of three events; one at 40 birds and two optional sweeps on the first and second 20 birds of the main event. All shooters were handicapped by J. A. Payne and R. H. West, Jr., and they did their work well. No one could go further back than 33yds. nor nearer than 26yds. Al. Wuest acted as referee and scorer, and R. H. West, Jr., handled the financial end of the shoot, both giving good satisfaction in their respective places. Judge Denny, of Lexington, Ky., and W. W. Ruble and Hill, of Hillsboro, O., were among the few outsiders present. The day was pleasant, the only drawback being the dazzling light caused by the sun shining on the snow. The birds were an unusually good lot of strong, fast fliers.

The championship event proved a close one, and the winner was only decided after shooting off three ties. When 20 birds had been shot, Schreck was in the lead with 18, and was the favorite. Ruble, Pohlar, Johnson, Tug, Hill and Payne were tied for second on 17 each. The next 10 birds changed the positions a little, Ruble going straight and taking the lead with 27; Schreck and Pohlar second with 26 each; Johnson, Tug and Hill, 25 each, and Payne 24. In the last 10 birds, Schreck had hard luck, losing 5 birds, which put him out of the race. Ruble lost 2 birds and Pohlar lost but one, which put him tie with the former on 35. Payne got busy and made 10 clean kills, finishing in a tie with Johnson for second place on 34. The latter had a chance to get in the tie, and killed his birds clean up to the last one, which was hard hit, but had strength to get over the boundary. The two high men were called to the score to shoot off the tie at once, each shooting at 5 birds. Each man missed his second bird and were tied again. Another trial at 5 birds, resulted in a tie on 5 straight. Then they started a miss-and-out. Ruble drew a hard one for his second shot and it got away. This left just one bird in the traps for Pohlar, and he killed it, winning the match and trophy, a handsome solid silver loving cup, suitably engraved. Of those who withdrew Irwin shot at 37 birds; Thoms at 36, and Walker at 35, Wuest at 28 and Carey at 20.

In the second event there were nineteen entries, and Schreck took first money on a score of 18.

Pohlar and Ruble tied for first in the third event on 18. There were twenty-four entries in this event.

Dinner was served in the club house at noon, and Kentucky burgoo was on tap at the ground club house all the afternoon. The shoot was a big success, and the club proposes to make it an annual event. If they will change the date, the chances for a much bigger entry would be improved, as most of the clubs hold shoots on their own grounds on the 22d, and most of the members prefer to stay at home. George Walker was still a long way from being in his usual shooting form, or he would have made the leaders go better than 87.5 per cent. to win. Ruble has done no live-bird shooting at the traps, but he is an old trap shot, and a good one, and a good shot also in the field. He takes to the game in fine shape, and can make the old ones travel to keep up.

Event No. 1, 40 birds, Ohio State wing-shot championship, distance handicap, entrance $20, divided 60 and 40 per cent.:

Schreck, 31, 32, 31	2222222222*2022222222—18	
	2121022022000222220000—13—31	
Tug, 30, 29	2202222022222221012—17	
	1201012111220112202l—16—33	
Ruble, 29, 28	2220*1122222202222l—17	
	2022222221212021212—18—35	
Hill, 28, 29, 28	2221212122*02220222—17	
	2222222100220020020220—13—30	
Johnson, 28, 27	122102*2112222220222—17	
	1212012201121222112*—17—34	
Ruble, 30, 29, 30	2222221220202122022l2—17	
	2122222222022022221 2—18—35	
Payne, 30, 29	0222121012220222222—17	
	0201221210121212222—17—34	
Thoms, 30, 29	0222002222222202122l—16	
	1200210101122010w	
Judge Denny, 29, 28	2222202222220001222—16	
	2222022222221022202O—16—32	
Buck, 29, 28	1220220220212012011l—16	
	1122221212122022202O—17—33	
Robbins, 28, 27	2222222220002222222202—16	
	0222200222202222020002—13—29	
Wuest, 28, 27	0111022221212*02202—15	
	02012120w	
Irwin, 28, 27, 26	0001112102120222021 2—14	
	0010001200221202 2w	
H Pohlar, 28, 27, 26	2102202220101202012 2—14	
	2222122221000011211l2—16—30	
Schuler, 27, 26	2010001022210021121 2—13	
	0201101022011102 2000—11—24	
Dea, 27, 26	0201220212120100202 2—13	
	0220020122220l0w	
Stone, 29, 28	1002012l*22100202212—13	
	2221022211201002200*—13—26	
Walker, 31, 30	2020112221222020020—13	
	2211120012100 20w	
Carey, 26	1100110212002010010O—10	

Shoot-off for trophy, 5 birds twice and miss-and-out in third tie:

Pohlar, 28	20222—4	12122—5	21—2
Ruble, 30	20122—4	22221—5	20—1

No. 2, 20 birds, $10 entrance, divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent.:

	Yards.		T'l
Schreck	31	32	18
Tug	30	29	17
D Pohlar	29	28	17
Hill	28	29	17
Johnson	28	27	17
Ruble	30	..	17
Payne	30	29	17
Thoms	30	29	16
G Denny	29	..	16
Buck	29	28	16
Robbins	28	27	16
Wuest	28	27	16
Irwin	28	27	14
H Pohlar	28	27	14
Schuler	27	26	13
Dea	27	26	13
Stone	29	28	13
Walker	31	..	13
Carel	26	..	10

No. 3, 20 birds, $10 entrance, divided, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.:

D Pohlar, 28	18	Robbins, 26	13
Ruble, 30	18	Shuler, 26	11
Johnson, 27	17	Irwin, 26	w
Payne, 29	17	Dear, 26	w
Buck, 28	17	Thoms, 29	w
Judge Denny, 28	16	Walker, 30	w
H Pohlar, 26	16	Wuest, 27	w
Tug, 29	16	Tarbell, 27	6
Koch, 26	14	Connelly, 27	w
Hill, 28	13	Voige, 27	6
Schreck, 31	13	Morganthaler, 27	7
Stone, 27	13	Osterfeldt, 27	w

Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—The twenty-fourth annual live-bird handicap for the Pennsylvania State challenge trophy of the Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association was shot to-day. Weather conditions were most unfavorable, it being very windy, with a temperature of 14 degrees. The ground was covered with snow to the depth of five inches. Samuel Kurtz, of Newmanstown, was high man, killing 19 out of 20 birds. Lee Wertz, of Temple, who won the trophy last year, did not contest. The birds were good, and there were few killed with one barrel.

The Pennsylvania State trophy is shot at 25 live birds, under Interstate rules, only members of Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association being eligible. Trophy becomes property of person who scores two consecutive wins at annual shoot, and who successfully defends same during intervening twelve months. The trophy scores:

Trafford, 28	16	Byron, 26	16
Sommers, 28	16	Meily, 26	13
Brownell, 26	12	Shearer, 27	17
Ryman, 27	14	Donson, 26	13
Martin, 26	13	Ice, 27	18
Wilnoski, 27	14	Melott, 27	12
Sked, 28	15	Reed, 26	9
Wilson, 26	13	Peters, 26	10
Englert, 27	15	Sands, 26	14
Reader, 27	13	Rehrig, 28	17
Severn, 27	16	Edwards, 26	12
Weik, 27	13	Brennan, 26	15
Stice, 25	16	Herrold, 27	14
Hansell, 28	16	Patton, 26	13
Coleman, 29	17	Daubert, 27	13
Dinger, 28	16	Mattson, 26	17
Koegel, 28	13	Groff, 26	13
Henry, 26	13	Felix, 27	17
Hain, 26	17	Paul, 27	16
Bollman, 26	18	Redmond, 26	15
Kurtz, 27	19	Knowles, 26	10
Disney, 26	14	Brewer, 28	18
W W, 27	16	Shugars, 26	16
Scigfried, 27	15	Budd, 28	15
Confer, 26	12		

The target events resulted as follows:

Event 1:

Wilson	18	Martin	20
Sked	23	Worden	22
Wolnoski	17	Coleman	22

Event 2:

Sked	25	Wilson	20
Coleman	23	Worden	19
Martin	20		

Special 8-bird event No. 1:

Dinger	6	J Whiteman	6
Coleman	7	Hansell	7
Trafford	7	Somers	5
C Whiteman	7		

Special 8-bird event No. 2:

Trafford	7	Koegle	6
Brownell	6	Sands	4
Somers	7	Rader	5
Ryman	5	Martin	4
Hansell	7	Bollman	5
Coleman	8	Severn	6
Dinger	8	Wilnoski	6

Special 8-bird event No. 3:

Mattson	7	Groff	5
Radcliff	2	Budd	8
Coleman	7	Peters	5
Dinger	8	Hoverter	4
Trafford	6	Porter	6

Special 8-bird event No. 4:

Trafford	6	Mattson	7
Coleman	7	Somers	8
Dinger	8	Edwards	4
Lescure	6	Bollman	8

Two miss-and-outs followed.

K. STEWARD, Sec'y.

Boyertown Gun Club.

READING, Pa., Feb. 22.—The following scores were made in the target shoot of the Boyertown Gun Club, held this afternoon, 50 targets:

A L Rohrbach	14	W Kuser	23
M H Rhoads	38	Thomas Endy	19
W D Schaeler	32	R Spotts	11
C J Kutz	31		

Philadelphia Amateur Championship.

EDGE HILL, Feb. 23.—Harry Kahler leads in the race for the amateur trapshooting championship of Philadelphia and vicinity, winning the first of a series of three shoots under the auspices of the Highland Gun Club yesterday with a score of 114 breaks out of a total of 120 targets. But though he won the principal prize yesterday, his lead is only a slender one, as George S. McCarty and Thomas Tansey, each broke 112, Frank S. Cantrell, Jr., 110, and Jesse Griffith 109.

The winners in the respective classes were: Class A—A. Heil and George McCarty tied with 182 each. Class B—F. W. Mathews and Harry Oliver, each 170. Class C—William B. Clegg 167. The high gun honors of the day were divided between George S. McCarty and A. Heil, who each smashed 182, Harry Kahler falling one target behind.

The Highland Club offers a total of $330 and trophies in the local championship event. Three shoots are scheduled, the championship being decided on the grand total, the shooter breaking the greatest number being awarded a championship trophy and $25, the same prizes being given in each of the three classes.

Yesterday's shoot was at 200 targets, divided into ten events, the last six only counting for the championship, the purse being divided according to the number of entries in each class. Scores:

		Championship	
Class A:			
A Heil	19 18 19 18	20 19 17 17 18 17—108	182
McCarty	18 15 19 18	19 19 19 19 18 18—112	182
Foord	19 19 17 17	17 17 17 15 16 18—100	172
Kahler	13 17 19 18	19 20 18 19 19 19—114	181
Tansey	19 15 18 17	19 19 20 18 19 17—112	181
Cantrell	17 15 17 16	20 17 19 16 20 18—110	175
Griffith	19 13 18 20	19 17 20 17 19 17—109	170
Landis	16 19 18 16	18 18 19 17 18 17—107	176
Class B:			
Crothers	16 13 17 16	19 15 17 14 17 14— 96	158
J Meehan	16 16 14 18	19 15 15 14 18 17—100	164
Cook	16 11 17 15	16 16 18 17 16 15— 98	157
Cordery	11 15 16 14	14 12 14 16 10 9— 75	131
Wescott	17 14 16 17	17 14 16 15 17 17— 96	160
W Watson	17 15 19 14	19 15 16 14 18 18—100	165
W Smith	17 18 18 17	16 16 17 17 19 14— 99	169
Tomlinson	18 13 17 16	17 16 .. .. — 33	97
Appleton	16 13 15 17	16 18 19 16 19 16—104	165
F Matthews	18 16 17 16	17 19 17 15 18 17—103	170
F Wilson	17 13 18 17	18 17 16 19 16 16—102	108
W Matthews	18 11 18 17	17 15 18 16 17 16— 99	163
Pflegar	.. ..	14 16 18 18 18 16—100	100
F Bender	.. ..	18 20 19 16 15 19—107	107
Class C:			
Clegg	16 17 19 18	17 16 18 16 16 14— 97	167
Dr Wentz	14 13 16 16	17 17 13 17 17 17—100	159
Davis	12 8 15 14	13 14 12 11 15 14— 79	128
Firth	17 15 16 14	14 14 16 14 14 9— 81	143
Fontaine	 15	16 17 17 15 17 13— 95	110
T Meehan	.. ..	8 10 13 8 10 10— 59	59
Pratt	.. ..	11 14 17 10 15 14— 81	81
Jones	.. ..	.. .. .. 12 12 16— 40	40

Mohawk Gun Club.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A big attendance was out to witness the shooting at the Mohawk Gun Club traps yesterday, when the annual Washington's Birthday shoot was held, with Jim Elliott, the big champion shot, and several other professionals, in competition. Shots were also present from many neighboring cities. The day being ideal, some handsome scores were chalked up. The Mohawk people proved themselves excellent hosts, and everyone out had a good word for the managers of the big event.

Jim Elliott broke 144 out of 150 targets. Sim Glover was second with 140; H. H. Stevens was third with 139. Of the amateurs, Barker, of Gloversville was high average, breaking 132, Porter being second with 129, and White third with 128. Among the out-of-town shooters were Deputy Commissioner John B. Burnham and Chief Legge, of the State Forest, Fish and Game Department, Albany; M. E. Barker and E. P. Hotaling, of Gloversville. H. H. Stevens acted as cashier; M. C. Smith as referee, and Ben Ellis as scorer. The tournament was a big success. The program consisted of ten 15-target events, four average moneys, $10, $7, $5 and $3.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Elliott	150	144	Sann	135	111
Glover	150	140	Shorey	75	65
Stevens	150	139	Legge	75	61
Sibley	150	134	Adams	75	52
Barker	150	132	Sitterley	75	31
Porter	150	129	Beller	45	36
White	150	128	Hill	45	32
Smith	150	126	Defoe	45	28
Hotaling	150	125	Drane	45	25
Hagadorn	150	123	Burnham	45	5
Goodwin	150	121	Jackson	15	12
Wilbert	150	115	Courtney	15	10
Rice	150	105			

J. W. WHITE, Sec'y.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—Chris. Feigenspan smashed 23 white fliers out of a possible 25 at the Speedway traps yesterday. In his match with B. M. Shanley, Jr., he was also victorious. The 50-bird match between John Hausman and James J. Quinn was won by Hausman, who broke 15 to Quinn's 11 in the first 25, and 18 to Quinn's 17 in the second 25, winning by 5 birds on the 50 shot at.

In the 50-bird match between Fred Macaulay and Jas. J. Quinn, in which Macaulay gave Quinn a handicap of 10, Macaulay was the winner, killing 42 birds out of a possible 50, while Quinn got 31, and with his added handicap totaled 41. Mac won out by the close margin of 1 bird.

In the walking match, unknown angles, Tom Cook, of the Macaulay Gun Club, was the victor.

Holiday Shoot at Bay Ridge.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY saw one of the largest gatherings of the season of Crescent A. C. shooters, at Bay Ridge. It was a cold, blustery afternoon, requiring all the shooters' skill to "connect" with the targets. The best work was done by champion Frank B. Stephenson, who not only won the holiday cup, but also scored in the gun-below-the-elbow event for the Clinton R. James prize, as well as winning two of the club trophy shoots.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr., a brother of the champion, also was a double winner. He not only took a leg on the J. S. Lawson prize, but also won the most interesting sweepstake of the day. The latter event ended in a tie among F. S. Hyatt, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., F. B. Stephenson, A. Blake and A. E. Hendrickson. In the shoot-off that followed, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., and F. S. Hyatt, both again tied for the prize. The final winner was Mr. Stephenson.

L. C. Hopkins won the only other fixture of the afternoon. It was a special leg on the Stake trophy, and it was taken with a score of 23 out of a possible 25 targets. There also was a shoot at 10 pairs doubles. The prize was divided between G. Felix and C. H. Pulis.

Among the winners of trophy prizes were Capt. H. W. Dreyer, F. S. Hyatt, A. Blake and A. E. Hendrickson. The scores:

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

H W Dreyer	1	22	F S Hyatt	1	19
A Hendrickson	2	21	*A V Suydam	0	19
C Blake	1	21	A Blake	1	19
J F James	2	20	L C Hopkins	4	19
G Stephenson, Jr.	3	20	C R James	1	18
F B Stephenson	0	19	*H D Jones	0	11

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

C R James	1	22	J F James	2	20
F B Stephenson	0	21	F S Hyatt	1	18
L C Hopkins	4	21	G Stephenson, Jr.	0	18

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	24	C R James	1	18
F S Hyatt	2	22	G Stephenson, Jr.	0	13
J F James	2	19			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	23	F S Hyatt	1	20
J F James	2	21	G Stephenson, Jr.	0	15
C R James	1	20			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	1	23	J F James	2	16
C R James	1	16			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

C Blake	1	25	H W Dreyer	1	20
F S Hyatt	1	24	Dr Keyes	2	20
G Stephenson, Jr.	3	24	J F James	2	18
W Lang	4	24	G W Brower	2	18
C R James	1	22	H D Jones	0	18
F B Stephenson	0	22	L C Hopkins	4	17
C H Pulis	2	22	A Hendrickson	2	17
T Felix	1	22	A V Suydam	0	17
A Blake	1	21	J F Bergen	0	10

Lawson shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

G G Stephenson, Jr	3	22	A Blake	1	18
G Brower	2	21	A E Hendrickson	2	18
C H Pulis	2	21	G Felix	1	17
F B Stephenson	0	20	J F James	2	15
Dr Keyes	2	20	*A V Suydam	0	14
C Blake	1	19	*H D Jones	0	12
H W Dreyer	1	19	W Lang	4	12
C R James	1	18	*J F Bergen	0	6
F S Hyatt	1	18	J P Fairchild	2	14
L C Hopkins	4	18			

Washington's Birthday cup, 50 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	48	G Felix	2	39
F S Hyatt	2	47	*H D Jones	0	38
A Blake	2	43	G G Stephenson	6	37
J F James	4	42	L C Hopkins	8	36
G E Brower	4	42	H W Dreyer	2	36
A E Hendrickson	4	42	*A V Suydam	0	36
C Blake	2	41	W Lang	8	34
C R James	2	39	*J F Bergen	0	29
J P Fairchild	4	39	C H Pulis	4	36

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

L C Hopkins	4	23	G E Brower	2	17
A Blake	1	21	F S Hyatt	1	16
C H Pulis	2	20	J F James	2	16
G Felix	1	20	*H D Jones	0	15
J P Fairchild	2	19	A E Hendrickson	2	13
W Lang	4	19	*A V Suydam	0	12
H W Dreyer	4	19	Dr Keyes	0	12
F B Stephenson	0	18	*J I Bergen	0	17
C R James	1	17			

Sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	1	22	H W Dreyer	1	20
G Stephenson, Jr.	3	22	C Blake	1	19
F B Stephenson	0	22	J F James	2	18
A E Hendrickson	2	22	J P Fairchild	2	18
A Blake	1	22	*H D Jones	0	16
C R James	1	21	*A V Suydam	0	15
L C Hopkins	4	21	G W Brower	2	13

Shoot-off, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	1	24	A Blake	1	21
G G Stephenson	3	24	A E Hendrickson	2	17
F B Stephenson	0	22			

Shoot-off, 25 targets, handicap:

G Stephenson, Jr.	3	24	F S Hyatt	1	19

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap, gun below the elbow:

F B Stephenson	0	22	G H Felix	1	16
C R James	0	20	G Brower	2	15
F S Hyatt	1	19	H W Dreyer	1	12
A E Hendrickson	2	18	J F James	2	10
W Lang	4	17	*J T Bergen	0	9
C H Pulis	2	16			

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

A E Hendrickson	2	25	H W Dreyer	1	21
G Stephenson, Jr.	3	24	F S Hyatt	1	19
L C Hopkins	4	24	C Blake	1	18
C H Pulis	2	23	*H D Jones	0	18
F B Stephenson	0	22	*A V Suydam	0	18
A Blake	1	22	Dr Keyes	0	16
C R James	2	21	G Brower	2	15
C H Felix	1	21	*J F Bergen	0	12
J P Fairchild	2	21	J F James	1	16

Special shoot, 10 pair doubles, scratch:

G H Felix	13	F B Stephenson	9
C H Pulis	13	W Lang	9
G G Stephenson, Jr.	12	J I Bergen	9
A Blake	11	J P Fairchild	8
G Brower	10	H M Brigham	8
C Blake	10	A E Hendrickson	4

South End Gun Club.

CAMDEN, Feb. 23.—Thomas Rexon, of Camden, yesterday won the Stockton-Butler cup on the grounds of the South End Gun Club, Camden, defeating E. Fred Slear by the narrow margin of one target in the shoot-off, the two having tied at 75 in the total of the four shoots. The shoot yesterday was the final one for the trophy.

Trophy shoot:

J Anthony	16	13	E Slear	19	19
T Horner	18	14	E Holloway	16	18
T Rexon	18	20			

Shoot-off:

Rexon	18	14	Slear	19	13

Five extra events, 15 targets:

						Total.
Slear, 19	10	12	10	10	12	54
Stockton, 18	9	8	6	8	9	40
Hineline, 19	9	8	11	11	12	51
E Holloway, 16	11	6	4	8	9	38
Johnson, 16	5	3	11	9	8	36
Wakeman, 18	8	11	7	9	12	47
Butler, 16	10	8	7	9	9	43
Rexon, 18	11	12	11	9	10	52
Pechman, 20	12	13	13	8	9	55
H Anthony, 16	9	11	11	8	8	47
Horner, 18	11	7	9	11	8	46
J Anthony, 16	5	4	7	8	9	33
Chalmers, 16	8	8	9	7	8	40
Goodfellow, 16	11	6	7	..	..	24
Coogan, 16	8	7	5	..	..	20
J Dungan, 16	10	13	..	..	..	23
Quigley, 16	8	11	8	..	..	27
Stiles, 16	8	5	9	5	..	27
H Bartlett, 16	10	8	7	..	..	25
Eisenhart, 18	10	11	10	..	..	31
Cummings, 15	8	6	..	..	..	14
Fleming, 18	8	..	..	..	..	8
Whitaker, 18	8	..	..	..	..	8

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Feb. 23.—Twenty-four holiday marksmen made the journey to Manoa yesterday to help the Eagle Gun Club celebrate Washington's Birthday by shooting in the 15-bird event, and out of this number, only three succeeded in running a clean slate. Sharon, Fisher and Coblentz were the winners, and they divided first money, which amounted to a tidy sum. The match scheduled between Brewer and Hendrickson for to-day at Bristol has been postponed. Scores:

Fifteen-bird event, handicap rise:

Sharon, 30	121111111221222—15
Fisher, 30	211112222221221—15
Coblentz, 29	211121121121111—15
Muller, 30	222222002222222—14
Murphy, 30	122210222211122—14
W Wolstencroft, 30	211112011221112—14
Painter, 29	022211112111111—14
Johnson, 20	211111011121122—14
Beattie, 28	122112211101112—14
Hoffer, 28	202201222121112—13
Jackson, 29	112222222012022—13
I Wolstencroft, 30	211122201112022—13
Parker, 30	011101111122022—12
Stecker, 28	222222220010222—12
Eckenhoffer, 8	210220220222222—12
Smith, 28	202222002211111—12
Rotzell, 29	201102222220222—12
Torrey, 28	202022222211220—12
Wingate, 28	212020022222222—12
Gideon, 29	222022022222022—12
Curtis, 28	022101210122222—12
Doe, 28	220202220220222—11
Pebbles, 28	102201000222222—10
Seinhagen, 28	201102211120020—10

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—Harry H. Sloan outshot a small but select field of holiday gunners who participated in the special events held under the auspices of the Meadow Springs Gun Club, at Fifty-seventh street and Lancaster avenue, yesterday afternoon. Out of his 100 targets, Sloan broke 88, besides smashing 16 of his 12 pairs of doubles. Sloan secured the silver dipper for his efforts in the 100-target event, and also won the spoon donated for the best score in the doubles.

C. T. Garrett, shooting under the name of Hogan, was second high man, with 84 breaks, winning the merchandise prize event. Scores:

				60-target Prize Shoot.				
Targets:	20	20	Dbls.	15	15	15	15	Total.
G Smith	15	17	15 18	10	12	9	10	73
Serfass	9	15	13 16	10	10	10	7	63
Keenan	6	8	10 16	10	8	10	7	49
Longbrake	5	12	10 17	7	11	7	12	54
Soley	9	10	15 18	9	11	10	2	51
Hogan	17	17	10 19	10	14	15	11	84
Alexander	14	17	13 18	11	11	12	9	74
Fees	13	14	10 17	8	11	7	10	63
Emerson	13	11	14 18	9	14	6	13	66
Sloan	19	18	16 19	15	10	13	13	88
Chandler	12	17	13 18	7	9	13	12	70
Strickland	11	..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	10

Washington Birthday Shoot at Larchmont.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A largely attended holiday shoot was held by the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday afternoon at its traps on the Sound. Sixty gunners reported at the firing line. In addition to the home squad, there was a full representation from the New York Athletic Club and the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. There were also many visiting gunners who came for shoot from Albany, Portland, Me., Boston, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., and Willimantic, Conn. Several professionals also competed.

The main event of the day was that for the trophy donated by the chairman of the Larchmont shooting committee, Ralph L. Spotts, who arranged and conducted the big program. The shoot was a handicap affair, 100 targets, and required a deciding round. It was finally won by Dr. De Wolfe, who actually broke 91 clay birds. C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, broke 95. The latter had the high average for the day.

In a fine-man team shoot between the Larchmont Yacht Club and the New York Athletic Club the former won by 422 to 409. Each man shot 100 targets.

A special 50-target shoot, the feature of the morning's competition, was won by J. H. Anderson, of Philadelphia, who made only one miss. The summaries:

Spotts cup, handicap, 100 targets:

Dr De Wolfe	15	100	W D Hinds	11	91
J R Collins	20	100	F Schauffler	8	91
C H Newcomb	5	100	M V Lenane	10	91
A G Southworth	14	100	Dr Short	15	90
J H Vanderveer	10	98	Dr Von Roeder	28	90
W B Ogden	16	98	J H Anderson	10	89
H L Hoyt	10	97	L Crawford	15	89
E G Unitt	20	97	E P Alker	16	89
A E Ranney	16	97	R L Spotts	0	89
J H Hendrickson	10	96	*J T Skelly	0	88
E A Wilson	12	96	P Beale	20	88
G J Corbett	11	96	C M Gould	25	87
C W Billings	10	96	C W Bechtel	15	86
T Lenane	14	95	H C Pearsall	16	86
G L Bready	14	94	W Peabody, Jr.	11	85
E L Robbins	15	94	J G Batterson	15	85
W E Bemis	20	94	W J Elias	14	84
J E Meyer	14	93	H L Edgarton	15	82
F A Hodgman	5	92	B M Higginson	10	82
W F Clarke	6	92	D McMahon	20	74
J W Alker	15	92	E Eckert	18	74
A W Church	15	92	A P Walker	20	71
G F Pelham	12	91	P A Robinson	16	70
K R Hooker	10	91	A R Southwork	23	64
*G L Lyon	0	91			

Won by Dr. De Wolfe on shoot-off.

Five-man team match:

Larchmont Yacht Club.		New York A. C.	
R L Spotts	89	F A Hodgman	87
J H Vanderveer	88	C W Billings	86
E A Wilson	84	F Schauffler	83
K R Hooker	81	M V Lenane	81
G L Bready	80—422	B M Higginson	72—409

The grounds of the Larchmont Yacht Club also served as the scene of the New York Athletic Club holiday shoot, the principal events of which were:

Holiday cup, handicap, 50 targets:

G L Bready	6	50	F H Schauffler	0	45
E A Wilson	4	49	G J Corbett	2	45
F A Hodgman	0	48	G F Pelham	4	45
B M Higginson	2	48	W J Elias	4	44
Dr De Wolfe	6	48	J G Batterson	6	43
M V Lenane	2	47	W B Ogden	4	42
C W Billings	2	46	G W Lembeck	4	39
E Eckart	8	46	A E Ranney	4	38
T Lenane	6	46	P Beale	6	38
R L Spotts	0	46	C W Bechtel	6	38

Haslin cup, handicap, 25 targets:

Dr De Wolfe	3	25	G W Lembeck	2	21
C W Billings	1	24	E A Wilson	2	21
G J Corbett	1	24	G F Pelham	2	20
J G Batterson	3	24	W J Elias	2	20
T Lenane	3	24	C W Bechtel	3	20
A E Ranney	2	23	R L Spotts	0	20
F H Schauffler	0	23	P Beale	3	19
W B Ogden	2	23	E Eckart	4	19
F A Hodgman	0	22	B M Higginson	1	16
G L Bready	2	22	P R Robinson	3	15
M V Lenane	1	22			

February cup, handicap, 25 targets:

F A Hodgman	0	25	G F Pelham	2	21
J G Batterson	3	25	G W Lembeck	2	21
A E Ranney	2	24	T Lenane	3	20
P Beale	3	24	C W Bechtel	3	20
R L Spotts	0	24	P R Robinson	3	20
C W Billings	1	23	F H Schauffler	0	19
G J Corbett	1	23	W J Elias	2	19
G L Bready	2	22	M V Lenane	1	18
E A Wilson	2	22	E Eckart	4	17
B M Higginson	1	22	W B Ogden	2	17
Dr De Wolfe	2	22			

Won by F. A. Hodgman on shoot-off with J. G. Batterson.

Tournament cup, handicap, 25 targets:

Dr De Wolfe	3	25	F A Hodgman	0	22
E A Wilson	2	25	G J Corbett	1	22
W B Ogden	2	25	B M Higginson	2	21
R L Spotts	0	24	E Eckart	4	21
T Lenane	3	24	G F Pelham	2	21
C W Bechtel	3	23	J G Batterson	3	21
G L Bready	3	23	A E Ranney	3	21
C W Billings	1	23	P R Robinson	4	20
W J Elias	2	22	F H Schauffler	0	20
M V Lenane	1	22	P Beale	3	18
G W Lembeck	2	22			

Won by Dr. De Wolfe on shoot-off.

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Gorman, Texas, and Walnut Springs, Texas, August 15-17—**245** Straight
Walnut Springs, Texas, " 17-18—**266** "
Midland, Texas, " 8-9 **133** "
" **121** "
Big Springs, Texas, " 10-11 **175** "
" **152** "
Cisco, Texas, and Gorman, Texas, " 12-15—**190** "

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is directed to the fact that all of Mr. Day's shooting was done with PETERS REGULAR FACTORY LOADS, purchased from dealers where the various tournaments were held. His shells were not special in any sense, but were regular stock goods such as can be procured from any PETERS dealer. YOU can get this SUPERIOR AMMUNITION as easily as ordinary loads. You may not always score 97.28% but you will average better than with any other make.

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Analostan Gun Club.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The Analostan Gun Club held a shoot on Feb. 22.—The elements were against good scores. The wind blew at the rate of 35 miles per hour, and the reader can imagine how it affected the targets. It was also very cold, and taking into consideration the fact that the boys had not shot since last October, the scores were creditable. We had with us as visitors Winchester Worthington, Du Pont Lewis and U. M. C. Anderson. Following are the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Steubener	100	85	Toohey	50	26
Anderson	100	78	Lewis	50	26
Peck	75	59	Ferree	50	23
Dufour	75	52	Varella	50	18
Parsons	65	44	Harrison	45	29
Bray	50	40	Barr	40	28
C S Wilson	50	38	Kervin	25	20
Kahrs	50	37	Drain	25	14
Barnes	50	36	Brooks	25	13
Wagner	50	36	Coleman	25	14
Hogan	50	36	Talbott	25	8
Stine	50	36	Seabridge	25	4
Dulaney	50	33	Moise	15	3
Wise	50	30	Shoup	15	3

Merchandise event, 25 singles:

Steubener	22	Wilson	17
Peck	20	Dulaney	17
Dufour	19	Toohey	17
Stine	19	Wagner	16
Hogan	18	Brooke	13
Kahrs	18	Wise	13
Barnes	18	Barr	13
Bray	18	Varella	10

Columbus Gun Club.

Columbus, O., Feb. 23.—Fifty-one shooters took part in the midwinter tournament held on the Columbus Gun Club grounds on Feb. 22 and 23. C. Collins, of Aldine, Ind., carried off high average; Bert Cooper, of Thornville, second. W. Webster, of Columbus, tied Mr. Cooper for second place. Jim Smith, of South Solon, third. C. Coburn, of Mechanicsburg, fourth. High professional, was won by R. O. Heikes; C. A. Young was second, only one bird behind; L. J. Squier third, one bird behind Young. The attendance was cut down on account of cold weather and quite a number of shoots at other places held on Washington's Birthday.

After changing the program to pay losses each day there were only a few to take advantage of it. Quite a number of shooters are attending now. Interest in trapshooting is on the boom. The way shooting is starting up in new and old places this year promises to be a banner year for trapshooting. No cleaner sport exists. The best shot wins. The writer wishes to thank you all for attending this our annual midwinter shoot, and hopes to see you all back often.

L. Fisher, Sec'y.

Trap in Chenango County.

Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Chenango County Gun Club held their shoot on the club grounds on the afternoon of Feb. 22. A strong wind and a blinding snowstorm cut the scores down somewhat.

With visitors from Oriskany Falls and Waterville, they had a nice crowd, considering the cold day. All of the boys were sadly out of practice for this first shoot since last fall. One thousand targets were trapped, and the boys all seemed to enjoy the sport. Following are the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Bonney	75	50	Harvey	85	72
Fowler	100	70	Hennery	85	55
Race	100	80	Borden	100	89
Lewis	100	79	Steere	70	50
Brooks	100	80	Allen	70	55
Ames	85	75			

E. D. Borden, Sec'y.

New York Brokers at the Traps.

On the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester, brokers of the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday, 25th prox., established a new annual trapshooting event at 100 targets, handicap, for the championship of the financial district. At the inaugural shoot, thirty-seven contestants faced the traps and made the following scores:

L Frost	25	96	H E Dewing	22	75
P Kellogg	22	92	E M Leask	35	72
A L Norris	20	89	N Borland	15	72
S Scott	0	88	F W Duryea	24	72
N L Carpenter	8	87	H E Butler	20	71
A V Stout	40	86	C B Spears	10	70
W Floyd-Jones	30	86	I D Chapman	28	69
E Roesler	8	84	E A Tauchert	26	67
E G Bruns	22	83	F W Hoeninghaus	25	66
S L McGraw	45	83	J G Dettmar	15	65
H H Benkard	8	83	P Slade	25	63
A Whitney	40	82	E Tefft	30	60
L Crawford	10	82	F C Watkins	22	60
A Corlies	10	81	G A Huhn, Jr.	20	59
H L Smith	35	80	W J Berg	22	56
T F Wilcox	30	79	D A Loring, Jr.	16	55
G S McAlpin	0	76	G C Hollister	25	43
H Whitney	8	75	A W Butler	42	w

Ossining Gun Club.

Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The holiday shoot at the Ossining Gun Club was participated in by eighteen trapshooters yesterday afternoon, and the Poughkeepsie cup became the property of Daubeney Brandreth with a score of 242. The event was at 300 birds in strings of 100 each. John T. Hyland held the lead on New Year's Day and Lincoln's Birthday, but finished yesterday with a total of 239.

The Montclair cup was won by James H. Moran, in a handicap event at 100 birds. His score with an allowance of 20 birds, was 95.

The result in the prize event at 50 targets was as follows:

J T Hyland	5	44	Wm Fisher	8	39
A Bedell	4	37	I T Washburne	5	41
C G Blandford	4	43	G Brandreth	15	27
Col F Brandreth	5	36	J H Moran	15	40
N Tuttle	9	40	R Frank Zarr	15	47
G B Hubbell	6	39	W F Wagner	15	30
L F Lyons	8	49	J V Kirby	20	40
J F Hahn	13	36			

Lyons won a silver cup as first prize.

After the scheduled events there was a scratch shoot at 25 targets.

Scores of the Poughkeepsie cup event, 300 targets, in strings of 100 each:

	First 100.	Second 100.	Third 100.	Total.
D Brandreth	80	85	77	242
J T Hyland	85	83	71	239
C G Blandford	76	83	77	236
A Bedell	81	82	68	231
Col F Brandreth	71	72	63	206

J. T. Hyland, Sec'y.

Siwanoy Country Club.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The gun section of the Siwanoy Club held a holiday shoot, with the following results:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per C't.
Z C Offutt	95	62	65.2
H J Smith	95	53	55.7
L G Rauch	75	58	77.3
G F Kolb	70	24	34.2
W G Gallagher	75	52	69.3
G A Wylie	90	62	68.8
C G Stone	70	36	51.4
W Thorpe	90	56	62.2
W M Wylie	97	61	62.9
W W Thorpe	97	66	68
L Dick	70	41	58.5
C Dick	70	48	68.5
H V Morgan	80	45	56.2
J Wintjen	60	45	75

C. G. Stone, Sec'y.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 26.—The appended scores were made at the traps of the Hudson Gun Club this morning. There was a special race at 50 birds between C. Durkee and H. J. Burlinton, for a suitable purse, and was won by the latter with a score of 44 to 37. W. W. Emmons led a field of 34 shooters with high average of 93 per cent., and was crowded pretty closely for the honor by D. D. Engle, who was second high with 90 per cent., scoring the only straight score for the day.

Event No. 3 was the club prize handicap, with Burling, Emmons, Thoben and H. Pape finishing with 6 points each, enabling them to win a leg on the same.

The morning was balmy and spring-like, no wind to bother the flight of the targets, a good light—in fact, an ideal day for trapshooting, and with a jolly good bunch of old-timers, talking dog, snipe, ducks, the bags they used to get, and of the quantities of fish that they caught when they were boys (lies that would make Baron Munchausen turn green with envy), the day was passed very pleasantly.

Schortey was using a double gun this morning, instead of his single-sticker. George Piercy has gotten over in the pump gun squad, and tried it out to day for the first time. Jack Williams was also flirting with a pump gun, but thinks that he will stick to the old gun with the choke shot out, and as they were all strange to them, their scores suffered accordingly. Harry Burlington thinks that he will get back to a double gun again.

We shoot again on Sunday, March 12, and invite all trapshooters to come over to our grounds and see some classy shooting, or if you feel like getting in the game you are welcome. Take the Turnpike car and get off at the Hackensack River bridge. Ask anybody you meet where the grounds are situated, or look north to the D., L. & W. R. R. bridge, where you will see the Stars and Stripes flying to welcome you.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
C Von Lengerke	23	17	19	24	22	21	..
F W Thoben	19	18	19	14	..	..	..
E E Hallenger	17	19	19	16	16	22	..
G Piercy	16	21	18	20	21	20	21
L Schorty	20	17	18	23	16	17	17
G M Chaffee	15	18	13	14	..	..	..
C H Day, Jr.	21	19	..	..	..	..	..
W Thoben	15	..	14	15	..	..	..
A P Lane	21	21	19	21	20	18	..
D D Engle	22	23	22	25	20	..	..
J Williams	13	15	15	17	16	14	..
C Durkee	17	15	19	18	..	..	..
W O'Brien	17	22	21	22	..	..	..
Doc Groll	18	21	13	16	22	21	..
H J Burlington	16	15	23	21	22	15	15
J Pape	12	13	13	17	..	..	..
H Pape	16	15	18	14	..	..	..
W Emmons	23	24	22	24	..	..	..
R Strobel	14	16	15	14	..	..	..
R Young	15	12	13	16	17	..	..
W Raymond	17	15	15	18	19	..	..
T H Kelly	11	17	15	19	17	17	17
J Leary	20	16	18	16	..	..	..
J Whitley	..	..	16	15	15	18	16
T Boothroyd	..	..	16	12	16	15	..
L Piercy	..	..	..	..	..	19	18
J Williams, Jr.	10	15	10	..	..	..	..
J Putney	..	15	18	..	..	..	..
W Hanford	10	11	14	..	..	..	..
E Wadsworth	..	..	9	10	12	..	..
H Burlington, Jr.	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Eastwood	15	..	14	..	16	..	..
J Young	..	..	..	..	16	16	..
L Cherry	..	..	..	15	19	15	..

T. H. K.

Haddonfield Gun Club.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Feb. 20.—The Haddonfield Gun Club held a bi-monthly prize shoot on Saturday the 18th. The gunners were out in force. Capt. Cozens is down to earnest work, and has promised to have old-time shoots again soon. The shoot was a success in every way. Fred Holloway made the only straight score. Fred's score did not count, as he styles himself an expert. To expedite the shoot ties were shot off on trap No. 2. The background on this trap is not so good, and as the light was failing, big scores could not be expected. Seasoned shooters like Peacock, Webster and Logan did remarkably well. Logan won out over C. Holloway and Pedlow for first prize. Webster did the nerviest shooting of the day on shooting off the ties with Clark and Tompkins; he missed 2 targets in his first 5 and then ran straight, landing second prize, a fine silk umbrella. Clark was so hot on his trail he could not breathe until he fired his last shot. Biedeman, a new member and a consistent shot, took home with him a box of cigars, the third prize. H. Pierce with a liberal handicap won fourth. Heiss, Jr., landed in a safe place and was as much surprised as any one else when informed he had won fifth prize. Scores:

Twenty-five targets, bird allowance:

F Holloway	0	25	E Webster	1	24
Cozins	3	20	Pedlow	5	25
C Holloway	3	25	Eyster	4	19
S Bergen	4	22	K Peacock	3	18
T Biedeman	3	23	J Peacock	1	23
J Logan	3	25	J Dungan	3	22
Manning	6	19	H Pierce	6	22
Tompkins	4	24	Humphrey	6	15
Clark	4	24	Heis, Jr	5	21
Webster	5	16	Eisele	10	12

Ties, same conditions:

C Holloway	3	21	Ed Webster	1	23
J Bergen	4	21	Pedlow	5	22
T Biedeman	3	25	J Peacock	1	24
J Logan	3	25	Dungan	3	20
T Tompkins	4	21	H Pierce	6	25
Clark	4	22			

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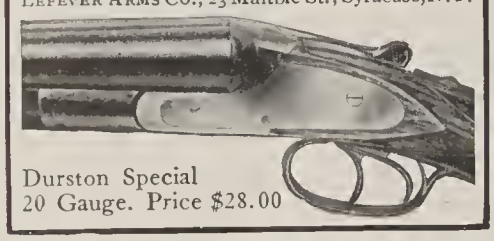

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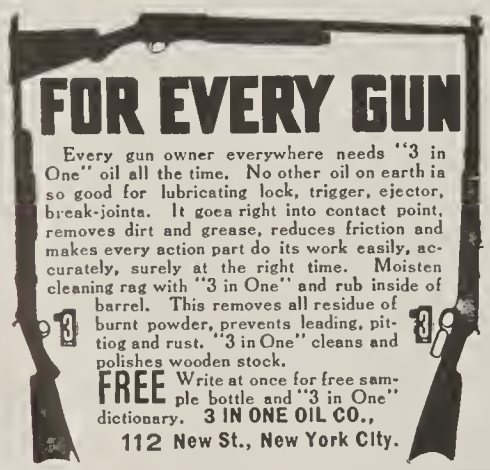

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Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

It has been many weeks since so many shooters have attended a club event as were present on Feb. 26—fifteen men took their places on the firing line, and nearly all of them shot in all the events. The spring-like temperature was responsible for the turnout, and in spite of the hazy condition of the atmosphere and a strong cross-wind, which made the targets rather difficult, some good scores were made. Bert Call, the well-known trade representative, of Newark, O., and J. A. Payne, one of Cincinnati's crackerjacks, had a close race for first place, the former winning by only one target, with a score of 92 to 91. Luther Squier, of Pittsburg, got in third place, on a score lower than his average by several targets, but he had bad luck in the second and third events, which cut his total down. "Sunday" got back into the game to-day, and was fourth man. He used to be one of the best shots in the Cincinnati Club, but has done no shooting for several years; a little steady practice would put him back where he belongs. Darton, of Portland, Me., a popular trade man, came over to look on, but could not resist the temptation to take part in the sport, the result was a low score, made with a borrowed gun. J. B. C. has not been out for some time, but a rest has evidently done him good, as he put up a somewhat better score than usual, and improved in each event, missing but one target in the last 20. Frohliger was too busy to do any shooting at Hyde Park on the 25th, so came over to get his weekly sport here, and put up a very good race. Woodbury shows the lack of practice, as his work to-day was not nearly up to his usual mark, when he is in good form. George Dameron has not yet recovered his health so as to be able to shoot, but is slowly improving, and we hope will be with us again before long. Uncle John Dea stayed in to the end, as he always does, but he did not make so good a showing as usual. Richards' gun does not fit him exactly, and he attributes his misses to this cause. Something is surely the matter, as he generally gets nearer 90 than 80 per cent. The team match to-day was the fourth of the series between these teams, and for the first time the youngsters, Holaday, Jr., and Payne, were victorious. It was a close finish, and the old-timers promise to reverse things next week.

Team match, 50 targets per man:

Schreck	42	Holaday, Jr.	43
Holaday, Sr	41— 83	Payne	43— 86

Club event:						Total.
Squier	18	16	17	18	19	88
Holaday, Jr.	18	17	17	18	14	84
Schreck	16	19	14	15	16	80
Call	18	18	20	19	17	92
Woodbury	11	10	13	..	..	34
Richards	15	18	16	19	12	80
Dea	16	17	16	14	15	78
Payne	15	19	18	19	20	91
Holaday, Sr.	16	16	..	..	..	32
Sunday	16	18	16	17	19	86
Darton	13	16	19	17	14	79
J B C	17	13	16	18	19	83
Frohliger	17	14	11	15	19	76
Dramer	13	14	..	..	..	27
Jones	7	..	..	..	..	7

East Millstone Gun Club.

EAST MILLSTONE, N. J., Feb. 23.—The sixth annual shoot of the East Millstone Gun Club was held on the club's grounds, Washington's Birthday. Twenty shooters faced the traps, and high gun for the day turned up in R. C. Stryker, the crack of the Whitehouse Gun Club. Van Cleef, of the home club, was second, shooting steadily throughout, and Morgan, of the Bergen Beach delegation, was third.

The championship of Somerset county and the right to hold the Fleischmann cup for one year was won by W. T. Laird, of Franklin Park, N. J., and a member of the home club. The competition in this event was keen. Welsh, Jackson and Laird were all tied on 40 out of 50. In the shoot-off, under the same conditions, Laird won.

A fine case of articles used in "first aid to the injured" was presented to the club, and was shot for after the regular program had been completed. During events 9 and 10 the wind had fallen, and some fine scores were made in this race, which was at 50 targets. Laird, shooting in fine form, got a straight, and emerged the winner by 46 breaks. Events 5 and 6 constituted the championship race.

The Millstone boys were glad to see a delegation from the Bergen Beach Gun Club, as well as shooters from Plainfield, New Brunswick, and other nearby towns. The best of good-fellowship prevailed, and every one vowed to come again at the next shoot of the club. The scores follow:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
*C B Brown	10	12	11	6	12	11	11	11	..	..
*J Hessian	20	20	16	14	17	19	18	20	17	19
R C Stryker	21	18	21	22	20	23	21	23	23	19
A Van Cleef	20	19	20	21	17	22	20	19	20	22
Covas	11	17	13	16	23	16	16	16	..	..
G S K Remsen	17	15	19	18	20	20	18	21	21	22
J Voorhees	16	21	24	21	20	17	17	15	16	20
R Morgan	18	16	18	21	16	19	23	22	24	18
F W Remsen	19	21	19	21	17	17	18	15	14	23
F A Jackson	12	18	21	15	17	23	18	18	17	19
C E Welsh	17	19	18	20	20	20	15	19	21	15
C Nicholas	13	16	13	20	17	15	16	15	20	18
E Wyckoff	17	11	13	17	16	13	16	11	17	18
M Suydam	15	11	12	12	16	19	18	19	18	15
W T Laird	..	..	..	21	19	21	17	23	25	21
G Metz	..	..	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	..
C Higgins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
J Remsen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	9
W H Cortelyou	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
H Ralelyea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

*Professionals. F. A. JACKSON, Sec'y.

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Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 20.—A meeting of representative trapshooters of western Connecticut was held at the Seaside Outing Club's house, on Saturday afternoon which resulted in forming the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, with a membership of six gun clubs. The clubs of which the League is made up are Pahquioque, of Danbury; Bethel, of Bethel; Seaside, of Bridgeport; Mattatuck, of Waterbury; New Haven, of New Haven, and Hill Side, of Long Hill.

The League is the result of the members of the Pahquioque Club, of this city taking the initiative in its formation. Edward H. Bailey, of Danbury, was unanimously elected president of the new organization and the other officers are as follows: Vice-President, W. Rice, of New Haven; Secretary-Treasurer, Dwight W. Hall, of Bridgeport; Directors, W. G. Olmstead, of Danbury; W. B. Judd, of Bethel; Dr. E. M. Johnson, of New Haven; Charles Sherwood, of Bridgeport; Samuel Cutter, of Long Hill, and Peter Fitzhenry, of Waterbury.

During a discussion previous to the actual forming of the League, it was voted that an association be formed not only to create increased interest in trapshooting, but to take up the protection and propagation of the fish and game of the State and work for the enactment of better laws by the Legislature to these ends, this idea of the representatives being that in a union of clubs there would be strength for concerted action.

The plans of the League are to give tournaments under the auspices of each club in the union, starting May 1 with a shoot at Bethel, May 30 at New Haven, July 29 at Danbury, at Waterbury in September, and at Bridgeport and Long Hill upon dates to be decided on later.

There will be five-man teams representing the clubs at each tournament, and this is expected to increase the attendance, as each club can enter as many teams as it wishes, the team winning the most legs at the end of the season being declared the champion of the League.

The League will also offer a trophy for the high gun for the series of shoots. The tournaments will be registered with the Interstate Association.

The League starts with the brightest prospects, as some of the most active members of the six clubs of which it is made up are the men instrumental in its formation, and with E. H. Bailey, of Danbury, at its head during the crucial test of its first year of existence it should develop into one of the strongest organizations of its kind in New England.

Buffalo Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 21.—George F. Fish, the Lyndonville thresher, who won the high average on Jan. 1, again demonstrated his superiority in trapshooting yesterday at the Audubon shoot, and was high gun, defeating Stevens and Glover, both professionals. His score of 73 out of 80 was high enough to defeat all the others.

Dr. W. H. Wootton shared the honors with Mr. Fish in winning the Class A badge, also the Reed trophy and breaking 19 targets for each event.

Dr. Burke and Will Imhoff won again yesterday, this being their fourth consecutive win.

It has been suggested that these two be given their prizes for their respective classes and begin all over again, if, in this way, there might be some chance of the others winning.

There was some very excellent double target shooting, and Covert was high with 52 out of 60. Lambert followed with 51, and Fish next with 50. These are scores which are very hard to beat, and will win in most any company. Scores:

Targets:	20	20	20	20	Total.
Geo N Fish	18	18	20	17	73
Sim Glover	18	17	16	20	71
H H Stevens	17	19	16	17	60
Dr W H Wootton	15	19	15	19	68
John L Talcott	17	18	16	17	68
Ed Cox	16	17	17	17	67
Charlie Rogers	17	17	17	16	67
Frank D Kelsey	16	17	16	17	66
W P Imhoff	14	17	19	16	66
F Hammond	16	14	18	16	64
B V Covert	16	17	16	15	64
John Reed	17	16	15	14	62
Joseph Gohn	14	16	14	17	61
C J Wilson	15	16	15	13	59
C F Lambert	13	16	17	12	58
W H Smith	16	11	13	18	58
Ed Reinecke	12	12	17	15	56
Dr J M Burke	13	18	14	9	54
H Mesinger	15	14	12	12	53
John Ebberts	4	12	12	11	39
W R Eaton	11	15	..	..	26
G Jackson	11	14	..	..	25
W Smith, Jr.	13	..	..	..	13

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Feb. 25:

April 17.—Atlantic City (N. J.) G. C. A. H. Sheppard, Sec'y.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 14-16.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.
May 22-23.—Gooding (Idaho) G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
June 6-8.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. L. Harrison, Pres.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—With weather just to the trapshooters' liking, only eight shooters in all attended the regular Palefaee shoot held to-day, but those who did were completely satisfied with the afternoon's entertainment, and were more than regretting the matinee did not continue for a longer period. Needless to say, Walter Clarke was one of the high averagites, with the prettiest score we have seen for a long time, and he deserves great credit for the phenomenal work; 96 is a dandy score anywhere, but right here on our grounds we look at it as being good for another two to three targets where targets are thrown for good scores, and not wholly for practice.

Our friend Rule also took a hand in the good work and was right up near the top with a 92, but while good enough to win ordinarily, on this day, with Clark in the form which he was, had to be content with a second.

All in all, every one seemed imbued with the target-breaking spirit, Frost with 68 coming along fine, and is extra good for the second appearance at any trapshooting grounds. Scores:

		Hdcp.	Total.
Clark	14 15 17 15 15 20	4	100
Rule	14 13 17 14 14 20	8	100
Marden	12 13 18 14 13 17	12	99
Morse	13 13 18 12 11 19	12	98
Chapin	15 12 17 14 11 17	8	94
Osborne	13 12 16 13 14 18	4	90
Frost	9 11 13 12 10 13	20	88

Feb. 23.—With a handicap of 35 targets and an actual breakage of 129, Frank won the high gun honors for the holiday shoot of the Palefaces at Wellington yesterday. Frank's score of 164 was 4 better than Marden, the next best handicap man. Marden led the field for net shooting with 140, and with his handicap of 20, brought him within 4 targets of the winner in the handicap match. Centre and Richardson shot to a tie for the fifth prize, and will settle it later. A booby prize was won by Green, who failed to reach the 100 mark in net shooting, his round score, with handicap, netting him a total of 124 targets.

One hundred and seventy-five targets:

	Broke.	Hdcp.	Total.
Frank	129	35	164
Marden	140	20	160
Burns	137	20	157
Center	126	28	154
Richardson	112	42	152
Brown	112	38	150
Morse	126	20	146
McArdle	134	7	141
Green	96	28	124

Indianapolis Gun Club.

FEB. 19.—In the practice events at the Indianapolis Gun Club yesterday afternoon. Barr broke 132 out of 135 targets shot at and established a record for shooting on the local grounds. The conditions were so unfavorable that no one else made a showing except Dixon, who broke 46 out of 50 in the handicap race for the Du Pont trophy. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Dixon	60	53	*H Heikes	90	73
Hymer	60	54	Britton	60	50
Lewis	40	28	Neighbors	40	27
*Barr	135	132	Hymer, Jr.	45	22
Noble	60	43			

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets, handicap:

Dixon	5	50	Noble	2	43
Hymer	5	47	Britton	9	48
Lewis	7	42	Neighbors	10	44

Feb. 22.—The Washington's Birthday tournament was well attended and every one had a good time, in spite of the unfavorable conditions, due to a high wind and freezing temperature. While no one did better than 90 per cent., many of the scores were creditable under the conditions.

Interest now turns to our spring tournament, April 7 and 8, for which an attractive program will be prepared and widely distributed.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
*Barr	225	199	Crawford	120	76
Straughn	225	202	Heyman	120	88
Rice	205	165	Smith	115	93
Webb	205	148	Picket	115	84
Moller	200	179	*Van Nest	100	63
Rising	200	167	Norris	100	77
Hillis	200	167	Smoke	65	55
Dixon	180	161	Neighbors	50	29
Lewis	160	133	Stille	40	28
Hymer	140	115	Britton	30	14
Clark	125	75			

*Professionals.

R. R.

Tuckahoe Rod and Gun Club.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Rod and Gun Club held their weekly shoot Saturday, and in the club shoot Barnes was high man with 46 out of his 50 birds.

Next Saturday Fraser shoots Garren—a handicap shoot of 25 birds, for $50 a side. The day's scores ran as follows:

Barnes, 18	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	46
Batdorf, 18	5	3	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	5	41
Ewing, 18	4	5	5	4	2	5	4	3	5	4	41
Fraser, 17	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	3	40
Kirchhoff, 17	5	5	3	5	3	1	4	5	2	5	38
Madden, 16	4	5	3	5	1	5	2	5	3	4	37
Hand, 16	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	5	3	3	36
Tomlin, 17	5	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	36
Shaw, 16	2	2	3	4	4	5	3	5	5	3	36
Crema, 16	1	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
Garren, 16	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	0	2	20
Gandy, 16	0	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	8

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At the Great Western Handicap, held at Kansas City, Mo., Friday, Feb. 17, Mr. Fred Gilbert won the event by the magnificent score of 25 straight, and 5 straight in the shoot-off of the tie, standing at the extreme handicap mark of 33 yards. Mr. Fred Cockerel at 30 yards and Mr. H. Dunnell, at 31 yards, made scores of 25 straight. These three gentlemen were the only ones to tie, and were shooting the **"Old Reliable" Parker Gun.** Mr. Gilbert at this tournament shot at 475 targets, losing but 21,—thereby winning first average for the tournament.

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New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 25.—At the regular weekly shoot of the club to-day, F. A. Hodgman acquired the Haslin cup as his property by breaking 25 straight from 16yds., winning the fifth leg and the ownership under the conditions. Dr. E. R. De Wolfe, by scoring 25 to Hodgman's 21 in the shoot-off, won the tournament cup. The distance cup was taken by R. M. Owen, the Travers Island cup by G. F. Pelham, and the February cup by T. Lenane, Jr. Scores:

Travers Island cup, handicap, 25 targets:

G F Pelham	2	25	G Lembeck	2	23
B M Higginson	2	25	G J Corbett	1	22
E A Wilson	2	24	R L Spotts	0	22
R M Owen	1	24	E Eckart	4	22
T Lenane, Jr.	3	24	D Brandreth	0	20
G L Bready	3	24	P R Robinson	5	20
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	23	A E Ranney	3	19
F A Hodgman	0	23	Dr E R De Wolfe	3	19
F H Schauffler	0	23	W D Hinds	0	16
W B Ogden	2	23			

Shoot-off:

Pelham	2	24	Higginson	2	23

Distance handicap cup, 25 targets:

R M Owen	19	22	W D Hinds	21	18
B M Higginson	19	22	T Lenane, Jr.	19	18
G F Pelham	19	21	G J Corbett	20	17
E A Wilson	19	20	E R De Wolfe	19	17
G Lembeck	19	20	F H Schauffler	21	16
G L Bready	18	19	R L Spotts	21	16
A E Ranney	18	18	O Grinnell, Jr.	20	16
F A Hodgman	21	18	E Eckart	17	16
D Brandreth	21	18	W B Ogden	19	15

Shoot-off:

Owen	20	23	Higginson	19	21

Haslin cup, handicap, 25 targets:

F A Hodgman	0	25	G F Pelham	2	21
F H Schauffler	0	24	A E Ranney	3	21
W B Ogden	2	24	R M Owen	1	21
G Lembeck	2	24	E R De Wolfe	1	21
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	23	D Brandreth	0	20
G J Corbett	1	23	E A Wilson	2	19
R L Spotts	0	23	E Eckart	4	19
B M Higginson	2	23	W D Hinds	0	18
T Lenane, Jr.	3	23	G L Bready	3	18
P R Robinson	4	22			

Tournament cup, handicap, 25 targets:

F A Hodgman	0	25	T Lenane, Jr.	2	23
G F Pelham	2	24	O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	21
E A Wilson	2	24	F H Schauffler	0	21
R M Owen	1	24	B M Higginson	2	21
E R De Wolfe	2	24	P R Robinson	5	21
R L Spotts	0	23	G L Bready	3	21
G Lembeck	2	23	A E Ranney	3	20
G J Corbett	1	22	W D Hinds	0	20
D Brandreth	0	22	E Eckart	4	19
W B Ogden	2	22			

February cup, handicap, 25 targets:

T Lenane, Jr.	3	25	G L Bready	3	23
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1	24	G J Corbett	1	22
E A Wilson	2	24	W D Hinds	0	22
R M Owen	1	24	P R Robinson	5	21
F A Hodgman	0	23	B M Higginson	2	20
F H Schauffler	0	23	G F Pelham	2	19
R L Spotts	0	23	A E Ranney	3	19
W B Ogden	2	23	D Brandreth	0	18
E R De Wolfe	2	23	E Eckart	4	18
G Lembeck	2	23			

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Fifteen members took part in the monthly cup shoot to-day. G. G. Stephenson won the leg with 46 out of 50, but the prize was taken by George Felix by default, his three best scores for the month being 47, 44, 42, a total of 133. Scores were as under:

February cup, 50 targets, handicap:

G G Stephenson	6	46	A E Hendrickson	4	42
A Blake	2	45	Chas Blake	2	42
F B Stephenson	0	43	C Charles	4	40
C R James	4	42	J H Vanderveer	2	40
J F James	6	42	F S Hyatt	2	37
C H Pulis	4	42	G E Brower	4	34
Geo Felix	2	42	Dr Atkinson	10	32
W W Peabody	4	42			

Leg won by G. G. Stephenson.

S. S. Lawson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	1	25	J H Vanderveer	1	19
F B Stephenson	0	23	A Blake	1	18
Geo Felix	1	23	C R James	2	17
W W Peabody, Jr.	2	22	C H Pulis	2	17
J F James	3	20	C Blake	1	17
A E Hendrickson	2	20	Dr Atkinson	5	17
G G Stephenson	3	19	Geo Brower	2	9

Shoot-off:

W W Peabody	25		J F James	24	

Leg won by Hyatt. Trophy won by F. B. Stephenson. Four best scores for month: 25, 23, 22, 21; total 91.

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Peabody	2	25	C Charles	2	19
Geo Felix	1	23	F S Hyatt	1	18
C H Pulis	2	22	F B Stephenson	0	17
J F James	3	20	G G Stephenson	3	14
A E Hendrickson	2	19			

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	24	C Blake	1	22
Geo Brower	2	24	F S Hyatt	1	21
Dr Atkinson	5	24	G G Stephenson	3	21
C R James	2	23	C Charles	2	20
Geo Felix	1	23	C H Pulis	2	18
W W Peabody	2	23	A Blake	1	17
J H Vanderveer	1	23	A E Hendrickson	2	15

Shoot-off:

F B Stephenson	22		Brower	21	

Highland Gun Club.

A SERIES of shoots for yearly class trophies and class period trophies was started over the Edge Hill traps on the 25th prox., by the Highland Gun Club. Jesse Griffith started off with the initiatory honors by breaking 24 in the former event, with Thomas Tansey and J. H. Anderson sharing the remaining points with 23 each, and Biddle managing to qualify with 22.

In the class shoot, Tansey was high with 24, Griffith and Anderson being tied with 23, and Hoover, Wentz and Meehan finishing next with 21.

The class spoon winners were: Thomas Tansey in Class A, with 24; J. H. Anderson in Class B, with 23; Dr. Wentz in Class C with 21, and Walter Firth in Class D with 17. In this latter event Laurent tied Firth, but forfeited.

The club has voted $200 for trophies, while two members each donated $50, thus making $300 in club prizes. The scores:

					Total.
Class A:					
Tansey	25	23	24	25	97
Griffith	24	24	23	25	96
Class B:					
Anderson	20	23	23	20	86
Biddle	17	22	19	15	73
Crothers, Jr.	19	19	19	15	72
Hoover	..	18	21	..	39
Meehan	..	17	21	..	38
Class C:					
Wentz	21	15	21	21	78
Davis	19	17	17	15	70
Class D:					
Flanagan	14	20	15	20	69
Firth	16	17	17	17	67
Harkins	18	12	13	16	59
Laurent	19	19	17	..	55
Crothers, Sr.	13	7	9	11	40
Searfoss	..	15	16	..	31
Chestch	5	4	6	..	15

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 25.—At the club shoot to-day ten members attended and made records as below:

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

A Colgate	6	22	E Adams	8	19
E W Heller	4	22	C H Ely	8	18
L H Ross	8	22	J A Hart	0	17
D W Granberry	4	21	P Hauch, Jr.	8	17
C H Daly	0	20			

Taylor cup, 25 targets, handicap:

A Colgate	6	22	P S Ross, Jr.	8	20
E W Heller	4	22	L Ross	8	19
D W Granberry	4	21	P Hauch, Jr.	8	17
E Adams	8	21	A O Headley	5	16
J A Hart	0	20	C H Daly	0	16

Daly trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

A Colgate	5	22	C H Daly	0	19
D W Granberry	4	21	E W Heller	4	18
E Adams	8	20	P Hauck, Jr	8	17
P S Ross, Jr.	8	20	A O Headley	5	15
J A Hart	0	19	L Ross	8	15

Hart cup, 10 pair doubles:

C H Daly	10	A O Headley	8
A Colgate	9	D Boise	7
Heller	8	E Adams	7
D W Granberry	8	P Hauck, Jr.	5

Bryden Gun Club.

CATASAUQUA, Pa., Feb. 18.—It was a cloudy day, but six of the Bryden boys set out for the club grounds and shot three events of 25 targets each. R. Thomas had not been out on the field for quite a while, but to-day showed the boys how to smash them, missing but 3 birds out of his 75. Granville says, "It's a cinch for Mr. Thomas." John L. Englert was away behind the game to-day; he used a new gun, which did not fit him. John, get wise, and use your own home-made stock again. President Brown tied Englert in the first and second events. Capt. Silfies broke 23 in the first and second events, scoring 46 out of 50 targets, a 92 per cent gait.

Registration certificate has been received from Secretary E. E. Shaner, to hold a registered tournament on Saturday, July 8, 1911.

Events:	1	2	3	Shot	
Targets:	25	25	25	at.	Broke.
J L Englert	18	20	18	75	56
Dr Milson	18	16	18	75	52
R Thomas	24	25	24	75	72
G E Brown	18	20	..	50	38
W Hepner	17	21	..	50	39
G Silfies	23	23	..	50	46

A. K. LUDWIG.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Montclair Gun Club paid a visit to the grounds of the Passaic County Gun Club to-day at Clifton, N. J., and shot a twelve-man team race, 50 targets per man, the losing team to pay for the targets. Montclair lost out by the close margin of 2 targets. Scores:

Passaic County G. C.		Montclair.	
J Doty	41	L W Colquitt	46
F Sindle	38	I S Crane	36
S Francisco	45	J W England	34
A Doty	37	Geo Boxall	39
J Hudson	34	C W Billings	48
W Kussmaul	37	S R Soverel	43
Van der Cliff	44	J C Atwater	41
H Sindle	45	E Winslow	37
Ph Colfax	47	Y T Frazee	45
W Matthews	25	C L Bush	44
Smith	45	W F Soverel	34
L Hogan	43—481	C Wise	32—479

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A visitor to Florida can hardly make the trip without this book, if he is at all interested in angling. It gives a very complete list of the fishes of the East Coast of Florida, and every species is illustrated by a cut taken from the best authorities. The cuts are thus of the most value to the angler who desires to identify the fish he takes, while the colored plates of the tropical fish shown in all their wonderful gorgeousness of coloring, are very beautiful. Besides the pictures of fish, there are cuts showing portions of the fishing tackle, which the author uses. A good index completes the volume.

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Contents: Historical: Arms—Military, Target, Pocket Ammunition; Sights; Position; Target Shooting; Revolver Practice for the Police; Pistol Shooting for Ladies; Clubs and Ranges; Hints to Beginners; Selection of Arms; Manipulation; Position and Aiming; Target Practice; Cleaning and Care of Arms; Reloading Ammunition—primers, shells, bullets, powders, reloading. Appendix—Annual Championship Matches of the U. S. Revolver Association; Rules Governing Matches, etc. Records of the U. S. Revolver Association.

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Nursing vs Dosing.

A Treatise on the Care of Dogs in Health and Disease. By S. T. Hammond ("Shadow"), Author of "Training vs. Breaking." 161 pages. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

Mr. Hammond believes that more dogs are killed by injudicious doctoring than by disease, and the present work is a protest against the too free use of medicine when dogs are sick. The author has given especial attention to many of the troubles which especially afflict small dogs kept in the house, and likely to suffer from lack of exercise and from over-feeding; and boys and girls owning dogs—as well as children of larger growth—may profitably study and ponder this volume.

Contents: Importance of Nursing. Cleanliness. Out-of-Sorts Dam. Puppies. Diet. Other Foods. Kennel and Exercise. Common Ailments. Teething. Diarrhea. Convulsions. Epilepsy. Distemper. Eczema. Need of Proper Care. Sour Stomach. Vermin. Canker of the Ear. Mange. The Nervous System. Abscesses. Colic. Worms.

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HITTING vs. MISSING.

By S. T. Hammond ("Shadow"). Cloth. Price, $1.00.

Mr. Hammond enjoys among his field companions the repute of being an unusually good shot, and one who is particularly successful in that most difficult branch of upland shooting, the pursuit of the ruffed grouse, or partridge. This prompted the suggestion that he should write down for others an exposition of the methods by which his skill was acquired. The result is this original manual of "Hitting vs. Missing." We term it original, because, as the chapters will show, the author was self-taught; the expedients and devices adopted and the forms of practice followed were his own. This then may be termed the Hammond of system of shooting; and as it was successful in his own experience, being here set forth simply and intelligently, it will prove not less effective with others.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

Marine and Field Club.

Bath Beach, L. I., Feb. 27.—The special shoot at 300 targets, which has been running during the month at the club's traps, was won by P. R. Towne, with a total of 238 (handicap 72). The following tallies were made:

Special shoot, 300 targets, handicap: P. R. Towne (72) 238, C. D. Sayre (72) 227, J. M. Knox (72) 233, W. S. Pardonner (0) 200; J. H. Emanuel, Jr. (0) 193, C. B. Ludwig (18) 186.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: P. R. Towne (6) 25, C. B. Ludwig (2) 21, J. M. Knox (6) 19, C. Lembcke (3) 18, J. C. Merrian (6) 18, J. H. Emanuel (0) 17, C. D. Sayre (0) 16, W. S. Pardonner (0) 13.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: J. M. Knox (6) 25 C. D. Sayre (6) 24, P. R. Towne (6) 21, C. B. Ludwig (3) 19, C. Lembcke (3) 19, J. H. Emanuel, Jr. (0) 17, W. S. Pardonner (0) 14, J. C. Merrian (6) 13.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: J. H. Emanuel, Jr., (0) 20, C. B. Ludwig (2) 19, W. S. Pardonner (0) 18, C. D. Sayre (6) 21, P. R. Towne (6) 17.

Linden Gun Club.

Gloucester City, Feb. 25.—The weekly shooting match of the Linden Gun Club was held to-day.

Weekly shoot, Du Pont trophy, 15 bluerocks each: Bowe 13, F. McQuaid 12, T. Gibbons 11, J. Mealey 10, Blake 8, Wederman 8, P. Schuhert 5, W. Howarth 5.

Sweepstakes, 5 bluerocks each: W. McQuaid 3, A. Powell 3, T. Gibbons 3, F. McQuaid 3, H. Blymer 2, J. Mealey 2, S. Powell 2, Bartling 2, Burkett 2, B. Powell 1, Hill 1. Shoot-off: A. Powell 2, Gibbons 1, W. McQuaid 1, F. McQuaid 1.

Sweepstakes, 5 bluerocks: W. McQuaid 3, A. Powell 3, Blymer 2, B. Powell 2, S. Powell 2, Hill 2, Burkett 2, Bartling 2.

Sweepstakes, 5 bluerocks each: T. Gibbons 5, F. McQuaid 4, W. McQuaid 2, Blymer 2, A. Powell 2, S. Powell 2, B. Powell 1, Bartling 2, Burkett 2, J. Mealey 1, L. Powell 0.

Trap at Pinehurst.

Pinehurst, N. C., Feb. 25.—John B. Langmuir, of Niagara Falls, led in the fourth of the weekly 100yd. handicap trapshooting match, scoring 85, with a handicap of 35. In the second place was G. J. Adams, of Islip, also 35, who made 83, with F. R. Derby, of Bennettsville, S. C., whose allowance was 15, third, with 74.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

March 11-18.—Fifteenth annual championship under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 W. 23d St., New York.
June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

U. S. R. A.

Springfield, Mass.—The following is the standing of the clubs of the United States Revolver Association at the end of the fourteenth match:

	Won.	Lost.
Newark Rifle and Revolver Club	13	1
Portland Revolver Club	13	1
Boston Revolver Club	12	2
Smith and Wesson Revolver Club	12	2
Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club	11	3
Century Revolver Club	10.5	3.5
National Capital Revolver Club	10	4
Providence Revolver Club	10	4
Seattle Revolver Club	9	3
St. Louis Revolver Club	9	5
Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club	4	4
Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club	7	7
Willow Rifle and Gun Club	7	7
Myles Standish Revolver Club	6	7
Louisville Rifle and Revolver Club	5	9
Oakland Revolver Club	5	9
Philadelphia Rifle Association	4	9
Duluth Revolver Association	3	9
Oakland Bank of Savings P. & R. Club	3	11
Columbus Revolver Club	2½	11½
Youngstown Revolver Club	2	12
Belleville Revolver Club	1	13
Culebra Revolver Club	..	14
Caborne Revolver Club	..	14

Match 13, official score:			
Manhattan	1073	vs. Boston	1085
Oakland	1014	vs. Portland	1076
Providence	1058	vs. Century	1097
Belleville	940	vs. Osborne	883
Newark	1079	vs. National Capital	1056
St. Louis	1050	vs. Oakland	1029
Willow	1044	vs. Shell Mound	1036
Youngstown	1029	vs. Culebra	920
Louisville	1026	vs. Myles Standish	997
Columbus	1037	vs. Smith and Wesson	1056
Spokane	——	vs. Seattle	971
Match 14, official score:			
Oakland	1019	vs. Philadelphia	1070
Providence	1014	vs. Boston	1088
Belleville	940	vs. Portland	1070
Newark	1083	vs. Century	1067
St. Louis	1067	vs. Osborne	891
Willow	1008	vs. National Capital	1072
Youngstown	830	vs. Oakland	1048
Louisville	1043	vs. Shell Mound	1033
Columbus	1041	vs. Culebra	970
Spokane	——	vs. Myles Standish	1008
Duluth	1040	vs. Smith and Wesson	1074

J. S. Crabtree, Sec'y-Treas, U. S. R. A.

Rifle and Revolver at Wilmington.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 26.—There was considerable interest manifested in the rifle and revolver department by the members of the Du Pont Gun Club, and some good scores were made yesterday. There were a number who qualified for the prizes that have been offered. The scores in these departments follow:

Fifty-yard revolver qualification scores: J. W. Hessian 84, 84, 79, 77; E. G. Ackart 78, 77, 72; F. B. Harkins 75, 74, 74, 72, 71, 70, 69, 68, 64.

Fifty-yard revolver practice scores: E. H. Lambert 43; S. B. Trott 19; C. Coyne 5; J. F. Porter 40, 16.

Fifty-yard rifle practice scores (.22cal.): F. B. Harkins 81, 65; C. H. Shepard 79, 67; J. I. Burrell 62, 51, 56, 44; R. P. Fletcher 59, 44, 31, 31; J. T. Birch 57, 54; J. Beatty 56; H. G. Ely 55, 19, 28; R. F. Connor 55; J. J. Stillwell 51, 45; J. F. McElwee 50, 49, 47, 38; H. P. Carlon 49, 47; Joseph McElwee 47; Edgar Schafer 45, 32; G. E. Lambert 43, 29; Al. Short 40; F. G. Farry 33, 23; L. Zebley 32; H. Parker 31; L. B. McArdle 29, 22; J. F. Mullin 28; J. G. Mullin 23; W. H. Neely 22; J. F. McArdle 21; J. W. Anderson 15; W. Crumlish 18.

U. S. R. A. Indoor League.

Feb. 25.—Below are unofficial scores made by the St. Louis Revolver Club in matches 17 and 18 of U. S. R. A. Indoor League:

Match 17, St. Louis vs. New Oakland:						
Dr M R Moore	43	44	43	42	46	218
W C Ayer	43	44	41	46	41	215
C C Crossman	39	43	42	44	41	209
W L Schrader	40	44	41	43	40	208
Paul Frese	40	42	38	35	41	196—1046
Match 18, St. Louis vs. Belleville:						
C C Crossman	48	40	49	44	47	228
W C Ayer	49	44	44	39	42	218
Dr M R Moore	41	44	41	46	42	214
W L Schrader	40	36	45	43	46	210
Paul Frese	33	40	45	37	44	199—1069

Secretary.

Co. D, Seventh Regiment Wins Trophy.

The trophy donated by the 71st Regiment to the 7th Regiment for an intercompany rifle shoot for teams of five men, had its second competition on Friday night, Feb. 24. Two contests are held annually for the prize, and as the first took place several weeks ago the one on Friday decided the possession of the cup for the year.

The surprise of the night was the defeat of the representatives of Company I, who led in the first shoot with an aggregate score of 320, and who were regarded as being reasonably certain of being ultimately victorious. Riflemen of Company D, who had been sixth, came up with an unusually fine exhibition of marksmanship and took the trophy by a margin of two points. Their total was 633, while Company I and Company K were tied for second honors with 631 each.

Zettler Rifle Club.

Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club, Feb. 14, at their indoor range, 159 West Twenty-third street:

A Begerow	228	236	240	231	241—1176
F M Bund	227	239	238	242	237—1183
L C Buss	239	249	247	241	248—1224
C L Gerken	243	243	241	245	240—1212
L P Hansen	246	245	241	244	245—1221
R Gute	247	248	248	245	248—1236
F Hecking	241	231	240	236	228—1176
G Schlicht	244	241	243	241	244—1213
W A Tewes	240	238	246	246	248—1218
B Zettler	235	232	235	236	237—1175
C Zettler	235	232	235	236	237—1223
H M Pope	239	237	241	244	246—1207

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Fishing Tackle.

The annual catalogue of the John J. Hildebrandt Co., now ready, will be sent for the asking. They show a large line of fishing accessories, the best wood and steel rods, reels, lines; in fact, whatever a fisherman needs to complete his outfit. This is in addition to their regular spoon baits and specialties, which are made to catch fish and not merely to sell. It will be worth the while of any fisherman to know definitely what they have for sale, and to send at once to the John J. Hildebrandt Co., Drawer No. 6, Logansport, Ind., U. S. A., and ask for Catalogue C.

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Dr. W. G. Hudson, on Feb. 22, won the American Record Match, which was shot at Greenville Shooting Park, Greenville, N. J. Dr. Hudson shot Schuetzen smokeless Powder. His score for the 100 shots on the Standard American target was 922 which broke the former 100 shot record of 917. In his last 10 shots he made a score of 99, duplicating a former record made by him.

At Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 15, Mr. E. K. Crothers, of Bloomington, won high amateur, and tied for high general average, 136 out of 150, using Peters factory loaded shells. At East Millstone, N. J., Feb. 13, Mr. Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory loaded Ideal shells, won high general average, 93 out of 100.

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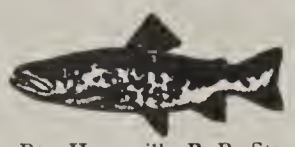

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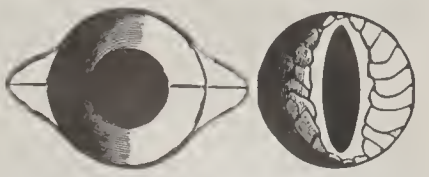

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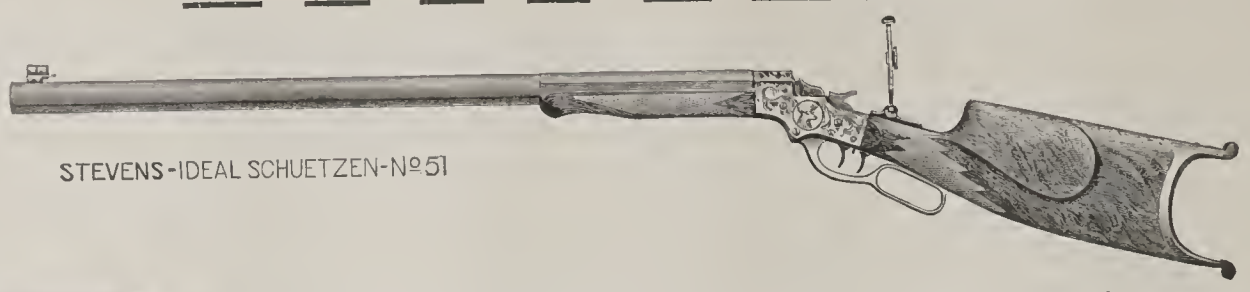
ACCURACY



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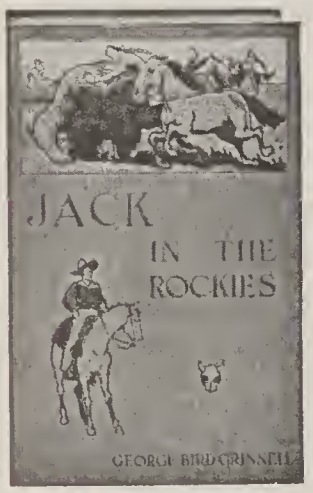

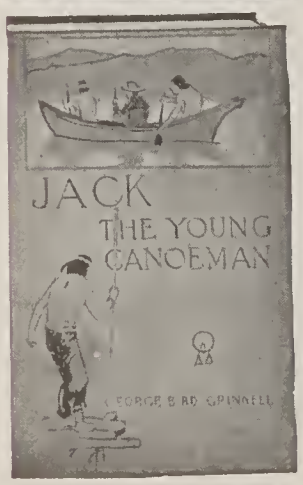

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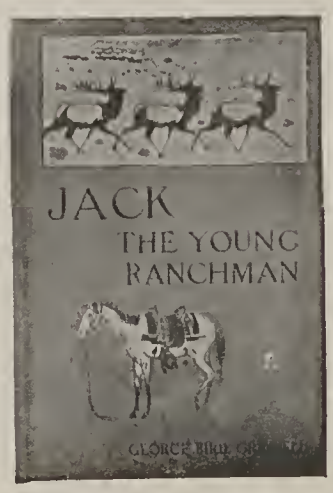

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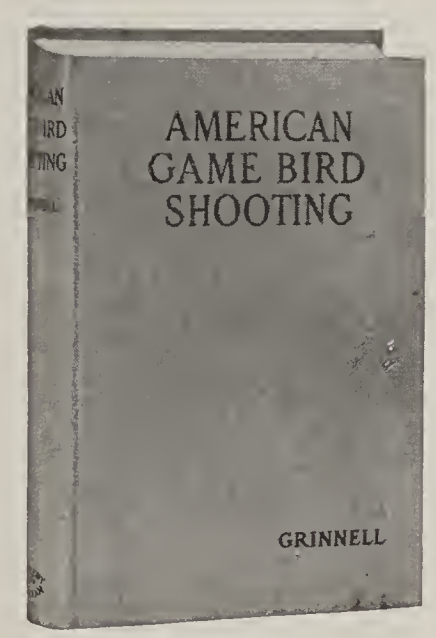

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LOON BOARDS THE PHOEBE.

THE night was dark and dreary, a wintry gale was sweeping Long Island Sound, with all that that implies, and Captain Bell, in the wheelhouse of the stanch little packet Phoebe, was keeping her east a half south and thinking of the pie in the cupboard at home. Captain Bell's breath was frozen in his beard, of course. Also mountain-e-ous seas were sweeping over the Phoebe. Likewise her crew were telling one another that a sailor's life is bold and free.

Captain Bell knocked a few icicles out of his beard.

"A tough night on the farmers, this. A frost that will go into the ground twenty feet. Let's thank Providence, Bill, that our money is not invested in carrot pits."

"Ay, ay, skipper," called the cheery mate, who was manicuring his nails under the cabin light.

It was at this point, reader, that a gigantic loon, flying before the blast and powerless to control itself, was blowen against the forward light of the wheel house, shattering it. Bird and particles of splintered glass struck Captain Bell full in his deadlights. The mate relieved the wheel as Captain Bell clinched with the bird, and whiskers and feathers were mingled on the wheelhouse floor.

It would be well for all loons desiring to know who is in charge on board the Phoebe to invade her wheelhouse and start something. Captain Bell's nose was broken in the imbroglio, but the loon lost the number of his meses for good and all, as the saying is.

Captain Bell's proofs are the loon, which is two feet eight inches high and five feet from wing tip to wing tip, the Phoebe's log and his nose. So again, if anybody doubts any part of this story, let him look Captain Bell squarely between the eyes—and start something.—N. Y. Herald.

IVORY SALE AT ANTWERP.

CONSUL-GENERAL DIEDERICH, Antwerp, Belgium, reports that the fourth quarterly ivory sale for 1910, held at Antwerp on Nov. 4, was composed of the following, the amounts representing kilos of 2.2 pounds each: Kongo (hard), 57,038; Kongo (soft), 1,902½; Angola, 24,787½; Cameroon, 137½; West Coast, 2,838; Senegal, 2,765; Sudan, 798½; Abyssinia (soft), 1,494½; Benguela (soft), 294; Egypt (hard), 27½; Siam (soft), 282½; curiosities, 746½; total, 93,112.

The sales at the same time in previous years were, in kilos, as follows: 109,018 in 1909, 100,216 in 1908, 102,105 in 1907, 73,013 in 1906, 97,393 in 1905, 77,115 in 1904, 103,449 in 1903, 84,101 in 1902, 81,779 in 1901, 85,871 in 1900.

The prices paid were lower by about 1 franc (19.3 cents) for large tusks, but prices for bangle and billiard tusks, as also for "scrivailles," were generally firm. Soft ivory, less in demand, was sold at 2 francs (38.6 cents) lower.

The present stock is about 182 tons, as against 190 tons in 1909, 210 in 1908, 110 in 1907, 97 in 1906, 96 in 1905, 96 in 1904, 145 in 1903, 142 in 1902, 112½ in 1901, 98½ in 1900.

The next quarterly ivory sale will take place on Jan. 31, 1911.

DUCKS FOR LIGHT KEEPER'S DINNER.

Keeper William C. Williams, of the Boon Island Lighthouse had black duck for dinner a short time ago. He didn't shoot the birds or capture them in a trap, but they fell at his feet in the dark ready to be picked, like manna from Heaven. He was standing his watch in the tower when he heard a terrific blow struck against the parapet wall.

He hurried outside and found a couple of fine black ducks lying dead. Thinking it must have been more than two to make the thump he heard, the keeper searched the rocks below and found four more. They had been attracted by the bright light of the tower, and blinded by its rays on close approach, had dashed out their lives against the lenses and wall of the light.—Kennebec Journal.

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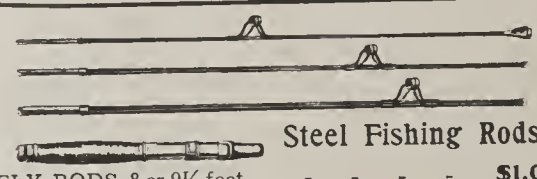

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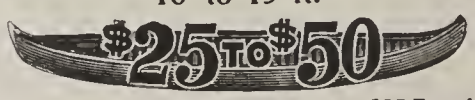

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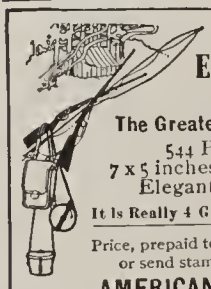

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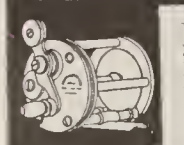

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The shop itself, the place of business of Uncle Lisha Peggs, bootmaker and repairer, was a sort of sportsman's exchange, where, as one of the fraternity expressed it, the hunters and fishermen of the widely scattered neighborhood used to meet of evenings and dull outdoor days "to swap lies."

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

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127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

FORBID SALE OF GAME IN NEW YORK.

SEVENTEEN years ago—in February, 1894, to be exact—FOREST AND STREAM announced its platform plank, "The Sale of Game Should Be Forbidden at All Seasons." The novelty and boldness of the idea startled the world of gunners. Here was food for thought for game protectors, for plain average shooters, and above all for commercial shooters and market men. From the start the game protectors ranged themselves with FOREST AND STREAM, and so did some of the plain average shooters. Some of these, however, were timid, and declared that the time had not yet come for such action as this, that no State Legislature would ever pass such an act. Others said it sounded well, but was too radical. As for the market shooters and the commercial dealers, they regarded this as one of the finest jokes that had ever happened. They declared that FOREST AND STREAM must be crazy and laughed heartily at its folly.

Well, those who have followed the course of game protection, know what came next. Game protective clubs all over the country began to get together and discuss this novel movement. Presently the Legislatures of one State after another passed laws prohibiting the sale of game, until at the present time there is a long list of States, in some of which the sale of game is forbidden throughout the year, while in others it is forbidden in close seasons, and in others still, the sale of some species is forbidden, and that of others permitted.

At Albany, Senator Bayne has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature amending the game laws and forbidding the sale of game—whether mammals or birds. This law ought to pass, for wild game should be made absolutely non-commercial. So long as men can make a profit by slaughtering game, or so long as they can pay the expenses of an enjoyable outing by selling their game, so long the wholesale destruction of our wild things will continue. It should be forbidden to sell game, and this prohibition should be universal over the whole country. The present bill is broadly drawn and seems to cover the ground well, protecting alike the game of New York and that of other States.

If a time shall come when it is demonstrated that wild animals or birds may be reared in domestication in commercial quantities, then they may properly be sold under suitable restrictions.

Meantime it will be an enormous benefit to the community and a great satisfaction to all game protectors if New York will drive a solid spike into FOREST AND STREAM's now well-seasoned platform plank.

CONGRESS AND GAME PROTECTION.

OUT of the tumultuous session of Congress, which has just ended, has come not a little comfort for those who are interested in the preservation of natural things.

The passage of the Weeks Appalachian forest preserve bill, though so tardy, was a great gain. In the Sundry Civil bill the appropriation for warden service in Alaska has been increased from $10,000 to $15,000. This should count for something, though Alaska is a vast territory. Two items in the Agricultural Appropriation bill, passed on the last day but one of the session, are of high importance. One of them—referred to in FOREST AND STREAM two weeks ago—provided for an appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase, sale and transportation of game for national reservations. The other, spoken of in last week's issue, is an appropriation of $20,000 for the feeding, protection and removal to safety of the Jackson Hole elk.

This last item was retained in the bill unchanged and may do much good. The other item was reduced in amount to $2,500, but its passage establishes the eminently proper precedent for the appropriation of funds with which to stock various national reservations from other reservations owned by the Government, or—where it may be necessary—for the purchase of animals for that purpose.

This is an encouraging entering wedge, and looks toward the establishment of game refuges in various places and the stocking them with various species of wild animals. It thus promises protection and perpetuation for various species.

For many year FOREST AND STREAM has been urging the establishment of the game refuges in some of the forest reservations. After a time Congress will reach a point where it will provide such refuges—and the Western country is full of sections where they might properly be set aside—and henceforth it will probably be found easier to convince Senators and Representatives that these reservations ought to exist, and ought to be stocked. Last week our Washington correspondent urged this again, and gradually the idea is being taken up by the newspapers all over the country.

The Agricultural Department is already taking steps to co-operate with the Wyoming State authorities to help the starving elk.

OUR cover picture shows a group of the starving Wyoming elk for the relief of which Congress has appropriated $20,000.

CUT DOWN THE BAG LIMIT.

WITHOUT wishing to reflect on the sportsmanship of the person referred to, we quote the following paragraph from a letter received from one of our California correspondents. In reference to the wildfowl season, which closed last month, he said:

> * * *, a member of the Blue Wing Club, which is our best shooting club, closed the season with his fifty-seventh consecutive limit, the result of shooting during the last two seasons since the twenty-five bird bag limit has been in force. This is a great record, and shows better than anything else the phenomenal consistency of the shooting on the Blue Wing preserve.

This is indeed a great record. The bag limit is twenty-five per day. Multiplying this by fifty-seven gives a total of 1,425 wildfowl for the two open seasons, an average of 712½ for each season. At present the season opens on Oct. 1 and closes Feb. 15.

In justification of this record there are these facts: This club has, through artificial means, improved the shooting, at great expense to its members. The sportsman in question can no doubt exhibit an array of figures to show that it cost him a good deal of money to make this record. Evidently few have closely approached it and none has equalled it. The record maker has observed the law to the letter. Fellow members, and other California sportsmen, have twice agreed to observe a reduced bag limit law, first from fifty to thirty-five, and then to twenty-five per day. They do not insist on spring shooting. Californians do nothing by halves. In a land where nature is so kind, picayunish things are not considered. Viewed from the Californian standpoint, a bag limit of twenty-five ducks is moderate. So much for the existing state of affairs.

Viewed from other standpoints, the California bag limit is still too large. It cannot be justified on the ground that prolific nature sends flocks of ducks into that glorious region and directs but few to other waters, for history shows that the duck supply is not inexhaustible, and the Californians owe it to other States to conserve the visible supply, so that the surplus may seek other feeding grounds. This can best be done through a reduction of the bag limit, but it would also be in accord with the best principles opposed to spring shooting if the season were shortened by closing in January.

THE death warrant of the last one of the great stone quarries, once so numerous along the Palisades of the Hudson, has been signed. On June 30 next blasting on Hook Mountain will cease, thirty days later the crushers will be closed down, and all the machinery must be removed before the close of the year. The Palisades Interstate Park Commission has purchased the land for the Hudson River Park.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Porpoises and Escallops

The Log of a Motor Boat Cruise on the Hudson River and Long Island Sound

By JULIAN BURROUGHS

CAN you see the red buoys shouldering their way through the tide, the wheeling gulls, the white sails of the oyster flee, green water turning in a smooth, foam-edged furrow under your bows, or feel the sand underfoot and smell the wind from off the sea, or taste the escallops and snappers fresh from the clear, salt water? We could. Impatience did more than stand on tiptoe; it danced on the cylinder heads.

Yes, everything was aboard at last; it must have been, because in any case there was room for nothing more. Just a mad jumble of blankets, clothing, baskets of food, pails of fruit and vegetables, butter, milk, suit cases, lanterns, fishing tackle, charts, rope, anchors, tools, umbrellas, and on top of all my bicycle. There was no room to turn around or pass one another. Still the rain held off; the ebb, oily and streaked with floating soot, began to flow. I threw off the lines, jumped aboard, and stepping over the dunnage, found the engine. It had not been turned over for more than a year, but responded instantly, after the manner of kerosene engines, to a touch of the fly-wheel.

All our friends had said rain, a big rain, a storm, a real equinoctial for our starting day. It had looked like it. Now the heavy, lowering sky took on a more yellow color, with a hint of clearing. As we pulled away down the Hudson, slipping along with the ebb, we all fell to clearing up. In a couple of hours everything was quite ship-shape and livable; the two anchors in place on the bow, the bicycle taken apart and strapped to the engine room wall, the food, clothing and blankets all in the lockers and bunks. I filled the bow tank with fresh water and went over all the gear. The women swept up and prepared to be comfortable. Sometimes a fine rain would come slanting across the decks, at others the sun would almost peep through.

There were four of us, Mrs. G. and her daughter—whom I just had to call Jean, because she was in many ways so unlike the Jean MacNeil that Harry Lauder sings about, and Jean is a nice, vibrant name that fits the tongue nicely—Mr. D. the scholar, and myself just filled the 30 by 8 cabin cruiser. We were off for the sea and adventure; we had cleared for strange ports and others not so strange. The anchor flukes were anxious to bite some salt mud and sand, and the motor eager once again to feel the salt water in its veins.

The Hudson is a nice place to cruise when you have a fast boat and want to get somewhere. A sail is all right, too, when it is hanging over an engine. We only had a little seven horsepower pressure motor and a loaded boat and a sixteen-foot tender, yet in just eleven hours and ten minutes we had passed under the Poughkeepsie bridge, sailed through the Highlands, past West Point, turned into the wide, hill-encircled Haverstraw Bay, Tappan Zee and left Yonkers behind and dropped the mud hook in the little creek behind the island at Spuyten Duyvil. The wooded hills were over us on one side, and on the other were sights and sounds that made us aware that we were in Greater New York. With a sailboat we would have been drifting with the tide fifty or more miles up the river at the mercy of every passing steamer.

That night as I lay in my bunk I could hear the rustle of the tide about the boat and the far-off roar of the electrics. How strange it all seemed! I felt responsible for the three people in my care, and wondered what they thought of it all. I had an anchor light burning brightly, and knew the big kedge would hold us, unless it should slide out into deeper water, or the rope should chafe off on some sharp object on the bottom, or a big floating timber or piece of wreckage drift into us. Things could happen, and what would become of us sleepers adrift on that swift tide?

Never can I forget one night at Spuyten Duyvil. I was sleeping soundly in the cabin with my wife and two little girls when bang! bang! thump! bang! something came against the Wance, making her quiver in every timber. I ran out on the dewy deck to find that a big catboat had drifted into us. I passed her on down stream and went back to my berth. For an hour I was startled and sleepless, and when at last I got into a sound sleep I was rudely awakened by someone yelling in the cabin door: "Hey! hey!" the voice shouted, "do you know where you are?"

Utterly bewildered and half asleep I tumbled out of bed, "No," I managed to answer.

"Well, you're adrift, and 'll wake up with mud in your eye!"

Having satisfied myself that the man was intoxicated, and that we were not adrift, I went back to bed, though it was a long while before I could compose myself to sleep.

What a waste of energy this tide business does seem! Percival Lowell tells us that in time the friction of the tides will stop the earth's rotation on its axis. It is a wonder to me that it does not do so very soon.

Sunday was a beautiful sunshiny day with a fresh breeze from the south that sent the whitecaps chasing over the sound, and filled all sails with a good measure of wind. Once clear of the terribly "gummed-up" Harlem and East River, and the free, clear sound under our keel, we settled down to a day of enjoyment—all but poor Jean, who ate too much fudge just before we began to roll, and who disappeared for the day.

Because of the onshore wind I kept well off, and at 5:15 P. M. we pulled into Bridgeport, Conn. There were several hundred people fishing about the breakwater for snappers, and how they did stare at us as we ran past them. We found a perfect anchorage and spent a long, quiet night of unbroken sleep. There were oyster sloops about us, with the owners of which I scraped acquaintance. One of them offered to give us all the oysters we wanted, "but don't eat them," he cautioned. He opened two to show us that they were all green from sewage. "From the Norwalk Islands to the Thimbles it is the same," he added. What an unfit people to live are we Americans! We destroy our forests, rob our soil, dump our sewage into the nearest water, and then buy fertilizers from Germany and South America and spend hundreds of millions in trying to get pure water! It will be a real blessing when the mines of nitrates, potash and phosphoric acids are exhausted.

Monday was a September day at its very best, a day limpid with soft haze and sunshine, a day of glorious colors, a day free from doubts as to the weather, a day to cruise on and on.

Once a water pipe clogged up and flooded the engine with water, and it was twenty minutes before we could go again. Also from 10 until 4 o'clock we had an unfavorable tide. Aside from that, it was a day of unalloyed pleasure. At 4 o'clock we were passing a school of porpoises playing on the glassy water just outside of Plum Gut, and a few minutes later we were in Gardiner's Bay, where the low wooded shores reached out to greet us. Gulls wheeled, bunker steamers were going home, oyster stakes seemed to dip in welcome, the sun went down in smoky glory. We ran straight across Gardiner's Bay, slowly leaving Orient Point behind and raising the wooded shores of Long Island with Shelter Island off to starboard and Gardiner's Island to port. How wild and peaceful it was—mirroring water, shores and hills of unbroken woods, long stretches of inviting, lonely sand beaches. Just

at dark we crept into the gut-way of Three Mile Harbor, the swift clear tide rushing over the white sand, swirling about the gravelly points, and a moment later the anchor embraced the clean sand under the bank inside the harbor. With jollifications we got a big supper, passing jokes right and left and making merry. Our lanterns drew to us great swarms of white moths that flew about our heads much to the disgust of Jean. I thought they were good fun and infinitely more welcome than mosquitoes.

In the morning the escallopers were somewhat surprised by our arrival, and on their way out to the escalloping grounds they rowed all around us. Jean heard some of the fishermen say that we must be from New London with things to sell. "I have some things I would sell," she laughingly said.

One old escalloper informed Mr. D. that "there's lots of water if you keep in it," and another that he had "some round clams, but the law wasn't off long clams yet."

Soon we lifted the anchor and started down the harbor for the landing. Three Mile Harbor is an ideal place for small boats. Except for a few picturesque fishermen cottages, the rounded rolling hills that encircle it on three sides are unbroken forest. There are some sweeps of grassy pasture, broken with park-like lines and clumps of oaks, and beaches where farmers gather sea weed. Long, low grassy points reach out, little sequestered bays put up into the flats toward the woods, tame ducks cruise about, gulls cry and fishhawks scream. The fishermen are genial and honest. The sweep of wind and water, the constant association with nature and the elements, the hard work, have weather-beaten their faces and mellowed their souls until it is a pleasure to spend days in their company, hearing their stories of sailing and fishing, told in their rich sympathetic voices that carry a suggestion of wind in the sedge flats or the gurgle of the tide about the boat. There was Captain Billy waving us welcome from his white Sally, and Captain Elisha on the Avon, and Mr. Lee on the silver gray wharf.

Once away from New York, man's humanity to man grows and waxes strong. At Three-Mile Harbor I was welcomed by everyone and could leave my oars or any of the gear of the Wance lying about for weeks at a time undisturbed. The law in regard to clamming and escalloping, too, is carefully observed, which is refreshing to one bred in the thieving, law-defying atmosphere of the upper Hudson. The little basin, about the size of the proverbial millpond where we left the Wance anchored while we spent three weeks over at East Hampton, is three times landlocked. Coming in through Sammy's Beach in the main gutway, the larger harbor is entered, a lovely sheet of water of perhaps two square miles area, then through a still more narrow gutway between the grassy points into a second little harbor, and from there a number of openings lead into quiet bays. "You ain't got very good holdin' bottom, but if you do go ashore here you can't hurt nothin'," said Captain Billy.

Never have I seen so many escallops, and it was fun to catch them. Often they will come to the surface and jump half out of water, and even the biggest ones when disturbed will go zig-zagging along at a rate that makes one swing the net at a lively rate. The water is as clear as air, and the interesting life on the bottom, from big welks to darting sand-colored flounders or flatfish, can be plainly seen. To cook escallops properly is to fry them a very little in butter and serve with a sauce. If fried too long they get hard and do not melt on the tongue. When opening them I can never resist eating about every fourth or fifth one. They make a delicious stew. The fringe, or part that is thrown away, makes excellent bait for cunners and was also relished by the trio of tame wild mallards that swam about the Wance while I opened escallops on the poop deck.

THREE-MILE HARBOR.
Photograph by Julian Burroughs.

Why does a school of fish make the surface of the water red? Mr. Lee says it is their gills. I do not see how this can be. One day, during northerly weather, David, Howard, Louis and I, cheered on by the women folks, drew a seine over on the ocean beach at East Hampton. A school of mullet came along, a large area, all red and boiling. When they were inside the jack there was some pulling and yelling. When the waves came in we all pulled and gained yards; when they went back they dragged us feet first through the sand. Soon the fish realized that something was wrong, and the red, boiling spot went furiously around inside the net. In a few moments we had a pile of silvery, flopping mullets, snappers, flounders, skates and dogfish on the sand. If there is anything better than a fat mullet, fresh from an October sea, I have yet to taste it.

Surf bathing, clamming, escalloping, blackfish, snapper and cunner fishing, enjoying quaint old

East Hampton and bicycle rides through the woods, dreaming by the open fires, the time to start back came all too soon.

At 2 o'clock of an October afternoon, when the sunlight brooded on the purple hills, we said good-bye and pulled away down the harbor and across Gardiner's Bay toward the dim Orient Point Light that seemed to swim in the haze far to the northward. Flocks of coots streaked away over the glassy water, oyster boats dredged, the motor hummed us on and on. Out over the sound we could see the Connecticut shore and the two white light houses at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Brown-skinned porpoises, oily and heavy-breathed, rolled through the green water; tugs with coal barges and lazy four-masters kept us company. As the sun dipped into the sound in the resplendent west, the full moon came up behind us. The lighthouses on all sides began to flash their lights, the dull red glow of Orient Point, the intense white flash of Plum Island Light, the curiously timed double flash of Cornfield Point Lightship, the spots of light at the Saybrook house, and so on. The strong flood tide, meeting the zephyr from the west, sent a bouncing roll through which the Wance plunged gayly. Just as night had become fixed and all the waters were silvered with the flooding moonlight, we rounded Duck Island breakwater and anchored near a lobster car on one side, and a schooner on the other. After a delightful supper of escallops and cunners, and an interesting visit to the lightkeeper on the little boulder-strewn island, we turned in.

At 4 o'clock I was awakened by the rattle of the hoisting of sails on the schooner near us and got up. It was like day and a gentle breeze from the north, so awakening Louis, who was returning with us instead of Mr. D., we raised the anchor and slipped away through the elusive, enchanting moonlight, drifting effortlessly into the west, leaving the dark shore behind, swept along by the rushing flood. Again the conditions of the evening before were repeated in reverse order. The silver moon swimming down into the horizon haze seemed to lift the sun in the east. The light on Faulkner's Island was still flashing as we passed, the long rays of the morning sun just stealing over the water. At breakfast time we were passing the indescribably lovely Thimble Islands. The great gray rocks, crowned with shrubbery of gold and purple and carpeted with green, were set in a chrome green sea. The low gray cottages and the lobster pot buoys gave the human touch.

All day we hummed on down the Connecticut shore, passing the busy fleet—like a cloud of white butterflies—dredging for oysters off Bridgeport. Immense flocks of coots tore themselves out of the water and went driving away to new bedding places. A very few, I regret to say, trusted us too well and were pitched back into the green water with charges of No. 5 shot. The escalloping net quickly dipped them up. Some of them were great handsome birds. Glossy black with white wings, white iris and red-capped bills, they were prizes. When, however, after almost ruining my thumb in picking them, and after parboiling with an armful of celery for six hours, they were still rank and fishy, my conscience felt better. The good eating ducks are not to be approached by a boat, and this seems a working principle in nature. The wild ducks are toothsome and the tame ones are fishy in direct ratio. Are the wild ones wild because toothsome, or does the wildness make them edible?

It being part of our plan to visit strange ports, we selected Portchester for the sacrifice. The wind had worked around to the south, so I headed in past Great Captain's Island, studying out the course on the chart. Rocks, rocks everywhere, big and little, like a drove of cattle coming down to the water, some on shore, some knee deep, others almost submerged. The shore was crowned with woods in autumn dress and many handsome cottages. We found the harbor delightfully quiet with the Byram River leading up through the rocks on one side and a gutway going into another harbor opposite. The tide was low and the escallopers were out, eagerly scanning the bottom for their prey. They were an entirely different looking lot of men from those at Three-Mile Harbor. The escallops, too, looked dingy and mean. One old fellow informed me that a man got nearly a bushel the day before, "and I don't see how he did it," he added. When I told him that at Three-Mile Harbor I could get a bushel in twenty minutes, he looked surprised. Since he had never even heard of Plum Gut, Gardiner's Bay, or the Connecticut River, I could not tell him where Three-Mile Harbor was. I should have asked him if he had ever heard of Long Island Sound or New York city.

After moonlight sails in the tender about the harbor, enjoying the great black rocks and silent autumn evening, we had a restful night, waking up to find the world securely wrapped in fog. Even the breakwater, but a few feet away, was invisible. Only the hoarse bellow of the trumpet on Great Captain's Island told us where we were. Our luck had turned, seeking revenge for the march we had stolen on her the morning before, getting the tide from Duck Island at 4:30 in the morning. At 12:30 the fog let us sally forth. We now had lost all our tides, and instead of having the flood to Fort Schuyler, the ebb to Spuyten Duyvil and the flood up the Hudson, we had the tides so strongly against us that we only got to Port Morris at 4:30. We were sorry to leave the clean, free sound behind us and have the big city to pass.

In a pouring rain we saw a big steamer break down in Hell Gate next morning. There was mad blowing of whistles, rushing about and throwing of the anchor. We could hear the anchor grate over the rocky bottom. Presently a tug came to their help. Even though it is a fine sight to watch the fleet of Sound steamers, vast towering masses of light go parading past, and to see the back door of a great city with all its activities by way of contrast, we were glad to turn into the Hudson and leave it all behind. Once more the Palisades frowned down on us, and the great river, like a long inland lake, stretched away to the north and home. All one needs to navigate the Hudson is a pair of eyes and an enjoyment of steamer swells.

The sun came out, we dried our wet clothes and watched the great flocks of black mallards flash the silver lining of their wings at us in derision. They were the wild kind. Tugboats, whose names were familiar to me, passed with tows, and sailboats, reflecting their canvas in the glassy water, drifted with the tide. The sun went down, streaking its beams of light over the shadowed mountains above Nyack. Feeling sure of a wind from the north, I ran on and on until we found a secure anchorage in Green's Cove, under Verplanck's Point. In the night the cold wind came pouring out of the north. It could not reach us, though the next forenoon it fought us savagely nearly all the way home. The brown waters and slaty beaches of the Hudson always sadden me, somehow. I miss the clear green and the lonely sand beaches of the land of porpoises and escallops.

A Canadian Ice Harvest

By S. A. WHITE

THE old-fashioned method of harvesting the ice from the lake or river is passing. Mechanical devices have been constructed with an ingenuity almost excluding the manual touch, which was before so necessary, yet, in spits of these, on various bodies of water throughout this Province (Ontario) and others one may see a band of workers still gathering the crystallized spoil for its hoarding till the blazing summer comes, when in the sweltering cities the ice-block is almost worth its weight in coin in the comfort it provides.

If the morning is mild, the harvesters pass out to their toil with merry jest or song, all outer clothing thrown aside; but when the bitter northeaster comes skirling down the ice plain at a forty-mile clip, perhaps sifting stinging blasts of snow in its course, the dim dawn is anything but inviting. With fur caps jammed down and reefers buttoned up, they file out in silence, and set to work like Trojans, the rushing blood under their laboring muscles fighting with the cold and barring it out.

Should there be snow on the lake, it is cleared by a ponderous scraper, drawn by a team or several teams, according to the size of the scraper. Then, an opening having been made, the plow is set in motion. This is an iron plow frame made for the purpose, and set with broad vertical blades, which resemble giant sawteeth. Sometimes a single row of these blades suffices, but often a double or even a triple row is used. A well-broken horse draws the contrivance. One man guides the plow while another rides the horse, and keeps it in its proper place. If there is a squat Englishman in the "gang," he will probably be found on the blanketed back of the old horse. Whether from innate laziness or love of superior elevation, it is hard to say, but there he sits, clad in a flaring green sweater, puffing at a short clay pipe to keep his nose from freezing, and drawling

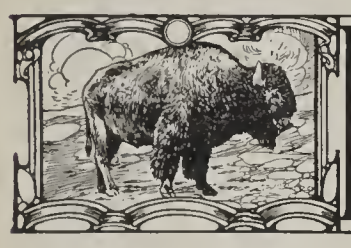
out: "Git halong, git halong hyar—by the Lawd Charles, but this 'oss must 'ave the dead mawch by 'eart!"

When the ice is marked in sections and cross-sections, the plow is driven in deeper till there is merely a "bottom" holding each line of blocks. This is sawed out with a short saw deprived of one handle, and the row moves out in the open water; but as it goes a worker runs along the margin with a blade-ended bar in hand, deftly separating each block by a blow in the groove which the plow has made. A light boom holds the blocks *en masse*, convenient for being lifted out with the tongs.

Merrily the teamsters' sleighs come bowling down the slope at the head of the lake, glide out on the glassy track and draw up for the loads. "Yo! yo yo!" sing the loaders; thump, thump, go the blocks, and the sleigh is filled like magic, while abbreviated remarks float out through the scrape of feet and the clanking of the tongs. Away that driver goes! Another comes—and away! Sleigh after sleigh, load after load, in quick succession, traverse the twin paths up and down the icy sheet.

So, daily, goes the work. The hardy fellows stand the cold like woodsmen, and joke the sufferer who gets nipped. Accidents are rare. A hand will sometimes get a squeezing or a toe gets crushed, and at intervals a man may make a false step, to go plunging into the chilly water. Then there is a rush for pikes and boat hooks, and as the bedraggled, nay, even terrified, fellow rises to the top, he feels himself in the grip of something with many fingers, something not unlike an octopus. The gripping fingers tighten, and without any ceremony, or at least regard for appearances, he is pulled out. A robe or two about him, he jumps for the sleigh, and in two minutes he is getting into dry clothes before the big roaring fire-place in the house.

Such is the picture of the old-fashioned ice harvest, which still lingers, although the whirlwind pace of the twentieth century is committing the picturesque conditions of earlier days to deep oblivion; and in spite of the advance culture, the trained tastes, the subordinated desires of the modernizing revolution, there is that spark of barbarism, that blood strain of the wild in us which calls us forth body and soul of a stormy winter day to see the ice-harvester bare the bosom of the lake or the lumberman swing his ax into the heart of the mighty pine.



NATURAL HISTORY

The Otter.

Concluded from page 331.

There are few animals as quick as an otter. When looking at a person they will dodge a bullet as quickly as a seal can. I once fired at one which had his head out of his fishing hole in the ice. The ball struck not six inches beyond in the exact range of the center of the hole, but the otter had drawn his head down before it struck. I have known of many cases where they dived before the charge struck. They will catch any fish we have by chasing it as a cat chases a mouse. A friend of mine while fishing in a pool just below a small fall, saw several large trout come rushing over the fall, and almost at the same time he saw something which, as he said, looked like a shadow, pursuing them round the pool, and an instant after an otter raised his head with one of the trout in his mouth.

While they feed on trout where trout are plentiful, otters also eat all kinds of coarser fish—chubs, suckers and horned pouts. I have several times seen them eating eels, which they seem to prefer to anything else. Sometimes when fish are plentiful and easy to catch, the otter will kill them for sport, just as too many of our visiting fishermen do. I have known one to pile up a large lot of suckers which he had caught for the fun of it. Besides fish, they often catch muskrats, and in winter I have known them to entirely depopulate the houses of a large colony of muskrats. When in a beaver country they often kill the young beaver, and I feel quite sure that they also sometimes kill ducks. I was once being paddled up to a black duck which we had heard quacking in a logan; I saw what I thought were the backs of several ducks and beyond them just then a duck gave a loud quack and flew. I then saw that what I had taken for ducks were two otters which seemed to be trying to catch the furthest duck. While they were under water I put a charge of BBs in one barrel, and on their rising with their heads close together, I killed one and wounded the other. The same fall the man who was paddling me on this occasion saw two otter trying to catch some woodducks.

Otters are very tenacious of life and often escape when shot squarely through the body and sometimes when shot through the head, especially when on the ice. An Indian named Louis Nicholas crept close to one's fishing hole while the otter was under water. The otter came out with a trout in his mouth and lay on the ice facing the Indian. The trout being before his eyes hindered him from seeing the Indian, who fired a Spencer rifle ball which went into the mouth and out through the back of the otter's head, carrying brains out on the ice, but the otter dived into his hole and the Indian and his partner, after cutting ice and looking for him nearly half a day, were unable to find him. The partner told me that both brains and teeth lay on the ice when he went to help search for the otter.

I once bought of an Indian the skin of an otter which had an ounce ball fairly through the body just back of the shoulders. This otter, which was shot lying on the ice, dived into his hole, and after being under a long time, suddenly threw himself out of another hole some rods from the one he entered and died almost as soon as he struck the ice. I have known many times of otter fairly shot being lost, and on the other hand, several times of two being killed at a shot and both saved, and in one case of three shot and all secured. A hunting partner of mine once killed and got three otters at two shots from a rifle in less than a minute's time. I once bought the skins of four otters, all shot in one forenoon by one man.

I have known of several otters being got in singular ways. Rufus B. Philbrook, who had been my partner the year before, was traveling on snowshoes up the Allegash Stream above the lake. On turning a bend in the stream he saw an otter lying on the ice and fired at him with his ten-inch rifled pistol. As the otter lay still he supposed that he had killed him, but seeing his eye look bright as he came up, he struck the otter with his belt hatchet. On skinning him, Philbrook found that the otter had not been touched by the bullet. In another instance a man who was not hunting, but who carried a revolver, came to a place where otters had been playing in the light snow around some fishing holes. Seeing a patch of dark fur showing through the snow, he fired and found that he had shot a dead otter. It appeared as if the otter had died on the ice and then it had snowed on him, and the other otter in playing had partly uncovered him.

When otters are caught in log slide-traps, or killheags, other otters quite often cover them up nicely with moss or leaves. I have several times seen where mink had so covered other mink which were in log traps, but have never heard of either mink or otters doing it to an animal which was in a steel trap. When otters are trapped where they cannot get into the water, they will fight a trap terribly, and if they cannot pull out or break the chain, will usually kill themselves in a short time. No one who has not seen it would believe how an otter can twist the links of a chain which has no swivel in it. I have seen a chain which seemed strong enough to hold a horse broken by an otter. I have twice set traps on Saturday afternoon and on Monday forenoon have found otter dead from fighting the trap, which appeared to have been dead for twenty-four hours. When caught on the land they usually break most of their teeth in fighting the trap, and I have several times seen the whole end of the lower jaw broken, and I have had several of the old-fashioned hand-made traps which plainly showed the marks of otter's teeth on the bed-pieces.

While many animals foot themselves, otters seldom do. In buying several thousands of

their skins I have had but one skin where the otter had taken his foot off, and I have known of but two other cases. In one instance the trap was set just at nightfall and was looked very early the next morning and the Indian trapper showed me the foot that forenoon. It was evidently the foot of a young otter. In the other case, a year after the foot was taken, the otter was tracked on a late snow back from the stream and found in a hollow log with two young. She had a nest made of shredded cedar bark. I have known of their having dens in ledges, but this is the only instance I know of one's denning in a log.

Usually otters have but two young, but I have known of their having three. Some writers speak of more, but I very much doubt their having more than three.

Otters seldom stay more than a few days in one place no matter how plentiful the fish are. The Indians say: "Otter don't happy in Heaven." A family will have a route which they will follow as regularly as a Methodist circuit rider. Sometimes it will be only fifteen or twenty miles, but oftener twice as much, which round they will make in from two to four weeks, going through chains of ponds, up or down streams and sometimes making carries on land for quite long distances, sometimes meeting others, but oftener one party coming into a pond soon after another has left. When one sees tracks of otters leaving the water and going overland, he may be sure that they are taking the shortest route to some other water.

In winter otters make fishing holes through quite thick ice just as seals do. As their noses are formed so as to shut air-tight they can swim across large ponds under the ice just as beaver or muskrats do, by putting their noses against the ice and throwing out a bubble, which looks like that in a spirit level, and renewing their breath by drawing it in again. If not disturbed they can swim any distance in this way; but if driven away from their air-bubble, they soon drown.

In places where the snow drifts deep over the banks on the edges of streams or ponds, they often have places under the snow banks where they bring out their fish and eat them.

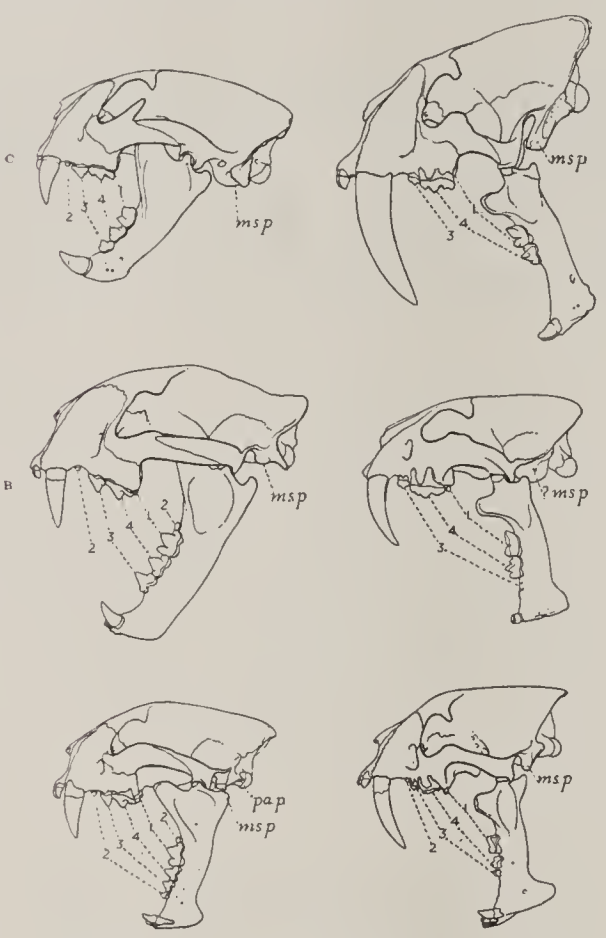
Often the fur of otters taken in the winter has the long outer hairs curled or kinked at the end like card teeth. This is called "sun curl" by the fur buyers and is supposed to be caused by the reflection of the sun from the ice. Yet this hardly seems a satisfactory explanation as I have seen them as badly curled early in December as at any time late in the winter; but I have never seen one taken after the ice was out that was so curled.

How deep an otter dives when fishing no one knows, but I know positively of two cases where otters were taken on lines set for togue with live bait in deep water. One was on Moosehead Lake, the other in one of the Roach River Ponds, probably in not less than twenty feet of water. In these cases the otters got hooked in catching the live bait, just as the togue would have done, and as the line was fastened to a spring pole which would bend, and as he could not get his feet on bottom, he drowned much quicker than a fish would have drowned.

I once knew of a man, who was pulling a pickerel through a hole in the ice, feeling a suddenly increased resistance which continued until he hauled the head of an otter into sight. The otter had seized the pickerel as it was being drawn up and had held on until he saw the man, when he bit the fish in two and left the fisherman in possession of the head part. Sometimes large fish escape from otters, and I once saw a large pickerel whose back was deformed, evidently from having been bitten by an otter, as the scar was plainly to be seen on both sides.

While in handling over half a million of muskrats, I have seen but a single albino, yet in handling not over a hundredth part as many otters I have seen five pure white ones and another of a yellowish white. As these were all taken within a few years in quite a limited area, it seemed as if the albinism were transmitted, especially as R. McFarlane, the Hudson Bay factor, while he speaks of sometimes seeing white beaver and some other kinds, does not mention ever seeing an albino otter. It is a singular thing, that of the five pure white ones that I know, three were shot. I saw two of them before they were skinned. The fourth was said to have been caught by a man in his hands as the otter was diving into a hole in the ice; he was held till he drowned. I had the skin of this one. It was a very large skin and as white as "the driven snow" and showed no mark of either trap or bullet. I do not know how the fifth was taken, but it seemed singular that when not one otter in twenty is taken except in traps, that four out of five white ones should not have been trapped. I know of one other white otter being taken near where these were. Besides these, I have in over sixty years never heard of but three others being taken, one in New Brunswick and bought by C. & E. Everett, King's Square, St. John, N. B., and the others taken in Maine, one at Blue Hill and the other in the western part of the State.

MANLY HARDY.



SKULLS OF CATS AND SABRE TOOTH TIGERS.

Ancestry of the Cats.

THE lion, the wildcat and the domestic tabby, while differing much from each other, have also many points in common. One of these is the substantial similarity in size of the canine teeth. In Tertiary times many cats existed of which a number equalled or exceeded in size the largest living species. These old time cats are distinguished by a great enlargement of the upper canine teeth which thus become long curved flattened tusks. One of these sabre-toothed tigers we have heard of as existing in Northern Europe as contemporary of the cave bear and the hairy rhinoceros, and in the middle and later Tertiary there were many such forms, which possessed these great canine teeth in various degrees of specialization. Of true cats in which the upper and lower canine teeth are of nearly equal size none are known, until near the end of Tertiary times.

Dr. W. D. Matthew, of the American Museum of Natural History has recently published a paper on the ancestry of the cats. It is far too technical for reproduction, but his view is that the cats of the present day are descended from one of the less specialized sabre-toothed tigers, perhaps that known as *Dinictis* or some related form. Dr. Matthew believes that while the modern cats use the canine teeth for grasping, holding and tearing, these ancient sabre-toothed forms used those teeth for striking a downward blow with the mouth wide open, thus ripping or gashing the thick skinned slow-moving pachyderms on which they preyed. Objection to this theory has been made on the ground that the animal could not open its mouth wide enough to give such a blow effectively, but Dr. Matthew advances proofs for his belief that it was possible for these animals to open the mouth as suggested.

He says of the life of those far distant times that the large and abundant vegetable feeders of the early and middle Tertiary were chiefly thick-skinned short-necked animals, powerful and well adapted for fighting, but not swift of foot. During the later Tertiary a different set of animals made their appearance, thin-skinned, long-legged, slender-necked horses and ruminants; swift runners, but far less powerful and well armed than the pachyderms. The larger cats prey upon the larger ruminants and usually fasten on the back of the animal and bite through the neck, but the sabre tooth tigers—if Prof. Matthew's theory is correct—preyed on the large pachyderms, ripping and gashing the neck until the animal succumbed. As the various pachyderms increased in size and strength they grew fewer in numbers and developed defensive armor in the shape of thick skins, like the rhinoceros, elephant, tapir and pigs of to-day. Thus they became harder to kill by the great sabre-toothed cats, and finally, as the pachyderms grew scarcer and their geographical range became more limited, the sabre tooths became extinct.

The accompanying cuts, taken from Dr. Matthew's paper, show various types of cat skulls, the line marked C showing our ordinary mountain lion and an ancient sabre tooth. These diagrams show Dr. Matthew's idea of the way in which the sabre-toothed tigers opened their mouths.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Bose, Ben and Beppo.

BURNS tells us of "The Twa Dogs," called Cæsar and Luath, but I shall go one better, and tell of three dogs, named as above.

The first was presented to me when a boy, after my recovery from typhoid fever, when for days I was out of my head, nor did I fully recover for months afterward. This dog was a beagle, and his picture now hangs on the wall in my sanctum.

A hunter does not like to loan his dog indiscriminately to Tom, Dick and Harry, any more than he likes to loan his gun. Usually, upon the return of either, something will be found to have happened. Such has been my experience at any rate.

Now, a friend of mine wanted me to let him have Bose for a day's hunting over at the lakes, where there was an abundance of game, hares, rabbits, quail and partridges. I accommodated him; and with a party of friends he went over to Lakeville. Arriving there before sunrise, the party, having put up their horse, started for the upper end of Elder's Pond, where they expected to have good shooting.

Arriving at the swamp, they were not long in starting something that took a direct course through the swamp and across the fields to Loon Pond; and Bose followed on the track in hot pursuit. Lewis, one of the party who chanced to be near the dog at the start, heard the noise made by the quarry as it fled through the bushes, but got no sight at it. Lewis remained at his post the whole day, while the other hunters all made off in the direction taken by the dog and game.

The chase led beyond Loon Pond to Lake Assawampsett, by Pocsha and Long ponds, and thence swerved again toward Elder's, the point of starting. Lewis determined he would not leave his stand under any circumstances until the dog came in. As the sun was setting behind the distant hills and the shadows of night were falling, he heard in the distance the voice of Bose, as he was approaching in the same course that was taken by the fleeing quarry in the morning. Lewis cocked his gun and waited, on the alert for a view of the fast nearing quarry, fearing, however, that it would be too dark to see it, even if it came up as he expected. Suddenly he heard a crackling in the bushes, and saw a form approaching; and leveling his gun, he fired both barrels at once. The object fell, and, rushing in, he saw a splendid dog fox that had given Bose a chase for the entire day.

Joyfully Lewis gazed upon his game, and waited for Bose to come up, which he did not do for some little time after, and when Bose did come, he fell beside the fox utterly exhausted. Lewis had to take Bose up in his arms and carry him all the way to the wagon at the farmer's barn, and there he placed him in the bottom of the wagon and covered him with the horse blanket.

The other hunters putting in an appearance soon after, the party pursued their way home, where they arrived late in the evening, having secured no other game, but satisfied, nevertheless, with the result attained.

Bose never recovered from the effects of this chase, being lame ever afterward, for he had been previously hurt in one fore leg, and this last adventure was too much for him, as he was well along in years.

This short account is but one of several occasions where Bose distinguished himself, and deserves the fame that should come to a faithful dog as well as to an honest man.

"Ben" was a liver-colored pointer, sent to me by Charles J. Foster, then editor of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times. The first day I took him out, I did not want to miss a shot, because I feared the dog might think I was no good, and would go wild and not obey me. So, when I got up to the alder swamp, wherein I expected to find some woodcock, I kept my eyes about me and was ready to fire if anything sprang up. Sure enough, across the wood road a few rods away went an old cock, but I brought him down with a snapshot; and on my return, going into the meadows, two snipe got up before the dog, and I brought them down. Going on a little further, I found the meadows, or rather bog, very treacherous, and one was liable to go in up to his waist in some places. Presently another snipe got up—they would not lie before the dog—and made off straight away toward a group of walnuts growing on the border of the bog on high ground. Just as I was about to pull I saw a boy's head right in range, and did not dare to shoot, for fear the shot might strike him as well as the bird. The latter flew away unharmed, and I went home well satisfied with my first trial of Ben.

Some time after that I let Colonel Babbitt and a friend of his from the West take Ben to go hunting somewhere beyond Boston. I do not know what success they had after birds, but upon their return to Boston they lost the dog. He had been walking at their heels in the streets, but mysteriously disappeared. They went back and up and down various streets in search of him, but without avail. Finally they went to the police station, notified the officer there, and then went to a daily paper and put in an advertisement, offering a handsome reward for the dog, which they described with his name and collar, and stating that they could be found at the Parker House.

Nothing was heard of the dog throughout the whole day; and after dinner the Colonel and his friend went to a theatre. On their return to the hotel, the clerk told them that Ben had got there before them and was now in their room. One of the servants had seen him lying down outside the door, and, opening it, let him in. When the Colonel went up and opened the door, he found Ben asleep in the middle of the bed, and great was the rejoicing thereat, I presume, on the part of all three. Certainly I had my share when I heard their recital.

Beppo is now asleep on my coat. He signalized himself by starting a dozen rabbits in one day and not losing one of them. An adventure of his I must relate. A rabbit was started toward night in a triangular piece of woods, very thick with thousands of briers, and extending along the country road for a good mile.

I happened to be close to a wood road which runs from the country road for a long distance

PACK TRAIN RETURNING FROM A HUNT IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.
Photograph by Rutherford Page.

toward the railroad. While standing there, Beppo came up in the lead with a large hound, as big as a sheep, and looking like one who was traveling a good distance in the rear. For Beppo could run the fastest and would crawl under the briers just as a rabbit would do, while the big dog had to jump upon them and beat them down in order to get through. This proved a great advantage to Beppo, and as I heard him a good way ahead, I determined to scoot up the highway as fast as possible and then cut into the scrub oaks beyond, where I could hear Beppo following, and so get a shot before darkness set in, or the rabbit was holed up. I ran rapidly up the road till I came opposite the point whence Beppo's chiding could be heard, and cut in to find a spot where the rabbit might be likely to come; but I had gone in but a few rods when I saw Joe, my companion, who already had secured a position such as I wanted.

I soon heard Joe shoot, and listening, learned that the dog had got by him and was coming toward me in full cry. I threw up my gun, and in a moment the rabbit darted by, shot into the undergrowth as I fired at him, and upon going in, had the satisfaction of finding Beppo standing over his quarry, wagging his tail with intense satisfaction. Moquis.

Quail Shipment Stopped.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose you a clipping from a morning paper relative to the seizure by officers of a big shipment of quail from a town near here:

"Enid, Okla., Feb. 18.—Three hundred and ninety crates of contraband quail were seized here to-night by Game Warden Harry Eggleston and Sheriff Hume, en route to Chicago. The car was shipped from Okeene, twenty miles south of here, and contained 9,000 birds. It is the biggest shipment captured in Oklahoma in five years, and arrests are sure to follow."

The shipment was made from Okeene, the same point where a similar seizure was made a few years ago. Since the law of Oklahoma makes it illegal to ship game out of the State, even in the open season, and also makes it illegal for railroad and express companies to handle it, it will be interesting to know what the penalties meted out to all concerned will be. It is to be hoped that full justice will be done to all. W. T. Whiteford.

Accomplish Nothing.

Hendersonville, N. C., March 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The representative (Ewart) from our county has introduced a bill closing the season for partridge (quail) shooting except January and February. This is one of a lot of foolish bills offered this season. I have written him requesting him to drop it and aid in the passage of the Willard bill.

These birds should be protected in January and February; and as there will be no money with which to carry out Mr. Ewart's county law, the pothunters will have shot up the coveys by Jan. 1, the remainder to be turned over to the sportsmen of this county, and also of those other counties that have then closed the season to the gun. These county game laws accomplish nothing. Ernest L. Ewbank.

Middle Texas in Winter.

Abilene, Tex., March 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the course of a journey through the Southern States I have found the idea of game protection to be more and more in favor and better carried out. The one regret is that in so many of the States this sentiment did not take hold of the people years ago. When I was a small boy and made my first visit to Florida, the variety and quantity of game were astonishing. All classes of hunters joined in the work of destruction. Along the Florida coast shooting is now largely prohibited and at Palm Beach and Rockledge the ducks fairly swarm and are so gentle that they will take food thrown to them.

This season has been a good one for game in all parts of the South; in North Carolina it has been unusually good. Currituck Sound will always remain the paradise of canvasback and redhead ducks, because of the abundance of wild celery in the shallow water. Years ago the section around Galveston, Texas, was notable for ducks, but its importance is now lessened by reason of settlement, while Currituck Sound remains almost as primitive as it was a century ago.

In Mexico I made a special visit to a hacienda containing 1,000,000 acres, on which there are three dams, which impound large areas of water for irrigation. On all of these farms there are thousand of ducks, among them a few canvasbacks and redheads and a great many mallards. Five kinds of ducks were observed in one pond, and also a number of very large gulls, which go to the ponds and tanks, in Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma.

The manager of the ranch said that the ducks give a great deal of trouble when the rice is ripe, and that a score of men with guns had to be employed to keep the ducks away from the rice. The ducks were seen not only in the ponds, but also in the fields, among the rice stubble, and there were strings of them in the air, passing and repassing all day long.

One of the odd sights on this great Mexican estate was a number of herons, large, dull-brown in color and extremely gentle, which stood very near the roadway, looking intently at our automobile, but showing no fear of it. The Mexicans consider these birds excellent for food and call them grullas, their word for crane. I have seen these birds in captivity in Cuba, often in company with domestic fowls.

Abilene is in the high hill country of middle-west Texas. All the way from this point far down to Mexico, very little rain has fallen for three years past, and there has been one of the longest and severest drouths on record. At one point on the Rio Grande River only five inches fell in 1910 and the river is so shallow that boys are wading across it, and this must make it easy to get arms over the border to the insurrectos. The drouth in the Abilene section was so severe that almost all the ponds and streams went dry and only one stream near here is running. Large-mouth black bass, white perch and other fish grow to large size and thrive amazingly.

There is fishing all winter, which does not seem like winter except for an occasional "norther." I asked the head of the weather bureau here why it is so difficult to make an accurate prediction well ahead of time. His reply was that the true reason is the scarcity of weather stations south and west of Texas. The States in the East get reports from all the Western and Southern country, but here a vast region is almost totally uncovered as to stations and reports.

The fruit trees are now in full bloom, the temperature ranges around 70 degrees every day, except perhaps a half-dozen during the winter, and the air is dry. The one thing talked about and hoped for is rain. With rain, the country is like a garden; without it, it becomes a half-desert and crops and trees are simply withered by the dryness.

Yesterday I indulged in three kinds of hunting. Prairie-dogs' holes are on every side where the ground is a little high; never in the low valleys or in the very high and rocky hills. Some people have an idea that if one of these prairie-dogs is shot while partly in his hole or burrow, which always slants downward and extends far into the ground, he can not be retrieved, but this is not true. At the first shot I killed one in just that position, and at the next shot killed one a foot from its hole, disproving another popular idea that when shot they will drag themselves to the hole and enter it. They are utterly useless, it seems, as to flesh or fur, and upon one of the specimens killed were found a great number of large fleas.

Later on an automobile tour was taken in quest of ducks. Pond after pond was visited and then a stretch of what in wet weather is a fine creek, the water now standing in pools, was searched for a mile, but without a sign of a duck, though it is generally a wonderful place for them. So beautiful is the valley through which this stream runs, so green the grass and so regular the arrangement of the mesquite trees, that it looks exactly like a beautiful orchard. It does bear a bean, of which horses and cattle are fond, but otherwise it is a pitiful sort of a tree, even under the most favorable conditions, the younger trees being set with terrible thorns, which make a bad wound. In fact, the whole vegetable world here is like a living hedge. On the ground the prickly-pear and the ball cactus, like a human head set with a thorn for every hair, menace the traveling foot, and all kinds of taller cactus, some set now with rich red pears, gives variety and color to the landscape. Though no ducks were found, a couple of jack rabbits were seen. This rabbit is built to outrun the wolves and coyotes, which are so numerous that a few nights ago, not far from the city, as the auto was coming along, a big wolf ran alongside and snarled defiance.

People in the East who are familiar with the cottontail think he can run, but when they see a jack rabbit move, they will realize what speed is. He does not seem to run, but glide. From behind a clump of thorns one of these jacks scudded, but a charge of No. 6 shot from a 16-gauge gun knocked him out. The jack is very much like the prairie-dog, for nobody wants to eat him and his skin does not seem to be in request. I would like to know what a North Carolina darkey and his hounds would think of a jack rabbit. The ears of this big jack were cut off, to be sent as a gift to Governor Kitchin, of North Carolina, who spent a year in his young manhood in Texas.

So then, after prairie-dog hunting in the morning and jack rabbit shooting in the afternoon, it was decided to try some very novel night sport with the cottontails, and after dark the auto was again taken out, the lights made as bright as could be and a very singular search began. Between the wire fences which border the wide roads the auto ran, throwing its broad belt of light now along the roadway and now right or left in the fields. Presently a cottontail made a dash alongside of the road and at a distance of sixty yards was bowled over. As the machine threw the glare of its lights on a meadow, one swung into view, going fast, was hit, but ran on, and as he reached a clump of trees, was killed at long range, No. 6 shot being used. Presently a third rabbit made a dash squarely across the road and escaped. A fourth stopped in the road one hundred yards ahead and then made a series of short rushes to the left under the mesquites, but out of range. Not a jack rabbit was seen, though some nights these are numerous and race ahead of the car, directly in the shaft of light; recently an Abilene man shot six in this way with a revolver.

At a large pond, which supplies the town with water, some fishing was done for bass and white perch and specimens of the latter were taken weighing 1¾ pounds, the color of the fish being somewhat darker and the body a little thicker through the shoulders than our Eastern perch. The best bait was minnows, though frogs and crawfish were tried. For the black bass a wood minnow set thick with hooks is the best lure. FRED. A. OLDS.

Arizona Antelope.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The action of Congress in passing a bill, which was approved by the President, extending protection to the antelope in Arizona, is of much interest. While adequate protection has been given these animals for the past five years by the game laws of the Territory, the statute would have lapsed March 1, 1911. Delegate Cameron succeeded in having Congress incorporate in the bill for the temporary government of the Territory until Statehood is achieved, or until the Legislature convenes, a provision declaring that "every person who in the Territory of Arizona shall hunt, pursue, take, shoot, kill, destroy, wound or capture, or have in his possession an antelope at any time hereafter and prior to March 1, 1913, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

When the present game laws of the Territory were enacted five years ago, there were few antelope to be seen; they were thought to be almost extinct, but under the wise administration of the laws these animals are said to have greatly increased, and Arizona may now have the largest herd in the country. It is entirely probable that within the next two years and prior to the expiration of the Congressional provision for their protection, further efforts will be made in their behalf, to the end that the Federal Government may take over complete control of these antelope, placing them in the various National forest reservations for stocking purposes as well as for their protection and control along other lines which will at least insure their preservation and protection from danger and extermination.

RALEIGH RAINES.

The Use of Game.

TWENTY-FIVE or thirty years ago an excursion to the Rocky Mountains was regarded as—and in fact was—an expedition of considerable moment, even of some risk. Now many parts of the Rocky Mountains are as commonplace as Connecticut, Illinois or Nebraska. The rapid increase of population all over the United States of course tends to the destruction or driving away of the wild creatures, large and small, that inhabited the country in primitive times, and those people who are interested in the preservation of these wild creatures must obviously adapt themselves and their views to the constantly changing conditions.

To a report recently made to the club by the Boone and Crockett Club Game Preservation Committee, there were appended a number of suggestions which seem well worthy the careful attention of sportsmen everywhere. They are as follows:

SUGGESTIONS.

The trend of public opinion, as shown by legislation for the last few years, is strongly favorable to game protection. Every effort should be made to give to the public added reasons for favoring it.

In certain States careful protection has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of wild animals, and in some parts of New England great complaint has been made by farmers of the damage done to their crops and fruit trees by deer. In Western States the hungry elk have destroyed property, and in the same regions the protected beaver have flooded fields and destroyed irrigating ditches, so that the ranchmen feel that the beaver should be exterminated. It may be quite possible to push protection to a point where it will become unpopular, so that the public favor—now on the side of those who advocate game preservation—may turn from them and hostile legislation may follow. Thus, unless we act intelligently, we may have too much protection for some of these wild creatures, and they may so increase as to become an economic injury, and at last a pest.

These wild animals should be protected and grown for man's use and benefit, just as a forest is grown and protected; but they should not be turned loose to the public, so as to induce a wild scramble where each individual is engaged in the struggle to secure more of the game or the fur than his fellow-man gets.

We are disposed to suggest legislation authorizing local governments to cause to be trapped each year a reasonable proportion of the beaver, and to sell the skins of these animals for the benefit of the protective work that is being done. Such trapping, if authorized, should be retained in Government control, and should not be opened to the public.

In like manner, in certain sections, the elk may be used for economic purposes, and it might be well for States where these animals occur in greatest abundance to pass laws permitting and encouraging the domestication and sale of certain wild ruminants.

Elk, deer and perhaps wild sheep will adapt themselves to domestication, and may do well and increase under suitable conditions.

Antelope for some time would probably meet with a ready sale to stock parks and zoological gardens. It is possible that further experimentation with them may show that they will do well in the East, precisely as the white goat of the Rocky Mountains has flourished and reproduced its kind in the New York Zoological Park.

The Yellowstone Park now constitutes a reservoir of large game animal life, which should be drawn on to supply other National parks and any game refuges that may be established. Congress should make an appropriation for the capture and transfer from the Yellowstone of buffalo, elk, antelope, mule deer and mountain sheep, at least to the buffalo parks—Montana and Oklahoma—and the Glacier National Park.

Protect the Game in Iowa.

PALO, Iowa, Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In 1909 Iowa's Legislature passed a universal license law which produced $108,000 the first year it was in effect, and now we ought to have a large game preserve. Iowa's sportsmen have paid $1 each a year to hunt, and yet there is no game to hunt. Iowa ought to have large hatcheries for both fish and fowl, and to have thousands and thousands of birds to turn at large every year.

It is said that Geo. A. Lincoln, our fish and game warden, has turned out various kinds of birds and fish. We know he has done so with fish, but no birds have been seen or heard of.

What the State needs is a refuge for the preservation of fish and game, and a common party to care for it. Many of our officials seem to be only after money and a good time. Game is scarce in Iowa and likely to be still scarcer unless something is done.

What we need is a common man at the head of things, someone who will have plenty of push and see that everything goes right. We want more game and more sport, and we are willing to pay for it, but if we pay we want results.

I. J. B.

Biltmore Forest School.

DARMSTADT, Germany, Feb. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Among our excursions I might mention those to Ysenburg and to Eberstadt. Both of these ranges are pine ranges, stocked with endless stands of short-leaved pine of superior quality. Here nowadays a new growth of pine is being raised from self-sown seed. At Karlsruhe, on the occasion of a visit to some very interesting coppice under standard forests, it was amazing to find that within eye shot of the spruce woods on the hills the pine woods in the valley, and the oak woods in the inundation districts, Swedish spruce, Russian pine and American oak are piled up in the lumber yards.

The second half of the month of January was spent in the heart of the Black Forest, at the Hotel Sand. During the forenoons we had the usual lecture work, while the afternoons were given to excursions into the snowy woods. The beauty of the landscape was unsurpassed. The snow was so deep that we had to use skis and snowshoes to a certain extent in going about. In the Black Forest spruce and fir are regenerated from self sown seed.

HERBERT L. SULLIVAN, Class President.

Utica Sportsmen Meet.

UTICA, N. Y., March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Utica Fish and Game Protective Association held a special meeting at Bagg's Hotel, in this city, last night for the purpose of considering various proposed amendments to the game laws now pending in the Legislature.

F. A. Cassidy and Major H. J. Cookinham, who represented the association at the annual meeting of the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League in Syracuse this winter, stated that the two resolutions adopted by the Utica association, one regarding the season for grouse and woodcock, and the other in reference to the pollution of streams, received the endorsement of the State League.

It was announced that application had been made to the State for ring-necked pheasants to be placed in covers in Oneida county. The proposition is to place birds in six or eight towns. Application has been made for fifty birds and 400 eggs. A committee of three was appointed to act with the secretary in placing the birds and eggs.

The association has been granted 2,500 brown trout and 3,000 brook trout to be placed in Skenandoa Creek at Oriskany Falls, 3,000 brook trout for Sauquoit Creek and 3,000 brown and 2,000 rainbow trout fingerlings for Oriskany Creek, one of the best trout streams in the country. A sort of hybrid trout now inhabits its waters. The brown trout was spoken of as a better fighter than the brook trout and a good substitute.

The secretary was instructed to write to Senator Ferris and Assemblyman Manley, asking them to do all they can to defeat the Long Island wildfowl spring shooting bill.

A bill will be drafted and presented in the Legislature limiting the number of ducks which a person can kill in one day to ten, the number which can be had in possession at one time to twenty, and the number for one season to fifty. Major Cookinham was appointed to draft such a bill and see about having it introduced in the Senate and Assembly.

A motion was carried declaring it to be the sense of the association that the plumage bill is an iniquitous measure and would do away with the good work done by the Audubon Society and similar organizations for the protection of song birds and certain plumage birds, and directing the secretary to write to the Senator and Assemblyman from this district urging the defeat of the bill.

Secretary French urged the importance of protecting the song birds, speaking of their great value to the agricultural interests of the country. He called attention to the statements of scientists that if the birds were destroyed, human life could no longer exist, as the country would be overrun with insects, and every green thing would be destroyed. He said that if women would stop wearing the plumage of birds, the slaughter of song birds would cease.

The proposed amendment closing the season for grouse until 1915 was discussed, and some of the members cited instances where cutting off the shooting for a term of years had proved a failure. The opinion was expressed that one of the chief reasons for the scarcity of grouse was the lack of good cover. Some of the members thought that placing a bounty on foxes, skunks and certain hawks would do more to protect grouse than closing the season for a term of years. It was stated that skunks did a great deal of harm by breaking up the nests of grouse, and still those animals are protected by law during a portion of the year. The red squirrel was declared to be a worse enemy to the birds than foxes. It was declared to be the sense of the association that Senate bill 237, providing for a close season on grouse until 1915, should not be passed.

The association favored extending the closed season for brook trout in Oneida county from April 15 to May 1.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee of three to attend the meeting of sportsmen to be held in Albany March 9, and 10 to consider proposed game law legislation.

The association is opposed to the use of ferrets in hunting hares and rabbits. The bill, which proposes to incorporate a provision in the game laws to prohibit Sunday shooting, was briefly discussed.

The association decided to have a banquet Monday evening, March 20. W. E. WOLCOTT.

Nebraska Wildfowl.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Old winter seems to be petering out pretty rapidly just now, and you can almost smell spring. The weather is bright and sunny and the winds are soft and caressing, but it is only a bluff, for February is invariably our hardest winter month. Of course the sportsmen are in a fever of expectation, for already the pintails have arrived and some larger flocks have been seen reconnoitering up and down the Platte, the Loup and the Missouri rivers. With the next wintry blast, however, they will all go to the south, but the old duck hunter is not to be fooled. The sunshine, the warm winds, the swelling maple buds and the sight of a few venturesome pintails cannot deceive him, and he will be content to linger before the fire a little longer and dream of the joys that have gone before.

Just now in these days of waiting it is next to the real thing to lounge before the open fireplace and to recall the ravishing delights of the spring shoots of the past, the days when the cares of business and the perplexities of life were laid aside and forgotten. The early rise in the clear frosty mornings, the tramp to the blind, the genial camaraderie of fellow sportsmen.

But of all my hunting days, and they have been many, none have been more pleasant or filled with life-prolonging and beautifying qualities than those spent with the venerable Jake Snider and good old Sam Richmond in their little wall tent on the romantic Loup.

The Windsor is another new sportsmen's club composed of the following well-known shooters: Frank Beard, President; Charles Battelle, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. Simpson, John McDonald, Frank Togg, James Lynch, Chas. Izard, Jim Craig, M. F. Kunier, W. M. McKay, Wm. Dorrance, A. Reed, Grant Cleveland and W. L. Hodder. Just now they are busily engaged getting ready for the shooting at their new log lodge on the Missouri River near Herman. They have one of the finest locations on the stream for shooting and fishing and know how to appreciate it. They have built a commodious and up-to-date lodge with a large storage wing for boats, decoys and other accessories. They have a ninety-nine year lease on the grounds.

In the maples in front of my Dundee bungalow on the morning of Feb. 10 I counted eighteen bluejays and they were making life miserable for a couple of squirrels that had come down from the grove for their breakfast of nuts the boy never fails to spread for them. Cold as it has been, these jays have been here all winter, and in the midst of the late blizzard even I heard their squawking above the blast. Malapert as the jay bird is, he is one of my favorites of all our American birds. SANDY GRISWOLD.

Michigan Legislature.

ONE of our Michigan correspondents has this to say regarding the proposed legislation in his State:

"The shooters along the Detroit River and the St. Clair flats are opposed to stopping spring shooting. Many of them are pot hunters. The present law allows the killing of twenty-five ducks in a day, and one can have fifty in possession. A threat is made by the inland sportsmen that if these duck club members and Detroit River shooters will not at this time restrict by stopping spring shooting, that they will put through a bill limiting the daily bag to six and not over twenty-five in possession, and not more than fifty to be killed during the season.

"Two other bills were introduced in the Michigan Senate last week; one for the hunters' and trappers' license. It provides no change in the deer law which is, non-resident's license $25; resident license, $1.50; privilege of killing two deer. For hunting and trapping other than deer the non-resident's license is $10; a resident alien's license $10. This is to put a stop to the irresponsible foreigner who shoots our song birds for the pot. For the resident hunter an annual fee of $1. All of this money to go to the game warden's department for the propagation, protection, etc., of game and fish. The other bill is the creating of a non-partisan, honorary commission of five to be appointed by the Governor to take over the duties of the present fish commission, and the duties of the present game warden's department. To give said newly created commission a good deal of authority. For instance, it is contemplated to set aside game refuges, to create game preserves in certain portions of the public domain, to exterminate vermin, to offer bounties on the same, to appoint game keepers who will also be protectors, and who will know how to take care of game, to feed it when necessary and to plant food for it and to exterminate vermin and prevent the destruction of game covers by fire, trespass, etc."

Ducking in the West.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During the shooting season now closed the prevalence of quiet weather on shooting days was brought home to returning club men by the great rafts of sleeping wildfowl that could be seen lying in acres out on the placid Pacific opposite the station where the cars are taken for home. About quitting time some of these rafts would break up, and thousands of ducks would begin moving at once, making a stirring and inspiring sight. EDWIN L. HEDDERLY.

Their Little Joke.

NED REECE and A. E. Shatford, of Columbus, Ohio, have for the past few years made it an event of annual occasion to spend several weeks' quail shooting in the South. The extensive preparations for this trip generally begin months in advance of the actual time to go, and Mr. Shatford has always taken special delight in rehearsing the various details of the trip to the different sportsmen with whom he comes in contact. Shatford surely enjoys a trip to the woodland and quail habitations about as well as any of the many admirers of the grand sport that I have ever come in contact with. This year they decided on the last week in January to start for the sunny South and were to leave Saturday about noon.

A few days before that day Mr. Shatford was taking a quiet smoke in the gun store of William Weatherholt, and had just remarked: "Well, boys, it is only two more days now until we set sail, and I can hardly wait for the hours to roll around," when the telephone bell rang and a voice asked Mr. Weatherholt if A. R. Shatford was in. Mr. Weatherholt replied that he was, and called Mr. Shatford.

The voice said: "Hello, is this Mr. Shatford?"

"Yes, sir; what's wanting?"

"Mr. Shatford, this is Sheriff Sartain talking, and we have had a very difficult time of it getting you located."

Mr. Shatford, all attention, asked: "Well, what is it, sheriff?"

The sheriff replied that Mr. Shatford had been drawn to serve on an important jury, and that he wished him to appear promptly at 9 o'clock on Monday morning for service. Shatford excitedly replied: "Why, sheriff, it will be absolutely impossible for me to serve on that jury."

"Why?"

"Because I am going on a trip South, and start day after to-morrow."

"Well, you had better not," advised the sheriff. "We get that kind of a proposition every day, and that will not excuse you," and he hung up the receiver.

Shatford turned around, quite pale, saying: "What do you think of that? Now, after waiting for months, I can't go on this trip. What do you suppose Reece will think of this?"

Fifteen minutes later Ned Reece walked into the store, and Shatford told him of the sheriff's call, saying: "I am afraid it is all up." Reece told him it was just like him, getting into something at the last minute after they had their tickets purchased and everything ready to go. As Ned knew the sheriff, he was asked to go down and see him and find out if he could not be persuaded to let Shatford off. Ned's friend, Stanley Brooks, called up the gun store later and asked for Mr. Shatford, saying: "Mr. Shatford, this is Sheriff Sartain talking. A friend of yours, Mr. Reece, has just told me of your important trip South. While I would like to help you, I simply can't do it."

"Can't you arrange it in some way to let me off, sheriff? I would greatly appreciate it."

"No, I am afraid I could not without getting in bad myself."

Shatford looked like he was going to have a spell of sickness. One of the boys suggested that he call up Attorney Atwood, who was well acquainted with the sheriff and see if he could not help him. Atwood told him he would call him up at 9:30 Saturday morning and tell him the result of his effort. Shatford was there at 8:30. Atwood told him that he had done everything he could without result. Presently the telephone bell jingled and Mr. Shatford responded. The voice was Brooks impersonating the sheriff. "Hello, Mr. Shatford. Well, Mr. Shatford, there has been great pressure brought to bear on the matter of you being excused from this jury."

"Yes, sheriff."

"Well, I have decided to excuse you."

Just then in walked Ned Reece, Stanley

THE GRAND TETON, IN WYOMING.
Photographed by G. W. Ridge, at an altitude of 11,030 ft.

Brooks and Attorney Atwood all smiling, and three fine actors they were to keep Shatford on the griddle all that time. There was much merriment before the train moved off at noon with the hunters.

FRED SHATTUCK.

In Louisiana.

Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the biological department of Washington, has been in Cameron parish with Henry Jacobs, of the game commission, in search of specimens of the blue geese and canvasback ducks. Dr. Fisher visited the lower gulf section, but owing to the hot weather and the fog, the geese were too far out in the gulf to secure specimens, but he was successful in getting several specimens of black duck, ring-neck ducks and clapper rails.

Fight with a Wildcat.

TUNICA, Miss., Feb. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed is a newspaper clipping about some antics of a wildcat:

"Information comes to the Sentinel from one of its subscribers at Friley, in Washington county, of a desperate battle that took place recently on W. F. McCormack's plantation between a large catamount and two negro women, the animal being finally killed by well-directed shots from a pistol in the hands of Mr. McCormack, but only after the cat had fatally injured a child and seriously injured two negro women.

"Shortly after sunset a number of negroes were in a field picking cotton for Mr. McCormack just across the bayou from his residence. One negro woman living about 200 yards below Mr. McCormack had come across the walk in front of his house, and as she got out in the road she turned to see where her child was. The child was standing in the yard, and the mother saw something she took to be a dog come across the walk in front of her house, and she hollered at the animal, and as she did so the animal jumped on the child, knocking it down and was biting it.

"When the mother went to the rescue of her child, the cat turned on the woman and leaped on her head, knocking her down, and split the calf of her leg with its claws, as if by a razor, and clawed and bit her hands and arms, lacerating them terribly.

"She finally grabbed the child and made her way into the house, screaming, and locked the door. Her screams attracted the attention of the men in the field, who ran for their guns. When they reached the house, the cat had gone. The men then went into the house, the cat ran across the bayou and into another negro's yard, killing a hen, and made its way to the field where the men had been, and where one negro woman was left picking cotton. As the woman raised up, the cat sprang on her, and she grabbed it by the neck and screamed for help. A hand to hand battle took place between the cat and the woman, and Mr. McCormack, attracted by the woman's screams, grabbed his pistol and went to her relief, and finally shot it twice in the head, killing it.

"The animal was viewed by a large crowd, among them some of the oldest hunters in the Delta, who declared it to be the largest cat they ever saw. The wonder is that the woman succeeded in holding her own with the beast. She was badly wounded, but the doctor, who waited on her and the other woman, sewed up the wounds and says they will both recover, but has no hope of saving the life of the child, who was seriously injured about the head."

I wrote to Mr. McCormack and asked if the report is true in all respects, and his reply, written at Friley, Miss., follows:

"I received your letter to-day in regard to the cat I killed. It is true to a word, as the Yazoo City Sentinel put it, just as near as I can describe it. I do not know why, but he was jumping on everything he passed.

"The houses are at least a half mile from the swamp. He made at everything he saw. It was the first time I ever saw a catamount. I do not know much about them, so you see I could not tell why he jumped on them."

TRIPOD.

Canadian Camp Annual Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Canadian Camp was held Monday, March 6, at Hotel Astor, in New York. The large dining room was crowded with members and their guests. Dr. G. Lenox Curtis presided and introduced John C. Tomlinson, Sr., the toastmaster.

Among the viands served were the flesh of African buffalo and eland, recently brought over by John J. White, Jr., of Washington, who has just returned from Africa; Persian lamb chops furnished by C. J. Jones, of Les Vegas, New Mexico, and some other unusual delicacies.

Among the speakers were Charles Camsell, of Ottawa, who was born and lived most of his life in the Mackenzie Basin, and so is most familiar with the far North, of which he told; Robert H. Marshall, who showed wonderful pictures of some of our national parks, and Warner Miller, who spoke of European forestry.

The features of the evening, however, were the extraordinarily interesting moving pictures shown by C. J. Jones (Buffalo Jones), which exhibited the roping and tying of a lioness, rhinoceros, warthog, eland, giraffe and so on, and an account by John J. White, Jr., of buffalo and lion hunting in Africa. Colonel Jones' pictures were not confined to Africa. He showed a number of pictures taken in the West representing deer, elk, bears, mountain sheep and highly exciting pictures of buffalo fighting and of the capture of mountain lions, which had been run into trees by dogs.

Toward the close of the meeting Dr. J. C. Allen, of Brooklyn, introduced a resolution which was passed by the club condemning carelessness on the part of hunters who shoot men for deer or other animals.

A medal was presented to Colonel Jones by the club.

Squirrels for Central Park.

THE gray squirrel colony in Central Park, New York city, is deteriorating to such an extent that Commissioner Stover believes new blood is necessary. Several years ago FOREST AND STREAM called attention to the fact that the popular pastime of feeding these interesting little animals with peanuts was killing them, but it was not until Mrs. A. F. Smith took the matter up with Mr. Stover that efforts were made to provide hard-shelled nuts for the squirrels. Mrs. Smith has devoted a great deal of time to looking after the welfare of the little colony, and she now proposes to replenish the stock with wild squirrels from New England.

The squirrels have many enemies, chiefly human. Frequently the sly efforts of vandals to kill and pocket the squirrels, are frustrated, but the small boy with the bean-shooter is always present, and difficult to catch.

New York Legislature.

THE following bills have been introduced:

By Senator Bussey, providing that fish, including pike and pickerel, may be taken through the ice by spearing in Silver Lake from Jan. 15 to the last day of February, both inclusive.

By Senator Bayne, in relation to the sale of game. It strikes out the provision permitting the forest, fish and game commissioner to order game animals, birds or fish seized because possessed in violation of law to be sold. The commissioner is still permitted to order such confiscated game and fish to be given away for charitable purposes. The bill prohibits the sale for food purposes within this State of wild rabbits, hares and jack rabbits, squirrels of all species, deer, elk, moose and caribou. It makes a similar prohibition against the sale for food purposes of game birds and song birds belonging to any species or sub-species native to this State and protected by the law, or of any bird belonging to any family of which any species or sub-species is native to the State. These prohibitions apply in all cases whether the birds or game were killed within or without this State. The bill changes the period during which possession of deer or venison shall be presumptive evidence that it was unlawfully taken, so that this period shall extend from Nov. 5 to Sept. 15 instead of from Oct. 31 to Nov. 5.

By Assemblyman Constantine, providing that there shall be no closed season for blue pike on Lake Ontario.

By Assemblyman T. K. Smith, providing that if in accordance with the provisions of this chapter the open season commences or ends on Sunday, it shall be deemed to commence or end, as the case may be, on the Saturday immediately preceding such Sunday.

By Assemblyman Ahern, prohibiting the hunting of squirrels, hares, rabbits, partridge, grouse, pheasant, quail or woodcock by tracking them in the snow.

By Senator Burd and Assemblyman Wende, relating to whitefish and lake trout.

By Assemblyman Shea, providing that dogs and bitches may be harbored in any part of the Adirondack Park and used in the hunting of deer during the last ten days of the open season for taking deer in Essex, Warren, Franklin and Clinton counties.

Through some error this bill was sent into the Assembly library numbered 630 and was summarized as 630. The correct Assembly bill introductory number 630 is a bill by Assemblyman Shea, providing that any citizen may, upon procuring a license, hunt birds, foxes, hares and rabbits in the proper season with dogs or bitches, but not of a breed used in hunting deer. The license fee is one dollar for each dog.

By Assemblyman Shea, relating to forest preserve boundaries.

By Assemblyman Thorn, relating to pheasants in Erie county.

The Senate committee on fisheries and game has reported favorably Senator Long's bill relative to the open season for certain wildfowl on Long Island.

By Senator Griffith, relating to coarse fish in certain waters, and providing for an open season for woodducks from Sept. 16 to Nov. 5.

By Assemblyman Shortt, two bills relating to shell fisheries.

By Assemblyman Gregg, relating to tree cutting on public lands.

By Assemblyman Hoyt, relating to nets in various waters.

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

A Plank.

Reprinted from FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 3, 1894.

THIS is 1894. We have just been celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the coming to this continent of men equipped with firearms. For four centuries, from the time of Christopher Columbus to that of Charles Delmonico, we have been killing and marketing game, destroying it as rapidly and as thoroughly as we knew how, and making no provision toward replacing the supply. The result of such a course is that for the most part the game has been blotted out from wide areas, and to-day, after four hundred years of wanton wastefulness, we are just beginning to ask one another how we may preserve the little that remains, for ourselves and our children.

With all the discussion of the subject in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM from 1873 to 1894, there has been and is a general consensus of opinion that the markets are answerable for a larger proportion of game destruction than any other agency or all other agencies combined. The practical annihilation of one species of large game from the continent, and the sweeping off of other species from vast regions formerly populated by them, have not been brought about by the settlement of the country, but by unrelenting pursuit for commercial purposes. The work of the sportsman, who hunts for the sake of hunting, has had an effect so trivial, that in comparison with that of the market hunter it need not be taken into consideration. The game paucity of to-day is due to the skin hunter, the meat killer, the market shooter.

From the beginning wild game has played an important part in the development of the country. It has supplied subsistence when there was no other food for the pioneer and the settler. Buffalo and elk and deer and grouse and quail and wild goose and wild ducks have sustained the men who first cut into the edge of the unbroken forests of the continent, who blazed the trails westward, and pushed their way, directed as mariners at sea by note of sun and stars, across the billowing prairies. Many a halt would have been made by these advancing hosts had they been compelled to depend upon sutler trains, instead of foraging on the abundant game resources of the country as they took possession of it. For generations, then, it was right and proper, and wise and profitable that game should be killed for food; that every edible creature clothed in feathers or in fur should be regarded as so much meat to be spitted or potted or panned.

But times have changed. Conditions are not what they were. Game still affords food for the dweller in the wilderness, for those who live on the outskirts; and for people in such situations venison is a cheaper commodity than beef. But for the vast and overwhelming multitude of the people of the continent, game is no longer in any sense an essential factor of the food supply. It has become a luxury, it is so regarded, and it is sold at prices which make it such. With the exception, perhaps, of rabbits or hares, the supply of wild game as marketed is not such as to reduce the cost of living to persons of mode-

(*Continued on page* 397.)

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Spring Along the Great Miami.

WHAT pleasant memories are conjured up in the mind at the first appearance of spring weather, when the long wintry days have reluctantly yielded their iron-clad grasp on nature and give way to the warm gentle rays of sunshine! True, winter has charms which cannot be denied, but still there is something sad and melancholy about it all which can only be dispelled entirely when the snow is gone and the ice melted away, and the blossoming again into life of the long dormant woods and meadows.

Tiny wild flowers begin to appear, and the forest trees are bursting into leaf with marvelous rapidity. Charlemagne very fittingly called the month of April the grass month, and the people of the Netherlands still call it grassmaand. The brown fields, no longer brown, are filled with the perfume of the flowers, and the busy little bee is already abroad prospecting for sweets. The birds, appreciating the change of temperature, have returned from the Southland and are everywhere. Robins are flitting about on lawn and in orchard, seeking a location for their nest; bluebirds are similarly engaged. The busy bluejay is seen darting from bush to bush, noisy and boastful always. Redbirds, orioles and hundreds of others once more enliven the lanes and hedge rows, so long silent and deserted. Away down among the willows along the creek a flock of crows are scolding away with all their might, and now and then the clear call of the bobwhite comes to your ear, recalling memories of sport during the crisp days of last October.

The farmer boy, busy with his spring work of plowing, fence building, etc., whistles cheerfully, but his heart is not with his work. He would much rather stroll alone in the woods, watching the birds, gathering flowers and mushrooms or better yet would he enjoy going after fish at the river. Long days ago he had hunted up his fishing tackle, and if he does not happen to own a rod, has cut himself a pole in the swamp. His outfit complete is modest and inexpensive in the extreme. A bit of line, a couple of hooks and a chunk of lead are all he need purchase. Reels are a luxury he knows little about, and the meaning of the word creel is as Greek to him. Any sort of stout cord makes him a stringer, and an old tin can a splendid receptacle for angleworms or grubs. If he wants minnows or crawfish, he catches them in his hands, placing the former in some little pool, carefully walled up with stones to prevent their escaping. The crawfish he places in the crown of his straw hat and then puts it on his head in order to have them handy —it makes my head itch yet to think of it. Envied above all other boys was the chap who was lucky enough to own a dip net.

How well I remember the joy experienced when my father used to announce that we were to take a day's fishing at the Great Miami River in Ohio. My boyhood home was three miles or more from the river and a trip to it was an event of some consequence to be excelled only by a visit to my grand parents who lived in the city of Dayton, twelve miles away. The ride to the river in the spring wagon was a journey full of joys and anticipations to me, and if you know how long it takes to drive a heavy farm horse, hitched to a big spring wagon, three miles, and how many questions the average small boy can ask to the minute, you can have some idea of what father was "up against," as the saying goes.

Arrived at the river the first thing was to rig up the fishing outfit and find some cool, shady place to tie the horse, after which we were free to try all our arts on the finny denizens of the river. There was a small creek emptying into the river where I usually fished which had a log dam built across it years before to furnish power for a sawmill. The mill was gone and the dam nearly so, but a small portion of it remained jutting out into the water, and from my perch on this, many a fine string of yellow belly catfish have I caught. I remember on one occasion when wading waist deep in this stream with a minnow net I scooped it up full of nice fish.

Another favorite fishing place was at the Franklin dam. On its broad sloping planks I have sat by the hour, chilled to the marrow in the damp air of early morning, and literally stewed later on as the sun neared the zenith, but one will endure much to catch fish. About the middle of this dam a large piece of timber projected out much further than the rest, and just above it a leak had sprung in the planking through which the water spouted with such force that it was difficult to keep your footing on the narrow platform below. Here my father and brother used to take their stand, and many a fine lot of channel cats did they pull out. Bass often bit well at this point as did eels also.

One time father sent me to shore with several big channel cats, and as I was stepping gingerly along over the rough stones and sharp mussel shells which lined the bank and made walking with bare feet unpleasant in the extreme, I met several fashionable well-dressed women and men —"big guns" I called them then—who were strolling leisurely along, seemingly endeavoring to see which could use the largest and most intricate words to convey their meaning to each other. Seeing my big fish, one of the fair ones, thinking them to be trophies of my own skill, heaped unstinted praise upon my young head until I felt much as Alexander must have felt when he realized that there were no more worlds to conquer. She called me a good boy, a brave lad and other names equally as flattering, and at last, when her store of compliments was exhausted, wound up by asking, "Where in the world did you catch them?" Did I remember my mother's oft-repeated admonition not to tell stories and truthfully tell the woman that not I but another had caught those fine fish? Not a bit of it! Big reputations have not been made by being truthful at all times since the days of George Washington, and so I answered, "I caught them up there at the dam," looked her straight in the eye, and smiled as only a towheaded, freckle-faced country boy can, and went on my way.

Down below the dam a big stone reared its head above the waters, and it was beside this stone that I caught my very first fish. I do not remember what species it belonged to—might have been a common sucker for all I know—but I do remember how proud I was of it and how carefully I kept it separated from the rest of our catch so I could eat it myself.

With my father and a neighbor boy I rowed up the river one day to Shepherd's Point, a sycamore-studded peninsula which extended out into the river a short distance, and anchored near shore. We used crawfish for bait and soon had some eighty yellow bellies in the bottom of the boat. The bait becoming exhausted, one of the men shot some frogs alongshore with his revolver, but at this juncture two men came along in a boat and gave us some balls of dough which they were using as bait for carp, and we resumed fishing. I caught one big fellow, but had no further success that day.

Carp even then were a nuisance in the river, and now they are about the only denizens of its waters. The paper mills are now casting their poisonous waste matter into the stream, and the year 1895 saw the last of the good fishing. The last day's fishing I had in this river was in company with an old schoolboy friend, and we caught carp so fast for a time that we were kept quite busy, but as it took a brave man to eat the first oyster, nothing short of a hero should tackle a big mud-flavored carp, so we threw them away.

There is a charm aside from fishing in being along a Northern river in the spring time. The kingfisher, perched on the dead limb of a tree, is noisily and tirelessly winding up his reel, and as you walk easily along the shady bank you surprise many a duck which has stopped to rest for a few days longer than his fellows on the northern flight. Out from almost under your feet a pair of snipe leap into flight with their peculiar little cry which startles you for an instant, and plunk, plunk, into the water go several water snakes which had been taking a siesta on some overhanging branch, for even the humblest of creatures are enjoying the return of the spring sunshine. C. A. V.

Coachman for Bass.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Have been very much interested in Mr. Plumley's article on the coachman and also Mr. Ewbank's corroboration with his royal coachman. What they say applies to trout, and yet I can add a trifle to the coachman wight by my experience with the Delaware black bass. In fishing for them I have always had my best luck with the royal coachman; not as a dropper or a middle fly, but always the tail fly.

I can also add that in my short experience with trout, the coachman, either one, applies when they will take no other fly.

Whoever tied the first coachman, I certainly take my hat off to. A. JAY MARSH.

Trout Fishing at Chippenhook.

At the springs, where I chanced to be stopping, there came a man who professed to be an expert with the rod and reel. He was from the city and attracted a great deal of attention from the visitors at the springs by his recitals of his various piscatory experiences and triumphs in the trout streams of the neighborhood. He sallied forth one day with his beautiful store rod and tackle to try the stream of Chippenhook.

A boy of twelve observed him and his rod, and after his return on the afternoon of the same day went over the same waters to try his luck. The boy's rod was a simple birchen one, his line large enough for pickerel fishing through the ice, his hook such as old salts give you at the seaside when they do not want you to catch anything. However, he set forth, but without any bait. What was he to do? The ground was parched and dry and worms not to be found. I have generally found this to be the case at country resorts, unless you pay the porter for furnishing them. The boy's heart was as light as his bait box, but his head was not as empty.

As he traveled along through the fields he noticed the grasshoppers jumping, and occasionally one fell into the stream. But very few of these swimmers succeeded in crossing the Rubicon, because all at once there was a dimple on the water and the struggling swimmer disappeared.

"That must have been a fish," thought the boy. "Let me try the same bait." So throwing down his pole he carefully made his way through the meadows, and as the grasshoppers jumped he followed them, and banging his hat down upon them, caught without great difficulty enough to commence operations.

At the first place he threw in, there was a rapid eddy whirling around among rocks at a sharp curve of the brook, and just below was a stone wall, the dividing line of two estates, underneath which the brook swirled and tumbled as if anxious to escape from its trammels, and like some culprit in his prison cell, make a wild dash for liberty. As soon as the line struck the water and went under the bank at the boy's feet, he felt a tug, and pulled up but found nothing. The bait itself was gone. Again he affixed a grasshopper, which he had kept alive in his bait box, formerly used by his sire as a receptacle for fine cut tobacco and cast in his fortune on the line. Again after a brief period there was a strain, and he pulled out a little trout which seemed to have an appetite suited to a much larger stomach as he flounced about at a great rate, still holding the 'hopper as he was deposited in his captor's pocket.

Again up the stream, trying in many places, successful in none, the boy made his way to a spot where there was a great basin. In this basin there were numerous dace always to be seen near the bottom with their heads up stream, but never a one of them bit at that boy's bait, although he had tried them oft. "Perhaps I shall have better luck to-day," said he, "and as I have been here before and there is nothing to prevent the dace from seeing me or the shadow of my pole, I will cross the brook below the basin and see if I cannot do something on the opposite side."

So saying he crossed the brook and went directly away from it a couple of rods. Then he lay down and carefully wound up his line at the top of his pole—he had never heard of a reel—and leaving a few feet depending and renewing his bait, he crawled on his stomach until he got at a suitable distance to cast his line, having the tip of his pole at the verge of the bank and the line just long enough to strike the water beneath it. The basin, though broad, was very shoal, but under the banks the stream ran deep. "Now, here is a place for luck," said he as his bait struck the water.

No sooner had it done so than a fierce tug that bent his rod rewarded his painstaking. He threw the rod backward with the fish at the end of the line, and landed him safe within the meadow and then rapidly crawled back to examine his prize. The first glance assured him that his trophy was no ignoble dace, but a real beauty of the most beautiful and daintiest of fish, a speckled trout of a full pound weight.

"Ah," thought he, "where there is one, there are more," as the old woman said of the burglars who entered her house. Another 'hopper was affixed to the hook, and again the boy approached the brink in the same manner as before. The same result ensued thus far—the bait struck the water, a fish bit, but the boy did not get him. The bait, however, was taken.

Again he crawled back, rebaited, returned as before and cast in without result. Then there was a good one. The boy threw his pole with fish at end of line, crawled back and captured it. Again the lure was cast, but no response ensued. Finally he arose, approached the bank, looked over, and there were the innumerable dace all occupying their old positions, all with their heads up stream, fins lazily moving—evidently they were not hungry—and they never were.

Onward now the boy went, trying his line in various places, but for a long time with no result. At last he came to a pasture where there were many rocks, and where the brook ran brawly, and it looked good, for trout were among the many eddies, shoals, running waters and deep holes. In one of these likely places the lure was cast, and the effort rewarded with another victim. On again to a deep hole, a place that looked to be the finest in the whole course of the clear and transparent waters.

> "Just in the dubious point, where with the pool
> Is mixed the trembling stream, or where it boils
> Around the stone, or from the hollowed bank
> Reverted, plays in undulated flow,
> There throw, nice judging, the delusive snare,"

or some such thought came into the boy's mind.

Standing as far away as possible and screened by the sheltering arms of a gigantic maple, the boy made his cast and several of them without result. At length he put on a fresh 'hopper and cast again. And this time a good bite confirmed the fact that a dainty fish desires a dainty dish for his refection, and so out he came to find a lodging in the boy's pocket. Patience rewarded by one more capture, and then the trudge home.

"The shades of night were falling" as the boy reached a plank bridge, which afforded passage over the stream from the main road to a farmer's yard, and there the boy stopped to try his luck again. The stream was very wide at this point, as clear as crystal and quite deep. On either side was a dense growth of alders and birches, and just below the bridge was a deep hole. To the boy's surprise at the very first cast out dashed from the opposite side, under the cavernous bank of which he lay concealed, a fish that seized upon the bait with amazing voracity. He hooked himself, and the boy raised him out gently and put him upon the planks, thence into his pocket, and whistling gayly made tracks for the hotel. Here to the astonishment of all the guests he produced the seven trout, most of them fine ones, and the water he had fished over was the same as that which the city fisherman had tried in the forenoon, which goes to show that a birch rod, whether wielded in the hands of a school mistress or a boy, is better than a brightly varnished and resplendent metal-mounted one, and live bait better than artificial flies—sometimes. Piscator.

Amateurs' Expenses.

Boston, Mass., March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Boston Herald, in announcing the time and place for holding the national casting tournament, says:

"Many anglers from Canada and Mexico are expected to compete in addition to quite a delegation from Massachusetts and Rhode Island of the Eastern States that will be represented."

The expected does not always happen. The management of the National Association has always called its tournaments "international" affairs, evidently because it hopes that some day a foreigner will compete. "National" is not sufficiently imposing, so it seems. Canadians have never taken part in any of the big tournaments, I believe, and if there are any anglers in Mexico, they are probably interested more just now in watching their little war than in practicing on their hot sands for the forthcoming international at Milwaukee. Rhode Island and Massachusetts are also unknown in these big tournaments. When the last one was held in New York city they did not take part, and the affair suffered mainly from lack of local support.

The casting clubs throughout the country should all be represented in the national meetings and tournaments. One important reason why they are not is found in the fact that few men who can spare the time can afford the necessary expense. The cost to one living 1,000 miles from Milwaukee is about $100, including railway fare, hotel bills and entrance money in the tournament.

It is an honor to be elected delegate or executive committeeman from one's home club to the National Association, and when the club elects one, it expects that he will attend. I have never heard of a case in which a club provided for the expenses of its representative, though this may be done in some cases. Some say that it is only fair that it should be done, for the club, not its representative, derives any benefit that may accrue.

Whether its representative could accept expense money is another matter, and one that, so far as I know, has not been tested. There are those who say he cannot, since he is an amateur, and that to accept expense money would be equivalent to being paid for services rendered.

Others argue that if a club wishes to contribute toward its representative's expenses, it

should do so, and that the representative is not really paid in a commercial sense, since the club's interest in his work is confined to the business meetings he attends and not to the contests of skill he may enter. If he wins, the club is proud of him, and of course wishes to see him near if not at the head of the list of all events. he enters.

These are some of the reasons why the twenty-odd clubs affiliated with the National Association are not all represented in its councils. Take the California clubs, for example. Their delegates could hardly make the journey to Milwaukee and home again for less than $200, and there are few busy men who feel that they can afford to pay so much for three days' enjoyment.

AMATEUR.

An Irish Warden at Work.

IN a recent issue of the Irish Times there is a report of a case in which one Mooney was fined $35 by the fishing conservators of the Limerick district for poaching in the Silver River near his home at Ballinacarrig. The record shows that the Irish wardens prosecute their work with vigor. The sergeant who made the arrest was publicly commended. The record follows:

The evidence of Sergeant O'Donnell was to the effect that on Boxing Day he was on plain clothes duty, and noticed the defendant on the opposite side of the bank. Mooney, whom he did not know at the time, had a four-prong spear. The sergeant concealed himself, and saw the defendant lying at full length, watching for fish, and using the spear at frequent intervals. Sergeant O'Donnell, finding it would be impossible to "capture," or even to identify, the man, he being a good distance away, jumped into the river, and swam across. However, when he got to the other side he found that the defendant had disappeared, and on looking round he saw that he had also jumped into the water and swam across to the opposite side, having discovered that the officer was on his track.

The sergeant, finding that his movements were being watched, concealed himself for a considerable time, and Mooney, thinking apparently that he had abandoned the chase, went up the river for a distance of about a quarter of a mile and resumed operations. The sergeant, however, had him under close observation all the time. He saw the defendant use the spear as if he was killing something, and then he took a large salmon from the water. "Just as he was taking up the salmon, your worships," said the sergeant, "I took a running jump into the river which was five feet deep and swam across to where Mooney was." The sergeant added that he took possession of the salmon, which weighed seven pounds.

New Britain Fish and Game Club.

AT the annual meeting, held in New Britain, Conn., the result of stocking nearby streams with trout was reported to be favorable, but a contrary report was made regarding Hungarian partridges. These officers were elected: President, Hedley P. Carter; Vice-Presidents, Franklin Bassette and Orlando Swift; Secretary, A. W. Parsons; Treasurer, R. C. Merwin.

THE TOP RAIL.

SINCE one of our consuls has vouched for the accuracy of the following statements, it is not for me to say that "water-witches" are not deserving of our faith; I have not been converted, that is all.

"Recently," says Vice-Consul General Baker, writing from Sydney of the efforts to extract water from the dry soil of Queensland, "it has become a common practice to locate subterranean water by the old-time expedient of employing a 'water diviner,' and several men who are gifted with the strange power of detecting the presence of underground streams of water are engaged in selecting suitable sites. There is a certain proportion of failures, but some of the 'water diviners' undertake to sink these wells, finding casing and everything, at a cost of $3.64 a foot, on the stipulation 'no water, no pay.' For the deeper wells the cost is $2.91 to $4.13 per foot for the first 1,000 feet, the borer finding casing and all needed material and supplies."

John Russell Bartlett says, in his "Dictionary of Americanisms," that a water-witch is "a person who pretends to have the power of discovering subterranean springs by means of the divining-rod, made once from the witch hazel, but now more commonly from the peach tree. In many parts of the country not a well is dug without a previous consultation with a water-witch; and one who attempts to run counter to the popular delusion is in danger of having his common sense doubted."

In the Southwest a boy once took me into a little arroyo, and pointing to a stake, said it marked a vein of water. I was not from Missouri, nor had the famous expression now intimately associated with that State been invented, but I was incredulous nevertheless. This angered my friend, who said his father had paid a certain person well-known in that country to locate water. This person had cut a green mountain ash sprout, clipped it so that it resembled a letter Y, and holding the twig firmly by the stem, with the forks pointing ahead of him, had walked about until the sprout, of its own accord, pointed to one side and downward, indicating water. So they drove the cedar stake and prepared to unearth the water, which the diviner said was close to the surface.

Boylike, I was interested, and agreed to help develop the vein. In the next three days I learned that dynamite is powerful; how to manipulate a drill; and finally, to put implicit faith in a saying then current in those dry mountains, "Believe nothing you hear, and only half you see with your own eyes."

With pick and shovel, drill and b'asting powder we drove a five-foot shaft about fifteen feet into the red earth and flinty stone. We cut through the dipping ledge that the diviner knew, from the surface formation, we would find, but the only water that gushed forth came from our canteens. Finally I was left alone while my companion rode home for more water. It was poor judgment on his part, and disastrous to his scheme, for while he was away I plugged all the drill holes with dynamite, touched it off and ran, hoping, in my innocence, to save ourselves much labor with pick and shovel.

It rained earth and stone and cedar trees for a long time after the blast, but no water. What had been a shaft was but a mound of earth and stone, and it was not deemed worth while to clear it out.

* * *

THE building of aeroplanes has created an important demand for the better grades of canes. Airmen have come to an appreciation of the lightness and strength of those canes which have long been favorites with anglers, and the average acroplane seems to demand a greater number of the reeds than one would at first think were needed. They have a way of bumping into fences, alighting with a jar, or fouling various objects—all of which demand repairs and more canes. All things considered, canes are not much lighter than seasoned spruce, and are not so strong, for they will buckle where spruce will stand; but in the rupture spruce splinters in long slivers that may prove dangerous. Then, too, spruce in long spars is becoming more and more costly.

In the early days of canoe sailing lateen sails were much used. While the mast was short and was made from spruce or white pine, the yard and boom were often made from whole canes, for this type of sail required very long spars, its small area considered. The canes were more or less unwieldy, however, particularly as the taper was not satisfactory, and later on clear spruce was used. These spars were tapered from the center both ways and were often bent like a bow by the wind, yet it was very rarely that one broke.

Spruce is still the standard material for canoe spars and for double paddles, though the cost has appreciated year by year. There are few varieties of wood that will outwear spruce for canoe paddles in deep waters where there are no rocks to split the blades. Along the Hudson River to-day there are paddles whose shapes proclaim them to have been made in the heyday of the Everssons; say thirty years at least.

* * *

ONE day a huge tomcat sat on a fencepost near one of my windows, expressing his views on stray cat life in his own fashion. I strung my bow and drawing an arrow nearly to the head, let it go with force enough to drive the steel head through an inch board. It struck the cat full in the forehead, but bounded up, indicating a glancing blow. As for Thomas, he sat perfectly still a moment, then looked up, suddenly collapsed, fell toward me to the ground, kicked once or twice, then lay still. Thinking that his resonant voice was silenced, I went for a spade, but when I returned the cat was nowhere in sight, and I have never seen him since.

* * *

JAMES M. NELSON, a British naturalist, en route for Florida, is living on the after deck of the City of St. Louis in a portable house. Reason, no berths vacant. Our British friends carry a lot of duffle with them to camp. Was it not Kitchener who told his officers they could not take pianos and four-post bedsteads along with them to war?

GRIZZLY KING.

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

THERE is a possibility of Westward and Elena, Commodore Plant's new schooner, racing in these waters after all. Yachtsmen generally and Commodore Plant in particular were much disappointed when the announcement was made that the illness of Alex. S. Cochran, the owner of Westward, would not permit him to race his yacht this summer. It was known that Westward was for sale, and there has been much talk among New York Y. C. members about purchasing the yacht and bringing her to these waters. While nothing definite has yet been done, it is stated that a member of the club is seriously thinking of purchasing Westward and so helping to make the coming season a very brilliant one. Commodore Plant has tried several times to have some good racing. He has built the Ingomar, Shimna and now Elena, and each time he has found that there is nothing to race against.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will be held at the Hotel Astor on Thursday, March 18. At this meeting the schedule will be adopted. A tentative one has been drawn and submitted to the delegates, so that agreeing on it should not be a troublesome matter. Officers, too, will be elected. Stuyvesant Wainwright of the American Y. C., has been renominated as President, James W. Alker, of the Manhasset Bay Y. C., will again serve as Secretary, and Victor I. Cumnock, of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., will be Treasurer. The nominees for members of the Executive Committee are W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Charles P. Tower, H. A. Jackson, Jr., and E. Burton Hart.

Recently formed and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, the Farragut Sportsman's Association last week held their first annual election of officers. Their membership numbers 125 persons. Those chosen to serve for the ensuing year were Charles Elmer Smith, President; S. H. Wharton, Commodore; Walter Law, Captain; Frederick von Nieda, Recording Secretary; Harold A. Renner, Financial Secretary, and S. P. Hallowell, Treasurer.

The combined fleet of sail and power boats of the association numbers upwards of 75 craft, and is in charge of expert motor and sail boat navigators. Every Saturday during the coming season will mark some sort of event at Bear's Landing, Camden, where the association has leased a specially adapted and equipped property, and where, during the balance of the winter, sociability will have full sway.

The Eastern Y. C. and the Kaiserlicher Y. C. have agreed that white cedar is not to be used in future in the construction of boats of the Sonder type intended for international racing. This agreement does not, however, extend to boats already built or under construction. One of the three American boats selected to go to Kiel next month, Cima, is planked with white cedar; Beaver is planked with red cedar, and Bibelot with mahogany. The agreement follows what Eastern yachtsmen consider a very sportsmanlike attitude on the part of the Germans in not seeking to make an issue of the construction clause in the international agreement signed five years ago.

Against the hubbly waters of Kiel Harbor the Germans found that strong planking was necessary to stand the battering, so most of the Sonder yachts are built of red cedar or mahogany. But the Americans, accustomed to smooth seas off Marblehead, sought the lightest of wood, and by using white cedar were able to bring the weight of their yachts close to the minimum limit of 4,030 pounds. The Spanish yachts, which came to Marblehead last August, were nearly a thousand pounds heavier than the American boats, and stood very little show in light weather.

The international agreement states that the Sonder yachts shall be built of cedar or heavier wood. The Germans admitted that white cedar was real cedar, but that they never had any intention of building their yachts of such material, principally because of its poor quality, its lack of rigidity and of its porous nature.

Five Sonders are being built for this year's racing, three are from designs by W. Starling Burgess, one by Bowes & Mower, and one by E. A. Boardman.

Badger, built by the W. Starling Burgess Co. for C. H. W. Foster, was launched at Marblehead, the first of January. This boat was built from the molds of Beaver, Mr. Foster's successful racer of last year, which will be one of the American team at the Kiel races next June. The other two boats, Ellen II., owned by C. P. Curtis, and the Loring racer, are almost sister boats. The same molds, except for the three after frames were used in building the boats. Both are slightly finer than Beaver or Badger and a little longer over all. All three boats are planked with mahogany and will be finished bright. Ellen II., like Badger, is completed, while the Loring boat will be finished this week.

The Bowes & Mower Sonder racer for H. M. Sears, is building at the David Fenton Co.'s yard at Manchester. This boat is expected to be an improved Cima and Joyette, and in the shop looks very much like the Burgess boats. She is planked with cedar and nearly finished.

The other Sonder racer is the Boardman-designed boat building for Clif. A. Wood, of the Corinthian Y. C., by Lawley, at Neponset. The Wood boat is designed after Charles Francis Adams 2d's champion of 1910, Harpoon.

New York Y. C. Schedule.

AFTER experimenting with regattas through the Sound and others sailed off Newport, the New York Y. C. is coming nearer home for its racing this coming summer. It is many years since the regattas of this club attracted big fleets, and although all sorts of schemes have been tried, not one has been successful. Last year there were three starters in a three days' series sailed off Newport.

The regattas of this club are closed events, open only to members of the club. Years ago there were many members who took such an interest in yacht racing that the club's regattas were always successful. Things have changed since then. Racing yachts are costly playthings, much more costly than they used to be. It takes a large purse to maintain a first-class racing schooner or sloop, and as the cost of running these vessels increased, those who loved the sport took to racing smaller boats. The New York Y. C. does not recognize a vessel smaller than a 30-footer, and consequently with the large yachts disappearing, there has been a marked falling off in its races.

The regatta committee this year, H. de B. Parsons, C. Sherman Hoyt and L. Vaughan Clark, has arranged a tentative schedule. This shows that except for the cruise Newport will not figure in the racing. There will be regattas on the Sound off Glen Cove and Huntington. This season will open and close with races off the Glen Cove station, and in July the New York Y. C. series, which last year was sailed off Newport, will be sailed off Huntington. The Sound there is wide, so that an ideal course can be had, not as good as off Sandy Hook or Newport, but ideal for present-day yachting, and at that season of the year a fair breeze should prevail. The yachts usually make their cruising on the Sound in July, and the committee hopes that those members who have yachts will help them in their efforts to revive racing in the club.

The season of the club will open with the regatta for the spring cups sailed off Glen Cove on June 22. The series off Huntington will begin on July 6 with a regatta for the Sound cups. The Huntington cups will be sailed for on July 7, and the annual regatta and the Bennett cup races will be sailed on July 8.

The fleet will rendezvous for the annual cruise on August 3. The port has not yet been selected. The season will end with races for the autumn cups to be sailed off Glen Cove on Sept. 7.

Beverly Y. C. May Move.

THE "head" of Buzzard's Bay, famous for generations as an ideal yachting ground, a locality where memorable regattas have been fought out, is likely to be transformed into a fairway for commerce with the opening of the Cape Cod Canal, says the Boston Herald. So great are the changes likely to develop off Wing's Neck, where is situated the home of the Beverly Y. C., that members are seriously considering a new site for their station or a merger with the Sippican Y. C. at Marion.

Canal traffic—and the advent of such traffic is but a season or two distant—will sweep over the bay close to Wing's Neck, and courses that have been in use these many years will lie in the tangle of shipping that is regarded as inevitable. Tows, stretching nearly a mile from tug to sternmost barge, will monopolize deep water not far from the entrance to the dredge channel which begins southward of the neck, and the deep water beyond Bird Island will serve as an anchorage ground or approach to the canal, where commerce carriers must maneuver before undertaking the six-mile ditch passage to Massachusetts Bay.

The situation that confronts the Beverly Y. C. is disquieting, but there is ample time in which to devise a way out of the new hampering conditions that must of necessity arise in opposition to a yacht rendezvous in a vessel fairway. Should the club remove its racing ground to the westerly side of the bay and, perhaps, jointly use the courses now established in those waters, the distance from Wing's Neck to the starting line will not be prohibitive. With the southwest breezes that prevail during the summer with the tenacity of the proverbial trades, racing boats can quickly make the flight from the Cataumet shore to the other side and the same favorable wind will as easily bring them home.

Yachts Change Hands.

THE following transfers of yachts are reported through the Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency:

The 60-foot motor boat Nautilus, sold by Marcellus Coggan, of Boston, to Judge Louis M. Clark, a prominent member of the Boston and Eastern yacht clubs.

The 25-foot auxiliary yawl Cavalier, owned by Harold Robbins, sold to F. P. Valentine.

The 25-foot auxiliary yawl Al Bawa, owned by Tucker Daland, of Brookline, Mass., sold to Chas. H. Johnson, a prominent member of the Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead.

The 21-foot knockabout Carmen, owned by Chas. H. Johnson, is sold to a prominent Rhode Island yachtsman.

These are reported by Frank Bowne Jones:

The 85-foot steel gasolene cruiser Corinthia, sold by J. A. Mollenhauer to L. D. Shoenberg. Corinthia is cruising South.

The schooner yacht Loyal, sold by C. L. Dimon to George B. Campbell. Loyal will be

converted into an auxiliary, and will be immediately fitted out for a cruise to the West Indies.

The 31-foot rater Mavourneen, sold by George Lee, of Boston, to E. M. Mills, of Chicago. The yacht will be shipped west shortly and will be raced by Mr. Mills on Lake Michigan.

The New York 30-footer Minx, sold by W. H. Childs to William F. Pell, of New York.

The S Class boat Bensonhurst, sold by W. H. Childs to Rowland Smith, who will race her on the Sound next season.

An order has also been placed by Mr. William H. Briggs, of Rochester, N. Y., for a 70-foot gasolene cruiser from the designs of Mr. Morgan Barney, to be built by the Eastern Shipyard Company, of Greenport, L. I.

Transfers by Tams, Lemoine & Crane:

The steam yacht Norman has been chartered to C. K. G. Billings, N. Y. Y. C., for Willis G. McCormick, of the same club. Mr. Billings will use the Norman at Tampico and in the Gulf of Mexico, where there is good fishing.

Narragansett Bay Schedule.

The schedule committee of the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association has adopted the following schedule for the coming season:

Tuesday, May 30, off Fall River—Fall River Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Saturday, June 3, off Edgewood—Edgewood Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Saturday, June 10, off East Greenwich—East Greenwich Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Saturday, June 17, off Pawtuxet—Rhode Island Y. C., regatta for all classes; ladies' day.

Saturday, June 24, off Bristol—Bristol Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Saturday, July 1, off Washington Park—Washington Park Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Tuesday, July 4, off Edgewood—Edgewood Y. C., special race for classes P-Q as one class; special race for classes D-E as one class; race for class I.

Saturday, July 8, off Edgewood—Edgewood Y. C., special race for classes P-Q as one class; special race for classes D-E as one class; race for class I.

Saturday, July 15—Open date.

Saturday, July 22, off Fall River—Weetamoe Y. C., races for classes D, E, I, X and power boats.

Saturday, July 29, about off Bristol—Bristol Y. C. ocean race.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3, off Conanicut gas buoy—Series of races between representatives of Massachusetts Bay 18-Foot Knockabout Association and Narragansett Bay 18-Foot Knockabout Association; races to be handled by Edgewood Y. C.

RACE WEEK.

The association offers a prize plaque for the yacht in each of the classes making the best showing during race week. "Rule XIX., Prizes and Percentages," will govern the award. A yacht starting in less than five races during the race week will not be entitled to one of these association plaques.

Saturday, Aug. 5, off Edgewood—Edgewood Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Monday, Aug. 7, off Jamestown—Conanicut Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Tuesday, Aug. 8, off Potter's Cove—Rhode Island Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Wednesday, Aug. 9, off Fall River—King Philip Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Thursday, Aug. 10, off Fall River—Fall River Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Friday, Aug. 11, off Newport—Newport Y. C., regatta for all classes.

Saturday, Aug. 12, off Bristol—Bristol Y. C., regatta for all classes (end of race week).

1. Saturday, Aug. 19, off Edgewood—Edgewood Y. C., special races for classes P-Q as one class, special races for classes D-E as one class, race for class I.

2. Saturday, Aug. 19, off Dighton, Mass.—Taunton Y. C., races for classes S, X, Z, C, W and power boats.

Saturday, Aug. 26—Open date.

Saturday, Sept. 2, off Bristol—Bristol Y. C. regatta for all classes.

Monday, Sept. 4, off Edgewood—Edgewood Y. C., races for classes Q and I.

Saturday, Sept. 9, off East Greenwich—East Greenwich Y. C., races for classes D, E, I and W.

Saturday, Sept. 16—Open date.

The races counting for the championship in the respective classes will be announced later by the executive committee.

Yachting out West.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While no yachting is now being enjoyed on San Francisco Bay, except by a few enthusiasts who refuse to lay up their craft for the winter months, some of the clubs are having an enjoyable season of entertainments, and meetings are being held as regularly as in the summer time. The Indoor Y. C., an association of San Francisco sportsmen which has adopted the name, manners and customs of a yacht club, attracted considerable attention recently by taking an extended cruise, but this, instead of being around the bay, was to the high sierras, where the indoor yachtmen had the time of their lives reveling in the snow. In former years trips have been made to Yosemite Valley and Truckee, but this season it was decided to visit Portola, on the line of the Western Pacific Railroad recently completed. However, the party was unable to reach the new Plumas county town, for a big landslide was encountered at Belden and the festivities were held there. The night was spent in the sierras and the return to San Francisco made next day, after a stop at Oroville. The possibilities of the country, however, were apparent to many who had never entered the Feather River country before, and next season many will make the trip there again at a time when game and fish can be secured.

J. D. Thomas, of Seattle, is having built for him, after the designs of Ted Geary, a fine new racing craft to be known as Spirit III., and it is anticipated that this yacht will prove to be one of the fastest on the coast. The yacht will be used in the International race off Victoria next July, and if she is successful in this race, as is thought likely, she will be brought south and raced against the crack craft of San Francisco and San Pedro clubs. The new boat will be of staunch construction for sailing under the universal rules, and when completed will be seaworthy enough to be able to engage in the California to Hawaii race. While efforts will be made to get the best speed possible out of Spirit III., the elements of comfort and utility have not been overlooked, features that are fast becoming paramount to the builders of new boats on the coast. A. P. B.

Motor Boating.

Echoes from the Motor Boat Show.

A motor boat enthusiast visited the recent show intent on buying the best marine motor in the market for his new craft. He spent several days at the exhibition and then announced to a friend, "I have bought the second best motor in the country."

"What on earth do you mean by that?" asked the friend.

"Just what I say, and I have the backing of five big manufacturers that I am right. When I visited the show I had in my mind the five best motors made. I visited each exhibit, and announcing that I wished to buy a motor, I always found the head man ready to pay me some attention. He carefully explained to me the attractive features of his own motor and proved conclusively that his motor was the best in the country. After telling him that I would not decide without some deliberation, I innocently asked what he considered the second best.

"'Why, there is quite a gap between ours and the next best, but I should say the Black, Blank Motor comes next.'

"This operation I repeated at the five different exhibits. I found they all agreed on the second best, and so I purchased one of that make."

It is sometimes dangerous to make exaggerated statements as the following incident, which occurred at the motor boat exhibit, shows. Among the many boats exhibited by one concern was one on which a sign read "28 feet long; 4 feet beam; 12 H.P.; 20 miles an hour." Another sign also told that with a 30-horsepower motor 35 miles could be had. Two men were leaning against the boat, discussing things generally, and one remarked, "Now that statement of speed is absolutely false."

"That statement is absolutely true," said a third man who had not been noticed, and who happened to be connected with the building firm.

"All right," replied the accuser, "we'll admit it is true. Then you have a world beater and don't know it. Several boats are being built for the British International race. They are 40 feet long, have 600 to 900 horsepower motors and their builders will be delighted with 35 to 40 miles an hour speed. If you can get 35 miles with a 30-horsepower, in a 28-foot boat you have every other builder and designer in the world beaten and you don't know it."

The builder admitted he was beaten. Does such advertising pay?

The claims of two builders caused quite some fun during the show, and there is every likelihood of a fine race being arranged. Peter Pan III., is a runabout 28 feet long fitted with a 40-horsepower A. B. motor. Edith II. is a yacht tender of the express type equipped with a motor of the same type and power as that of Peter Pan. James Simpson, of the Reliance Company, owns Peter Pan III. and A. E. Smith owns Edith II., which was built by the Electric Launch Co. Under the old rule of measurement Peter Pan III. had to allow time to Edith II., and although Peter Pan III. made faster time, Edith II. won the cups. The Edith people asserted that their boat held the record in the race to Poughkeepsie and back, which caused Mr. Simpson to get out what was called "a red pepper" circular in reply. This showed that Peter Pan III., boat for boat, was faster than Edith II., but he conceded that Edith had the cups. This year the rule has been changed. Boats are to be measured and weighed, and there will be less opportunities of builders turning out craft designed to get in under extremely favorable conditions, and the meeting of these two will be watched with much interest. Mr. Simpson says he is willing to race Peter Pan III. against Edith II. over a course from 25 to 100 miles in length. If the course is 25 miles he will allow Edith 3 minutes and if over that distance Peter Pan will allow Edith II. a mile in every 25 raced.

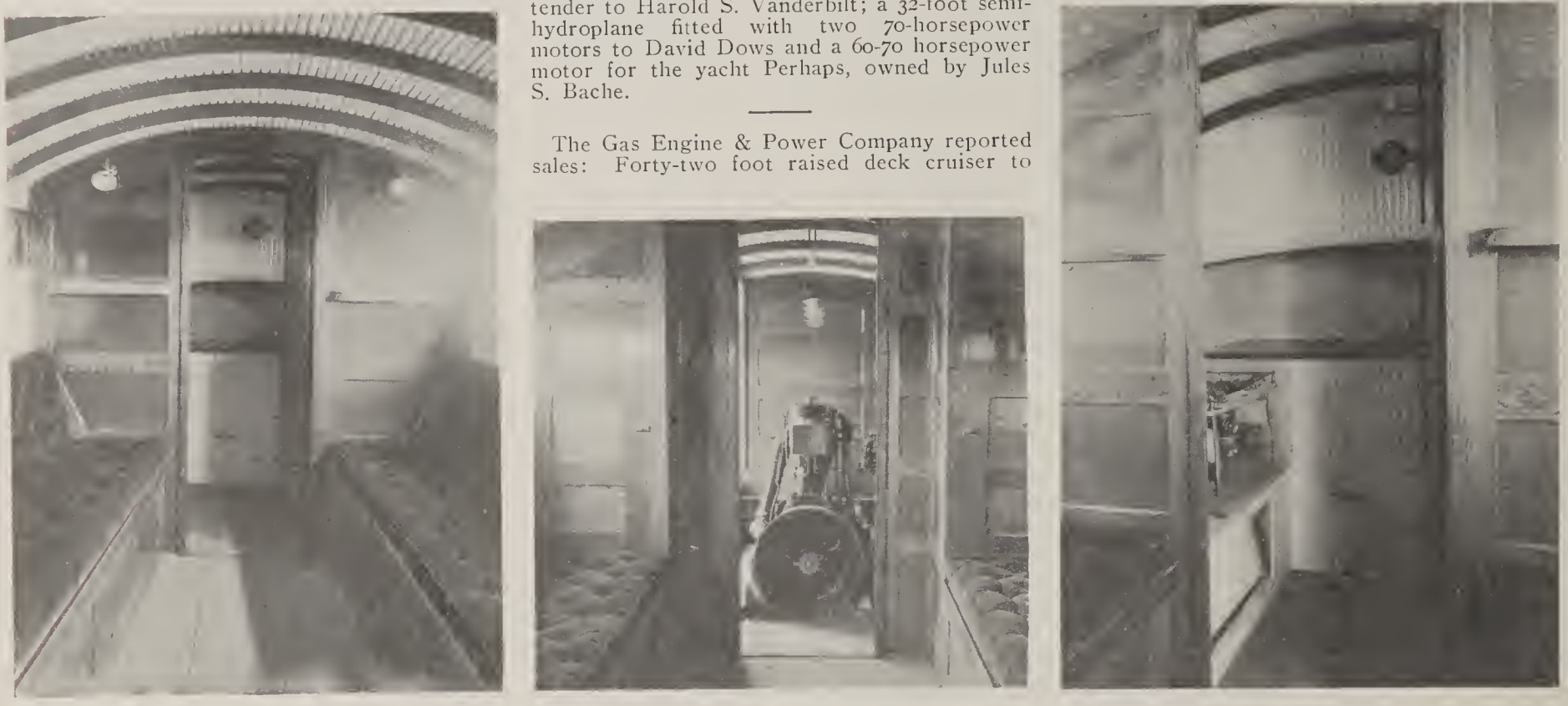
The four-cycle is growing more popular each season. It has many advantages over a two-cycle motor, but of course is much more expensive and much heavier. One manufacturer said, "If we find that a prospective customer has used a four-cycle we won't talk two-cycle to him at all." Another said, "We make a two-cycle motor, but only sell it when we have to. We don't advertise it, and we don't show it." The four-cycle motor will last longer than one of the two-cycle type. It will do more work and do it with more economy. A good two-cycle motor uses at least a pint of gasolene per horsepower hour. The Ralaco motor, one shown at the exhibition, is guaranteed by the builders not to use more than a tenth of a gallon per horsepower hour. There is a saving in cost of running and weight carrying, as a smaller tank can be fitted.

James Young, the treasurer of Madison Square Garden, said that the Motor Boat Show

is the best paying trade exhibition of the year. One reason for this is that it costs very little to fit up the Garden for the show. The boats show themselves. Much of the profit of the Automobile Show is spent in decorations. Last year the interest of the Manufacturers' Association in the Motor Boat Show amounted to $22,000, which was divided proportionately among the members who exhibited, thus cutting down their expenses. This year's show will return the association about $5,000 more than last year. During the twelve days the show was open to the public there were more than 125,000 visitors.

Of course there were many visitors of the know-it-all type who criticized freely. One of these carefully looked over the Elco de Luxe, one of the best built and best finished boats in the show, and then turning to Charles Cramp, the veteran shipbuilder, remarked, "That's an awful looking thing, isn't it; it would look well on the rocks."

"The Mauretania would look just as well," replied Mr. Cramp; "but you should know that boats are built to float in the water and not to run on rocks."



INTERIOR VIEW OF A 28-FOOT CRUISER SHOWING CABIN, ENGINE SPACE AND GALLEY.

Former Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard was much interested in the Atlantic Company's exhibit and announced that he would get a 30-foot semi-speed Clipper launch fitted with a 15 to 18 horsepower motor for his daughter's use at Newport. This is a remarkably well finished boat and will make about 15 miles an hour. The Gurnet dories and the 30-foot raised deck cruiser attracted well and several were sold.

The Manufacturers' Association of Boat and Engine Builders held its annual meeting during the show. There were present about 125 members, and the reports showed that the motor boat industry had made great strides in the past year. It was decided to hold the annual motor boat carnival this year off Huntington during the week beginning Sept. 4. This carnival has formerly been held on the Hudson, but last year so much damage was done to the boats through floating logs in the river it was decided to make a change. Courses will be laid off for the long distance events and for the several challenge cup races. In 1913 the carnival will be held at Put-in-Bay and form part of the celebration being arranged on Lake Erie to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Commodore Perry's memorable victory.

The exhibitors were all delighted with the amount of business done at the show. Some who were timid because of business conditions had not prepared for much business. It is argued that dulness in trade in some quarters has boomed motor boating because a motor boat is not a costly luxury and a small craft will furnish lots of good healthy outdoor amusement for a comparatively small outlay. The Electric Launch Company, through Henry R. Sutphen, its manager, sold the 54-foot Elco de Luxe to T. N. McCarter, of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, who will use the boat off Seabright. Other boats sold were a 28-foot runabout to King C. Gillette, a 20-foot Elco Express tender to Commodore H. H. Melville; twenty runabouts to members of the Rumson Country Club; the raised deck cabin cruiser to Dr. H. H. Tinker for use at New London; a 35-foot express to W. T. Sampson for use on the Canadian Lakes; a 40-foot hydroplane to A. E. Smith; an express tender to Harold S. Vanderbilt; a 32-foot semi-hydroplane fitted with two 70-horsepower motors to David Dows and a 60-70 horsepower motor for the yacht Perhaps, owned by Jules S. Bache.

The Gas Engine & Power Company reported sales: Forty-two foot raised deck cruiser to Herbert W. Warden, of Paris, for use on Lake Geneva; 21-foot tender to Peter W. Rouss, for steamer Winchester; 40-foot racer fitted with a 6-cylinder motor, to make 34 miles, to Carl G. Fisher, of Indianapolis; 34-foot runabout to Mrs. E. V. Z. Lane, for use on Lake George; 30-foot runabout to Edward S. Woodward, of Ardsley-on-Hudson; 32-foot runabout to John C. Eaton, of Toronto, for use on the Muskoka Lakes.

George P. Spencer, of the Homes Motor Company, reported these sales: Thirty-five foot runabout, 25-25 horsepower motor, to Adolph Lewisohn, for use on Lake Saranac; 30-foot Lake Placid runabout, 20-25 horsepower motor, to F. R. Redpath; two 55-foot raised deck cabin cruisers fitted with 75-90 horsepower motors, boats designed by H. J. Gielow; a 35-foot cabin cruiser, 55-60 horsepower motor, boat designed by William Gardner; a 35-foot, 5.5-foot beam, runabout designed by M. M. Whitaker, to Stephen G. Powell for use on Lake Saranac; a similar boat built of mahogany with 17 miles' speed guaranteed to M. F. Bird; a 35-foot runabout, 20-25 horsepower motor to W. R. J. Planten; a 45-foot day cruiser designed by William Gardner fitted with a 55-60 horsepower motor for Charles Lane Poor; a 35-foot mahogany runabout fitted with a 20-25 horsepower motor for C. E. Proctor, and a 55-60 horsepower motor to a yachtsman of Montreal. All these motors are of the Holmes design.

James Simpson, of the Reliance Company reported these sales: Forty-foot cruiser for the Bermuda race fitted with a 60-horsepower Scripps motor for S. A. French; a 21-foot auto runabout fitted with a 20-horsepower motor to Lyon de Camp; a duplicate of the de Camp boat to Clarence A. Pittman for use on Lake Mahopac; a 40-foot mahogany speed boat fitted with a 100-horsepower motor to Edwin Trowbridge Hall, of Riverside, and runabouts to Albert Stern and Charles Hanson, of Brooklyn.

Cup Challenger Maple Leaf.

IN view of the many conflicting reports which have appeared in reference to the new 40-foot Thornycroft hydroplane, which is being constructed for Mr. Mackay Edgar, the following can be taken as official, says the Yachtsman:

The lines of the boat were supplied by Sir John Thornycroft after numerous tank experiments. They are similar to those of his famous Miranda IV., and are in accordance with the various patents which have been granted to him. The boat is being built at Woolston by Messrs. Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson, and the construction of the hull and details have been worked out by Mr. Hutchinson.

One of the motors which will be used was constructed for last year's Maple Leaf, but has been considerably altered by Messrs. Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson under Mr. Astell's instructions, and another similar one, which is now being finished at the above firm's works, will be installed.

From power which the engine has been giving under test and from data gained with Miranda, a phenomenal speed is confidently anticipated. The building of the boat and engines and their installation has been under the supervision of Mr. Astell, on behalf of Mr. Mackay Edgar. The boat will make its debut at the forthcoming meeting at Monaco.

AN American consul in England reports that a ferry company in his district is in the market for ten passenger motor launches of the following dimensions: Length, 45 feet; beam, 10 feet; draft 3 feet, with all appliances. For further particulars correspondence should be addressed to a person whose name is given in the report.

GASOLENE LAUNCH TARTAR.
Speed, 38½ miles per hour.

To Defend International Trophy.

THE Motor Boat Club of America has received two challenges for a race this year. They are from the Royal Motor Y. C. and the British Motor Boat Club. While these challenges were expected, as the British had said they would challenge for a race as soon as the deed of gift had been redrawn, little has been said about the defense of the cup, and local motor boat men were somewhat surprised when Commodore H. H. Melville, of the Motor Boat Club of America told the British motor boat men some weeks ago that six speed boats would be built in this country for the defense of the British International cup. Some on this side were sceptical, because in former years the Motor Boat Club has not bestirred itself until the cup was actually in danger. The lesson taught last year by the Pioneer, which was beaten through an accident, has started the members of the club hustling, and stirred up by Commodore Melville, things are being done which should mean that the cup will remain on this side of the water after the international races of next August.

Now that the challenge for a race has been received and accepted, just what has been doing this winter toward the defense of the cup is coming to light, and instead of six boats nine are now talked of, with more still in the designing stage, some of which may materialize.

Of these nine boats some are sure to be speedy, but a few may be just speculative affairs talked about to bring the builders some advertising, and until they demonstrate that they have speed and are reliable not much stock will be taken of them.

Two of the boats are being built by the Electric Launch Company. One which has been called an Elco-plane, is from designs by the company and is for A. E. Smith, owner of the fast racer Edith II. This boat will be fitted with two 300-horsepower Standard motors of special design and build. Mr. Sutphen, of the builders, and Mr. Riotte, of the engine company, are giving special attention to this craft.

The second boat is a Fauber hydroplane for J. Stuart Blackton. M. M. Whitaker is looking after the interests of this boat and it will be equipped with a high powered reliable motor.

Clinton H. Crane has designed a monoplane for a syndicate composed of Commodore H. H. Melville, Vice-Commodore F. K. Burnham and August Heckscher. The model has been thoroughly tested in the model tank at Washington and two high powered motors are to be fitted. One of these is the motor that drove the Dixie III., built by H. M. Crane, and the Crane Company is building a duplicate for the new boat.

Commodore Melville and August Heckscher last year had the Nameless built by the Atkin-Wheeler Company, which was rather unfortunate. They have commissioned that company to build another boat for them which will probably be of the hydroplane order and fitted with two high powered motors. This company is also building a new boat for T. F. Chesebrough, who last year owned the Restless, winner of the international trophy at the motor boat carnival.

Another boat is to be built by the Rice Gas Engine Co. This is for Harris Hammond, a son of John Hays Hammond. Mr. Hammond had a boat built for last year's race, but it was not finished in time. This boat is to be fitted with two 300-horsepower Rice two-stroke reversible motors, one of which attracted so much attention at the Motor Boat Show. This makes six good boats assured. It is said that H. F. Harris, of Orange, is to have a boat equipped with a motor of some power, and Commodore Pugh, a southern yachtsman, is also reported to have placed an order for another. There is still another boat about which nothing definite can be learned at present because the owner and builders are keeping it a secret.

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Palm Beach Races.

THE seventh annual regatta of the Palm Beach Power Boat Association will be held on Lake Worth March 14 to 17. The indications now are that the racing will be good, as eighteen motor boats are already entered to compete for the many prizes.

The speed contest, which will take place on Tuesday morning, March 14, will have several starters, all of which are expected to accomplish better than thirty miles an hour. Four of the contestants will be fitted with motors approximating 200 horsepower, the remaining ones ranging down to 100 horsepower. This contest will undoubtedly be one of the most spectacular of the season, as the boats are all given a flying start with instructions to cross the line together. Last year's event, in which four boats contested, was a thrilling spectacle, in fact one that will not be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The closing event of the regatta, the endurance race, which will be held on Friday, March 17, will have a great many starters. Mr. Cochman, of Jacksonville, Fla., the winner of the first leg on the $2,500 fund, the prize for the endurance race, will start his Dewey, equipped with an 80-horsepower Sterling motor, and will also have a new boat with a 200-horsepower motor for which great speed is claimed. Three hydroplanes fitted with high power will contest in all of the events.

The schedule is given below, and any information concerning it can be obtained from the chairman of the regatta committee, Theodore D. Wells at the Royal Poinciana at Palm Beach.

Tuesday, March 14.—10:30 A. M., speed record trial, average of six trials over the mile course, Palm Beach cup; 2:30 P. M., speed contest, Florida designed and constructed boats only, no time allowance, 9 miles, the association cups; 3:30 P. M., Class A, all boats, A. P. B. A. handicap, 9 miles.

Wednesday, March 15.—10:30 A. M., Class B, contest for boats under 32 feet load waterline, 4½ miles; 11:00 A. M., Class C, contest for boats over 32 feet load waterline, 4½ miles; 11:30 A. M., Class BC, contest for all boats, 4½ miles; 3:30 P. M., Class BC, contest for boats of all lengths, 18 miles.

Thursday, March 16.—10:30 A. M., Class D, contest for boats under 17 miles speed, 4½ miles; 11:00 A. M., Class E, contest for boats over 17 miles speed, 4½ miles; 11:30 A. M., Class DE, contest for all boats over 12 miles speed, 9 miles; 3:00 P. M., speed economy test.

Friday, March 17.—9:00 A. M., endurance contest for all boats over 20 miles speed, 103.5 miles, Palm Beach grand prize. Closing event, consolation race, all boats over 12 miles speed, 4½ miles.

American Power Boat Association.

AT the annual meeting of the American Power Boat Association last week H. T. Koerner was re-elected president. Mr. Koerner is a member of the Buffalo Launch Club. In his report he showed how the association had prospered in the last year. It has grown from sixty-eight clubs to 114 clubs and its total membership from 11,000 members to 25,000. It will be even more prosperous this year. The other officers re-elected were: M. M. Whitaker, Crescent Y. C. of Watertown, Secretary; J. N. Oliphant, of the Thousand Islands Y. C., Treasurer; H. J. Gielow, Atlantic Y. C., Measurer.

Canoeing.

American Canoe Association.

WHAT IS IT?

AN association of amateur canoeists of the United States and Canada; for purposes of pleasure and health, by means of meetings, camping, cruises, paddling and sailing races. The association is composed of several divisions or sub centers, each commanded by a vice-commodore. The association is under the command of a commodore. The association finances are under the direction of a Board of Governors.

WHAT DOES THE ASSOCIATION DO?

It holds a national meet for two weeks each year, at a convenient location where the men from all divisions may camp together. Many valuable racing trophies are contested for at this meet and it is here that the commodore is elected for the coming year.

Each division holds a meeting to bring together the men who cannot attend the National Meet, and to transact division business as well as to elect the division officers.

The divisions also hold cruises, dinners, smokers, regattas and other functions to further the interests of their members. The association publishes a year book containing a full set of racing regulations which are revised from year to year and kept up to date; also a list of members with their addresses. In addition the book has an account of the various meets and other valuable and interesting information.

News of the members and official information is published from time to time. The association also encourages the publication of articles on canoeing in the best sporting magazines.

The annual executive meeting is usually held in October in the home city of the commodore. In addition to the business transacted, this is the occasion of several social functions and serves as a reunion for many members in addition to those who form the executive committee.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP?

1. The year book is sent to each member. It costs from 30 to 40 cents a copy to print this book and mail it. The association will not furnish this book to any one except members and advertisers.

2. Notices of all important functions are sent to the members.

3. Sailing and paddling races are held by the various divisions and also by the association at the national meet. These are open to members of the association only. The results of these races are published in the year book and form the basis of judging the athletic ability of the various canoeists. The races promote friendly rivalry between the members of different clubs. They enable the racing man to find out where he stands relative to the best talent in the country. The results of the races are published in the year book and form a permanent record extending over 25 years. It is a great honor to the man fortunate enough to secure a place in the record.

4. The association is a growing influence for good. It stands for the best there is in athletics and takes an actual interest in promoting all that tends to improve and keep clean one of the finest sports in this country. It helps the man who belongs to develop and grow broader in relation to his fellow canoeists. It also helps him to enjoy our rivers and forests.

5. Every member is welcomed to the national and division meets held each year as well as the cruises and other social functions, and he will find himself well repaid for the time and expense involved in attending them.

Special events will be organized at the request of local members, and usually men from other sections will attend.

6. Members can use the influence of the association to abate nuisances which interfere with canoeing; also to obtain reasonable consideration from public carriers. The larger the membership, the greater the influence.

7. The members can make use of the property belonging to the association at any time by observing the proper rules.

8. The men attending the national and division meets have the opportunity to know men from other localities under the best conditions for forming friendships. These friendships last for a lifetime and, next to family ties, are worth more than anything else to a man. They materially contribute to the pleasures of life and increase in value as the years roll by. In camp each one is taken at his personal worth as a man, and not judged by artificial standards.

PROPERTY AND PRIVILEGES.

The association owns Sugar Island in the St. Lawrence, three miles east of Gananoque, Ontario, and six miles north of Clayton, New York. The island comprises thirty-five acres; it is heavily wooded and has considerable elevation. It is frequently used for the camping place of national meets and is used at other times by members camping there during their summer vacations.

The association has camping privileges on the Canoe Islands, three miles north from the head of Lake George, New York State, and on Jupiter Island, Stony Lake, Ontario, Canada.

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP?

Amateur canoeists over 18 years of age who can swim and who are in good standing in their community.

HOW TO JOIN.

If you know a member of the A. C. A. go to him and ask him to propose your name. If you are unknown to any member of the association, write to one of the officers, giving the name of your canoe club if you belong to one; state your business connection, and give one or two character references. An application blank will be mailed you to fill out, which should be returned with a check for $2.00, one dollar for initiation fee and one dollar for the year dues. All dues paid after Sept. 1 apply on the following year.

Henry D. James, Commodore, P. O. Box 3, East Pittsburg, Pa.; C. Harry Smith, Secretary, P. O. Box 92, Pittsburg, Pa.; Samuel B. Burnham, Treasurer, P. O. Box 23, Providence.

Atlantic Division A. C. A.

THE annual dinner of the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association will be held at Teutonia Hall, 144 East Sixteenth street (near Irving place), New York city, on Saturday evening, March 18, at 7 o'clock.

This is our annual "get together" before the season opens, and an excellent chance for old members to meet one another, and new and prospective members to become acquainted with a fine lot of good fellows.

Come, bring your friends and help us to make this a good A. C. A. pow-wow, and hear the doings for the coming year. The cost of the dinner will be $2.50 per cover. For blanks apply to Harry J. Dietrich, 23 Nassau street, New York city.

The Dinner Committee: Harry J. Dietrich, Chairman; William J. Flynn, Fred W. Baldwin, Hyatt Near.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Curtiss H. M. Patzig, 265 West 132d street, New York city, by Alfred Von Dohln; William A. Kemble, 305 Spring street; William E. Mueller, 508 West State street; Benjamin H. Margerum, 278 Bellevue avenue, all of Trenton, N. J., and William M. Johnson, Morrisville, Pa., all by Harry J. Burns.

Central Division.—Arthur J. Backer, 204 E. Jefferson street, Syracuse, N. Y., by C. H. Mattison; N. L. Somers, 819 Electric street; R. Leo Huber, 933 Taylor avenue; Edward H. Beavers, 371 No. Rebecca avenue; William G. Pearson, 516 Quincy avenue; Harry W. Reinhart, 840 Quincy avenue; Philip H. Greff, 545 Washington avenue; Kenneth R. Burnett, 4 Platte place; Robert F. Williams, 207 So. Hyde Park avenue, and Albert F. Rebhan, 321 Irving avenue, all of Scranton, Pa., and all by W. N. Brooks.

MEMBER TRANSFERRED.

5342, Harry Brevoort Zabriskie, transferred from Atlantic Division to Eastern Division.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6169, Dayton E. Herrick, 99 Spring street, Ossining, N. Y.

Central Division.—6170, Harold D. Stephens, 800 Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 6171, Elmer C. Wayne, 800 Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 6166, Elmer L. Smith, Euclid avenue, Bellevue, Pa.; 6167, P. C. Schoeneck, Wabash Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Western Division.—6168, David Dunn, 4546 Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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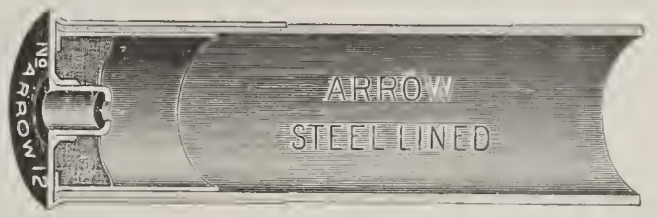
SOLID BREECH HAMMERLESS.

The solid breech is an effective safeguard against danger to face and eyes from flarebacks due to defective primers.

STEEL LINING around smokeless powder. The steel lining strengthens the shell and keeps out moisture, thus saving load from weakening in damp or rainy weather.



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Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

March 11.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
March 12.—Hudson G. C., of Jersey City.
March 14.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
March 16-17.—Baltimore, Md.—Alford Sporting Goods Co. tournament.
March 17.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.
March 17.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot.
March 18.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
March 22-23.—New York Athletic Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Sixth annual amateur championship of America at clay birds. Geo. J. Corbett, Sec'y.
March 25.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 1.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 5.—Montclair, N. J.—Fifth amateur championship metropolitan clubs, Montclair G. C. grounds.
April 8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 19.—Springfield (Mass.) Shooting Club Patriots' Day tournament. C. L. Kites, Sec'y.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y-Treas.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 11-12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. J. H. Anderson, Mgr.
April 11-13.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Springfield G. C. C. A. McDermand, Pres.
April 11-12.—Beaver Crossing, (Neb.) G. C. J. C. Evans, Sec'y.
April 17.—Atlantic City (N. J.) G. C. A. H. Sheppard, Sec'y.
April 17.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. R. Watkins, Sec'y.
April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
April 24-25.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 27-29.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
April 29.—Glens Falls, N. Y.—Hudson Valley R. and G. C. John A. Norton, Sec'y.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 14-16.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament. under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 18-20.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis Trapshooters Association. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Gooding (Idaho) G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr. Pres.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 30.—Clinton (Mass.) G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec.
June 13-15.—Hickman, (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 17.—Newmanstown, (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. L. Harrison, Pres.
June 29-30.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec'y.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The tournament of the Freehold (N. J.) Gun Club on Wednesday, March 15, will be held on the club grounds, commencing at 1 o'clock. There will be twelve 15-target events, entrance $1 each, class shooting, money divided 40, 30, 20, 10. All standard makes of shells are procurable on the grounds. Maltby W. Conover is the secretary.

The "First International Indoor Trapshooting Tournament and Sportsmen's Exhibition"—the title given it by the directors—opened at 2 o'clock on Tuesday last, the 7th, and will continue until next Monday night, the 13th. As FOREST AND STREAM goes to press on Tuesday, we will be unable to print any of the results until next issue. Manager Luther J. Squier states that the program has aroused much interest among the trapshooting fraternity, and the indications are that the championship emblem will be eagerly sought for and hotly contested. Annie Oakley will give daily exhibitions of her skill with the shotgun, at 4 and 8 P. M.

In the distance handicap shoot during 1911 of the Buffalo Gun Club there will be two valuable guns as first and second prizes. Conditions governing are: 25 target events; members to shoot in Classes A, B and C. Class A shoot from 18yds., after one win from 19yds., after two wins from 20yds., finishing contest at that distance. Class B shoot from 17yds., and Class C from 16yds., with the added handicaps as in Class A. Ties shot off same day at 25 targets at the class handicap. To be eligible, members must shoot in at least 50 per cent. of the regular shoots for the year. Entrance fee $1, exclusive of targets. Entries close May 1. Interstate Association target rules to govern. The club also provides a silver cup for each of the three classes, to be contested for in the regular shoots for the year. The classes that the members are placed in by the handicap committee on Jan. 1 shall hold good for the year. Contest at 25 targets from 16yd. mark; ties at 25 singles. Most number of wins in each class takes the cup. Interstate rules govern. The shooting dates of the club are the second and fourth Sundays of each month except July, August and September, when the shoot occurs on the fourth Sunday only.

Funeral of Bernard Waters.

THE funeral services over the remains of Bernard Waters, long shooting editor of FOREST AND STREAM, were held in New York on Wednesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock, and were attended by a large number of his old friends and associates.

Later in the day half a dozen men, including Messrs. Edward Banks and Branch, of the Du Pont Co.; Elmer E. Shaner, of the Interstate Association, and three men long associated with Mr. Waters on FOREST AND STREAM, accompanied the remains to Kensico Cemetery, and saw their old friend laid away for his last sleep.

He lies in a beautiful spot on a hilltop overlooking the winding valley of the Bronx and the wooded hills on either side, a spot where a lover of nature and the out-of-doors might well love to linger.

Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5.—George N. Fish, the Lyndonville thresher, showed his superiority over the members of the Audubon Gun Club by being high gun of the day at yesterday's shoot. His shooting was simply phenomenal, taking into consideration that he used a brand new gun, taken from the store, and with no practice whatever broke 138 out of 150. Some of them were shot from the 20yd. mark in the strong wind which prevailed.

Fish won the Reed trophy and also the first leg on the challenge cup, a new contest, which was proposed by Mr. Covert and immediately started. In this event Fish broke 48 out of 50. Jack Talcott was runner-up with 43.

W. H. Smith started off like a whirlwind, breaking 39 in the first two events and winning Class A with a straight, which he needed in order to beat Hopper's 19. Dr. Burke and Imhoff were finally beaten in their respective classes, and former Field Captain Suckow did the trick in Class B, and Renn Spalding in Class C.

Preparations are already under way to hold a big open shoot on Decoration Day. Interstate rules will govern. Scores:

Targets:	20	20	20	20	Shot at.	Broke.
Geo N Fish	18	19	18	18	80	73
W F Hopper	17	19	17	18	80	71
W H Smith	19	20	14	16	80	69
C S Sidway	16	16	19	18	80	69
Dr W Wootton	17	18	16	17	80	68
Phil Bernhardt	13	16	16	16	80	61
J L Talcott	18	10	16	17	80	61
W Imhoff	16	15	18	15	80	64
B V Covert	15	13	15	16	80	59
C Lambert	17	14	11	13	80	55
Ed Reinecke	14	12	14	14	80	54
J Reed	14	10	14	12	80	50
T H Clark	11	13	14	12	80	50
S V Spaulding	14	16	16	14	80	60
John Ebberts	13	15	15	12	80	55
J Gohn	10	16	17	12	80	55
Louis Northrup	12	16	14	14	80	56
Dr J Burke	14	14	10	8	80	46
W Colburn	11	14	11	9	80	45
Ralph Pierce	6	10	10	14	80	40
Al Suckow	..	18	17	14	60	49
O N Warner	12	18	13	..	60	43
Geo Rappich	14	11	11	..	60	36
W Smith, Jr.	11	..	..	..	20	11

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4.—These scores are submitted without comment. Let them speak for themselves and the men who made them.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Shot
Targets:	20	20	20	20	25	25	10	at. Broke.
Dixon	17	14	16	15	..	..	..	80 62
Britton	12	16	15	..	..	..	..	60 43
Lewis	17	15	13	16	..	..	..	80 61
Hymer	15	17	18	17	..	..	..	80 66
Crawford	12	11	12	6	18	20	..	130 79
Neighbors	14	16	7	..	..	..	..	60 37
Appel	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	40 19
Golden	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	50 32
Trowbridge	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	40 24
Hymer, Jr.	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	25 12

Dupont trophy, 50 targets:

Dixon	35	Hymer	40
Britton	35	Neighbors	23
Lewis	33	Golden	32

R. R.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—Lieut. K. A. Joyce was high gun this afternoon at the traps, breaking 81 out of 100. It was very windy and cold, hence such poor scores. Guy Smith won a point on the Dupont trophy, after tying with Joyce on the shoot-off.

The Columbus boys are wondering what has become of the bunch of 90 per cent. shooters from the City on the Lake; they promised a return match last April. Well, I suppose the team has not come out of their winter quarters yet. Hope to hear from them some time.

The program for St. Patrick's day shoot will call for 200 targets, shot in strings of 15 and 20; entrance $21 for the day on the money-back plan; purses divided 40, 30, 20, 10; all surplus divided the same way. We hope to have a team of ten men from Circleville to shoot a team race, 50 birds per man. This will decide the tie, each team having a win.

The Shepherd Gun Club, a new club, just starting up, promises to be a hummer. The club is made up of a nice lot of fellows, all from the east side. The Columbus Gun Club wishes them success.

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Cumberland	100	78	Joyce	100	82
Penn	100	68	J H Smith	65	51
Wells	75	57	Van	50	43
G Smith	125	86	Fisher	40	35
H E Smith	65	52			

Dupont trophy, 50 targets:

Penn	33	Joyce	40
Wells	39	J H Smith	37
H Smith	43	Van	43
H E Smith	41		

Shoot-off, at 25 targets:

Joyce	21	G Smith	22

LON FISHER, Sec'y.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—A fine field of gunners attended the prize shoot of the club at the grounds yesterday, with E. B. Garrett the final winner after three shoot-offs. The conditions called for 50 targets, with a distance and dead bird added handicap, with all scores of 50 or over to shoot in extra events until the winner was decided. Nine men reached the 50-bird mark, but only seven were eligible to compete for the merchandise prizes offered by the club. Scores:

Prize shoot, 50 targets:

J Emerson, 18	6	50	Menamine, 16	10	50
Fenn, 17	8	50	Keenan, 16	16	45
Soley, 18	6	48	Fish, 16	14	50
Alexander, 17	8	44	Turner, 17	8	48
Hogan, 18	6	50	E B Garrett, 16	16	50
Sloan, 19	4	50	Torpey, 18	6	41
Longbrake, 17	8	43	J P Emery, 16	16	42
Armour, 16	14	32	Coyle, 18	6	41
*George, 17	8	46	*Barr, 16	0	34
*Clegg, 18	8	50	*Shubrook, 16	0	33
C C B, 18	6	50	*Williams, 16	0	28
Gideon, 17	8	39			

*Shot for targets only.

Shoot-off, 25 targets: Emerson 24, Hogan 25, Sloan 25, Berger 23, Menamine 25, Garrett 25, C. C. B. 24.

Second shoot-off, 25 targets: Hogan 25, Sloan 25, Menamine 25, Garrett 25.

Third shoot-off, miss-and-out: Hogan 2, Sloan 1, Menamine 0, Garrett 3.

March 5.—Indications point to a record-breaking attendance at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue next Saturday afternoon, March 11. On that day every devoted member of the Meadow Springs Gun Club pins his faith and ability to be on hand to help celebrate the annual shoot of the club and to participate in the banquet, which will be held in the evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, 5015 Lancaster avenue. Following the dinner, the annual election of the club will be held.

The program for the shoot is 100 targets, sliding distance and dead-bird-added handicap, with $25 donated in prizes, being divided up in five donations. At the meeting, in addition to electing new officers for the year, many new amendments to the present club's rules are to be made, adjusting of the handicaps, presentation of prizes for the year and other matters of much importance are to be acted upon.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

A. V. SUYDAM and G. S. Remsen decided the ownership of the handsome trophy offered by Capt. H. W. Dreyer to the gunners of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. The cup was up for competition during the past month, and the two marksmen each finished the series with 86 per cent. apiece. The shoot-off was decided yesterday and was won by Suydam by the score of 83 to 80 out of a possible 100 targets. The Bergen Beach nimrods also started a new sliding distance handicap. The best work was done by J. Gaughan, who broke 98 out of a possible 100 targets. The scores:

Sliding distance handicap, 100 targets, strings of 20:

J Gaughan	18	17	18	18	18	89
P Von Boeckman	16	18	17	19	16	86
C Kline	19	17	18	16	16	86
H W Dreyer	17	17	13	20	18	85
A Griffith	15	17	17	17	18	84
A V Suydam	18	13	17	17	18	83
W Simonson	18	12	17	17	18	82
R Morgan	18	14	16	16	17	81
G S Remsen	15	14	16	19	16	80
F R Long	18	16	16	16	14	80
J Voorhees	14	15	17	16	16	78
H D Bergen	16	16	15	17	14	77
W Silkworth	13	18	15	14	17	75
Dr Griffith	18	16	13	12	16	75
W L Skidmore	17	15	11	12	15	72
D Cleghorn	14	10	14	17	15	70
E Lynn	12	12	14	16	15	69
Capt Foster	15	14	15	7	16	67
H D Tracey	10	13	12	11	9	55
H Hamilton	12	10	12	7	13	54
J Ownes	14	11	6	6	8	45
F Weilbocker	10	7	10	5	6	33
C Hewens	9	4	3	4	9	30

Newton Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 4.—Two shooting matches were held to-day by the Newton Gun Club. The snowstorm interfered with the shoot. Parker won the weekly event, in which there were five participants, and each shot at 25 bluerocks. The other match was a tie. Scores:

Weekly shoot, 25 bluerocks each: Parker 14, Strain 11, W. Gingling 10, Chamberlain 8, M. Gingling 8.

Special shoot, 10 bluerocks: W. Gingling 4, Parker 4, Powell 4, M. Gingling 3, Griffin 3.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The weather was cloudy and dark, with plenty of wind to keep the shooters guessing where to hold. A team shoot was scheduled, composed of all the shooters on the grounds; 100 targets per man, and the losing team to pay the targets for all. MacLachlan and Barto were named as captains. MacLachlan's team led all the way, and finished up with 42 targets to the good. Fetherston led the field by scoring 93, Jay Graham being second high gun with 88; he was trying out a new gun, which probably affected his usually high scores. Barto and Taggart each landed a score of 86, while A. Marshall returned a score of 82, which is fine for the first time he ever shot on our grounds. MacLachlan was next in line with 84.

Marshall, Popp and Stuart were visiting shooters from the Clearing Gun Club, and they say they will be with us quite often in the future. Oscar Nahser brought along his friend J. G. Ostrander, to try his hand at target shooting, and although he has shot game he never had tried targets, consequently he was well pleased with his score of 60 out of 100. Mr. F. Nahser, of Grand Rapids, Mich, also tried his hand at targets for the first time, doing quite well; but the boys who have been out game shooting with him will vouch for it that very few birds get away from him once he draws a bead on them and lets drive. Keller manages to drop in every once in a while, and we would be pleased to see him oftener. Scores of the team shoot:

Team No. 1.		Team No. 2.	
A F MacLachlan	84	J B Barto	86
L M Fetherston	93	J R Graham	88
J Popp	70	C R Seelig	68
J H Shrigley	60	A Marshall	85
A Frana	69	L J Stuart	47
E B Shogren	69	C L Frank	72
J A Taggart	86	J W Keller	53
J G Ostrander	60	O Nahser	68
J R Sharp	75	C B Willard	67
E Oliver	76—742	W Mott	66—700

Practice and extra events; Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were at pairs:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
J B Barto	23	..	..	17	..	..
J R Graham	25	..	..	19	18	18
C R Seelig	20	..	..	11	9	..
A Marshall	23	..	..	..	..	..
L J Stuart	14	..	..	..	..	..
J W Keller	20	..	16	..	..	..
A F MacLachlan	23	..	..	19	20	17
L M Fetherston	..	..	..	18	19	..
J Popp	18	..	..	..	..	..
A Frana	..	..	..	..	13	..
J A Taggart	..	..	..	18	13	..
J R Sharp	16	20	..	16	15	..
E Oliver	18	20	25	..	..	..
F Nasher	17	11	13	10	..	..
F B Fox	..	13	13	..	..	..
E M Bills	10	16	..	..	..	..
Mrs Fetherston	..	..	16	..	..	..

Feb. 25.—Although the afternoon was bright and clear, it was the same old story with the wind man—a gale blowing from the southwest, which at times threatened to blow the shooters off the firing line, and quite did tilt them off their balance when about ready to fire at the elusive spheres.

Stannard topped the list in event No. 1, with 45 out of 50, while Sharp was second with 43.

Sharp walked away with first honors in event No. 2, at the doubles, with Shrigley taking second place.

First place in event No. 3 went to Stannard, he breaking his 25 straight—and he certainly broke some targets that tried hard to get away. Ammann came in for second with 22 in this event, while Sharp broke 21.

Sharp led the bunch in event No. 4 with a score of 24, this being his second 24 of the afternoon. Stannard and Tom Marshall divided second honors with 22.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. J. R. Sharp is the latest addition to our membership, and his good work to-day landed him high amateur for the day.

Lawson, Skidmore and Rowen have not shot at targets for many years, while Rice had never fired a gun before to-day, and was surprised himself when he scored 8. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Events:	1	2	3	4
W Stannard, 16	45	..	25	22	E Lawson, 16	9	..	7	12
T Marshall, 16	39	..	19	22	E Skidmore, 16	34	..	19	11
A Amouroux, 16	38	..	22	19	R W Rowen, 16	..	..	2	4
J Shrigley, 18	35	14	..	..	E S Rice, 16	..	..	8	..
J R Sharp, 16	43	23	21	24	L Fetherston, 16	..	..	20	..
J Stephan, 16	33	..	14	15					

Feb. 26.—We had a cloudy and dark afternoon, and quite a number of our members attending the Long Lake tournament, the number of shooters to face our traps to-day was somewhat smaller than usual for Sunday. Despite the unfavorable conditions several very excellent scores were made, and the average was better than for the past few weeks.

In the handicap event, Amman heads the list with a score of 49 out of 50 from 16yds., while Flewelling heads the amateurs with 46 from 20yds, Koester making a similar score from 16yds. Gracely in for third place with a score of 45, he making the same score in the second 50 he shot at. Cutler landed 42 from the 19yd. mark, while Shrigley made the same score from 18yds. Stannard pulled down 43 from 16yds., and Gerhardt made a 42 from 16yds.

Seelig took first honors in event No. 2 at the doubles, making a score of 26, Shrigley taking second place with 21, Crocker being next in line with 20, while Mott broke 19.

Cutler showed his mettle by winning first place in events Nos. 3 and 4, landing a 25 straight in each event. Ammann was second in event No. 3 with 24, while Flewelling, Gracely, Stannard and Koester each broke 23. Sharp and Spangler each returned a score of 21.

Flewelling took second place in event No. 4 with a score of 24, Koester made another 23, while Gracely, Sharp, Spangler, Stannard, Ammann and Gerhardt each broke 22.

Crocker did not do well enough to suit himself in the third event, so he thought a handicap might help some, and sure enough he turned the trick with 21 from 20yds. Flewelling did fine work to-day, starting in with 19 straight with some old shells he had; then he made 46 out of 50 from 20yds., and 47 out of his last 50—that's going some after his long siege with rheumatism, which he is trying hard to work out of his system. He leaves to-morrow for a week among the ducks, and is anticipating some fine sport. Seelig, Crocker, Cutler and Spangler are others who cannot resist the call of the ducks longer, and will be among them this week. Summaries:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
W W Flewelling, 20	46	..	23	24	..	19	..
J H Shrigley, 18	42	21	..	..	..	..	..
Seelig, 18	39	26	18	13	..	..	..
Crocker, 18	37	20	15	21	11	..	..
W S Cutler, 19	42	..	25	25	22	..	..
J Gracely, 16	45	..	23	22	..	..	..
J R Sharp, 16	40	..	21	22	..	..	14
W Mott, 16	39	19	..	..	..	..	..
P Ward, 16	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Spangler, 16	37	..	21	22	18	..	8
W D Stannard, 16	43	..	23	22	..	..	15
A H Ammann, 16	49	..	24	22	..	..	12
W C Koester, 16	46	..	23	23	..	..	..
R Gerhardt, 16	42	..	19	22	..	..	..
C Dressler, 16	32	..	16	8	..	..	..
T Cole, 16	34	..	20	..	..	..	..
H J Steis, 16	35	..	14	14	..	..	..

No. 2 was at 20 pairs; No. 7, at 12 pairs:

WM. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 5.—The first of a series of handicap 150 clay target shoots for a club cup was decided yesterday at the traps of the Rod and Gun Club. The member with the best average at the end of the month takes the cup. R. A. Gillespie with 95 had high score, and C. A. Voorhees, 92, was second, and Joseph Carr, scratch, with 88, was third. R. A. Gillespie also won a 25-bird sweepstakes with 24. C. A. Voorhees, 21, was second, and E. L. Hatch, 19, was third.

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Remember This And Shoot
WINCHESTER SHELLS

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, March 5.—Excellent weather conditions prevailed during the competition on Saturday, and some unusually fine scores were chalked up by the shooters.

The distance handicap cup, which has been competed for since December, was finally won by F. A. Hodgman, who defeated O. C. Grinnell, Jr., in the shoot-off. It required two sets of 25 targets before the tie was decided, Hodgman shooting at 21, and Grinnell at 20yds. rise. Spotts won the March cup with a full score. The principal tallies were:

Haslin cup, handicap, 25 targets:

O C Grinnell, Jr...	1	25	B M Higginson....	1	23
A J Corbett.....	1	25	F H Schauffler.....	1	23
G Lembeck	2	24	F A Hodgman.....	0	22
E A Wilson.....	2	23	Dr De Wolfe	1	21
W B Ogden.....	2	23	R L Spotts.....	0	21

Shoot-off:

O C Grinnell, Jr...	1	22	G J Corbett.....	1	20

March cup, handicap, 25 targets:

R L Spotts.....	0	23	T Lenane, Jr.....	1	22
G F Pelham.....	1	23	G M Thomson.....	3	21
B M Higginson...	1	23	O C Grinnell, Jr...	0	21
F A Hodgman.....	0	22	B E Eldred.....	0	21

Special cup, handicap, 25 targets:

W B Ogden.....	0	25	Dr De Wolfe.....	1	23
E A Wilson.....	2	25	R L Spotts.....	0	23
O C Grinnell, Jr...	1	25	F A Hodgman.....	0	23
T Lenane, Jr.....	1	23	A E Ranney.....	2	20
G Lembeck	2	23	G W Kuchler.....	2	20

Travers Island trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

W B Ogden.....	1	24	G J Corbett.....	1	22
F A Hodgman.....	0	24	O C Grinnell, Jr....	1	22
R L Spotts.....	0	24	B M Higginson....	1	21
G Lembeck	2	24	B E Eldred.....	0	20
E A Wilson.....	2	23			

Shoot-off:

W B Ogden.....	1	22	R L Spotts.....	0	20
F A Hodgman.....	0	21	G Lembeck	2	18

Distance handicap:

O C Grinnell, Jr....	20	23	G W Kuchler.....	19	16
W B Ogden.....	20	19	T Lenane, Jr.	20	15
B M Higginson.....	20	19	B E Eldred.....	21	15
F A Hodgman.....	21	18	G Lembeck	19	14
A E Ranney.....	19	17	Dr De Wolfe.....	20	14

Scratch tournament cup, 100 targets:

R L Spotts.....	93	G J Corbett.....	81
O C Grinnell, Jr.....	90	B M Higginson.....	81
F A Hodgman.....	90	T Lenane, Jr.	80
G Lembeck	85	Dr De Wolfe.....	79
W B Ogden.....	85	A E Ranney.....	8
E A Wilson.....	82		

Westley Richards gun, scratch, 10 double targets:

F H Schauffler	13	Dr De Wolfe.....	9
B E Eldred.....	11	A E Ranney.....	8

Final shoot-off, of season for distance cup:

F A Hodgman.....	21	19	F A Hodgman.....	21	19
O C Grinnell, Jr....	20	19	O C Grinnell, Jr...	20	17

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 5.—Owing to unfavorable weather yesterday, the attendance at the Du Pont Gun Club shoot was only ninety. Some good scores were made; 6300 targets were thrown, and the traps worked smoothly. In the tie events, ties made on the preceding Saturday, the following scores resulted:

Class A—Wm. Foord, winner, 24 out of 25.

Class B—P. J. Pape, winner, 21 out of 25.

Class C—Walker Matthewson and J. A. McMullen again tied with a score of 17 out of 25, and in the shoot-off Matthewson won with 16.

Class D—R. B. Evans, winner, 15 out of 25.

In the open events for visiting amateur shooters, Willet Ewing, of Rising Sun, Md., won the prize. Yesterday was Mr. Ewing's first visit at the club, and he expressed himself well pleased with the trip.

Blue prints of the proposed extension of the club house were on exhibition yesterday, and from the interest displayed in them and the complimentary remarks regarding them, the management feel that the addition will be pleasing to all.

An invitation to attend the weekly shoots has been sent Col. J. G. Ewing, of Washington, D. C. Col. Ewing was at one time Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Delaware State Guard, and is now actively engaged in the promotion of shooting among the school boys of America, and is one of the active workers for the best interests of the National Rifle Association of the United States. The club also hopes to have Capt. K. K. V. Casey with them next week. Capt. Casey has been spending the past two weeks in New York in attendance at the school boy shoot of the Metropolitan District at Madison Square Garden.

On next Saturday a team of ten men from the Wilmington Country Club will shoot a match with the Baltimore Country Club at Baltimore. This is to be one of two races, the second at Wilmington, to decide the championship of the two clubs. As the members of the local team are also members of the Du Pont Club, there is quite some interest being manifested.

The scores in the Coleman Du Pont merchandise event follow:

Class A, 24 out of 25: Frank Matthewson, V. du Pont 3d, Wm. Foord.

Class B, 18 out of 20: Dr. F. A. Buckmaster, Henry Winchester, Thorpe Martin, J. J. Magahern, F. Holt, G. H. Mitchell, D. Lindsay, H. H. Lukens, R. A. Vance.

Class C, 15 out of 25: E. F. Handy, H. L. Morgan, R. B. Evans, C. R. Jeffries, Jr., W. W. Baun, H. S. McComb, Dr. Bedford, S. B. Trott, E. M. Hogge.

Class D, 12 out of 25: R. S. Robinson, S. Tuchton, W. B. Smith, Jr., A. Dickerson.

The following are yesterday's scores: R. P. Choate 13, W. H. Neely 10, H. T. Reed 11, W. F. Jensen 5, J. McKelvey 23, T. B. Rogers 21, W. E. Ross 8, J. A. Kaiser 22, C. H. Simon 20, E. E. Handy 15, H. L. Morgan 15, Guy Lambert 9, Victor du Pont 24, H. J. Taggart 8, T. H. Esham 10, D. D. Poffenberger 13, S. G. Davis 20, E. H. Lambert 4, L. Evans 19, R. B. Evans 15, C. H. Simon 17, D. J. Dougherty 11, Dr. Betts 13, H. Winchester 18, J. R. Bailey 7, C. R. Jefferies, Jr., 15, L. C. Lyon 14, F. Matthewson 24, W. S. Simpson 13, C. D. Rogers 19, Thorpe Martin 18, S. J. Newman 22, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 16, P. J. Pape 21, H. L. Morgan 20, I. Turner 21, J. Magahern 18, R. L. Naudain 11, W. W. Bacon 15, F. Holt 18, R. L. Conner 16, H. P. Carlon 17, R. Hamby 12, H. S. McComb 15, J. F. Jones 16, Clyde Leedom 11, W. S. Gavan 19, J. T. Robison 20, Dr. Bedford 15, W. A. Casey 16, T. B. Wolfong 12, N. K. Smith 16, H. H. Darlington 14, H. J. Doyle 11, C. Shoemaker 6, S. B. Trott 15, Tomlinson 17, E. M. Hogge 15, D. A. Greer 13, C. L. Petze 4, J. S. Skelly 23, William Foord 24, W. Matthewson 11, Bayard John 14, J. Gregg 13, H. J. Taggart 11, W. McKenney 10, J. Monohan 6, M. Lynch 11, Wm. Johnson 7, J. Lynch 4, S. Steel 20, H. G. Mitchell 18, R. S. Robinson 12, T. W. Keithley 20, F. W. Graef 3, D. Lindsay 18, S. Tuchton 12, G. H. Shaffer 12, W. Ewing 24, D. A. Greer 19, W. B. Smith, Jr., 10, A. M. Lindsay 19, W. A. Joslyn 19, R. Ferguson 19, Wm. Coyne 16, J. A. MacMullen 17, H. H. Lukens 18, C. R. Jeffries, Sr., 11, R. A. Vance 18.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

THERE was a good attendance at the shoot on March 4, thirteen shooters being present. Over 1400 targets were trapped during the afternoon. It was a typical March day, with a cold, high wind blowing in the shooters' faces, and this caused the targets to soar badly, so that all the shooters fell below their average in more than one of the events. Johnson was high man with 127, getting 84 out of his last 100. Harris has not been over to see us for some time, but promises to be more regular hereafter. He finished in third place, and was one of the three men to break 23 in an event. Holaday shot a little too quickly to catch the climbers every time, although he did nice work in the last 100, breaking 86 and finishing second high for the day. Rhoades has kept away during the cold weather, but the approach of spring will bring him out again. To-day he broke 66 per cent., which he will improve on with a little practice. Welsh was beaten by the wind; he could not keep up the pace he set in the first event. De Mar missed only 2 in his first event, but after that he couldn't seem to connect quickly enough with the skyscrapers. Smith showed some lack of practice when he started, but improved a little in each event. Hattersley has not been at the grounds since last fall; his score of 83 in the wind was mighty good work. Eustis dropped in for a minute late in the afternoon, picked up a gun in the club house, and of course did not shoot as well as he knows how. When the weather gets warm he will be out every week, and soon be up with the leading bunch again. Frohliger's last event was his best one, the wind having moderated a little, though the targets were still hard. W. and G. Oskamp are new at this game, though both are good field shots. We hope to see them often. Zimmerman improved in the last event. He is not old at the game, and will doubtless make a better showing before the summer is over. Sam Leever was a spectator to-day—just stopped to give notice that he was going to bring down his bunch of Goshen shooters soon, and mix it up with the Hyde Parkers. He will be welcome, and Frohliger and Smith will do their best to have a team of good ones to meet him.

Johnson	21	22	21	20	23	20	127
Holaday	20	17	20	22	22	22	123
Harris	14	19	23	21	18	22	117
Hattersley	20	21	20	22	..	..	83
Welsh	22	18	15	16	..	..	71
Rhodes	17	16	15	18	..	..	66
Frohliger	16	13	12	20	..	..	61
De Mar	23	17	20	..	..	..	60
G Oskamp	7	11	14	14	10	..	56
Smith	14	16	19	..	..	..	49
Zimmerman	11	11	15	..	..	..	37
W Oskamp	12	5	10	15	..	..	42
Eustis	11	..	..	..	..	..	11

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Twenty trapshooters turned up at the regular shoot of the Frontier Club yesterday. High scores were impossible on account of a strong southwest wind crossing the traps, accompanied by cloudy and rainy conditions, which kept some of the sportsmen away. Eichberg was high gun with 77 per cent. In the cup race the points were won by Eichberg, Ratcliffe and E. Biddell. Al. Suckow captured the point in the gun race. The club team race was won by Capt. Dewald's team by 10 birds out of a total 400 targets shot at. The scores, event 3 cup race; event 4, gun race:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	10	15	25	25	10	15
G McKenna	6	..	..	11	..	..
M McKenna	8	13	17	19	6	8
Eichberg	8	14	19	17	6	13
Dewald	9	10	17	17	8	11
Wakefield	..	..	18	14	..	..
Eberhardt	4	4	11	9	5	6
Ulrich	8	11	11	17	7	6
Faber	5	9	15	11	6	..
Ratcliffe	..	..	20	12	..	..
Peasland	..	..	18	14	..	..
Gay	2	..	..	..	..	..
Wacker	6	8	17	11	5	..
Mack	3	4	..	..	..	..
Suckow	4	11	16	20	8	11
Rowland	1	..	11	16	..	..
W Bidwell	3	13	9	11	7	9
H Utz	..	..	15	15	..	..
E Bidwell	..	..	18	14	..	..
Gootz	..	..	12	16	4	4
Jayson	..	..	..	15	6	4

Passaic County—Montclair.

THE long anticipated tournament between the Passaic County Gun Club and the Montclair Gun Club was held on Saturday, Feb. 25, at Clifton, and it certainly was a great success from the first shot until the finish, some 3600 targets being used in the three hours from 2:30 to 5:30. The feature was the team shoot between twelve men from each club.

The visiting gunners expressed a desire to return at an early date, as they were very much pleased with the Clifton traps. The free-for-all prize shoot was captured by Crane, of the Montclair Club; J. H. Francisco second, and Harry Sindle third. In the big match shoot, Billings excelled for the Montclair Club, breaking 48 out of a possible 50 birds and dusting the other two. Colquitt was next in line for the visitors with 46 birds, and Frazee next with 45. For the Passaic County gunners Vanderclock and Colfax tallied 47 birds; H. Sindle and S. F. Francisco next, another tie, each being credited with 45 kills. Sindle has always hung up good scores in match shoots, but the remarkably good gunning of Francisco was a delight to the local crowd.

The Montclairs, while defeated, were not crestfallen in the least, as they declared when they get the Passaic County contingent over at the Montclair traps in the return match they will make the victory total more than two points. The following are the correct scores of the club shoot, which was mentioned briefly in our last issue:

Passaic County	G. C.	Montclair	G. C.
J Doty	41	Colquitt	46
F Sindle	38	Crane	41
S Francisco	45	England	34
J Francisco	38	Boxhall	39
A Doty	34	Billings	48
C Hudson	39	W Soverel	43
Kussmaul	44	Atwater	41
Vanderclock	47	Winslow	37
H Sindle	45	Frazee	45
Colfax	47	Bush	44
Matthews	25	W Soverel	34
L Stager	43—486	Wise	32—484

The club shoot finished, the balance of the afternoon was devoted to sweepstakes, with scores as follows:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
S G Francisco	23	..	..	21	24	21
J V Doty	24	..	..	21	20	..
J H Francisco	20	..	..	22	15	25
H Sindle	24	..	..	22	23	25
L Colquitt	25	24	24	23	23	22
C Billings	21	25	..	25	23	25
J Thompson	20	14	21	..	..	18
W Colfax	24	25	24	24	23	25
C Hudson	20	..	..	20	17	..
J Matthews	..	20	..	13	12	..
W Kussmaul	..	22	..	21	23	20
J Stager	..	19	..	..	..	16
F Van Tassell	..	16	..	..	..	25
I England	14	18	18	18	16	22
Colonel Wise	..	20	20	13	19	25
Dr Vanderclock	..	21	21	24	23	..
A Doty	..	17	..	15	19	..
G Foxhall	..	20	15	..	..	16
Robblee	..	16	..	..	..	10
F M Sindle	..	23	..	20	18	25
H T Frazee	..	..	22	23	22	23
R Schneider	..	22	21	..	..	22
C Brown	..	..	20	..	..	21
J S Crane	..	..	17	15	21	25
E Winslow	..	..	19	17	20	24
Attwater	..	..	22	22	20	24
Boxhall	..	..	16	20	19	24
Bush	..	..	23	22	22	..
S R Soverel	..	..	21	22	20	..
W Soverel	..	..	..	17	17	..
F Stager	..	..	..	23	20	25
J Fanning	..	..	..	..	..	20
H Grassy	..	..	..	..	..	11
G Spear	..	..	..	..	..	20
Pippus	..	..	..	..	..	10

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 4.—There were fifteen contestants at the regular weekly shoot to-day, the trade being represented by Messrs. Fanning, Brown and Bob Schneider. Fanning made the highest score of the day, 24, in the third event.

In event 5, the March handicap, for members, C. L. Bush won out with a score of 23.

Among the visitors was Mr. F. A. Jackson, of the East Millstone Gun Club.

The club shoots next Saturday at North Caldwell, N. J.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	15	25	25	25	H.25
S Francisco	13	..	17	17	.. 19
H S Sindle	7	..	17	21	.. 15
F Sindle	11	..	16	16	.. 16
*J Fanning	13	23	24	..	.. 23
Y T Frazee	11	..	15	14	.. 22
Winslow	12	..	15	..	4 18
C L Bush	..	17	21	..	2 23
G W Boxall	..	20	17	..	2 15
I W England	..	13	15	17	2 14
Dr Wise	..	18	13	15	.. 19
Van Tassell	..	12	17	10	.. 14
*Bob Schneider	..	16	17	19	.. 18
*Brown	..	16	15	17	.. 15
F A Jackson	..	15	10	18	.. 23
W A Williamson	..	..	..	6	5 21

*Professionals.

E. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

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Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., March 5.—There was a good turnout of shooters at the club's traps yesterday, and some fine scores were made in the events on the program.

In the first shoot for the March cup at 50 targets, in two strings of 25, seventeen men took part. Excellent scores resulted. J. H. Vanderveer won, totaling 49 with his handicap of 4. Felix, with the same handicap, took second with 48.

F. B. Stephenson put up a new trophy, to be won by the man who makes best average in 500 targets for the balance of the season. Thirteen lined up for this event, the possible 25 being scored by Felix, Vanderveer, Blake and Brower.

Felix won the leg for the State trophy, the leg for the Lockwood trophy being taken by Charles Blake. W. W. Peabody captured the first prize for the J. B. James trophy, and George Brower the second prize, after a shoot-off with Vanderveer. Peabody also won the 10 pair doubles match. Blake won a trophy match with a full score. Shooting from below the elbow for the C. R. James prize, A. E. Hendrickson won with a score of 24 after a shoot-off with F. B. Stephenson. Scores:

March cup, 50 targets, handicap:

J H Vanderveer	4	49	W W Pell	10	43
G Felix	4	48	G H Piercy	0	42
C Blake	4	47	J H Hessian	0	40
J F James	6	46	J H Hendrickson	0	40
W W Peabody	4	46	G Brower	8	46
F B Stephenson	0	45	J P Fairchild	6	39
F S Hyatt	4	44	W Sykes	10	37
C R James	4	43	J S Lawson	10	27
A E Hendrickson	6	43			

F. B. Stephenson trophy, 25 targets, handicap, best average of 500 targets to win:

G Felix	2	25	F S Hyatt	2	20
J H Vanderveer	2	25	Geo Piercy	0	20
Chas Blake	2	25	W Sykes	5	20
Geo Brower	4	25	C R James	2	19
W W Peahody	2	24	J P Fairchild	3	15
A E Hendrickson	3	23	J S Lawson	5	13
J F James	3	21			

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

A E Hendrickson	3	25	J P Fairchild	3	22
Chas Blake	2	25	F S Hyatt	2	21
Geo Brower	4	25	J F James	3	20
F B Stephenson	0	24	Geo Piercy	0	18
J H Vanderveer	2	23	Geo Felix	2	17
C R James	2	22	W Sykes	5	17
W W Peabody	2	22			

Shoot-off: C. Blake 25, Brower 23.

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Peahody	2	25	J P Fairchild	3	23
J H Vanderveer	2	25	C R James	2	21
Geo Brower	4	25	A E Hendrickson	3	21
Geo Felix	2	24	F S Hyatt	2	20
Chas Blake	2	24	Geo Piercy	0	19
F B Stephenson	0	23	J S Lawson	5	19

Shoot-off for second prize: Brower 25, Vanderveer 23.

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	23	F S Hyatt	2	16
A E Hendrickson	3	23	J F James	3	15
W Pell	5	22	Geo Piercy	0	15
W W Peabody	2	20	J S Lawson	5	5
Geo Felix	2	19			

Shoot-off: Hendrickson 24, Stephenson 23.

Clearview—Riverside.

ESSINGTON, Pa., March 5.—The pick of the Clearview Gun Club and the Riverside target devotees tested their marksmanship in a team race here yesterday afternoon, and after one of the most exciting races ever shot in this vicinity, the clubs wound up in a tie at 350 breaks apiece. Each shot at a total of 500 targets, averaging ten men to a team, at 50 targets per man, and while the Riversides outshot the Darby representatives for individual high scores the latter's consistency as a team carried them to a tie with their opponents.

Col. Hamlin led the entire field with 46 breaks, getting 24 on his first round and 22 on his final attempt. Warber finished second with 44, while Ferry, of Clearview ranked third with 42. Eaton, of Riverside, heat out Fisher, of Clearview, for fourth place by one bird, 41 to 40. Scores:

Team race, ten men to a team, 50 targets per man:

Clearview.		Riverside.	
Ferry	42	Hamlin	46
Fisher	40	Warber	44
Hunter	38	Eaton	41
Elwell	36	C Wiltbank	35
Bonsall	34	Steller	35
McCullough	33	Donohue	33
Bockius	33	Abrams	31
Green	33	Thompson	28
Peltz	32	Worrell	27
Paulson	29—350	Brown	30—350

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—It sure looked like old times at the Paleface grounds to-day with seventeen shooters from all sections present, and the month of March was ushered in with bells on.

Gene and Elmer Reed made up the Manchester contingent; Wigglesworth, Lockwood, Heard and Morse from Harvard; Ordway and Russell, of Winchester;; Crane from Norfolk Country Club; these, coupled with the home bunch, of Clarke, Frank, Sibley, Dickey, Charles, Jones, etc., made a classy attendance that Boston don't often see.

The program was a varied one, and the scores show it, though in many cases the best work was done on the odd events. Kirkwood and Mayor fought it tooth and nail, the former by a lucky run in the pair event, winning out by a length. Gene had the honors of these two on singles, though Dickey was the real shooter with only 6 down. Dick's pairs, however, proved his stumbling block, and prevented high average coming his way.

In the added target race Charles did the trick, leading by 2 targets at the finish, with Crane in second position, one target better than third place.

Walter Clarke at scratch, and Frank looked out of it with their scores, but next time some one will pay for it, as is usually the case.

Sibley and Kirkwood were busy getting recruits for their shoot. May 6, which, at this date, bids fair to be the best ever held in New England. Scores. Nos. 1 and 4 were at 16yds. each; No. 2 at 18yds.; No. 3 at 15 pairs:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Han-	
Targets:	25	20	30	25	dicap.	Total.
Charles	23	15	18	20	16	92
Crane	21	15	20	22	12	90
Dickey	24	17	17	23	8	89
Kirkwood	21	18	26	19	4	88
Mayor	23	18	22	20	4	87
Sibley	17	17	20	25	8	87
Reed	23	15	18	19	12	87
Morse	21	15	16	19	12	83
Ordway	19	16	17	15	16	83
Frank	18	16	17	23	8	82
Russell	15	11	19	17	20	82
Clarke	20	17	17	23	0	77
Jones	18	11	12	18	16	75
Wigglesworth	20	17	..	21	..	..
Lockwood	19	17	..	22	..	..
Heard	20	18	..	20	..	..

Larchmont Scores.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 6.—The trapshooting contingent of the Larchmont Yacht Club held their regular Sunday shoot yesterday, and high scores were the order of the day. The weather, unfavorable at the start, gradually favored the shooters. Ralph L. Spotts was the star performer of the day, as shown by the scores:

Commodore's cup, handicap, 25 targets:

G L Bready	4	25	Dr Brown	0	20
J R Collins	4	24	T Lenane	3	23
E L Robbins	3	24	K R Hooker	2	21
R L Spotts	1	22	E G Unitt	5	21
L A Wilson	2	23	W J Elias	3	23
G H Abbott	3	24	W D Hinds	0	20
J Fanning	0	23	J Henry	1	24
W E Bemis	4	17	J G Batterson	3	21

Sauer gun, handicap, 25 targets:

T Lenane	3	25	E G Unitt	5	21
R L Spotts	1	25	K R Hooker	2	22
E L Robbins	3	24	G L Bready	3	23
W J Elias	3	25	W E Bemis	4	23
G H Abbott	3	25	J Fanning	0	22
J G Batterson	3	23	E A Wilson	2	23
J Henry	1	22	Dr Brown	0	16
W D Hinds	0	23			

Tie won by Mr. Elias on shoot-off.

March cup, handicap, 25 targets:

W J Elias	3	25	E A Wilson	2	25
J Henry	1	25	R L Spotts	1	24
G L Bready	3	25	E L Robbins	2	23
K R Hooker	2	25	T Lenane	3	24
W F Bemis	4	25	J G Batterson	3	23
J Fanning	0	25	W D Hinds	0	21
G H Abbott	3	25	E G Unitt	5	20

Special trophy shoot, handicap, 125 targets:

R L Spotts	3	120	J Fanning	0	109
G H Abbott	10	117	K R Hooker	7	110
W J Elias	10	116	G L Bready	6	110
J Henry	4	115	J G Batterson	13	108
T Lenane	8	112	W D Hinds	0	102
E A Wilson	8	111	E G Unitt	20	96
E L Robbins	9	110	W E Bemis	5	103

High gun prize, scratch, 125 targets:

R L Spotts	117	W D Hinds	102
J Henry	111	E L Robbins	101
J Fanning	109	E A Wilson	103
G H Abbott	107	W E Bemis	98
W J Elias	106	G L Bready	99
T Lenane	104	J G Batterson	95
K R Hooker	103	E G Unitt	76

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—At the weekly shoot on the Speedway traps yesterday, Phil Coffin was high gun of the day, smashing 21 1-6 clay birds out of each 20 shot at. Louis Colquitt was second with 21 1-3, while Carl von Lengerke was third with 20 3-8.

In the 25-bird match between the three men, Coffin and Colquitt were tied for first with 24 each. In the shoot-off Coffin won, smashing 24 to Colquitt's 21.

In the one-barrel walking match between Fred Macaulay and B. M. Shanley, Jr., the former won in the first 25 shot at, breaking 14 to Shanley's 10.

The latter turned the tables in the second set, however, breaking 15, while Macaulay succeeded in killing only 10 The most interesting shoot of the day was that between William Stengel, of the Macaulays, and Jack Davis, of the Smith Gun Club. Stengel was the winner. Another match between these men will be shot off at the Smith Club Saturday afternoon. A team match between the Macaulay Club and the Smith Gun Club was also arranged. It will take place next week. The scores:

B M Shanley, Jr.	16	10	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	
Fred Macaulay	12	14	10	9	17	..	..	..	..	
Louis Colquitt	20	21	23	21	21	21	20	24	21	
John Davis	8	16	12	13	14	..	..	..	..	
C Von Lengerke	18	20	13	22	22	19	21	23	..	
Phil Coffin	21	20	20	23	24	24	..	..	..	
Sam Castle	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
I Castle	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
A Castle	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wm Stengel	9	11	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	

SMOKELESS.

Brandywine—Ludlam.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 5.—A very interesting shoot was held yesterday afternoon at the Brandywine Springs Gun Club. The scores were very close and a large attendance witnessed the shoot. The scores follow:

Team shoot, 25 targets each man:

Brandywine Springs Club.		Ludlam Gun Club.	
A Hickman	22	J Smith	14
P Guest	18	L O Porter	16
E Springer	22	A Dubb	13
S C Robinson	18	A Richards	18
R W Cranston	8	G Blackston	12
M Smith	20	D Ludlam	20
O Melson	18	J Clemens	17
W M Nelson	13	R Chase	21
G Hauber	14	J Barnes	19
A Hickman	22—175	L Pike	19—169

There was also a five-man team shoot, 30 targets each man, which resulted as follows:

Brandywine Springs Club.		Ludlam Gun Club.	
A Hickman	25	R Chase	23
E Springer	24	A Richards	21
P Guest	21	D Ludlam	20
C Robinson	22	F O Porter	22
M Smith	21—113	J Burns	25—111

Trap at Palm Beach.

PALM BEACH, Feb. 25.—Eight faced the score to shoot for the handsome cup presented by Mr. F. K. Burnham, of New York City. The conditions were 25 birds, handicap, $10 entrance. E. H. Fitler, of New York, standing at 28yds., shot extremely well, and won with 24 kills, missing only his 25th bird. H. Brokaw and T. D. Potts, of New York, divided second and third money, both tying with 23 kills. Carruthers killed 22, Bratt 21, both standing at 30yds. Burnham and Phipps, shooting from the 28yd. mark, each killed 20. Waterbury at 27yds., killed 20. A good crowd was in attendance. Referee Wm. Dietsch.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—A large gathering of trapshooters was in evidence at the Florida Gun Club's shoot to-day, when two events were run off. A. F. Potts, of Lakewood, won the cup offered by J. A. Carruthers, of Montreal. It was a 10-bird handicap, and in the first round each man killed 10 straight. In the shoot-off, miss-and-out, Carruthers won. E. H. Fitler, of Philadelphia, took third money, winning in the shoot-off from Roy C. Bragg, of Detroit. Howard Brokaw was next, with 8 kills, and F. K. Burnham and J. P. Knapp, each of New York, had 7 kills each. In the next event E. H. Fitler, with 5 straight kills, won first money.

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., March 4.—The competitions at the traps to-day were most spirited, and a number of good scores were recorded. D. W. Granberry was high man in the Daly trophy shoot, and also won in the sweepstakes handicap. Scores:

Daly trophy:					
D W Granberry	3	21	Dr Fleck	4	16
C Feigenspan	0	20	H T Schreiber	2	16
C H Daly	0	19	L Ross	8	15
A Colgate	6	18	P Ross, Jr.	8	15
A O Headley	5	18			
Taylor cup.					
C Feigenspan	0	21	Dr Fleck	4	19
H T Schreiber	2	20	Peter Ross	8	16
J A Hart	0	19	A O Headley	5	16
C H Daly	0	19	L Ross	8	16
D W Granberry	3	19			
Sweepstake handicap:					
D W Granberry	4	22	A O Headley	5	19
J A Hart	0	21	Peter Hauch	8	18
C Feigenspan	0	20	L Ross	8	16
C H Daly	0	20			

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending March 4, are as follows:

April 27-29.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.

April 29.—Glens Falls, N. Y.—Hudson Valley R. and G. C. John A. Norton, Sec'y.

May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.

May 30.—Clinton (Mass.) G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.

June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec.

June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.

June 17.—Newmanstown, (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.

June 29-30.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec'y.

Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Shoot for a Double Barrel Gun.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 4.—There were forty participants in a shooting match for a double-barreled gun, held at the Ben Martel Gun Club grounds this afternoon, and the winner proved to be William Wakeman, of Woodbury, who broke 5 straight. Eight shot at 5 bluerocks and some of the marksmen missing on the first or second round, took another chance. Ben Martel defeated William Blensinger in a match shoot, and Frank Butler won a sweepstake. Wakeman also won a sweepstake shoot.

Peters—98.38%

ANOTHER WONDERFUL RECORD.

Mr. J. S. Day, winner of the 1910 Amateur Trap Shooting Average by a **percentage never equalled,** established another and even **more remarkable record.** In his last 2100 targets, from August 8 to 18, 1910 (regulation targets at registered tournaments at Midland, Big Springs, Cisco, Gorman and Walnut Springs, Texas), he **lost but 34, scoring 2066,** making an average **never equalled or approached** by an amateur, **98.38%.** This is **more than ½% higher** than the average of the winner of the 1910 High Professional honors at 2000 targets.

Mr. Day bought his loads from dealers where tournaments were held, and they were regular **PETERS** factory goods—not special in any sense. Any one can buy **PETERS** Shells of this same quality, and they don't have to be used in any special gun to make high scores.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY. CINCINNATI. OHIO

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San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

The Indeterminate "12-Bore."

UNLIKE rifle and pistol calibers, the internal diameters of shotgun barrels are based on dimensions that have been handed down from generation to generation. When the fowling-piece was first utilized to fire shot, the barrels seem to have been made to sizes determined by the diameters of musket balls. No doubt shot and ball would both be fired from the same smooth-bore guns. In any case, the musket sizes provided a rough and ready made standard convenient to work to at a time when accurate measurements of internal diameters, expressed in decimals, were not available. Bullets had to be got into the tubes, so some kind of relationship between the two had, by hook or crook, to be established. A suitable basis was found ready to hand. Spherical bullets of identical weight, made of the same material and under the same conditions, must necessarily be of identical dimensions. In practice, the spherical leaden bullets, made of metal of indeterminate specific gravity and cast as spheroids, prolate or oblate, or both, would be apt to vary widely. Also the internal diameters of the barrel would be produced with a very liberal margin for "working toleration." When an extra large bullet had to be forced down an extra small tube, there would be difficulties, but for ordinary purposes the method worked well enough. To the soldier in warfare the difficulties might at times prove intolerable, unless he used his musket as a club. In the case of shotguns exact adherence to specific sizes was, in the muzzle-loading days, of minor importance. The relationship of weight and diameter in leaden spheres afforded a convenient and sufficient basis for the numeration of the bores. Twelve-bore is that caliber which takes a leaden bullet weighing one-twelfth of a pound; 20-bore takes twenty bullets to the pound; 8-bore, eight, and so on.

For tubes used with shot, these sizes were as good as any other sizes that could have been devised. They afforded ample gradations. A pound of lead could be divided into any reasonable number of equal parts. If a pure lead bullet could be cast into a perfect sphere of exactly the weight required, the caliber would at once be determined. With muzzle-loading shot tubes there was no great need to insist with great particularity upon accuracy of size. The numbered bores supplied a suitable standard to which to work. It was accordingly adopted for that purpose, and continues in use.

In order to keep within bounds, it will be well here to confine attention exclusively to the 12-bore size. That is the most widely used of all sizes, and it affords an example which in many respects is typical. Going back to the first half of the nineteenth century, we find that the weight of the ball fired was officially regarded as the proper standard for determining caliber. We may reasonably suppose, and we should be right, that gunmakers in their workshops had some kind of gauge, in the form of plugs, to measure the internal diameters of the coiled tubes they used. These plugs would represent, as accurately as circumstances permitted, the conventional size fixed by the diameter of the ball, although the size does not seem to have been expressed arithmetically. When the Birmingham Proof House was established in 1813, a scale of proofs was inserted in the act of Parliament passed in that year. Under the heading "Number of Balls to a Pound" were stated sizes from 1 to 25, but there was no more definite information about the dimensions. Probably the practice of the ancient proof house in London was followed, but that is only a conjecture. The scale was declared to be "equal to the proofs of the Honorable Board of Ordnance." In 1815 another proof act was passed. In this the old scale was retained. Recognition of the existence of revolvers and breechloading guns led in 1855 to the passing of a third proof act. In this more elaborate scales were provided, and arithmetical equivalents for the various gauge were established. They were retained in the existing act of 1868, to which was appended a "scale for proofs of small-arms of every description except rifled small arms." There were sixty-three different "numbers," or bores, given, and with each was provided the "diameter of bore by calculation." The "numbers" were letters of the alphabet from A (2 inches) down to P, and figures from 1 (1.669 inches) down to 50 (.453 inch). The 12-bore size is definitely and uncompromisingly stated as .729 inch. The next larger size is 11-bore (.751 inch), and the next smaller size 13-bore (.710 inch). Accordingly, the 11-bore is .22 inch larger than the 12, and the 13-bore .19 inch smaller. [This is an error. It should read .022 and .019.—Editor.] Under the act, power was given from time to time to alter the scales and regulations for proof. This was fortunate, for in the past forty years it has been very necessary to make changes. Without attempting to recapitulate all the stages, the accepted definition of the 12-bore under the proof rules of 1896, and the present rules of 1904 may be stated as under. These apply to breechloaders, the size .729 being retained for muzzle-loaders without any sub-divisions:

1896 Rules.		1904 Rules.		
		Nominal Sizes of Proof		
Bore.	Diameter.	Ctgs. Gauges		Diam.
12/1	.740	12	12/1	.740
12	.729	12	12	.729
13/1	.719	12	13/1	.719
13	.910	12	13	.710

The nearest definition that could be given off-hand of a 12-bore seems to be that it is a gun chambered for, and intended to take, 12-bore cartridges. The tube is required to be something under the size of an 11-bore (.751) and something over the size of a 14/1-bore (.701). The gauge size is always marked on the barrels in proof, but 12/1, 12, 13/1, 13, would all come under this elastic definition of "12-bore." It is understandable that in practice gunmakers prefer to have their 12-bore guns marked with the figure 12 in the gauge mark. Users of the weapons, if they investigate such things for themselves, are apt to think it queer if a 12-bore is marked as 13/1. The figure 12/1, which may indicate a tube .011 over the conventional 12-bore diameter of .729, looks much more convincing than 13/1, which indicates .010 under .729. The variations either way are considered allowable, but the size to which a 12-bore breechloader is usually expected to conform is that fixed for the muzzleloader of corresponding size, namely, .729 inch.

The sub-divisions of the arithmetical equivalents of the 1855 scale are to be explained by considerations of expediency. If a muzzleloader intended for a 12 is over or under size it can be called an 11 or a 13. No harm is done. But if breechloading cartridges had had to be produced for each one of the sixty or so sizes denoted by letters or numbers, endless confusion would have resulted, while no good purpose whatever would have been served. Apart altogether from the manufacturing expense, sizes of cartridges differing just enough to make the ammunition for one gun unusable in another would have caused no end of trouble. Again, on the gunmaker's side, there was the consideration that between 11 and 12, and between 12 and 13, there was a fairly wide margin. Rigid insistence on exactitude to three places of decimals was not customary when muzzleloaders were bored. The size would be there or thereabouts. The division into half sizes gives us 11-bore .751 (which has not got a cartridge and would take 10-bore ammunition), and then 12/1, (.740) .11 [.011] smaller, with the real 12 .729 .11 [.011] smaller again. Below 12 there is 13/1, .1 [.010] smaller, and 13 (which still takes the 12-bore cartridge) another .1 [.010] reduction. The margin between the old gauge sizes has merely been sub-divided, so that the limits can be shown by the gauge marks with approximate accuracy.

To sum up, the 12-bore gun, with a chamber which, since the standard sizes were adopted, should be perfectly proportioned to take a 12-bore cartridge, may nevertheless have a barrel varying in diameter from .740 to .710. The designations by numbered bores, as an equivalent for calibers, was probably at all times an indefinite kind of method. It is equally indefinite now, although the gauge marks, if referred to, bring the approximation within narrower bounds. If an attempt were made to substitute definite measurements for arbitrary numbers, it is practically certain that it would not succeed. Whether any particular benefit would result if it did succeed is extremely doubtful. There are, nevertheless, drawbacks to this indeterminate system of nomenclature. On another occasion an instance or so may be referred to.—County Gentleman.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

PHILANELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—The Highlanders from Edge Hill continue to lead the way in the contest for the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League championship. While the Highlanders were winning the much coveted three points from the Whites and Meadow Springs at Holmesburg Junction yesterday, South End, of Camden, by defeating Haddonfield in the match shot on Jersey soil, kept in the running for the pennant. Highland has a 3 point lead and 74 more broken targets to its total than the Jerseymen, but as there are two events yet to be contested, it is possible for South End to finish in front.

Harry Buckwalter, of the Highland Club, set a new mark for individual scores yesterday by breaking 49 out of 50, the first time the score has been made this season. The points scored and targets broken follow:

	Points.	Total.
Highland	12	1781
South End	10	1707
S. S. White	9	1671
Haddonfield	8	1601
Meadow Springs	5	1654

The Highland gunners increased their lead in the League by outshooting the S. S. Whites and Meadow Springs at Holmesburg Junction yesterday afternoon in the fourth series of the championship race. The delegates from Edge Hill shot at a fast clip, winning the match by a total score of 437 out of their 500 targets. The Whites finished second with 429, while Meadow Springs broke just 4 over their 400 mark. Scores:

Highland.		S. S. White.	
Buckwalter	49	Griffith	46
W H Wolstencroft	47	Wilson	46
Tansey	46	Severn	45
Anderson	45	Newcomb	45
Kahler	44	Appleton	42
Landis	42	McKean	41
Pflegar	42	Eames	41
I F Meehan	41	C C B.	40
Du Pont	41	George	40
Perry	40—437	Fontaine	43—429
Meadow Springs.			
Sloan	48	Emerson	39
Garrett	44	Pepper	39
Clegg	41	Torpey	38
Chandler	40	Jones	37
Renner	40	Wyle	37—404

Scores made by gunners who failed to make their respective teams:

Highland—Wentz 37, J. Meehan, Jr., 37, J. Meehan, Sr., 23, F. Bender 39, Biddle 37, T. Meehan, Jr., 38, Crooks 38, Hibbs 40, Davis 37, Denham 33, Leo 35, Harkins 39, Hoover 38, Dalton 40.

S. S. White—Firth 37, Rowland 33, Hand 39, Stevens 47, Lewis 25, Robinson 31, Pratt 36, Heite 18, Sidehotham 38, Apgar 47, Abbott 36, Cotting 35.

Meadow Springs—Fox 20, Gothard 33, Fenn 25, Serfass 36, Coyle 32, MacAlonan 16, Hewlett 36, Warren 37, Menamin 35, Mardin 34, Soley 30, Turner 28, Mace 32, Keenan 33, Moore 32, Pierce 33.

Shooting in their best form, and aided by targets that were well-nigh perfect, the South End Gun Club won its League match with the Haddonfield Gun Club over the latter's traps yesterday afternoon, the scores being: South End 422, Haddonfield 413. Summaries:

South End.		Haddonfield.	
W Pechman	46	F Tomlinson	45
E A Condery	46	J Peacock	44
F J Hineline	45	F Holloway	42
T Rexon	42	Beideman	42
W Johnson	42	E Tomlinson	41
Wakeman	41	C Holloway	41
Fleming	41	Jack Logan	40
Watson	41	Clark	40
Murphy	40	Tompkins	39
E F Slear	38—422	G Bergen	39—413

Scores made by gunners who failed to make their respective teams:

South End—Green 38, Muller 38, E. Holloway 38, Newkirk 37, Lippincott 37, Firth 37, Williams 37, Goodfellow 37, Horner 36, Butler 36, Soistman 36, Peak 34, Cross 34, J. Johnson 33, Anthony 33, Detrow 33, Quigley 32, Thow 21.

Haddonfield—Bennett 38, Albertson 38, Dungan 38, Stafford 38, Heiss, Jr., 38, Heiss, Sr., 38, Pierce 36, K. Peacock 36, S. Bergen 35, Pedloe 35, Jas. Logan 35, John Logan 34, Cousins 33, Shreve 32, Jamison 30, Humphrey 26, Lichstenstein 24, Bozarth 23, Blensinger 20, Lye 20, Webster 19.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THE weather on March 5 was very threatening in the afternoon, and the attendance at the weekly shoot was very small in consequence. Holaday was high gun with 87 out of 100. Schreck did the best work of the afternoon, shooting a 96 per cent. gait and breaking straight in his last event. Gould was late in reaching the grounds and had to shoot alone. He put up a pretty good score in the event, and after some banter got up a match with Holaday at 25 targets, the latter to stand at 18yds., and Gould at 16. Gould missed but one target in the first 19, and then dropped 4 in the last 6 targets, going out with 20, and beating Holaday by 2 targets. An effort will be made to inaugurate a series of team matches with the local clubs, and nothing more calculated to revive the interest in the sport in this vicinity could be done. The club will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers on March 14.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
Holaday	22	21	22	22	87
J B C	20	18	21	20	79
Schreck	23	25	..	..	48
Gould	19	20	..	..	39

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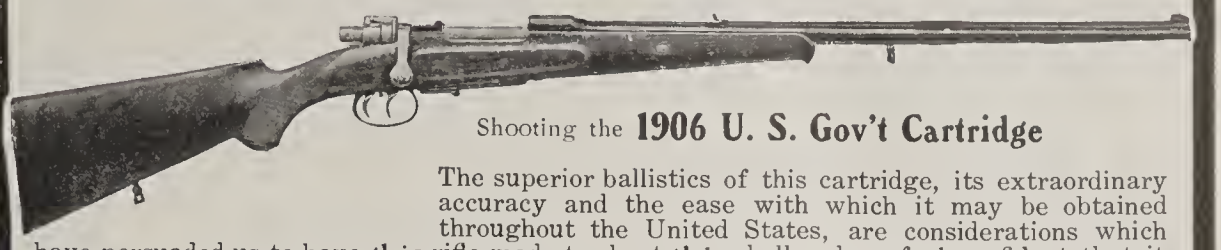

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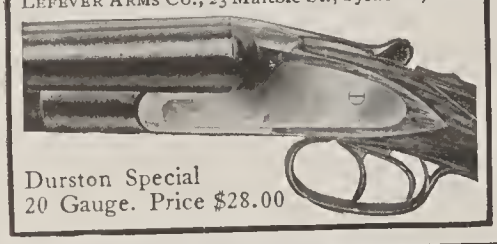

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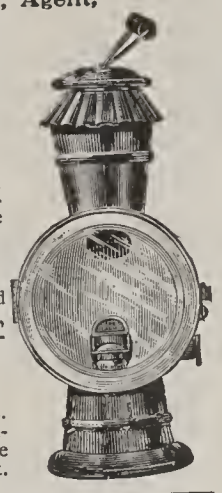

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By Wm. H. Gregg, of St. Louis, Mo., assisted by Capt. Gardner, of Ponce Park, Mosquito Inlet, Fla. With 100 engravings and 12 colored illustrations. Cloth. Illustrated. 238 pages. Map. Price, $4.00.

A visitor to Florida can hardly make the trip without this book, if he is at all interested in angling. It gives a very complete list of the fishes of the East Coast of Florida, and every species is illustrated by a cut taken from the best authorities. The cuts are thus of the most value to the angler who desires to identify the fish he takes, while the colored plates of the tropical fish shown in all their wonderful gorgeousness of coloring, are very beautiful. Besides the pictures of fish, there are cuts showing portions of the fishing tackle, which the uathor uses. A good index completes the volume.

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By S. T. Hammond ("Shadow").

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Mr. Hammond enjoys among his field companions the repute of being an unusually good shot, and one who is particularly successful in that most difficult branch of upland shooting, the pursuit of the ruffed grouse, or partridge. This prompted the suggestion that he should write down for others an exposition of the methods by which his skill was acquired. The result is this original manual of "Hitting vs. Missing." We term it original, because, as the chapters will show, the author was self-taught; the expedients and devices adopted and the forms of practice followed were his own. This then may be termed the Hammond system of shooting; and as it was successful in his own experience, being here set forth simply and intelligently, it will prove not less effective with others.

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Cincinnati Gun Club.

WITH the approach of spring, things are beginning to liven up a bit at the club grounds, and the prospects are good for a revival of interest among the members. At the weekly shoot on March 5, there were seven shooters who took part in the sport, and the scores made were very good. Hammersmith, who has not been shooting for many months, is getting enthused again, and gave evidence that he can come back, by breaking 93 out of 100, and taking first place. Ralph Trimble, the well-known professional, was also present, and shot well up to his mark, starting off with 25 straight, and finishing with 92. Hellman is one of the new generation of shooters, and has made steady progress toward the top since he started in, about a year ago. To-day he got in third place with 90, and he can be depended upon to this score or better. Connelly did not strike his gait until the last event, when he only missed 2. Heile generally does some better work than he did to-day, but he improved with each event. Harrington has not been shooting very long, and is likely to surprise some of them before the season is over. The club has some good G. A. H. material, and will be well represented at that event next June. The scores:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
Hammersmith	22	24	24	23	92
Trimble	25	22	23	22	92
Hellman	21	23	24	22	90
Bird	19	13	16	13	61
Connelly	10	11	15	23	59
Harrington	13	17	16	..	46
Heile	11	13	19	..	43

Mineral Spring Gun Club.

WILLOW GROVE, Pa., March 4.—Splendid scores were made at the monthly shoot of the Mineral Spring Gun Club, on their range at this placce. Berk, Haas, Cooper and Hiltebeitel tied with 99 breaks for the monthly shoot trophy. In the shoot-off at 25 targets, Hiltebeitel won on number of actual breaks, but with the added handicap, Haas had the chance to tie for a second time. Berk and Cooper lost out on the second shoot-off and the standing tie between Haas and Hiltebeitel will be shot off at the next meet. Summaries:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Total.
Berk	1 25	3 24	1 25	1 25	99
Cooper	1 25	3 24	2 25	2 25	99
Haas	4 25	4 25	5 24	3 25	99
Hiltebeitel	1 25	4 25	3 25	5 24	99
Nice	5 24	4 24	5 23	4 25	96
Nash	6 25	7 24	8 22	4 25	96
Pierson	4 23	2 24	2 25	4 23	95
Haupt	3 23	3 23	2 25	2 25	96
Larzelere	1 25	5 24	3 25	6 22	96
Patterson	9 21	6 24	7 23	5 25	93
Mason	3 24	1 25	.. ..	.. ..	..
Duckoe	3 25	5 24	.. ..	.. ..	..
Roatche	6 25	7 24	.. ..	.. ..	..
Brady	12 20	13 19	.. ..	.. ..	..
Nice	5 23	13 19	.. ..	.. ..	..
Nibleck	11 21	11 21	.. ..	.. ..	..
Strawn	0 19	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

March 11-18.—Fifteenth annual championship under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 W. 23d St., New York.
June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

U. S. R. A. Match.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The standing of the clubs at the end of the eighteenth match is given below:

	Won.	Lost.
Portland, Ore.	17	1
Smith and Wesson, Springfield	16	1
Boston	15	2
Manhattan	15	2
Newark	14	2
Seattle	12	4
Century, St. Louis	11½	4½
National, Washington, D. C.	12	5
Spokane	6	5
St. Louis	12	6
Providence	11	6
Shell Mound, Emeryville, Cal.	8	8
Myles Standish, Portland, Me.	7	9
Willow, Chicago	8	10
Duluth	6	10
Oakland	6	11
Philadelphia	6	11
Oakland Bank of Savings, Oakland, Cal.	6	12
Columbus, Ohio	3½	13½
Louisville	4	14
Youngstown	4	14
Belleville, Illinois	1	16
Culebra, Panama	0	17
Osborn, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	0	18

Match 15, official score:

Providence	1068	vs. Manhattan	1128
Belleville	954	vs. Philadelphia	1074
Newark	*	vs. Boston	1069
St. Louis	1062	vs. Portland	1084
Willow	1080	vs. Century	1035
Youngstown	979	vs. Osborn	942
Louisville	1020	vs. National Capital	1073
Columbus	1015	vs. Oakland	1022
Spokane	*	vs. Shell Mound	1051
Duluth	1044	vs. Culebra	983
Seattle	1017	vs. Myles Standish	1004

Match 16, official score:			
Belleville	947	vs. Oakland	1059
Newark	1095	vs. Manhattan	1127
St. Louis	1053	vs. Philadelphia	1042
Willow	1021	vs. Boston	1084
Youngstown	1009	vs. Portland	1088
Louisville	1024	vs. Century	1037
Columbus	1022	vs. Osborn	934
Spokane	*	vs. National Capital	1077
Duluth	1075	vs. Oakland Bank	981
Seattle	1035	vs. Shell Mound	1066
Smith and Wesson	1066	vs. Culebra	982
Match 17, official score:			
Newark	1075	vs. Providence	1050
St. Louis	1046	vs. Oakland	1028
Willow	1051	vs. Manhattan	1104
Youngtowsn	1042	vs. Philadelphia	1034
Louisville	1015	vs. Boston	1091
Columbus	1025	vs. Portland	1082
Spokane	*	vs. Century	1054
Duluth	1043	vs. Osborn	905
Seattle	1049	vs. National Capital	1034
Smith and Wesson	1105	vs. Oakland Bank	1003
Myles Standish	1050	vs. Shell Mound	1024
Match 18, official score:			
St. Louis	1071	vs. Belleville	902
Willow	1039	vs. Providence	1060
Youngstown	1017	vs. Oakland	1061
Louisville	944	vs. Manhattan	†1140
Columbus	1010	vs. Philadelphia	1064
Spokane	*	vs. Boston	1075
Duluth	1049	vs. Portland	1096
Seattle	1060	vs. Century	1039
Smith and Wesson	1126	vs. Osborn	931
Myles Standish	988	vs. National Capital	1044
Culebra	975	vs. Oakland Bank	983

*Scores being revised by executive committee.
†The best League score recorded to date.

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas. U. S. R. A.

Columbia University Rifle Club.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The following scores were shot by the Columbia team in their match against the North Georgia Agricultural College rifle team for the week ending March 4. The total score is poor, as the team seems to have struck a bad mid-season slump. Strangely enough, the slump is confined to the offshoulder shooting as only 21 points were dropped by the ten men at the prone position. The team is now in third place in the League, with one defeat and seven victories. Iowa and Massachusetts Agricultural are tied for first place with eight straight victories. However, Columbia stands at the head of the list of non-military colleges, and stands an excellent chance of winning the non-military intercollegiate championship. The scores follow:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
A P Lane	93	98	191
J A Baker, Jr., captain	92	99	191
W J Krefeld	88	99	187
A A Leach, Jr.	87	98	185
M J Cohen	86	98	184
H Saalberg	85	98	183
W Stembruch	81	98	179
A J Hauke	81	97	178
J R Guiteras	78	98	176
L Siff	76	96	172
	847	979	1826

League Shooting.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The close of the eighth week of the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League matches finds the State University of Iowa and Massachusetts Agricultural College tied for the leadership. Both teams have a record of eight victories and no defeats. Matches for the week resulted as follows: Columbia defeated North Georgia, 1826 to 1623; Iowa defeated California, 1873 to 0 (by default); Massachusetts defeated Princeton, 1836 to 1695; Washington defeated Louisiana, 1797 to 0 (by default); Cornell defeated New Hampshire, 1801 to 1712; Missouri defeated Dartmouth, 1773 to 1741; Purdue defeated Minnesota, 1746 to 1709, and Rhode Island defeated Arizona, 1656 to 1533.

With only two matches of the series remaining to be decided, the New Haven team leads the Interclub Rifle Shooting League in the Eastern Division, with a clean record of eleven wins. Savannah foots the list with eleven defeats. Edward Sweeting, of the Warren, Pa., team, made the possible score 200 in this week's match.

Results this week were: New Haven defeated Erie, 983 to 957; Warren, Pa., defeated Savannah, 981 to 862; Bangor defeated Providence, 977 to 923; Portland, Me., defeated Birmingham, 968 to 965; Pittsburg defeated Bridgeport, 959 to 955; Butler, Pa., defeated New York city, 947 to 0 (by default), and Washington defeated Atlantic City, 934 to 835.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—An all-day competition of this Association was shot Feb. 22 on the Arlington range. Five members, two of them new ones, showed up, in spite of a snowy walk and a strong, cold wind. Dill got some nice scores on the military. Forbes used a .30-30 on the German ring target, and Schnerring and Williams tackled the offhand match.

Rifle, 200yds., offhand: Geo. Schnerring 214, 210, 208, 203, 200, 199; Williams 215, 211, 208, 203, 203, 201.

Record match: Forbes 156.

Honor target, 3 shots: Williamson 63.

Military match: H. A. Dill 45, 45, 44, 44, 42, 41, 40.

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At the Great Western Handicap, held at Kansas City, Mo., Friday, Feb. 17, Mr. Fred Gilbert won the event by the magnificent score of 25 straight, and 5 straight in the shoot-off of the tie, standing at the extreme handicap mark of 33 yards. Mr. Fred Cockerel at 30 yards and Mr. H. Dunnell, at 31 yards, made scores of 25 straight. These three gentlemen were the only ones to tie, and were shooting the **"Old Reliable" Parker Gun.** Mr. Gilbert at this tournament shot at 475 targets, losing but 21,—thereby winning first average for the tournament.

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TO HUNT *another*
TO GET THE GAME

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Cincinnati Police Revolver Club.

THE third of the series of matches for the Roll-Crawford-Brandemour trophy was shot at the City Hall range on March 3. There was a small attendance of members, a number being prevented from taking part by their official duties. At the close of the slow fire rounds, P. L. Curlis was in the lead with 160, R. Ruck a close second with 157, and it looked like the former would finish in the lead and thereby win the match for the third time, and take the trophy. But the rapid fire round proved his undoing, as he fell down badly, while Ruck made high score in this round, 32, and finished with a total of 189, 15 points in the lead. Curlis made the high 5-shot scores slow fire, getting 45 in his first and 44 in his third round. Sergt. Williams was second high in the rapid fire with 29.

Trophy event, 20 shots slow, and 5 shots rapid fire (20 seconds), possible total 250; 20yds., Standard American target, .38cal. revolver, full service ammunition:

R Ruck	6	10	8	6	9	39	
	5	10	6	10	6	37	
	6	8	10	10	9	43	
	6	10	8	7	7	36	157
Rapid fire, 17 seconds	10	6	5	5	6		32
							189
P L Curlis	10	10	8	10	7	45	
	5	5	8	5	9	32	
	8	10	7	10	9	44	
	5	8	7	10	9	39	160
Rapid fire, 14 seconds	4	4	3	3	0		14
							174
Sergt Williams	10	7	9	3	5	34	
	6	8	7	9	5	35	
	7	6	8	10	9	40	
	10	6	6	8	5	35	144
Rapid fire, 16 seconds	10	6	6	4	3		29
							173
A Moore	5	6	9	9	10	39	
	10	7	9	6	7	39	
	7	10	9	3	6	35	
	6	8	7	10	5	36	149
Rapid fire, 17 seconds	8	6	4	3	3		24
							173
Major Carroll	7	7	8	6	10	38	
	6	6	5	10	8	35	
	7	6	9	7	7	36	
	10	8	9	10	6	43	152
Rapid fire, 19 seconds	9	3	3	0	0		15
							167
J Sterley	10	6	10	6	8	40	
	5	5	10	6	6	32	
	10	8	7	6	2	38	
	6	6	9	7	10	38	148
Rapid fire, 14 seconds	6	5	3	0	0		14
							162
N E Smith	5	5	9	7	9	33	
	4	10	5	5	8	32	
	6	5	5	7	6	29	
	9	7	7	6	6	35	129
Rapid fire, 20 seconds	5	4	3	0	0		12
Handicap							9
							150

Rifle and Revolver at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 5.—In the rifle division, at yesterday's Du Pont Club shoot, E. G. Ackart did the best work, and his scores with both pistol and rifle deserve especial mention. The club is having prepared a drawing, and estimates covering the construction of a 200yd. range, which will be most unique in design and construction. The plans call for an extensive addition to the rifle division, and will have the hearty approval of the long-range enthusiasts.

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol qualification scores: F. B. Harkins 81, 81, 81, 80, 80, 77, 77, 72, 70; F. G. Roblen 72, 69, 61.

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol qualification scores: E. G. Ackart 83, 81; F. B. Harkins 82, 73, 71; S. B. Trott 20; J. C. Wood 12.

Fifty-yard rifle practice scores, (.22cal.): E. G. Ackart 84, 70; C. H. Shepard 75, 68, 64; J. T. Birch 67; H. F. Reed 64, 54, 48, 46; C. D. Rogers 63, 63; G. E. Lambert 63, 50, 68; J. I. Burrell 61 58, 48 46, 45; J. B. Grier 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50; B. H. Hanby 51, 29; E. H. Lambert 50; F. L. Mathewson 48, 43; W. H. McElwee 47, 45, 27; S. B. Trott 46, 39; P. Dougherty 46, 36; A. Short 41; H. Parker 37, 31, 17; J. W. Anderson 35; E. N. Wead 34, 33, 30.

St. Louis Revolver Club.

SCORES made by members of St. Louis Revolver Club in second round of Alt trophy match, 50 shots at 20yds., in 10-shot strings, possible 500:

C C Crossman	82	87	89	89	90	437
W C Ayer	87	87	90	88	81	433
Dr M R Moore	87	85	87	85	88	432
W L Schrader	84	84	80	81	89	418
T M Borcur	80	78	84	86	81	409
Paul Frese	82	73	74	85	85	399
L F Alt	75	75	84	78	76	388

On the Seventh Regiment Rifle Range.

AT the armory ranges of the Seventh Regiment, Park avenue and Sixty-seventh street, some excellent scores were made on Friday night, March 3. Eighty marksmen participated in the first competitions for the trophies in the final class rifle match of the regimental club indoor series, and many new names were found among the leaders at the end of the night's shooting. The men shot in three classes—expert, sharpshooter and novice. The summaries:

Leaders in class cup match No. 4 expert class:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Pvt J K Boles, Co. I	34	35	69
Pvt A Scholz, Co. A	34	35	69
Lieut W B Short, veteran	34	35	69
Sharpshooters' class:			
Sergt F C Noble, Co. K	34	34	68
Lieut A B Wade, Co. K	32	35	67
Pvt P E Grannis, Co. K	31	34	65
Novice class:			
Pvt W L Rogers, Co. H	32	32	64
Musician C Daut, Co. A	30	34	64
Pvt A H Kropff, Co. G	29	34	63
First entry prize winners, expert class:			
Pvt A Scholz, Co. A	34	35	69
Sharpshooter class:			
Sergt F C Noble, Co. K	34	34	68
Novice class:			
Pvt F L Gould, Co. I	29	33	62

Expert qualifications:

	Deliberate.	Rapid.	Total.
Lieut W B Short, Vet	69	43	112
Sergt F C Noble, Co. K	68	40	108

Necessary for qualification, at least 68 in deliberate and 40 in rapid fire.

Sharpshooter Qualifications:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Pvt B F Vorhis, Co. G	30	35	65

Necessary for qualification, at least 65.

U. S. R. A. League.

BELOW find unofficial scores made by St. Louis Revolver Club in Match 20 against the Youngstown Club:

W C Ayer	45	42	46	42	47	222
Paul Frese	45	44	41	44	43	217
Dr M R Moore	43	41	42	47	42	215
C C Crossman	45	46	41	37	43	212
T M Borcur	39	43	39	45	40	206—1072

SECRETARY.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

At Columbus, O., Feb. 22 and 23, Wm. Webster won second amateur average, and Mr. C. A. Young second general average, both by a score of 282 out of 300, and both using Peters factory loaded shells. Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, of Decatur, using Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average at Chillicothe, Ill., Feb. 22, score 163 out of 190. Mr. C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average at Enon, O., Feb. 21; score 95 out of 100. At Tampa, Kans., Feb. 22, Mr. Ed. O'Brien won high general average, 127 out of 150, and Geo. W. Lewis, second general average, 120 out of 150, both using Peters factory loaded shells. At Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 22, Mr. Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average, 110 out of 125. He was also high professional at Phillipsburg, N. J., Feb. 25, 132 out of 140, using Peters shells.

At the recent shoot of the Whitemars Gun Club, Foot Side Inn, St. Thomas, Pa., the high amateur score was obtained by Morris A. Freed, who broke 258 clay birds out of a possible 310. Frank A. Zeigler, with a score of 257 birds out of 310, was second high amateur. Third high amateur was W. Clegg, who broke 255 birds out of 310. This was a two days' shoot, widely attended and the results are interesting from the fact that the three high score men were all equipped with Stevens repeating shotguns.

The simplicity of the locks in the Ithaca gun appeals to many gun buyers, and the handsome little 20-gauge Ithaca guns are in high favor with men who prefer lightweight guns. Send to Ithaca Gun Co., Box 25, Ithaca, N. Y., for illustrated catalogue.

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An illustrated booklet describing this great work and telling what it means to the New York passenger, has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will be sent postpaid to any address by George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street station, Philadelphia, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp. Send for it.

A PLANK.

Continued from page 378.

rate means. The day of wild game as an economic factor in the food supply of the country has gone by. In these four hundred years we have so reduced the game and so improved and developed the other resources of the country that we can now supply food with the plow and reaper and the cattle ranges cheaper than it can be furnished with the rifle and the shotgun. In short, as a civilized people we are no longer in any degree dependent for our sustenance upon the resources and the methods of primitive man. No plea of necessity, of economy, of value as food, demands the marketing of game. If every market stall were to be swept of its game today, there would be no appreciable effect upon the food supply of the country.

Well, then, why not recognize this, and direct our efforts, in line with such a recognition, toward the utter abolition of the sale of game? Why should we not adopt as a plank in the sportsman's platform a declaration to this end—*That the sale of game should be forbidden at all seasons?* To share and express the sentiment is one thing; to put it into execution is quite another. Perhaps the time is not ripe for such stringent measures. Yet this very rule of no game traffic holds in certain county laws in this State; and one of these days it will hold in every State, East and West, North and South. It may not be brought about in our day, but the present moment is none too soon to adopt the plank as a working principle and to work for it.

That which stands in the way of the present prohibition of the sale of game in the larger cities is the magnitude of the commercial interests involved. The traffic is one of large proportions, much capital is invested, and the business not one which would readily be sacrificed. No one of these considerations, however, can withstand a campaign of education and the creation of a public sentiment which will surely follow when that education shall have taught the community the true place of wild game in the economy of the civilization of the present.

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PORK RIND FOR BLACK BASS.

"I have been fishing for black bass for years," said a New York angler in the Sun, "and I rather flattered myself that I knew the game pretty well until last winter when I spent several weeks in Florida. Within a radius of ten miles of the little hotel where I was stopping there were a hundred fresh water lakes, some of them little more than ponds, to be sure, but all containing big mouth bass.

"In the climate of Florida these fellows keep on growing all the year round, with plenty to eat, and the consequence is they attain a size unheard of in the lakes of the North. A ten pounder is by no means uncommon, and I have seen them weighing up to eighteen pounds; great, big sluggish fellows.

"In the inland lakes of Florida the guides use for bait a live shiner anywhere from nine to twelve inches long. Just why I don't know, but they say it is impossible to get these shiners in bait seines, and all have to be caught first with hook and line. Dough mixed with cotton is the favorite lure for them. My guide employed a couple of boys, who fished all day long for his shiners, which, added to his own charge and carriage hire, made a day's fishing somewhat of a luxury.

"The accepted method of fishing for bass in these waters is to troll with a big float. The water is of a uniform depth, about four feet, and you adjust your float accordingly, so that the bait can't quite reach the weeds on the bottom.

"When you get a strike you just sit and wait till you think the fish has had time to gorge your big bait, paying out line if you think it necessary. And when you strike him you've got to strike mighty hard to drive the hook home, for you'll find that big float, coming as it does to break the connection between you and your fish, makes a lot of difference. I broke a $25 Bethabara rod in three pieces striking a bass that when I pulled him in hand over hand I found wasn't much larger than the bait he had been trying to swallow. I used a heavier rod after that and caught some weighing over ten pounds.

"In these lakes, just out of curiosity, I tried various methods I had frequently used in the North, but either the conditions were different or the fish were educated only to the one way of fishing. At any rate I had little luck, except with the live shiners and the big float trolled slowly after a rowboat.

"From Lakeland I went to Ponce Park, on the east coast, where it's all salt water fishing. At this point Spruce Creek empties into Turnbull Bay, and my guide told me one day there were plenty of black bass up there. We waited for a day when the tide was right and made the fifteen mile trip up the creek, getting a glimpse of several alligators on the way.

"My favorite method of bass fishing is to cast a strip of pork rind with a slit half way up, which with a little motion of the rod in retrieving the bait gives it the appearance of a frog swimming. I use a rod with the reel below the hand built on the lines of a fly rod except that it is heavy enough to cast a frog. I strip the line in by hand, coiling it in the bottom of the boat, scarcely using the reel at all. It is necessary to use the finest quality braided silk line for this, otherwise it is apt to kink.

"When we reached the fresh water my guide shut off the power of the boat and began to paddle. The stream was about a hundred feet wide, with overhanging water birches and cypress trees, and under the shadow of this foliage I began casting close up to either bank. Old Deacon Jones was my guide, and this sort of bass fishing was quite foreign to his ideas. But how those bass did jump at that pork rind.

"We only had about four hours of fishing, and when at 2 o'clock we counted our catch and found we had forty-two bass, the largest weighing a trifle over nine pounds, I was quite ready to quit. The deacon had a profound respect for me after that, and during my stay at Ponce Park we made several trips up Spruce Creek, but never exceeded our first day's catch."

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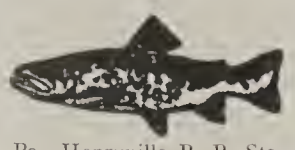

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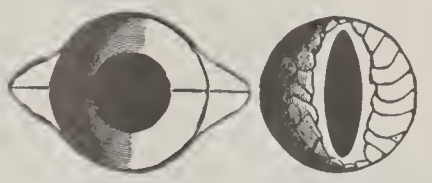

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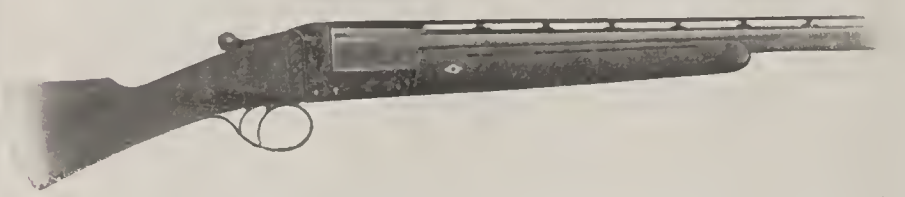

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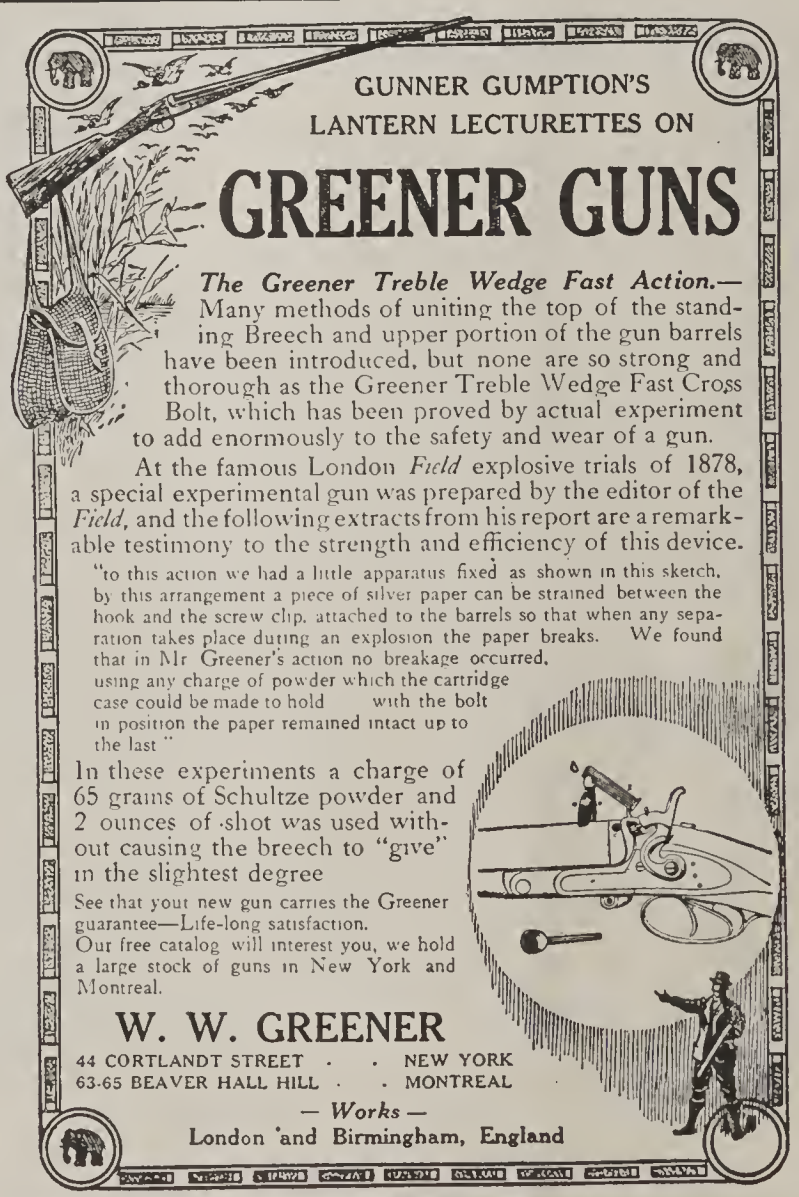

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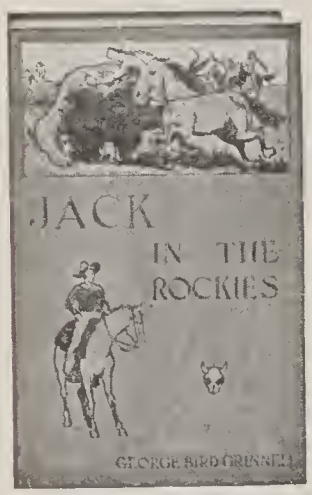

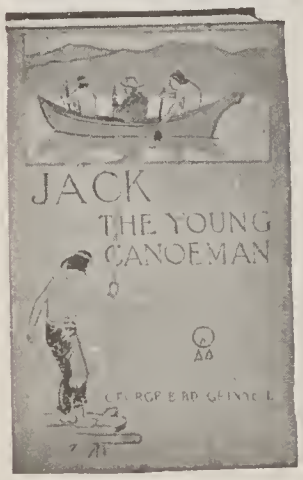

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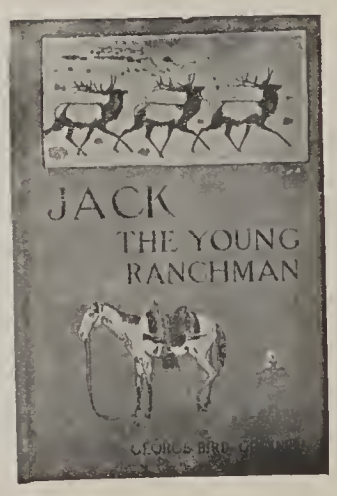

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AN ACADIAN MOOSE HUNT.

It was raining when we crossed the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it was raining at Truro, and when the Intercolonial train in which we were traveling dropped us at a little wayside station in the heart of the woods cataracts of water were pouring down from a melancholy sky on a yet more melancholy earth. Our guides, who met us on the platform, feeling that some apology for the weather was necessary, made haste to assure us that the season was quite exceptionally pluvial, and so, indeed, it was. As a rule, clear, bright days and starlit nights characterize the Acadian autumn, and only about once in ten years does persistent bad weather place the hunter at a disadvantage. We were unfortunate in having hit the exception rather than the rule; but, in spite of meteorological drawbacks, our stay in the province was enjoyable and from the sportsman's point of view successful, for the variety of game it provides Nova Scotia is a veritable hunter's paradise. A country less than half the size of England that yields annually from 500 to 800 moose might reasonably expect to rank high in the favor of British Nimrods; but, curiously enough, Nova Scotia has always been rather a terra incognita to the average English sportsman, who, in ignorance of what may be found there, has gone further afield, to work harder and likely enough, fare worse. Consequently the moose grounds of the counties of Annapolis, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth are still practically unworked. Moreover, the heads obtained are usually of good size and of quality, some of the most symmetrical moose antlers in existence having been secured in Acadie. The cost, too, of acquiring a trophy there averages not much more than half the expense of a shooting expedition in the famous forests of New Brunswick, which is the only province where the chance of killing a moose approximates to the certainty of shooting one in Nova Scotia. Were these facts more widely known among British sportsmen, the land of Evangeline would not want for those to sing her praise as a sporting country.

We spent the night at the house of Sandy, one of the guides, and in the morning, the weather having cleared, Sandy's son drove us eighteen miles back into the woods over a trail that, as they say in those parts, presently turned itself into a rabbit track and ran under a stump. This does not sound like getting very close to the primitive heart of nature, but in Nova Scotia remoteness is often a matter of inaccessibility rather than of distance, and the scene of our hunt was one of the most difficult spots to reach in the whole province. Owing to this fact only a few native woodsmen had ever hunted there, and they but seldom, for it is characteristic of indigenous hunters that they travel by preference along the line of least resistance, leaving avoidable hardships to be conquered in a spirit of sport by those to whom hunting is not a means of gaining a livelihood. Game was therefore exceptionally abundant in our chosen locality, and while we were packing over the last four miles, where horse transportation was out of the question, the signs of both moose and bear were frequently in evidence. Just before we reached our camping site Mr. Keeling, who as a boy had been an expert knife thrower, hurled his hunting knife at a grouse sitting close up against the bole of a tree, and actually nailed the bird to the trunk, so that he was obliged to remove his pack and climb up to release it.

Our first night in camp was most uncomfortable. Rain fell heavily till near daybreak, and, lying on our bed of fir tips under a canvas lean-to, we bewailed the lack of a telescoping principle in the human anatomy that would admit of drawing one's legs in out of the wet. But the morning dawned clear, and the day promised to be fine. The air became rapidly keener, the sun went into a cloud, and before breakfast was over a "sleepy" snow was falling. By nine o'clock there was as pretty a tracking

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snow as man could desire. That so good an opportunity should be wasted in Sabbath sloth seemed hard to us, but Sandy and Joe, the guides, accepted the situation philosophically. Sandy announcing his intention of doing some overdue laundry work.

In the afternoon, tiring of camp, I went for a stroll, taking my rifle, just for the feel of the iron. I was out three hours, and during that time I saw fresh signs of moose and wildcat, about thirty grouse, and the partly devoured carcass of a moose calf, evidently killed early that morning by a bear. A short distance beyond this spot, as daylight was fading, I struck across the segment of my semi-circle in a bee line for camp, reaching it just as the camp fire began to glow ruddily among the trees. Hot biscuits and tea, with sundry heavier comestibles, a pipe or two, yarns by the guides, plans for the morrow, sleepy yawns, then blankets and bough bed, and the "long day" of the woods was ended.

We were astir betimes. More snow had fallen during the night and the woods were fairyland, but the air was far too calm for ideal still-hunting. For sheer joy of being in the wilds, however, I never knew a day to beat it, and the fifteen-mile tramp accomplished between sunrise and sunset was full of delightful impressions. Although both Mr. Keeling and I crossed not a few fresh moose tracks, we saw none worth following; but he had the good luck to shoot a bear, which blundered upon him as he sat on a "blow-down" etating his lunch of doughnuts and cheese. This was the only bear we saw during the trip. Signs of others were abundant, however, and I feel certain that anyone with a liking for bear hunting could find some excellent and exceedingly cheap sport in that section, if assisted by a good guide and a well-trained hound. He would also, in all probability, pick up a wildcat or two, these animals, which sometimes weigh 40 pounds, being very numerous and affording a most exciting chase.

Tuesday was a gray day—the sort of day when one feels that hunting is work, if not drudgery, albeit there is ever an underlying fascination that keeps one pegging along. I walked quite twenty miles over rough country, and sighted two cows and one bull moose, which, however, had a small head for his bodily development. Mr. Keeling had better success in getting within forty yards of a big head after a long stalk; but he returned to camp looking very glum, for, owing to a defective cartridge, he had failed to score. He brought back the cartridge with him, and after supper we interested ourselves in filing it open. Curiously enough, the shell, though supposed to have been filled by a reputable maker, contained no powder!

Two days later, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Keeling, hunting on a hardwood ridge a few miles west of our camp, brought down a large bull moose with a medium-sized but very symmetrical head, and at 3.15, while hunting east of the camp, I shot a smaller bull bearing a head of twenty-four points, with 14 inch palms and a spread of 52 inches. We arrived back at camp simultaneously, each prepared to be graciously consoling to the other, but our self-complacent feelings underwent a swift change when we discovered the true state of affairs.

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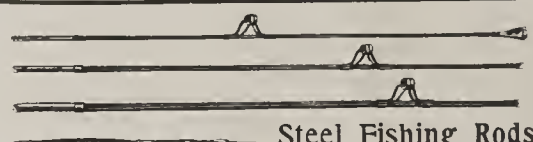

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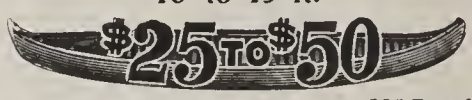

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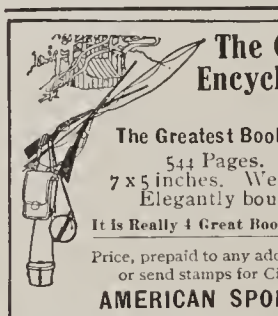

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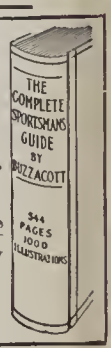

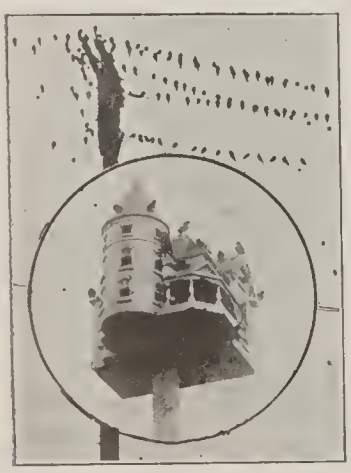

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911.

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127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL
will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.
—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

MONTANA'S GAME REFUGES.

THE establishment by the State of Montana of three game refuges shows that at last the game refuge idea is taking hold in the West, where there is still left some game to protect.

Hidden away among the rough bad lands along the Missouri River are still to be found a few mountain sheep—scattered survivors of the old herds that thirty years ago used to be seen by those who were passing up and down the river resting on the points of the bluffs in bands which sometimes numbered seventy-five. So, too, in these bad lands, browsing on the uplands and daily going down to the river to drink, are a few mule deer and even a few antelope.

Not far from this country many years ago the last of the wild buffalo of Montana were destroyed. It was here that Dr. Hornaday collected for the Smithsonian Institution a series of wild buffalo, and the few that were left after this hunting expedition—and that for the American Museum of Natural History which followed it—were for some years carefully guarded by the cowboys and range riders of the Dry Fork and Porcupine country and considerably increased. One year, however, the halfbreed Crees which had escaped from Canada, just after the Riel rebellion, made an incursion into the country and are supposed to have destroyed all these buffalo, though it was said that later still one or two were killed by non-professional hunters. These Crees used also to sweep the Missouri River bottom with men and dogs killing—so it was said—the whitetail deer, and in fact everything found there.

At that time it was urged that Montana should set aside a section of this country—of which the only possible available portion is the actual bottom of the great river—as a game preserve, but the idea came too soon to receive favorable consideration.

The Pryor Mountain Game Preserve lies west of the Big-Horn River and includes a considerable area of rough bad land country excellently adapted to game preserve purposes, and not very distant from the Big-Horn Mountains of Wyoming which that State purposes to stock with game of various sorts.

TO REGULATE COLD STORAGE.

THE New York Assembly passed last week the Brennan cold storage bill which regulates the length of time food may be kept in cold storage warehouses. It provides that goods on being delivered at cold storage warehouses must be stamped with the date, and that it shall be unlawful to keep food in cold storage for more than six months, except with the consent of the Commissioner of Health, and that in no event may it be kept for more than one year. The Commissioner of Health is to have power to inspect all cold storage warehouses and to condemn and destroy food if he deems it unfit for use.

This bill should become the law, as should also a similar bill now under discussion in the Legislature of New Jersey. It is gratifying to see that these bills are supported by some of the prominent cold storage warehouse men in Jersey City and in New York.

Cases of poisoning by cold storage food are not very unusual, and it is only two or three years since the town of Lockport, N. Y., received a wholesale shock of this sort, four families and 125 members of a club being poisoned, it was believed, by cold storage turkeys.

The passage of a law such as this is not only a needed safeguard to the public health, but it is also a strong game protective measure. It is now too often the custom for dealers in game to buy up large quantities of game birds at the close of the season, and to put them in cold storage to be retained there until the opening of another season. If these bills shall become law in New York and New Jersey, it will undoubtedly save many upland birds, and especially great numbers of wildfowl. The measure deserves hearty support.

BREAKING ILLINOIS' LAW.

THE Illinois law limits the number of wildfowl that may be taken by a gunner in a day. How far this law is enforced we do not know, but we are told that in some places it is deliberately violated by certain members of ducking clubs, who go out with their punters, or boatmen, taking along an extra gun for the punter, and then themselves shoot—if they can—the limit for themselves and for the punter.

This is a contemptible method of breaking the law, and becomes doubly an evil when practiced by club members who are supposed to be well to do people and many of them well brought up. A man who is a member of a gunning club takes on himself certain special responsibilities and ought to be especially scrupulous so to carry himself as to be an example to his less fortunate fellows who may not be club members.

Such disregard of the law by the idle and wealthy not only tends to make the clubs to which they belong unpopular, but stimulates the residents of the surrounding regions to violations of the law. These residents feel, naturally, that if club members can do this, they may do the same. Moreover, not a few such men, envious of the success of the club member, will do everything in their power to destroy the fowl.

If, in their actions with regard to game and game protection, men—rich and poor—would try to put aside the natural selfishness which is inherent in all of us, they could work together single-heartedly and accomplish great things.

Now that the attention of the public is centered in Mexico, the story, "Boregas and Tanakas," begun in this issue, will be of unusual interest to readers. The author is a big-game hunter of note, and the narrative is enlivened with a few of the many fine photographs made by him on his Mexican journey. The region visited is now the scene of no little activity by Federals and insurrectos, but readers of the story will readily understand that the scarcity of water, and not the nature of the country, regulates the range of both game and fighters. Throughout the dry country of the Southwest the presence of tanakas, as the pools of rainwater are called, is of more importance than mineral deposits. These are often potholes in the bedrock of dry watercourses. Following a downpour of rain the water roars down these drains for a short time, then subsides, leaving the tanks filled. Here at nightfall gather horsemen, cattle, game, doves in hordes, and other furred and feathered creatures, to slake their thirst.

ATTEMPTS to repeal good protective laws and to enact bad ones continue at Albany. Assemblyman A. J. Levy has introduced a bill which, if passed, would have the effect of practically repealing the Shea law forbidding the use of bird plumage in decoration. The Levy bill should be opposed by everyone interested in the protection of birds, and this means all the agriculturalists of the country. Senator Baynes' bill to prohibit the sale of game should receive favorable action by the New York Legislature, and it is interesting to see that at the meeting of sportsmen at Albany last week this measure was unanimously approved by representatives of not less than thirty-eight associations of sportsmen and game preserves.

DR. ARTHUR W. BOOTH has ordered from the State 6,000 trees which are to be planted under his direction by the school children of Elmira, N. Y., on Arbor Day. Last year and in 1909 12,000 trees were planted on lands near the city, permission being gladly given by the owners. Glens Falls school children are also planting several thousand trees each year.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Boregas and Tanakas

I.—A Mountain Sheep Hunt in Lower California —Getting Under Way

By DOUBLE BARREL

ON the morning of Oct. 22, J. G. M. and I swung off the train at Yuma, Arizona, thus completing the first stage of our journey to that far famed paradise of sheep-hunters, Lower California. For months we had been in correspondence with the Mexican Government concerning the necessary permits. These had finally been given us, and now, burdened with rifles and baggage, we left the main line of the railway in order to take a little branch line to Calexico, Cal., where our outfit under Captain Funcke was to meet us.

As we had at least five hours in Yuma, and it was early morning, we wandered up into the business quarter of that historic post. A certain savor of the frontier still hung around the streets. The population was of every breed, white, Indian, negro, greaser and Chinese, with a liberal sprinkling of blends of all of these. There were a large number of cow ponies, a few of the typical cowboys of the magazine story, and also two or three Indians who still clung to long hair and a dash of paint for decoration. But, alas for romance, the blank walls of the historic town of Fort Yuma were gay with huge posters, which announced that in a short time Buffalo Bill's Wild West would display its wonders and give the inhabitants their fill of Indians and stage robbers. When Buffalo Bill plays to crowds on the frontier of Arizona, the old West is gone indeed!

Noon saw us off from Yuma in a combination freight and passenger train bound for Calexico. The road ran through Mexico and then returned into the United States at Calexico, and at the border we were stopped by the Mexican customs officials. It seemed that our permit was to cross the line at Mexica'i, near Calexico, and here we were crossing at another point with several firearms which were strictly forbidden entry into Lower California. At last, after much discussion in Spanish between the Mexican officials and an officer of the railway company and much examination of permits, our guns were sealed and we were allowed to proceed. For three hours the train chugged its way through the dust of the desert and finally drew into Mexicali.

There we were greeted by a small wiry man with one eye, and that the brightest that ever shone in a human face. He introduced himself as Captain Funcke, our guide, outfitter and friend for the next four weeks. He at once bundled our traps in a wagon, we all climbed in and drove to the Mexican custom house. A Mexican of much dignity was in charge, and

A DECAPITATED BISNAGA.

though he received us with cordiality, he finally told us that it was too late on Saturday to clear our guns that evening and we would have to wait until Monday. Sunday in Calexico and Mexicali failed to appeal to us; therefore I had the interpreter tell the señor to keep his clerks as late as necessary and we would pay them for their trouble. At once the impossible became possible. A couple of clerks began to bang like mad on American typewriters, and we were told to return after supper.

We again mounted our wagon, and driving a couple of hundred yards through the adobe huts of Mexicali, we crossed the international boundary and drew up before a good sized brick building, the hotel in Calexico. There was not a little packing to be done before we could leave in the morning, and we determined to complete the clearing of the guns that evening.

Captain Funcke and I met the customs officer at seven, I signed various mysterious Spanish documents, paid the duty on the cartridges, plus the promised bonus. Thereupon the señor and his retainers led us into an inner room where we were served refreshments.

A start with a packtrain is a slow thing at best, and our start from Calexico next morning was particularly so, as Captain Funcke had his packs and burros at a ranch five miles outside Calexico, and we had to ride to the ranch on our horses with our supplies accompanying us in a wagon, and then pack and start from there. The ranch is an irrigated farm of several hundred acres owned by some Americans. We lunched there, and started finally at one-thirty in good order, the guide and the two hunters leading, then five pack animals, of which four were burros with packs. The rear guard consisted of Elmo, a gaunt Mexican, nearly pure Indian, and Louis Jackson, the negro cook. We all looked prepared for the desert except Louis, who was clad in low tan shoes, green socks, light flannel trousers and a gay shirt. He was by far the most stylish member of the party.

Our rifles Captain Funcke examined with much interest. I carried a new double hammerless ejector rifle weighing seven pounds, made in Strassburg. It takes a very powerful 8 m.m. cartridge loaded with 45 grains of high velocity smokeless powder and a 200-grain soft-nose bullet. I had previously killed much big game with a double rifle, but this was a new acquisition built to meet all my ideas. In workmanship, finish and engraving it is a thing of beauty, but owing to delays in the custom house, I had had no chance to try it. J. G. M.'s gun was more out of the ordinary. It was the original German game getter, having three barrels—a pair of rifle barrels above and a twelve-gauge shot barrel below. The rifle barrels take a .405 cartridge, and the gun weighs only 8½ pounds and is as pretty and handy a weapon as anyone could wish for. It was a present from a friend in Germany and had already proved itself a weapon of great reliability and accuracy. Besides these, we had my shotgun and a spare rifle.

As I had already killed some good rams in the North, while J. G. M. had never hunted sheep, we planned that he should hunt with Captain Funcke, while I would hunt with Eleno. It appalled me to think that I could speak no Spanish, while Eleno was equally ignorant of

English. Had we been about to hunt in any other country, I would have tried it alone, but when I thought of the chances of rattlesnake bite without help at hand—and considered also that if one got lost he would probably die from lack of water, I was thankful for Eleno. Besides that, in sheep hunting there is always a chance for a nasty fall and a broken bone, so that a companion may be more than welcome.

From Little's Ranch we traveled for three miles along a large irrigating ditch, and then, after watering all our horses, struck straight across the absolutely bare desert toward a pass in the mountains, twelve miles away. We expected to reach the foot of the pass that night, and there to make a dry camp. We had about a dozen canteens filled with water, so that there was plenty for the party, while the horses and burros were obliged to get along without drinking till morning. The Captain told us that beyond the pass was a lagoon of brackish water, which would do for the horses, though it was not suitable for us.

By the time we had crossed the desert and arrived at the foot of the mountain, darkness had settled down, and we made our first camp in Lower California. There was none of the formality which marks a camp in the North. We simply took the packs off the animals, set up some folding cots, put the blankets on them and started fire for supper. At first I had looked rather scornfully at the cots, but when I saw that we had camped in an arroyo full of sharp broken stones, without a clear space on which a person might make a bed, I was very thankful to be able to set up a cot, which would keep me off the ground.

Louis Jackson, the negro cook, was a new acquisition to Captain Funcke's outfit. The cook that he usually employed was already in the mountains with two hunters, who were just starting in, and had picked up Louis to take care of us until we should meet the other outfit. He proved to be an excellent cook, but bitterly opposed to making camp and getting supper in the dark, and on this first night he objected violently, though without effect, as there was no other alternative.

The night was warm and clear, we were up at the first signs of light in the morning, and by seven o'clock had breakfast, packed the animals and started over the pass. After an hour's travel, we came to the southern slope and could look off over the valley where we were to journey for the next few days. In front of us was a lake extending southeast for sixty-five miles, connecting with the Gulf of California. It is five to ten miles wide and is known as the Laguna Salada. Strange to say, this great body of water has not been marked on any map of Lower California that I have seen.

We were on the north side of the lake, just crossing through a pass in the Cocopah Mountains. Captain Funcke pointed out our route to us. We were to go around the northern end of the lake and then travel 65 miles along the further side. Across the end of the Laguna between the lake and the mountains, we could see a bare strip of desert along which our trail lay, and at the further end of the lake, a blue haze marked the Sierra de Tanaka, where we expected to camp and hunt. The view was an exceedingly beautiful one, and in the cool of the morning it looked like an ideal journey.

We at once pushed down the pass to the end of the Laguna, where the horses drank greedily, as they had not tasted water since the previous afternoon. We tried the water of the Laguna at this point, and it was slightly brackish, though not so salt that it would have been impossible to drink it.

In the desert of Lower California, all life of every kind seems to gather near the water. We had hardly watered the animals when we discovered a flock of quail. I got out my gun and started after them, with the intention of doing some wing shooting. Fifteen minutes' trial gave me enough of that. The way those quail ran was a revelation. I never succeeded in getting them up where I could see them. Their system seemed to be to run till they got behind a bush and then drop and run again. At last, after considerable labor, J. G. M. and I each killed two birds running, and I finally had the luck to start one and kill him on the wing.

On the way back I jumped and shot a cottontail rabbit. I had not expected to get a cottontail in this country, but my performance was eclipsed almost immediately by J. G. M., who shot at a flock of ducks that were swinging over the Laguna, at what I firmly believe to be one hundred yards away. I thought that he was mad to shoot at them at all with No. 8 quail shot and was very much surprised to see the leader of the flock crumple up and fall stone dead on the beach. When we picked it up, we found that a single shot had gone through the back of the head. We then returned to the pack train with our mixed bag, and I saw a large hawk sitting on a dead bush a couple of hundred yards out in the Laguna. Taking my heavy rifle, I went out to the edge of the water, and sitting down, took a very careful aim and shot at the hawk. He rose at the report, while one of his large wing feathers floated off in the air. While I was watching him to see whether he would settle again, I heard a great commotion among the horses behind me, and turning, saw the horses shying and plunging at something in the sand and Eleno gesticulating to J. G. M. and pointing. I felt sure that it must be a snake but could not see why J. G. M. did not get off his horse and shoot it. However, as nobody else seemed to take any interest in the subject, I began running toward the horses, and when I got closer, saw an enormous rattlesnake crawling across the sand toward a thicket of brush. I fired both barrels at him just as he went into the bush, but it was impossible to say what happened in the thicket and nobody cared to go in and investigate. J. G. M. had not seen the snake, he having been misled by Eleno's over-eloquent Spanish and gestures into looking everywhere but the right place.

CAMP AT LAS PALMITAS.

AN OCATILLA.

The firing of the heavy rifle among the pack train had disorganized the animals, but we finally rounded them up and started into the desert on the south side of the Laguna. We certainly had had an exciting experience in our first few minutes in the desert of Lower California, having encountered quail, ducks, rabbits, hawks and a rattlesnake within the first hour of our arrival; but just as soon as we left the vicinity of the water all life ceased, with one notable exception. No sooner had we started into the desert than we were surrounded by gnats. They were almost invisible, but hung around our heads in swarms and, as we soon found, were capable of biting savagely. The sun, too, came out exceedingly hot. We could feel the force of its rays in a way that is never felt in the North. For four hours we plodded along at about three miles an hour through the sand and greasewood of the desert, with nothing to distract our minds from the heat and the gnats, but at noon we struck some stunted ironwood trees and a little grass, and taking off the packs and saddles, we turned the animals loose, made a fire, boiled tea and had lunch.

The water in the canteens was hopelessly warm by this time, but fortunately we had a couple of canvas water bags with us, which kept the water cool through constant evaporation. Our water supply, however, was getting very low, and it was necessary to have more fresh water that evening, so as soon as we had packed up and started on our afternoon's march, we gave all the empty canteens to Eleno and sent him ahead to a spring at the foot of the mountain range on the southern side of the Laguna. Meantime we pushed straight on to reach a point where the arm of the Laguna stretched back into the desert. There we could camp and the horses would have plenty of water to drink.

From our camp in the pass it was twenty-six miles to the campsite at the arm of the lake, and in spite of all we could do, it was again long after dark when we reached camp. Fortunately the midges stopped operations as soon as darkness came on, permitting us to camp and have supper in peace. We were all through before Eleno turned up, and he was welcome, as we had entirely exhausted our fresh water by that time.

It was decided to lie over one day and rest both ourselves and the animals. I was very glad to have a day out of the saddle and spent the time bathing in the lake and chasing blue quail up and down the little sand ridges back of the water, but with all my pot-hunting, I did not materially reduce the number of quail and would not have secured enough for supper for the party had I not jumped and killed a jack rabbit. Late in the afternoon the Captain went to the spring in the mountains to get a new supply of water, and Eleno, J. G. M. and I took a ride into the foothills in the hope of seeing a deer, but we had no success, not even seeing a thoroughly fresh track.

In the morning we again packed up and started through the desert. As soon as we left the water, it was the same monotonus desert, with no sign of wild life. At noon we struck back to the edge of the Laguna again to water the stock, and on getting to the water's edge, found a miserable half-wild cow mired down. J. G. M. said the last thing he expected to see in Lower California was a cow stuck in the mud. It was fortunate for the poor creature that we appeared when we did, as she had evidently been there several days and the buzzards had begun to gather and even to pick at her while she was still alive. Captain Funcke, J. G. M. and I were unable to get her out, so we waited for the pack train, which had fallen a couple of miles behind. Before it arrived I had made another addition to the bag we secured in Lower California by killing a huge plover. It was a gray bird with a white band across its wings and was at least three times the size of any plover I had ever seen before. Its wing spread was enormous, as when I held the tip of one wing in the fingers of my outstretched arm, the tip of the other wing stretched beyond my shoulder.

Soon after I secured the plover, the pack train came up and we went to work to extricate the cow. At first we tried to pull her out with ropes around her neck, but she was so firmly set that we might have pulled her head off, but we would never have dragged her loose. Finally we were forced to dig out her legs from the mud, and then Eleno and Louis got hold of her tail and Captain Funcke and I got hold of the rope around her neck and we dragged her out on to firm ground. For about twenty minutes she was too cramped to get up, but at last we were relieved to see her get to her feet and walk off through the sand.

All the time that we had been rescuing the cow we were cursing the necessity that kept us inactive. We had a long day before us and the hour and a half that we wasted was more than valuable, but there was no help for it and we could only keep on and do our best to make as good time as possible.

About two o'clock we struck some grass, where we let the animals graze while we had lunch and then we pushed straight across the desert again. Night came on but we still pushed on, as Captain Funcke had in mind a place where he thought the horses could feed well on some bunch grass that grew in certain places in the desert. Luckily for us, however, J. G. M. told the Captain that he thought the pack train had got so far behind that we had better wait for it. We therefore stopped and made a fire and in about twenty minutes Eleno and Louis came up with the pack animals.

They certainly were not a pleasant party. Louis was mad all the way through at having to get supper again in the dark, and he said his mule had fallen on him in stepping in the hole of a kangaroo rat. Eleno, too, had a bad case of sulks. He had killed a young hawk with a stone during the afternoon trip which he sullenly cooked, informing Louis that there was nothing else fit to eat and therefore he had to eat the hawk. It was so dark that I never discovered whether he really ate it or not, and therefore I do not know whether he did this seriously or as an insult to the bacon and beans on which we were subsisting. They were an unhappy party that evening, and I would not have been surprised if either Jackson or Eleno had quit. Doubtless they would have done so had it not been for the seventy miles of desert that lay between us and civilization. But the night's rest put everybody in a better humor and we started out early for our first camp in the sheep country, which lay in the Sierra de Tanaka, in front of us.

These mountains now showed plainly about twenty miles away, being a low range of red volcanic rocks, none of them more than three thousand feet high. Sierra de Tanaka might be translated into the cistern mountains, as they derive their name from the fact that in many places in these mountains the rock forms natural cisterns. During the rainy season these are filled with rain water from the cliffs above, and in many cases, the water remains there during the entire year, especially where the tank lies in the bottom of a deep arroyo, so that the sun very rarely gets to the water. Most of the tanks in the mountains cannot be reached by horses, but there are several which are accessible to stock, and at these Captain Funcke expected to camp.

About one o'clock we reached the mountains and camped a quarter of a mile below Valdez Tanaka. This tank is the largest in the mountains, being situated in the bottom of a cañon, and holding several thousand gallons. It was a beautiful dark pool, surrounded on every side but one with nearly perpendicular cliffs. The trail ran up the cañon to the lower side of the tank, and here we again watered the horses and turned them out. The tank was full of pure cold water, and from the worn appearance of the trail and the rocks, it was evidently a famous camping ground. The tank and also the high peak of Valdez Mountain immediately behind it, were named for an outlaw who had discovered the tank about fifty years ago and long made it his headquarters. Captain Funcke said there was good sheep country all around Valdez and we expected to hunt there for at least two days. We also expected at this point to meet the other outfit belonging to Captain Funcke, who were supposed to be on their way out. They had with them Captain Funcke's regular cook and Eleno's brother. The Captain had been with them the first part of the trip, but when they wanted to stay a little longer, he left them to come out and meet us.

Our first day in the sheep country was clear and fine. Not that this was a particularly noticeable occurrence, as every day in Lower California is almost sure to be beautiful and sunny. Early in the morning Eleno and I ascended Valdez Mountain. When we reached the top we had to get over the steep rim rock. I did not mind going up, but I thought that I would not like to come down a worse place in the dark, and I was completely at a loss to communicate my ideas to Eleno. Finally I remembered that in a magazine story, a Mexican had spoken of a bull as a "Mucho malo toro," so I picked out the steepest place I could find, and by pointing at it and saying "mucho malo," shaking my head and saying "nocte," over and over again, I finally got him to understand that I did not want to go down any very steep places in the dark. I knew that Eleno got my idea all right, as he motioned that we would go around the other side of the mountain and come down another way, where it was "bueno" —good.

The top of Valdez Mountain, I found, was a broad almost flat tableland, cut up with a large number of small gulches. As we looked across the mesa, it seemed as if it would be easy to cross it, but we soon found that the arroyos

were steep and so numerous that it was almost impossible to cover much country. The entire country was of red volcanic rock formation, covered with a scanty growth of vegetation consisting of sparse grass and a large number of ironwood and palo verde trees. In the North these would have been classed as bushes rather than trees, but they served as food for the sheep and also afforded a certain amount of cover for the game. Throughout the sheep country also, there were a large number of bisnagas, the well known barrel cactus, which grows like a small, very thin keg, being as large around as a telegraph pole and from one to five feet high. The outside is covered with a network of long and very sharp spines, looking and feeling very much like surgeon's needles. The inside is a hard green pulp and is often eaten by the sheep for the sake of the moisture in contains. On Valdez we found a number of places where the bisnaga had been almost eaten up. Captain Funcke said that this had been done by the rams, which smash the bisnaga with their horns and then eat out the inside. Later on we had this confirmed by finding the spines of the bisnaga buried in the cracks of the horns of the large rams.

After examining two or three bisnagas which had been eaten by sheep, we started across the mesa and went down into one of the gulches, and were traversing a narrow ribbon of sand which lay at the bottom, when just as Eleno was about to step over a stick, he started and jumped back, saying something in Spanish. I knew at once that it must be a snake, and looked over the stick at the sand but saw nothing. Eleno pointed again, and I then saw a large rattlesnake, lying asleep in the sand, where I had been looking. He looked so much like the sand that I had not seen him even when I looked right at him, and if I had been in front I would certainly have stepped on that snake. Eleno tapped my rifle barrel and said, "Boom, boom," with a note of inquiry in his voice. "No boom, boom." I replied; "borego vamose." So Eleno cut a long ironwood stick, sharpened one end to a fine point, and then poising it exactly over the center of the rattlesnake's head, drove it down and pinned the snake to the ground. The reptile immeditely sounded its rattle with full force, but it was too late, and in a minute or two it ceased. I cut the rattles and put them in my pocket, and we continued down the cañon.

This was certainly a disturbing experience, as

THE RED TANAKA.

Eleno had come within an ace of stepping on the snake. Before that I had had confidence that if I looked for a snake I would not step on one, but after seeing the way that rattler matched the sand, I felt no certainty about anything. About a mile beyond we climbed up out of the gulch and at once saw half a dozen mountain sheep feeding on the mesa a quarter of a mile away. We examined them carefully with the glass, but they proved to be ewes.

Eleno was very anxious to have me kill one of them for meat, as we had no fresh meat in camp, but I refused, as it seemed to me that the killing of a ewe of a species so rare as the mountain sheep was inexcusable. Eleno could see no sense in this whatever, and as he later explained to Louis, who translated it to me, ewe meat was just as good as ram meat, and that was all there was to it. I think throughout the rest of the trip he regarded me as a mild and harmless lunatic. However, as I would not shoot a ewe, there was no help for it and Eleno was forced to do without his fresh meat for the time being. We sat down under a small palo verde tree to get in the shade, ate lunch and drank most of the water in the canteens which we carried. Presently the sheep caught sight of us and trotted off across the mesa, which took them straight away from our camp, and after they disappeared we struck across the top of Valdez Mountain, climbed down to the desert below and got into camp about four o'clock. J. G. M. and Captain Funcke were already in, having seen nothing during their hunt. We had supper and turned in soon after six o'clock.

About eight o'clock, being unable to sleep, I was lying on my back watching the stars, when I heard the tinkle of a bell coming from the desert, and soon after Captain Funcke's other outfit came in. It consisted of two sportsmen, a cook called Mr. Dunne and Eleno's brother José. They had been out for six weeks and had secured five rams, though none of them was very large and two of them were so small that they should not have been shot. They had also killed two or three ewes. One of their rams was a very small one and had been killed only a couple of days before, so that they gave us some fresh meat. They also took letters out for us, which we were very glad to have a chance to send. Under the circumstances, therefore, I do not feel that I have a right to give their names, though I have very little respect for so-called sportsmen who will shoot ewes. They were going the next morning, and Eleno and I got breakfast and left camp by seven o'clock, long before they were prepared to start.

NATURAL HISTORY

Perhaps a Pileated Woodpecker.

Roanoke, Va., March 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in Forest and Stream for March 4 a note on the ivory-billed woodpecker, taken from the Sun and quoting Graham Burnham, who says in part: "It is the largest type of the woodpecker species in the world, etc., and is now found only in eastern Oklahoma and remote portions of Florida." His description tallies exactly with what I have always known in years past as Indian hen, woodcock, squaw hen. He is mistaken when he says it is only found in Oklahoma and Florida. I live about twelve miles west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Roanoke county, Virginia, and have always lived in the county. Have seen lots of these birds in my past life. On my home place in my boyhood days and up to fifteen or eighteen years ago, I believe I have averaged seeing one or two, two or three times a week. Since then the timber has nearly all been cut around my home, and of course the Indian hen has disappeared from that section. Since then, hunting the mountains from four to ten miles west of my home for pheasants and turkeys, I have several times heard and seen them and believe they are quite as plentiful as ever. I killed one or two long ago, but would not think of doing so now, but am sure I could get one, although they are the shyest of all the woodpecker family.

Mr. Burnham's description fits the squaw hen, or woodcock, correctly, but I never knew the name was ivory-billed woodpecker until quite recently.

Last fall, while hunting the mountains west of my home, I saw one of the squaw hens, but as usual, it was a long way off; it was flying at the time and its red-crested head showed brilliant in the morning sun. If it would be of interest to you, I will very gladly drop you a

postal on the date and place I see the next squaw hen. J. W. Beshong.

[The birds seen by our correspondent was probably the pileated woodpecker, since at the present day the ivory-billed woodpecker is believed to be confined to the lower Mississippi valley and to be extremely local in its distribution. This is one of the birds that is almost extinct in the United States. We hope he will let us hear from him as suggested.—Editor.]

Two Queer Occurrences.

One very dry summer, a number of years ago, water had become a scarcity at our place, and so I set about digging for it near the creek bed, thinking that the most likely place. Unexpectedly, I found an abundance of it, so that the shallow well filled to the brim before we began curbing it with stone.

Evidently the scarcity had been felt by the bird creation, for the place had no more than filled with water than English sparrows came and sat on the bank and drank. Soon I noticed a few dead birds floating on the water with their necks girdled of feathers. I soon saw how this had occurred. Frogs, which were resting in the water with their heads out, had captured some of the sparrows while drinking and dragged them under water to drown them. Unable to swallow the birds, they had given them up, after girdling their necks.

Another queer thing occurred in a wet season. A swampy piece of ground of a neighbor had growing on it a lot of cattail flags. At their base water stood at least a foot deep. My two little boys were wading in this water, when one of them discovered a mouse nest in an old bird's nest, a foot or more above the water. The nest contained the old mouse and several young ones. Instinct had taught the old mouse that, located on or near the ground, the nest would be covered by water, so she sought the branches of the flag. She must have swam to and fro.

Clark M. Drake.

[Frogs are quite ready to eat birds if they can. Many years ago a friend going down to the beach to shoot shore birds crossed the salt meadows and thoughtlessly shot a chimney swift that flew by him. When the gunner went forward to recover his bird, he saw that it must have fallen in a shallow pool of water, and looking for it, saw what seemed to be two horns sticking up out of the water. Inspection showed the head of a huge bullfrog just above the surface and from the two corners of the mouth of this frog projected the ends of the chimney swift's wings. The bird had fallen in the water near the frog and had been promptly swallowed by it. There was no way of getting hold of the frog, on account of the very soft mud of the pool. Mouse nets in old birds' nests are not very uncommon. Old marsh wrens' nests in the cattails are often so occupied.—Editor.]

Woodpecker Carpentry.

Lufkin, Texas, Feb. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The article on the pileated woodpecker (*Picus pileatus*) in the Jan. 21 issue of your journal recalls some observations I have made on the sagacity of this member of the red-headed family.

About twenty years ago, when a resident of Marshall—one of our best East Texas towns—I owned a piece of timber land located on the shore of Lake Caddo. I preserved all the timber on the property except the little spot where I erected a small house to be used as a home while fishing and shooting. The care of the timber not only kept the little property in its primeval state, but made a homelike and an inviting place for all bird life, especially the members of the red-head family.

Something like twenty feet from the house stood a nice post oak tree, left close by for shade purposes. So far as a close external examination could be made, the tree seemed perfectly sound and in fine health. The largest part of the trunk was near fifteen inches in diameter. Arriving at the place about noon one day after an interval of two weeks—for that was about as long as I could stay away from that little rest spot—I found a pair of pileated woodpeckers in the act of finishing a fine piece of work and enjoying a good dinner of ant eggs.

They had chiseled three holes nearly as large as their bodies through about four inches of green oak. The first hole was about eight feet from the ground; the second one was about four feet nearer the ground, and the last one was between the first and second. It was an easy matter to tell the age of their work by the color and dryness of the oak where they had chiseled it. To look at their work would make you think they used judgment and lots of it. The first hole missed because it was too high up; the next was too low down, so they chiseled a hole between the two and found the nest.

How could they tell that tree was not sound, and how could they tell it contained the ant nest and how could they locate the nest so exactly?

J. L. Phillips.

Sea Elephants on Exhibition.

The sea elephant, or elephant seal, has long been supposed to be extinct in California, and nearly or quite so in Lower California. Formerly it was abundant in many places on the Southern California coast where it was persistently hunted—to extermination. On a few occasions young specimens have been captured and have been on exhibition, as for example in San Francisco, and at the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia.

On March 13, six young specimens of the sea elephant were received by the New York Zoological Society at the Aquarium, where they will remain for the present. These specimens were captured by Dr. Chas. H. Townsend, the Director of the New York Aquarium, who is in charge of the expedition sent to California by the Museum of Natural History and the New York Zoological Society, which started some weeks ago on the United States Fish Commission steamship Albatross, with the general purpose of studying the coast of the peninsula of Lower California on the Pacific and on the Gulf side.

These young sea elephants were captured on Guadalupe Island off the coast of Southern California, and were shipped in crates by express from San Diego, Cal. During their six days' journey they were of course all the time out of water, yet they reached the Aquarium apparently in good condition. They are what a cattleman would call short yearling, having been born about nine months ago, and so are small, the largest weighing 300 pounds and the smallest over 150 pounds.

The sea elephant is the largest of the earless seals, and Captain Scammon reports one that he captured which measured twenty feet in length, while some authors have assigned them a still greater length. Like the other earless seals, the sea elephant probably feeds on fish, but after all comparatively little is known about their habits, although for centuries they have been killed for their oil on the Pacific coast, and in the Antarctic, where there are still some colonies of them, though these are kept down to a very low ebb by the constant pursuit of the sealers. The name borne by this animal has reference to the long proboscis of the male, which is lacking in the females and young.

In the year 1882 Forest and Stream printed a long and entertaining account of a vessel from New Bedford after sea elephants which was cast away on Heard's Island of the Kerguelen Archipelago, where the crew lived for more than a year before being finally rescued by a United States war vessel.

Barren Ground Caribou Far South.

According to reports from the North, barren ground caribou during the past winter have pushed much further south than usual. Edward Wiley, who has lived all his life in the North, is reported in the Edmonton Bulletin as saying that never within memory have the caribou come so far south and so close to civilization. He says that often they come to within thirty or forty miles of the Athabasca Lake, but that this year they have come up close to the settlement on its shores so that every one has been out hunting and laying in a supply of caribou meat. They are not especially shy and can often be closely approached.

The migration of the vast herds of caribou from their summer to their winter feeding grounds is one of the picturesque features of the North and is graphically described in Warburton Pike's book, "The Barren Grounds of Northern Canada." In the summer the herds separate, the females moving far out on to the barren grounds; as far, sometimes, as the Arctic Ocean, where the young are born. As autumn approaches, the mother and young move south, and joined by the males, gather in immense herds of hundreds of thousands, bound for the timber that stretches for two or three hundred miles north and east of Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake. Here they find shelter from the fierce winds that blow over the unprotected barren lands off the Aretic Ocean. As the cold intensifies, they move further south into denser timber to find protection from the cold. It is altogether likely that the excessive cold of this winter has forced the herds into the thick timber that fringes the north shore of Lake Athabasca, thereby bringing caribou venison in plenty to the larders of Chipewyan.

Mr. Wylie, in company with George Loutit and R. J. McLennan, left Chipewyan on Jan. 12, reaching Edmonton in twenty days. They traveled with dog teams as far as Lac La Biche, where they left their teams, driving in to the landing with wagons.

The winter was very fine in the North up to Christmas, when the cold weather first set in.

GAME BAG AND GUN

In the Tallahatchie Swamps.

THAT there exists such a thing as luck will probably never be granted by many city dwellers and those "learned in the law." To us of FOREST AND STREAM the proofs have been many and convincing. Two successive seasons had I journeyed into the land of venison and antlers. Morning and evening, for fifteen expectant days, did I keep patient vigil beside well used trails, but never a shot, while from time to time one more fortunate would come to camp for men and ropes, and there would follow much feasting and rejoicing in the tribe, yet withal my heart was sad.

Again the next year, after fifty weeks of patient waiting, our white dwellings were again pitched in great cheerfulness and hope on almost the same spot, and there were other fifteen —yes, twenty days of emptiness. Deer were plenty, as tracks. scrapes, horned bushes spoke proof. Others saw the bucks. First one and then another came in for the men and ropes. Even the tenderfoot killed a little deer that came near and considerately did target duty. At the third shot the tenderfoot bethought him that the rifle had a sight. He aimed and killed the deer, which had stood pensively through the first two shots and the aiming of the third.

Much feasting in the tribe did not lift the weight. One there was who was heavy-hearted, for he had been wont to bring in good provision of meat.

So stood the score when, on a snappy morning in December, Washburn and I left marks for a tramp into the wilderness which borders Little Tallahatchie River. The pack containing tent, blankets and extra clothing weighed thirty-five pounds, while the knapsack, with four days' rations, weighed about twenty-five pounds. Before proceeding more than half a mile we were overtaken by two wagons going to a sawmill which was on our route and were glad to transfer the packs to one of the wagons. We were then more free to explore, and, leaving the road, made a detour first east, then south, looking for turkey and deer sign. Very little deer and no turkey sign was found during the morning, and at noon we reached the mill and were invited to dine in answer to our fond hopes and empty vests.

Washburn knew that there had been turkeys in this locality within two years past before the mill was built, and as the manager of the mill told us that turkeys had been seen recently in the vicinity, we decided to camp on a bayou about a mile further east. It was about 2:30 o'clock when we began building the shanty tent on a slightly rounded knoll, with a large log conveniently located in front for a back log, with good bayou water forty feet away and plenty of dry wood handy.

Our tent is the Nessmuk shanty tent described in "Woodcraft." It is five feet wide, eight feet long, and the height is five and a half feet at front and two feet at back. It is made of bleached domestic sheeting and was dipped in Nessmuk's waterproofing solution. This however, like Br'er Johnsing's baptizin' "didn't tuk de fus' time," and the tent leaked on the first test. We had then provided a 7½ by 9, eight-ounce army duck fly, mildew proofed, and with this over the tent, we kept dry during a hard all night rain.

In the shanty tent with open front and a good fire against a big Quitman county backlog, two hunters found themselves very comfortable. When camp was finished there remained an

OSBORN CARIBOU ON TELERGAPH CREEK, CASSIAR, B. C.
Courtesy of the British Columbia Bureau of Provincial Information.

hour of daylight, so we went out to try to "roost" some turkeys. Whether his habits are the same elsewhere I do not know, but in the Mississippi swamps the wild turkey nearly always roosts over water or in the tall cypress trees along the margin of a lake or bayou.

As the surrounding country was very dry at the time, the chance that any turkeys ranging in that immediate section would roost somewhere along the bayou on which we were camped was sufficiently strong to justify some hope of at least locating them that evening. One of us went up and the other down the bayou.

When less than half a mile from camp I had the pleasure—and disappointment—of seeing a flock of four or six turkeys take wing when fully 300 yards away, and fly in a course somewhat down the bayou. Continuing cautiously along the bank, I saw a large bird perched on a limb a little beyond where the turkeys had gotten up. He did not look quite natural for a turkey, yet circumstantial evidence was against him. Watching him closely for some minutes, I "took a tree" on him, and, after some patient manipulation, had a nearer view. He still looked a little like a turkey, and yet he did not. Thereupon followed this mental discussion of the situation: "No turkey has fallen to this trusty rifle for four long years. That may be a turkey. It is a good shot if he is. He looks a little like a turkey. Yet he does not look altogether like a turkey. He looks a little like a buzzard. Is it more honorable to lose a turkey or to kill a buzzard? Washburn would hear the shot. What then? Either lie and carry a conscience with too much ballast during the rest of the hunt, or do the Geo. W. act and go through life the one held in derision by all true woodsmen."

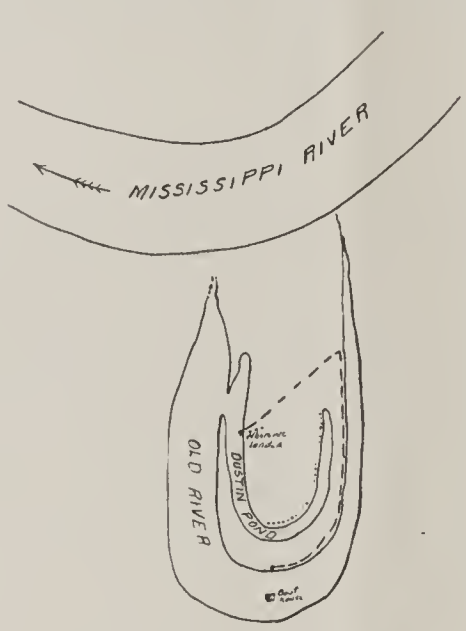
The gun was reluctantly lowered, the hunter tried to creep nearer for a better view and the buzzard flew away.

A quarter of a mile further down the bayou I heard a stick crack in the bushes on the opposite bank, and stopped by a large oak tree to listen and wait. The walking and scratching in the leaves sounded like turkeys, but the stick had sounded too large to be broken by a turkey. After a wait of probably twenty minutes, the noise in the leaves still continuing, the reward came. With more or less vocal sounds and stirring of leaves, an able-bodied turkey rose from the ground and flew to one of the larger limbs of a cypress tree fifty yards away. I was partly behind the oak tree from him, and slowly leaned and sidled until entirely out of sight. Safely concealed, there was then plenty of time to get ready. First the right glove came off, and next the hat. The other glove might be a handicap, and it came off, too. Next I tried the sight against the sky, and it became evident that a head would be hard to draw in the failing light. However, it would not get any lighter, and I leaned out from ambush far enough to see the turkey, but could not decide where it was turkey and where it was cypress limb, so dim had the daylight become. While trying to solve this difficulty I heard other wings and four more turkeys flew up, one alighting on a smaller limb in a nearer tree. Trying several times to draw a bead on him far enough aft not to spoil the breast, I had to give it up, and drawing down until the sight blurred, Mrs. Washburn had a large hen for Christmas dinner, and the breast was not spoiled, either.

When Washburn came into camp I asked him to hand me something from the log at the back of the tent, and his eye fell on the turkey. "Well, I'll be ———!" said he.

Washburn can cook three things at once without burning them up and without any profanity, so he was cheerfully elected chief cook, while I undertook to boil the coffee, keep up a supply of water and wash dishes. Thus the evening passed pleasantly.

Next morning the first dawn found us where the turkeys were expected to fly down, but the yelper would not bring them. Not knowing the range, we had gotten on the wrong side of a heavy canebrake, and the turkeys had gone down on the other side of it. He made a detour of half a mile one way, and I went through the cane at a point lower down the bayou and flushed the turkeys, again fully 300 yards away. Working through underbrush and cane in the direction they had flown, I found several fairly well marked deer trails and a few fresh tracks.



HOW THE DOCTOR LOST HIS WAY.

It would be an accident if the turkeys were found again, but with a slight chance for a deer I worked along carefully, stopping frequently to look and listen. About 9 o'clock, having stood for perhaps five minutes in one place, I heard what was unmistakably a deer walking. There was a good deal of underbrush, but a fairly open place of seventy yards diameter just ahead of me, and there was barely time to drop to one knee when the deer walked into this opening. It evidently saw something suspicious, for it stopped and turned quartering toward me, about when I was on the point of stopping it by bleating or whistling. The head had not been clearly seen and I thought it was a doe and questioned whether to let it pass and hope for a buck to follow, but quickly decided on securing what was in sight, if possible. At the shot it turned and ran in a labored way, but with its tail slanting high up. A hundred yards away it was lost to view, and was supposed to have crouched and sneaked off. Waiting motionless for about ten minutes I then crept cautiously toward the place where he had disappeared, and found a dead buck with a fairly good head.

The soft-nosed .30-30 bullet had entered at the point of one shoulder, torn a large hole through the heart and stopped under the skin about the middle of the opposite side.

While I skinned and cut up the deer, Washburn brought a wagon from the mill and we sent the meat to town.

Next day, after a fruitless effort for more turkeys, we broke camp at noon and carried the packs to the mill, where we were disappointed to find that the wagon we had counted on had gone an hour before, and as the mill had shut down for Christmas, no other wagon would go in for a week. The road was muddy and slippery from a rain the night before, but we managed to make the six miles from the mill to town in about three hours, frequently resting and changing packs.

The following week, on an invitation from a friend to occupy his houseboat on Old River, the doctor and I with a refilled knapsack, drove twelve miles one afternoon and had plenty of time to cook supper and clean up, and then an hour to spare before bed time. This was something of a "gentleman's" outing. J. has a gasolene launch on Old River, and a boathouse built on thirty-six oil barrels, for its housing. In one end of the boathouse is a room about 16 by 16, with cots and bedding, a small cook stove, plenty of utensils, dishes and enough groceries to run a hotel. The launch was not working, but there were several canoes and rowboats of which we could have our pick.

Turkeys had been seen about two miles down the lake or Old River that evening, and we went to the spot early next morning. There was plenty of sign, and I got one or two indifferent yelps, but saw no turkeys until, about 11 o'clock, Doctor not having returned to the appointed place, I had started out to try to find him, and was entirely off guard when a turkey flushed and flew across a body of water.

The reason that the Doctor did not get back to the meeting place is worth relating. The sketch shows the situation. Neither of us knew the ground well. He took the course shown by the dash line, thinking, until he came in sight of the boathouse, that he was returning along Dustin Pond, as the dotted line runs.

At 12:30 I got in the canoe and returned to the boathouse, expecting to get all the negroes on J.'s plantation, if necessary, to find Doctor, We had never hunted together and I did not know whether he was a woodsman or not. The day was cloudy and he had no compass. Rounding the bend just west of the boathouse, I heard signal guns and agonizing shouts from the woods opposite, and soon rescued the Doctor from the end of the dash line, where he was marooned.

As we touched the boathouse and I stepped forward in the canoe, something happened—just how, no one will ever know. I felt myself falling backward over the gunwale, and in a flash realized that to try to save myself meant to turn over the entire craft with the Doctor and two good guns in fifteen or twenty feet of water. I gave a slight "boost" with both feet and made a backward plunge well clear of the boat. In perhaps two seconds I was "righted up" and the Doctor says my head came up through the same hole that it made going in. The water was icy cold, but time must be taken to go hand over hand along the gunwale of the canoe and pull up by the boathouse, as it again meant a capsize if I tried to climb into the canoe. An abject being got inside and "shucked off."

In the afternoon we went to where my turkey of the forenoon was last seen and waited de-

velopments, each giving a few yelps occasionally. We were about one-fourth of a mile apart on the south side of Dustin Pond. At early roosting time a turkey flew to roost about 200 yards south of me, and by taking trees on him I got within about 125 yards, though he twice shifted to other trees. There was no cover to get behind for approaching nearer. It was a very dark afternoon, and there were plenty of chances of missing, but conditions would not get better, and I should never get him without shooting. Creeping forward six or eight yards I got a rest in the fork of a sapling and several times tried to see a bead, but the sight would always blur before the bead came. Finally, as it was rapidly getting darker, I averaged things up as best I could, drew down to the blur, raised that to the middle of the turkey, and, as Sam Lovell says, "onhitched."

The turkey flew, slanting down, about fifty yards, and I did some sprinting, for fear the turkey would "hit the ground a-running." He did not. He died in the three seconds between the time of his and my arrival. The bullet hole was about his middle. This fellow proved to be a fine gobbler.

Ten minutes later the Doctor shot, and when he came up he had a turkey hen that had crossed the pond to his call, alighting almost over his head. He was using a shotgun.

The deer and two turkeys stood for the only three shots fired on the two hunts, except signal shots fired for the Doctor when he was misplaced.

There is such a thing as luck (with trimmings). TRIPOD.

General George S. Anderson.

THE President has appointed Colonel George S. Anderson, Ninth Cavalry, to the rank of Brigadier General.

To most readers of FOREST AND STREAM General Anderson is best known for the extraordinarily effective work he did years ago while acting superintendent in charge of the Yellowstone National Park. Capt. Anderson took charge in February, 1891, and remained there for seven years. It was during his term of service and by the scout Burgess—sent out to do this very thing—that Howell, the buffalo killer, was arrested in March 1894, surrounded by the bodies of seven freshly killed bison. This capture led to the passage by Congress of the act of May 7, 1894, which provided a government for the park. Since that time poaching within the park has been but little known.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, Captain Anderson was ordered to Cuba and did good service there. Later promoted to be a Colonel, he took command of a regiment recruited largely from Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and when the regiment was ordered to the Philippines, he and the young giants of his command did most effective work in subduing and pacifying portions of those islands which had previously been the scene of insurrection and much bloodshed.

It is reported that General Anderson will be ordered to the Philippines again.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Encroaching on the Principal.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Feb. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have been particularly interested of late in the articles in FOREST AND STREAM by Sandy Griswold in reference to the decrease in rabbits, wildfowl and other game in his section of the country, and in numerous other letters from your correspondents in various parts of the United States which all point in one direction and tend to show most convincingly, and prove to the most skeptical that the game of this country is disappearing considerably faster than it can reproduce its species.

While in conversation with a friend the other day the conditions he mentioned seemed to illustrate the game situation so aptly that I am tempted to call the attention of FOREST AND STREAM readers to it. This friend is a retired business man. Some years ago his health failed him, but he was able to retire from active work and live well upon the interest and income from his accumulated property. He has a large family which of late he complains has grown very extravagant.

"These are indeed extravagant times," he said. "People nowadays seem to take no thought of the future whatever. Several years ago when I retired from business I estimated that my family and myself could get along comfortably upon the interest from my investments, and we did so nicely. I watched the matter for several years and all went well, so after that I did not bother about balancing up accounts each year. Of late, however, I have been figuring again, and the result has compelled me to sit up and take notice. Out of pure thoughtlessness, carelessness and extravagance I find we have become wasteful and are not only using up our interest each year, but are making serious inroads upon the principal. As the principal is consumed, of course the interest decreases rapidly and reduces the net income surprisingly fast. The other day I was almost shocked to find by figuring that in a very few years at this rate I will be reduced to poverty and will be compelled to start all over again."

"But you are getting along in years," said I, "and what can you do when your fortune is wasted?"

"I have thought of that," he said. "Certainly I cannot recover again if I lose all I have. Logically, the thing I must do is to stop this wasteful extravagance at once and confine myself and family solely to the interest and income again—even though we are compelled to curtail our pleasures very much and get along on a reduced allowance."

What can better illustrate the game situation than this? If, by thoughtlessness, carelessness and the work of pot and market hunters, we not only kill off the normal annual increase of our wild life from year to year, but take the breeding stock as well, we are reducing both our principal and interest, and it is only a matter of a surprisingly short time to us, if we are indifferent to the outcome, when our game will be totally exterminated. Certainly then we cannot recover our principal when once it is lost, for it is known that most of our native birds and animals cannot be propagated in captivity, and all that will remain to the general public will be to stand by and see wealthy men who have been provident of the supply by establishing private game preserves, enjoying all the sports of gun and rod.

Logically, then, we must stop our wastefulness at once before it is too late, even though we are compelled to get along upon a reduced allowance until our breeding stock has ample time to make up the loss and replenish the covers. Complacently we note and preach about how the buffalo was exterminated, how the passenger pigeon has disappeared, how the elk, antelope, wild turkey, prairie chicken, caribou and certain wildfowl have passed forever from their former haunts, and how the grouse and rabbits are decreasing rapidly, and yet are we making a real, practical effort to save what is left? That question is up to every sportsman in America.

Attempting to replace native species of game and birds by importation of exotic species is acknowledged to be a failure, and such proceedings appear to me—when there are any native birds left—to be the efforts of selfish men, for they do not wish to curtail their own pleasures if they can avoid it by wholesale importations. In this we are only making frantic efforts to recover our principal by the wrong method, and we will not succeed. We must save what remains by wise game laws, well and unselfishly observed by the real sportsmen and rigidly enforced against the unwilling ones.

HARRY CHASE.

A Little of Everything.

MILFORD, Conn., March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Milford Fish and Game Association has a membership of sixty-five, two of whom are ladies. The gun club under the same head has fine shooting grounds equipped with up-to-date improvements and up-to-date shooters also. Feb. 22, at the regular shoot, E. C. Stiltz won the Dupont powder trophy, and J. L. Miles the Stevens Favorite rifle.

Besides shooting for prizes, we shoot at foxes. So far thirteen have fallen to gun and hound. Eight of these were run by Al. Weiderman's hound—a good one. I shall not forget the day I stood behind a chestnut tree and heard that melodious sound coming through the swamp. Then came the fox sneaking along an old stone wall, down a wood path, across a wood road where I was standing. Just then I almost had buck fever, but I got the fox just the same. The hound came up rushing through the bushes and put the finishing touches on the incident.

The club has been feeding birds during the winter, and now will protect them by getting rid of some of their enemies—foxes, hawks and crows.

Of crows there are thousands on our shores at the present time, feeding there during the days and roosting in the nearby woods at night. They keep up a continuous flight all day. Last Friday three of us went to the shore and shot twenty-three in less than three hours, and if we had not run out of shells, double that number might have been killed.

George S. Clark, a member of the club and representative to Hartford, has introduced a bill to offer a bounty on crows, as they have done so much damage to farm crops, young birds and birds' eggs. I believe they destroy more game and other birds than the hawks.

F. S. DOWNS.

Game Legislation of the 61st Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The record of the sixty-first Congress is chiefly interesting on account of the large number of bills introduced and the comparatively small number of general laws enacted. During the three sessions about 45,000 measures were under consideration, including 33,015 House bills, 10,906 Senate bills, and more than 1,000 resolutions.

In this avalanche of bills it is by no means easy to find the very small number which relate to game protection. The record of those introduced in the first two sessions has already been given (FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. LXXV., p. 136, July 23, 1910), and of the nine bills enumerated in this list as in committee at the close of the second session none apparently received favorable consideration.

BILLS WHICH PASSED.

Of the nearly 8,000 bills which were introduced during the third session which adjourned March 4, apparently only eight can properly be considered game bills and only three of these became laws. The most important one was the so-called Appalachian Park bill, entitled " An act to enable any State to co-operate with any other State * * * for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams," etc. (Public No. 435) finally approved March 1, 1911. This act opens the way for the acquirement of National forests in the White Mountains and in the Southern Alleghenies in which it is hoped National game refuges may some time be established. The other two bills are of minor importance, affecting antelope in Arizona and game birds in Alaska. The former is entitled "An act providing for the levying of taxes by the tax officials of Arizona" (Public No. 379), but contains a section extending the territorial law of Arizona protecting antelope at all seasons until March 1, 1913. The latter entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska" (Public No. 520) merely corrects a defect in the law of 1908 by establishing an open season for game birds in Northern Alaska between Sept. 1 and March 1, and thus making the game birds season uniform throughout the Territory.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The items in the appropriation bills for 1912 are of more interest than usual, as they contain several substantial increases and authorize work in new directions. The agricultural appropriation bill (Public No. 478) includes several appropriations for game protection under the Biological Survey. The amount provided for the enforcement of the so-called Lacey Act was increased from $9,420 to $12,000; that for the maintenance of the bison range and bird reservations from $7,000 to $14,500, of which amount $2,500 is available for the purchase and transfer of game to Federal reservations. An emergency appropriation of $20,000, immediately available, was also made for the feeding and transportation of elk in Jackson Hole, Wyo. The Sundry Civil Bill (Public No. 525) carries an increase of $5,000 in the item of game warden service in Alaska, making the amount available for this purpose $15,000.

The total appropriations for game protection made by Congress for the ensuing year are as follows:

Agricultural Appropriation Bill:		
Administration	$10,200	
Enforcement of Lacey Act	12,000	
Maintenance bison range & reservations.	14,500	
Elk in Jackson's Hole, Wyoming	20,000	
Wichita Nat'l Forest & Game Preserve..	11,978	
		$68,678
Sundry Civil Bill:		
Game warden service in Alaska	$15,000	
Maintenance of buffalo in Yellowstone Pk	3,000	
		$18,000
Grand total for game protection		$86,678

When it is remembered that at the time of the passage of the Lacey Act in 1900 not a dollar was specifically appropriated for game protection, and that the first appropriation of this kind seems to have been that in 1902, for the purchase of the buffalo herd for the Yellowstone Park, the appropriations for 1912 are very gratifying, notwithstanding the fact that they are still inadequate and relatively small in comparison with the amounts provided for protection of game in several of the States.

BILLS WHICH FAILED TO PASS.

Among the bills which failed to pass were the following:

S. 9959. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 21, 1910. (Prohibits killing of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands for five years.)

S. 9969. A bill to establish a Bureau of National Parks and for other purposes.

H. R. 28628. A bill for the protection of game in Alaska and for other purposes. (Replaced by H. R. 32170, which became a law—Public No. 520.)

H. R. 30572. A bill to protect certain migratory wild birds during their spring migration. (Lacey modification of the Weeks bill.)

H. R. 32316. A bill to authorize the establishing of a National park in the Territory of Hawaii.

Examination of the bills which failed to pass shows that most of them naturally fall into two groups, those relating to refuges and National parks, and those relating to Federal protection of migratory birds. The Weeks bill (H. R. 10276 attracted much attention, and the Lacey modification (H. R. 30572) forms the subject of an article by the author, Hon. John F. Lacey in the current number of Field and Stream (March, 1911, pp. 1024-1025). Notwithstanding the widespread interest in both subjects, none of the bills made any substantial progress or were even reported by the committees to which they had been referred. T. S. PALMER.

Connecticut Legislative Prospects.

REPORTS from Connecticut as to changes in the game laws are confined at present to rumors which are more or less vague.

It is believed that a bill will be reported from committee, opening the season for deer for four days in November, and limiting the take to one buck per individual to be killed with a shotgun. There was an effort made in the hearing before the committee to prohibit the carrying of arms by aliens in the woods, and it is possible that in some form or other such a provision may be incorporated in the law.

On March 8 there was a hearing on the duck bill, the question of spring shooting being discussed at length. It seems possible, if not probable, that the law will be so changed as to close the month of September and open the month of January, leaving the length of time during which ducks may be shot the same as at present. It is possible on the other hand that there will be no change. It is reported that an article recently published in FOREST AND STREAM on the shooting of ducks in Connecticut, and the taking of 800 at the mouth of the Connecticut River, prevented a delegation from the river from attending the hearing. It is said that they were afraid that someone would ask them how many birds they had killed during the past season.

An effort has been made to oblige persons having licenses to collect birds and eggs for scientific purposes and to report on the birds and eggs they take. There are about thirty-five permits in the State, and no one knows what the collectors have done or are doing.

The Use of Game.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read with interest the suggestions appended to the report recently made by the Game Preservation Committee of the Boone and Crockett Club. The suggestions are sound and are made from a broad viewpoint.

We people interested in game protection are apt to be too dogmatic. I have never been an enthusiast in game protection solely for the sake of protection. I believe in protection which serves some beneficial economic purpose. Game protection by all means should be based on common sense motives.

I do not believe any species should be protected when there is no public necessity for such protection. When the supply is in danger and more protection is required, the season for taking may be shortened or the more destructive methods prohibited. But there should be no continuous protection for any wild species which has increased to the extent of becoming a nuisance, when such protection is not required.

As a general proposition it is better to thus limit the taking of the game rather than to resort to close seasons running over a period of years. I believe it extremely unwise to make laws where there is no public necessity for them. The game protector has his work cut out to enforce the vital protective measures, and he should not be burdened with unnecessary law enforcement. Not only this, but laws which are not demanded by public necessity are bound to meet with public disapproval. The game protector has no option other than to enforce them to the best of his ability, and the result is sure to create bad feeling against game laws.

The game protector groans in spirit over some of the measures rushed through State Legislatures. He knows that the sentiment he has worked patiently to build up in favor of game protection will be endangered by an ill advised message, and that hostility will be awakened, making it difficult or impossible to procure convictions of violators, not only of the law in question, but also of the older fundamental laws. No one comes more closely in touch with the people than the game protector who enforces the law, and his opinion as to the necessity for any particular measure of legislation should have weight.

JOHN B. BURNHAM,
Deputy Commissioner.

The Sportsmen's Show.

By comparison with any sportsmen's show that has been held at the Madison Square Garden in recent years, that of 1911 shines out pre-eminent. The show held at the Grand Central Palace in 1907-08 was a real Sportsmen's Show and was appreciated by real sportsmen, but many of the sportsmen's shows of late years have too closely resembled country fairs, where there was a heterogeneous mass of everything that would take the fancy of men, women and children, but very little that appealed to the practical, serious side of the sportsman. This show has a different aspect and has in it a very great deal that is of real interest. Arms, ammunition, tackle, canoes, cameras, snowshoes, are things that the sportsman uses when he is out of doors; the trophies which he brings back from his excursion are preserved by the taxidermist as shown in Madison Square Garlen, while in the long winter evenings he may read the books offered at one of the stands, and while he hopes for joys to come may dream over happy memories of joys that are past.

It is no new thing for the interior of Madison Square Garden to be made to look like anything but what it is, and this year the decorations of evergreens usually seen at the sportsmen's show are as attractive and sweet smelling as ever. The eastern end of the Garden being devoted to the sport of trapshooting makes the space available for exhibits on the ground floor somewhat less, and the spaces smaller than usual, but there is a great deal gathered here, and one no sooner steps within the entrance doors than he finds himself with really too much to look at.

To the right of the door is the great exhibition of Fred Sauter, the taxidermist of New York city, who shows among other things a dozen big buffalo heads and a number of other heads of American game. Walter D. Hinds, of Portland, Me., and the Nova Scotia Guides' Association, of Halifax, N. S., show a lot of fine and well mounted specimens. An exceedingly interesting fact which strikes one who looks over the taxidermists' exhibition is that nowadays almost half the material is of African animals, while a few years ago such heads and skins were almost unknown.

The Old Town Canoe Company's exhibit is close to the door, and from there going around to the right the visitor finds himself constantly confronted with fishing tackles, guns, rifles. All the spaces seem interesting to visitors to the show, and the persons in charge are constantly busy explaining the different implements and tools. The J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.; H. Tauscher, of 320 Broadway, New York; the Fox Gun Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Savage Arms Co., of Utica, N. Y.; the Du Pont Powder Co., of Wilmington, Del.; all have exhibits, and all of them claim the close attention of gunner or big-game hunter.

A wider field is occupied by concerns which do a more general retail business and do not confine themselves wholly to guns. Schoverling, Daly & Gales have a large space containing most things needed by gunner, angler or camper. So it is with the New York Sporting Goods Co., Abercrombie & Fitch Co., David T. Abercrombie Co. and R. H. Macy & Co.

A number of clubs exhibit here, and of these the Boys' Camp exhibit is one of the most interesting. The boys of to-day, who will be the men of to-morrow, ought to be taught how to camp and camp properly. They might learn something from the Camp-Fire Club of America, the Megantic Club, of Maine, and the Anglers' Club of New York, while the Guides' Associations of Halifax, N. S., and St. Johns, N. B., contain a lot of veterans whose knowledge of camps and camping is by no means confined to the vacation time of summer.

Interesting exhibits are the portable houses shown here, such as those of R. L. Kenyon Co., Waukesha, Wis., and the E. F. Hodgson Co., of Boston, Mass., while the Rustic Mfg. Co. and H. L. Pinckney are no doubt in shape to put up buildings of a more permanent character. Useful is the lubricating oil shown by the Vertex Company.

Clothing is offered by all the general outfitting concerns, but the Bird, Jones and Kenyon Co., manufacturers of Utica, N. Y., show their cloths—Duxbak, Kampit—which the experience of a great number of gunners has shown to be among the very best and most durable articles for sportsmen's clothing.

Some of the things referred to are in the gallery which runs about the Garden, where there is plenty of room and where things are well displayed. Here at the Hall Camera Co.'s space you may borrow a camera, carry it over to the rail, take a picture of a trapshooter, take it back and presumably have it developed while you wait. It is chiefly in the gallery that the various food products are exhibited by the American Kitchen Products Co., the Washington Coffee Refining Co. and some others, but Park & Tilford's large exhibit of candies and other things is on the ground floor.

All day long, since the show opened, the guns have been cracking and the targets breaking, and unquestionably this has given to the show a peculiar interest for all trapshooters.

There are other forms of entertainment for those who are not expert at the traps, and of these one of the most interesting is the show of ornamental birds exhibited by G. D. Tilley, of Darien, Conn. Of these there are a great many and most of them in the pink of condition, but unfortunately they have but little space. Swans, geese and ducks from the four quarters of the globe are crowded together, and as one looks at them and admires their beauty, he cannot but rejoice that the show is soon over. Then there are golden and silver pheasants from Asia, cranes and storks, and the much talked of European or Hungarian partridge, for which the sportsmen of America have spent so much money with so little result.

Once or twice every day Ambrose Means, the cow puncher, who went to Africa with Buffalo Jones and put his string on a multitude of strange animals there, takes a ride down a mountain trail, unpacks his animals and makes camp. It is an interesting exhibition.

Annie Oakley gives a daily shooting exhibition, but, most interesting of all, every day are given the motion pictures of Buffalo Jones and his men roping and riding in Africa, where they performed the wonderful feats of catching rhinoceros and lions, to say nothing of giraffes, elands and zebras and throwing them all except the rhino. These pictures FOREST AND STREAM has described more than once, and they are so well worth seeing that no one who has an opportunity to view them should by any means miss it.

Those who attended the Sportsmen's Show that has just closed may feel that they got the worth of their money. It was not one of the catch-penny things that of late years have more than once imposed on the public.

Quebec Association Meeting.

An excellent illustration of the effective work being done by the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was furnished at their annual meeting, says the Montreal Gazette, when it was reported that only that day Game Warden Griffith, of Montreal, had seized two bales of furs valued at $2,500. These had been gathered at various points in the Province by agents for a New York firm, and comprised a big variety of furs, including many beaver pelts. It was on account of the beaver skins that the consignment was seized, it being illegal to trap or even skin beavers. The skins were put in storage and will be kept until the Provincial authorities deal with the matter, when if the confiscation is upheld they will be auctioned off by the Government in the usual way.

There was a fairly good attendance at the meeting, at which Mr. W. L. Maltby was elected president. The reports for the year showed that a good deal of activity had been displayed in the way of protecting game from illegal slaughter. Several changes in the game laws were approved for presentation to the Government, these including the raising of the fine for hounding deer out of season from $5 to $20, the imposition of a gun license, and the reduction of the fine on hares. It was stated that as a result of the association's activity partridge in this Province had increased greatly in numbers, while the protection given to song birds was having a splendid effect.

The following officers were elected: President, W. L. Maltby; Vice-President, Chas. Meredith; Hon. Treasurer, D. Robertson; Secretary, J. R. Innes; Committee—Rene Bauset, A. Bergerson, Geo. Boulter, L. A. Boyer, E. T. D. Chambers, I. M. Craig, A. J. Dawes, O. A. Dostaler, H. G. Elliott, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Evans, Dr. J. T. Finnie, Geo. H. Ham, W. B. Hope, H. R. Ives, J. H. Jacobs, W. L. Maltby, Chas. Meredith, W. H. Parker, D. Robertson, A. W. Shewan, J. B. Sparrow, J. H. Stearns, Guy Tombs, and J. L. Wanklyn.

The report of the year's work shows that 123 convictions had been secured as follows: Partridges, 6; muskrat, 16; deer, 3; hares, 4; beaver, 2; honnding, 1; spearing, 5; dore, 13; trout, 12; bass, 8; sturgeon, 3; netting, 2; song birds, 45; night lines, 3.

Three test cases taken to court were dismissed and twenty-seven other offenders for slight evasion of the game laws were let go with a warning, as were also a number of boys.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on the right side, and while a great deal of money had been expended it was considered that the results warranted it.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

Sportsmen Talk at Albany.

ON Thursday, March 9, a discussion was had among members of the legislative committee at Albany, Forest Fish and Game Commissioner Osborne and a large number of sportsmen on proposed amendments to the fish and game laws. Among those present were: Dr. W. T. Hornaday, of New York; Isaiah Perkins, of Mason Lock, Hamilton Co.; Julge Boire, of Plattsburg, and Andrew D. Meloy, President of the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League; Marshall McLean, of New York; T. Gilbert Pearson, of the Audubon Society, and others. The question of licensing bird dogs in the Adirondacks was discussed at considerable length, as was also the proposition to renew the hounding of deer. On this subject a vote was taken and the proposition to permit the use of dogs was lost. A large number of sportsmen favored the lengthening of the deer season from Oct. 31 to Nov. 15, and to permit the killing of bucks only.

Very active interest was displayed in the proposition to prohibit the sale of all game no matter where it comes from. The usual arguments pro and con were brought up, and the weight given to these arguments depended somewhat on the views of the listeners. It was declared that ducks brought into New York State from the South are the same birds which, if not killed by the market gunners, would next season furnish sport for the gunners of this State, and it was shown that the permission to sell game within the State, which has been taken outside of the State, furnishes a blind for the sale of game taken in the State.

A delegation of fur buyers was present to urge an amendment to the law making a close season on raccoons. The increase in value of all furs has been so great that some fur-bearing animals like the raccoon are now almost extinct in New York.

An effort was made to secure action on a law to prohibit the use of ferrets in hunting rabbits, but this was bitterly opposed by the representative of vine growers' associations and vineyard men who favor the complete extermination of the rabbit.

Increasing the minimum length limit of trout from six to seven inches was also discussed, as was also the proposition to permit the raising of trout in private hatcheries for the market. The pollution of streams was fully discussed.

New York Legislature.

BILLS have been introduced as follows:

By Assemblyman Evans, changing the deer season in parts of the Catskills to the first half of November.

By Assemblyman Evans, permitting the propagation of skunks in captivity when licensed by the State commission. The license fee in the first instance is $10 and $5 for renewals. The applicant for a license must give a bond in the sum of $500.

By Senator T. D. Sullivan, a bill amending the penal law (Section 2145) by permitting fishing, playing and outdoor athletic sports and games on Sunday.

By Assemblyman Cheney, Cattaraugus county, prohibiting the taking by any person of more than five squirrels in one day in Cattaraugus county.

By Senator Roosevelt, providing that there shall be no open season for quail in Dutchess and Ulster counties until 1916.

By Assemblyman Brereton, relating to fires to clear land.

By Assemblyman Jones, amending the tax law by inserting a new section (16) providing that lands to the extent of one or more acres planted for forestry purposes with trees to the number of not less than 800 to the acre shall be exempted for thirty years from taxation.

By Assemblyman Pierce, relating to fishing through the ice in Silver Lake.

By Senator Burns, relating to whitefish and lake trout in Lakes Ontario and Erie.

By Senator Saxe, prohibiting the use of automatic and repeating shotguns in hunting birds.

The Senate has advanced to third reading Senator Long's bill in relation to the open season for certain wildfowl on Long Island.

The Boone and Crockett Antelope.

CACHE, Okla., March 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In all there were eleven head of antelope shipped here from the Yellowstone Park. One male was dead in the crate when it arrived, and there were three others, two males and one female that died from injuries which they received in transit. We were very sorry to lose them, but since the antelope is perhaps the most timid animal we have to handle and ship, I consider we were lucky to not lose more of them. We have seven left, one male and six females, and I am glad to inform you that they are all feeling fine and doing well on shelled oats and alfalfa hay. Some of them are two years old and others are older. At present we have them in a small inclosure of about four acres made especially for them. I do not know just when they will be turned out in the buffalo park, which is fenced with a woven wire fence about ninety inches high and contains about 8,000 acres, which was once the home of the buffalo, elk, deer and antelope. At present we have twenty-three head of buffalo, eleven of which were born here. There are ten males and thirteen females all in good condition and doing well. About four or five buffalo calves are expected this year.

Inside of the buffalo park there are about forty head of whitetail deer which are natives of this country.

At present we only have one elk, a bull which was presented to the Government by the city of Wichita, Kansas.

FRANK RUSH,
Game Warden in Charge.

W. C. Allison.

CUSTER, S. D., March 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have the sad duty of informing you that W. C. Allison has joined "the silent majority."

"He hears not the moan of the night winds now
Or the sighing of those who weep;
The pallor of death is upon his brow,
He sleeps the eternal sleep."

D. N. ALLISON.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

New Game Preserves in Montana.

BY what was well nigh the most rapid work on record, the State of Montana has created a new game preserve of noteworthy magnitude. Governor Edwin L. Norris, Senator McCone and the Legislature of Montana have drawn, introduced and enacted into a State law—all since Jan. 20—a measure that converts the famous "Hell Creek Bad Lands" country into a State game preserve. Primarily it is for the benefit of the remnant of prong-horned antelope, mule deer and mountain sheep still surviving in that wild and picturesque region, but it is reasonably certain also that in the future a nucleus of American bison will be added.

The region fronts on the Missouri River, and it lies about 100 miles north by west of Miles City. The total area of the preserve is about 100 square miles. About three-fourths of it consists of very deep and rugged bad lands, made by the waters of Snow Creek, Hell Creek and other streams. There is a good showing of cedar and pine timber in the gulches and arroyos, and hard wood on the bottom land of Snow Creek.

The remaining one-fourth of the tract contains some high level grass lands that can support a herd of perhaps a thousand bison. In the eastern side of the preserve lies the fossil region, now known widely as the Hell Creek formation discovered in 1902 by W. T. Hornaday and L. A. Huffman, and turned over to the American Museum of Natural History. Out of that region have come the great tyrant lizard (*Tyranosaurus rex*) and the giant three-horned dinosaur (*Triceratops brevicornis*).

The new preserve contains even at this late day a small band of mountain sheep. Beyond question it will in a few years be teeming with wild life, and will form a feature of great interest to the American people.

The sudden move for the creation of the Snow Creek Game Preserve was precipitated by news sent late in January to W. T. Hornaday by W. R. Felton, a civil engineer of Miles City to the effect that a new line of railway is about to be constructed within fifteen miles of the region.

It was apparent that if the preserve were to be created at all, it must be done immediately. At once a campaign was started by L. A. Huffman, of Miles City, and pushed with the utmost vigor. Senator McCone introduced the necessary bill, Governor Norris heartily favored and promoted it, and in the end so many strong men became interested that in spite of the lateness of its introduction it passed both houses of the Legislature, and on March 6 became a law. It is the intention of Mr. Hornaday eventually to ask Congress to make Snow Creek a National preserve.

Besides the above, the Legislature has provided for two other game preserves, one in Gallatin county, and one in Carbon county.

The Gallatin county preserve averages four miles in width and twenty miles in length, and is intended to offer a winter range for the elk which come down at that season out of the Yellowstone National Park.

The Pryor Mountain preserve includes a region formerly within the boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation.

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New 18-Footers.

THE summer of 1911 will be a busy season for the 18-foot knockabouts wherever the class is raced, for besides the championship racing there are two important matches that are likely to take place, according to the Boston Globe.

The dates for one of these, that between the Massachusetts boats and the Narragansett Bay boats have been arranged. The other for the La Belle cup, postponed from last summer, will be sailed probably this summer. This latter match is to be between the champion of the lakes and the Massachusetts Bay champion.

Of all the restricted classes that were brought out between 1890 and 1905 the 18-footers are the only boats that will be raced as a class in 1911. This class was originated in 1900 and reached its greatest popularity in Massachusetts Bay in 1904, when the class numbered more than twenty racers. Since that year, although a very few boats have been built for the local racing, the class has spread out to other yachting localities. In 1907 several of the eastern boats were bought by Cleveland yachtsmen and the class was started on the lakes. The following year their champion sailed a match off Marblehead in which the Massachusetts Association boat was defeated. A return match was sailed in 1909 on the lakes and the local champion, Dorchen II., easily defeated the home boat.

This same year, 1909, the Narragansett Bay 18-Foot Knockabout Association was formed, with a class composed of former Massachusetts Bay racers. This naturally produced rivalry between the two associations and resulted in a match off Marblehead last summer. The Massachusetts team, composed of Dorchen II., Aurora and Kittiwake V., defeated the visiting team, Bat, Arrow and Hugi. As the racing was very close throughout the match, the match this summer which will be sailed on Narragansett Bay July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3, will be for blood.

The Narragansett Bay yachtsmen will have two new boats for the class, the first to be built for those waters. Both of these racers are completed and only await warmer weather to be tried out. One of these boats has been built in home waters by the Narragansett Bay yacht yard, while the other is the production of Massachusetts design and build. This racer, for Fred D. Wood, is from the designs of John F. Small, who has had a number of very successful boats in the class.

A couple of years ago John Small retired from yacht designing, giving up his office in Boston and removing to South Harwich on Cape Cod. This 18-footer, which has been named Dorothy, is the first racer that Small has designed since leaving Boston. Dorothy, which White, of Manchester, has built, is very much like Dorchen II. and Hayseed, designed by Small, two winners of championships. She is double planked with cedar and appears to have finer ends than either Hayseed or Dorchen.

In the local fleet of 18-footers there will probably be two additions to the class, both of which are old boats. Cheroot, a Boardman-designed boat, which has not been in the active racing for a number of seasons, was purchased last fall by H. L. Bloomfield, who later bought Moslem II. This latter boat, also designed by Boardman, and built in 1904, is the yacht that Mr. Bloomfield probably will race this summer, as she is rather an unknown quantity, never having been raced actively by any of her former owners.

Some Hints on Calking.

So many boatists ruin their craft by recalking them too often, and generally too hard, that a few hints on the subject given in the Washington Star might be of some help to the "first-timer."

After the old paint has either been entirely burned off or smoothed down to a good, clean surface, examine the seams from bow to stern, and mark every soft spot that might need recalking or fresh putty, with a bit of black chalk. A putty knife is a handy thing with which to test a seam, and where the old cotton shows signs of rot or hangs out in places so that the blade sinks well into the spot, it is time to recalk, but if the cotton has any life left in it, it is only necessary to work a little putty into the seam and go over it with a flat knife, as the seams will swell when the boat goes overboard.

But it is usually unnecessary to recalk a boat every spring, and if the wood has not dried out too much, most of the seams will be hard and a little putty will suffice.

To recalk thoroughly it is best to get all the old cotton out, cleaning the seams well with a knife.

If you find that the seams are too tight to receive the blade of the knife, the old cotton may either be pushed through with an iron and a mallet or a calker's wheel be pressed into service. For any craft under 35 feet, with planking averaging ½ to ⅜ of an inch in thickness, cotton is preferable to oakum, as the latter is too coarse.

To do the calking, you must have a mallet and two calk irons or a small calking wheel made of brass or steel set in the end of an oak handle. Better results will be obtained with the old-fashioned iron, as the more modern wheel is apt to do indifferent work. Drive the cotton in well at the start and keep twisting it as you work along the seam. For small boats cotton calking can be bought in ball form and is handier to use than the ordinary twist. If the seams are small and uniform, a small thread of cotton may be twisted and laid along them with a wheel until it is about a quarter of an inch below the surface of the planking. But if the seams are large in places, a thin iron must be used, and the cotton, instead of lying in a straight line, should be drawn back at intervals to form little loops, so that more of it may be forced into the seam.

Drive it in at several places two or three inches apart along the seam and finish up by driving it all along.

Last of all, put plenty of thin paint on the cotton to keep the water from it and then either pay all seams with white lead putty or with a good quality of marine glue. The latter has been used with remarkable success on several local yachts.

Motor Boating.

Bermuda Race Conditions.

THE special committee of the Motor Boat Club of America, F. K. Burnham, Charles P. Tower, H. R. Sutphen and James Craig. Secretary F. N. Morley and Thomas Fleming Day representing the Royal Bermuda Y. C., have reframed the conditions to govern the annual motor boat race from New York to Bermuda. This race will be started on Saturday, June 17, and this year is open to boats 40 to 100 feet over all length. This change in the conditions which enables good sized boats to compete is a wise one. While there has been no serious accident in former races it is rather hazardous to allow boats under 40 feet in length to race over such a course as that from New York to Bermuda, which takes the boats out of the course of steamers and across the treacherous Gulf Stream. The new conditions are as follows:

Race.—From a starting line established in Gravesend Bay, New York, to a stake boat off St. David's Head, Bermuda, placed by the Royal Bermuda Y. C.

Prizes.—The possession of the James Gordon Bennett challenge cup to the boat finishing first and $1,000 in cash. A second prize if three or more boats start, and a third prize if five or more boats start.

Boats.—Open to seaworthy boats not over 100 feet over all nor under 40 feet over all. A seaworthy boat is a substantially built, full decked vessel, having engine and living accomodations housed in and being equipped with all

WHIRLWIND, CRUISER; 111 FEET LONG.

the tackle and appliances necessary to enable her to perform a long passage in open water.

Rating.—Will be calculated under the 1911 rule of the American Power Boat Association, modified as follows: The midship section to be expressed in square feet and to be obtained in this manner—with the boat in the same trim as when being measured for load waterline length, divide the load waterline length into five (5) equal parts or stations. At each of these points obtain the area of the section in the following manner: Divide the beam (B) into five (5) equal parts or stations, and at the first inboard station from either end measure perpendicular from the water surface down to the under side of the boat's planking (C). C x B will give the area of the section. Integrate the areas thus obtained by Simpson's rule, obtaining the volume of displacement in cubic feet. The result, multiplied by 64 for salt water, will give the displacement in pounds. Then the midship section shall be calculated by multiplying the displacement in pounds by a constant (C) and dividing the product by the load waterline length in feet.

$$M S = \frac{W \times C}{L.W.L.}$$

The constant for salt water is .0284.

Time Allowance—Shall be figured according to the American Power Boat Association time allowance, the distance for computation for allowance to be on a basis of 670 nautical miles.

Propelling Power.—Any form of internal combustion engine may be employed for propulsion purposes.

Fuel.—The Race Committee, comprehending that those entering the race have a thorough knowledge of the fuel necessary to make the passage, does not specify any quantity, but the same must be sufficient to complete a distance of at least one and one-half times the distance between New York and Bermuda. No ingredient shall be used to increase the power of fuel.

Sails.—Boats must be equipped with suitable spars and rigging to carry sufficient sail to give them steerage-way in a moderate breeze. This sail may be spread in any shape, but the total area of canvas must not exceed in square feet the square of the over all length of the vessel divided by eight as a constant. This sail may be carried at all times.

Stores and Water.—Stores and water sufficient for thirty days must be carried. This will be strictly enforced.

Crew.—No boat will be allowed to start with less than six men aboard, one of whom shall be a practical navigator, one a practical engineer, and at least half of each crew must be amateurs.

The rule regarding amateurs (or Corinthians) is as follows: "No person who follows the sea as a means of livelihood, or who has accepted remuneration for services rendered in handling or serving on a yacht, shall be considered a Corinthian."

Equipment.—A boat or life-raft must be carried of sufficient buoyancy to salve the whole crew, or else two boats or a boat and raft. Also a ring buoy or lifejacket for each member of the crew. A full set of navigating instruments, a spare compass, sea anchor, oil bag, and at least one gallon of crude petroleum or other oil, and fire extinguishers must be carried. Suitable arrangements for fitting an emergency tiller must be made. An assortment of spare parts and gear to the satisfaction of the committee must be carried. All boats must be equipped with the fittings and appliances prescribed by the Government.

Tanks.—Fuel must be carried in at least two distinct and fixed tanks permanently piped and connected. Fuel for lighting or cooking purposes may be carried in separate tanks. The carrying of fuel in cans or other temporary receptacles is forbidden.

Water must be carried in at least two separate tanks, all tanks to be securely fitted and fastened to the hull of the vessel to the satisfaction of the committee.

Entries.—Entries will be received up to one week before the start of the race. There will be no entrance fee.

Measurement and Inspection.—All contestants must be measured by the official measurer not later than one week previous to the start. All contestants must report to the Race Committee and official measurer for the purposes of inspection and measurement at a time and place to be announced hereafter.

Protests.—Protests covering violations of sailing rules must be made in writing within twenty-four hours after finish of race. Protests regarding ratings must be filed in writing with the Race Committee previous to the start of the race.

Start.—The start will be made Saturday, June 17, at 2 P. M., from a point in Gravesend Bay to be announced hereafter.

Note.—The committee reserves the right to reject any entry if, in its judgment, the boat is unseaworthy or unsuitable for long-distance racing, or is deficient in any particular.

The committee will require strict compliance with the letter and spirit of the conditions as above stated, and will be pleased at any time to inspect plans or boats under construction.

The James Gordon Bennett challenge cup is a trophy presented for annual competition and must be won three times by the same owner before awarded permanently.

The first race for this trophy was held in 1908 and was won by Ailsa Craig, of the Motor Boat Club of America. The second race, in 1909, was won by Heather, of the Shelter Island Y. C. Third race, in 1910, was won by Eronel, of the Bensonhurst Y. C.

Cruiser for C. D. Silcox, Jr.

Charles D. Silcox, Jr., of Philadelphia, has ordered a 57-foot cabin cruiser to be built from designs by J. Murray Watts, which will be used on the Delaware and Chesapeake Bay. The boat, which will be 57 feet long, 12 feet beam and 3 feet draft, will have a large deck. The steering will be done from the bridge forward, and the whole boat covered with awnings. Her head room is extremely high, being 6 feet 0 inches throughout. This gives a chance to use very large glass windows in the main cabin. She has a large storage capacity for ice under the after deck, besides the usual refrigerator opening into the galley. In the hot weather most of the cooking will be done on an alcohol stove in the pantry. When, however, the ducking season begins and it gets raw and cold even on the Chesapeake, there is a big coal stove provided in the galley and also a yacht type of tile stove in the main saloon.

In hot weather the helmsman takes refuge in the pilot house, which is an unusual feature in so small a boat, but which has proved itself a most useful convenience, especially on wet nights, as not only is the helmsman protected, but navigation is made much easier, having the chart and instruments and especially the night glasses kept dry. To give head room in this pilot house a well is sunk about two feet deep. This is so arranged that head room is kept all around the engines and a clear passage fore and aft in the boat. The entrance into the pilot house is on the starboard side.

On the port side, the deck extends in two feet into the pilot house, and in top of this deck a long cushion is laid, making a very pleasant lounge. The engine room is directly under the pilot house and engine controls are fitted to both steering positions.

There are two 25-horsepower Hall engines installed, with a separate 6-horsepower engine for driving the dynamo and pumps. The engines are arranged to exhaust under water with a relief pipe up the stack, which also contains the galley pipe and the stove pipe from the main cabin.

The arrangement of the boat below decks is a departure from the usual cramped accommodations on a boat of this size. The main saloon is 17 feet by 11 feet, with a large floor space for tables and chairs. Four Pullman berths are fitted. There is a large tiled toilet room and a pantry. The owner's stateroom is forward of the engine compartment and forward of that is another room fitted with a toilet which can be used as a dressing room. It is, however, sufficiently large so that it may be changed into another stateroom should the owner desire more accommodations in the future.

The general appearance of the boat is along the lines of a small steamer with a big flare at the bows, and ship stern, which gives a large amount of deck room. A mast is carried forward to take the running light and for signaling purposes. It is also designed to carry a storm trysail and staysail to steady the boat in a sea way.

New York to Camden Race.

A motor boat race will be held this year from New York to Camden. It will be under the auspices of the Camden Motor Boat Club. Thomas Fleming Day offers the first prize, and the Camden Club offers as well a silver trophy for the fastest time over the course. The conditions are:

Race for cruising boats of not less than 30 feet over all length, and not exceeding in the greatest length 50 feet over all, and with a waterline breadth of not less than one-fifth of the waterline length, and enrolled in any recognized club. A cruising boat is one built and used for cruising, having cabin house and self-bailing cockpit. Cabin must contain sleeping, cooking and general living accommodations for crew.

Course.—Which shall be figured at 225 nautical miles, will be from New York Motor Boat Club, New York, to Camden Motor Boat Club, Camden, N. J., via the "Outside Route."

Start and Finish Lines.—Start will be made from stake boat off club house of New York Motor Boat Club. Finish will be at stake boat off club house at Camden Motor Boat Club.

Time of Start.—Warning signal, one gun, 9:50 A. M., Aug. 4, 1911; preparatory signal, two guns, 9:55 A. M., Aug. 4, 1911; starting signal, one gun, 10 A. M., Aug. 4, 1911.

Time of Finish.—All boats must finish within 48 hours after start, when race will be called off.

Entries.—Entries must be made in writing to the regatta committee of either club by July 22, 1911. All boats entered must report to the regatta committee at New York Motor Boat Club not later than 6 P. M., Aug. 3, 1911. The committee reserves the right to reject any entry.

Rating.—All boats will race as one class, and be rated under the 1910 A. P. B. A. rules. No unrated boat will be allowed to start.

Crew.—Only amateurs will be allowed on the boats during the race. In the event of the owner not being on board during the race, he must be represented by a member of a recognized club. A list of the names and vocations of all the members of the crews must be given the committee before the start of the race.

Propelling Power.—An explosive engine or engines operated by either gasolene, kerosene or alcohol. Any ingredient to increase the power of the fuel will not be allowed.

Equipment.—All boats must be equipped to comply with the Federal regulations. Each boat must carry on deck or in tow a tender or raft capable of carrying the entire crew. Anchors and ropes, charts, compass, head line, etc., must also be carried.

Anchoring.—Boats may stop at any place for supplies or repairs, but any boat proceeding except under its own power will be disqualified.

Sails.—Boats carrying sails of any description must have them sealed by the committee before the start of the race, and seals must be intact at finish of the race.

Log.—Each captain must keep a log giving the time of passing prominent points. The log must be handed to the committee within 12 hours after finishing.

Protests.—Protests must be given in writing and delivered to the committee within 48 hours after the first boat finishes.

The officers of the Camden Club are as follows: Commodore, E. Claude Headley; Vice-Commodore, Howard J. Dudley; Fleet Captain, Charles P. Johnston; Measurer, John G. Vanderslice; Treasurer, Austin M. Clark; Secretary, Joseph M. Magee; Financial Secretary, George W. Johnston, Jr.

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Halifax Race Conditions.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY of the regatta committee of the Brooklyn Y. C. has made the following announcement about the motor boat race from Gravesend Bay to Halifax for which Commodore Hearst has offered the prize:

"The Brooklyn Y. C. contemplates holding a gasolene power boat race from its clubhouse, Bensonhurst, N. Y., to Halifax, N. S. (distance about 600 miles), on July 22, 1911, provided there are sufficient entries.

"Boats measuring between 45 and 80 feet, over all measurement, will be eligible to start. If there are sufficient entries the starters will be divided into two classes. Boats measuring between 45 and 60 feet, over all measurement, will race in one class and between 60 and 80 feet, over all measurement, in another class. If there are less than four starters in each division all boats will race in one class.

"The course will either be direct to Halifax (outside) or else through Long Island Sound to Provincetown, Mass., where a stop will be made of sufficient time for boats to take on gasolene and stores and thence proceed to Halifax.

"Valuable prizes to be donated by Commodore William Randolph Hearst will be offered.

"There will be offered a first prize, consisting of a valuable trophy in each class, and a cash prize of $1,000 to the winner. If there are five starters which finish there will be a second prize and for seven or more starters which finish a third prize. Each boat starting and finishing will receive a handsome prize for having completed the course.

"The regatta committee will be glad to receive suggestions on any questions pertaining to the race, and will give such suggestions its best consideration.

"As this race will probably be one long to be remembered, and the committee already has assurances of a large number of entries, it urgently requests replies and entries as early as possible."

Motor Boat and Aeroplane.

ONE of the novelties shown at the Motor Boat Show was a motor boat and aeroplane combined which can make sixty-five miles an hour, so it is said. The boat is the invention of Frederick E. Wadsworth, of Detroit, and is pronounced by students of aviation to be a reduction to a practical basis of the idea of carrying passengers in aeroplanes as a commercial enterprise. Its name is the Flying Fish. It has been tested, or rather a model has, and has been found practical.

The plane cannot rise from land; no flights over land will be undertaken with it. Instead of the customary racing sulky apparatus with which aeroplanes ordinarily are built, its lower part is an airtight aluminum boat body, five feet six inches in width, with a square bow, convex on the under side, and adjusted to the plane in such a manner that it slants slightly upward from the water. This tank has a sustaining power in the water of about a ton.

Extending back of it is a hickory framework, a simple oblong with a cross board at the further end. The purpose of this is to check the speed of the plane when it is desired to alight. It touches the water first and acts as a drag. The length over-all of the aluminum boat and the framework is only seven feet six inches. About six feet is added to the length of the entire machine by the horizontal rudder post attached to the framework of the aeroplane.

It is a three-passenger boat. Mr. Wadsworth states that he can build them large enough to carry eight or ten passengers.

The aeroplane part of the machine is similar to the Curtiss and Wright planes. The engine and propeller are forward. The propeller is a single piece of hickory. The engine rests on top of the airtight boat. Above it is the gasolene tank. This tank carries fuel sufficient for one hundred miles, but when the projected flight to Cleveland is undertaken, another tank of equal size will be installed, giving ample power to go to Cleveland. There is room for four or five of these tanks, which will make it easily possible to fly to Buffalo.

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CABIN CRUISER ELMO II., WINNER OF MANY LONG RACES.

Farragut Association Dates.

THE newly organized Farragut Sportsmen's Association, of Camden, has arranged the following program for the season, races open for all:

Decoration Day, May 30.—Motor and sailboat races, canoe and swimming races.

Independence Day, July 4.—Motor and sailboat races, skiff, canoe and swimming races and shooting match. In the evening fireworks and moving pictures.

Aug. 12.—Motor and sailboat races, canoe, skiff and swimming races.

Sept. 23.—Field Day of Farragut Sportsmen's Association. Motor and sailboats, canoe, swimming and skiff racing. Motor boat races for members only.

June 17, July 15, and Aug. 26.—Association championship for 1911. Best in three races, or if three different winners, they to compete in a fourth race.

Oct. 7 (subject to change).—Sailboat races for members only.

June 18, July 16 and Aug. 27.—Association championship for 1911.

Oct. 8 (subject to change).

Association runs, all motor boats to take part:

June 11.—Burlington Island Park.
June 25.—Rancocas Creek Farm.
July 23.—Pensauken Grove.
Aug. 6.—Andalusia Shore.
Aug. 13.—Timber Creek Farm.
Sept. 3.—Billingsport.
Oct. 1.—National Park.

To Keep the Bilges Dry.

A POWER boat with a dry bilge is about as rare as a winter thunder squall, and when bound down stream with everything working nicely and prospects of a fine cruise ahead of you, it is a very easy matter to overlook a trifling leak that might bring the bilge water up level with the floor if not attended to at regular intervals. One of the most ingenious arrangements for giving warning of an excess of leakage was installed on the Wanderer, Horace C. Chandlee, owner, last season, and it proved to be a remarkable success, says the Washington Star. Mr. Chandlee explained that his reason for adopting the device was a narrow escape from sinking which he experienced with a friend on board his first gasolene yacht during the summer of 1909. They were anchored just below Alexandria one fine night in July, and happening to get out of his bunk during the night he was rather surprised to step in water about six inches deep. That meant that the actual depth of the water in the boat from the bottom to the surface on which his shoes, socks and a cuspidor were serenely floating, was about one foot, an alarming amount for a craft that only required about four inches more of water to make a graceful plunge to the mud. Arousing his companion, they both worked on the pumps until the welcome suck was heard, but sleep was out of the question the rest of that night.

That is an experience which is apt to be entered on the log of any motor boat, but the matter of preventing it is as simple as descending the proverbial log.

Provide yourself with a float such as is used in a closet tank, and fasten it to a timber of your boat, so that the copper bulb will rise and fall with the ebb and flow of the bilge water.

An ordinary electric bell outfit is the next requisite, and the method of wiring up is merely to connect one strand with the handle of the float and place the other above the copper bulb, so that a 4-inch rise of water will make the connection, which, of course, rings the alarm. On the same principle as a doorbell button, you see, and no more intricate.

On Mr. Chandlee's craft, which is up-to-date in every particular, the moment the gong in the cabin rings the man at the wheel turns a cock which transfers the suck of the circulating pump on the engine to the water in the bottom of the boat, and in less than five minutes the Wanderer is as dry as a bone inside.

Sparks.

THE little 21-footer purchased by Lyon de Camp, of the Reliance Company, at the recent Motor Boat Show, was tried on the Hudson River early this week over the measured mile course. This boat is 21 feet over all and 4 feet beam. She can accommodate six passengers in chairs in her cockpit and is driven by a 4-cylinder Reliance motor 3¾ inches bore by 4 inches stroke of 20 horsepower. On the trial she showed 18 miles, which is remarkably fast for a boat of her size. She turned up 1,150 revolutions a minute, threw a butterfly wave similar to the Peter Pan III., and was remarkably dry. Mr. de Camp intends using the boat, which he has not named yet, on the Fulton Chain Lakes in the Adirondacks. She will be raced.

The Motor Boat Club of America has notified the British challenging clubs that the series of races for the British International trophy will begin at Huntington on Saturday, Aug. 26.

The first annual meeting and election of officers of the newly organized Fulton Motor Boat Club was held at the club house at 138th street and North River. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: J. D. Bunting, Commodore; W. J. Welty, Vice-Commodore; Dr. F. Kristella, Rear-Commodore; John Kellner, Treasurer; Roman Leslie, Secretary. The Board of Governors elected for the ensuing year are Charles Frelloehr, H. C. S. Stimpson, F. A. Sanford and L. Amberg.

The Western Power Boat Association is planning to give under the auspices of the Illinois Valley Y. C. their third annual regatta at Peoria, Ill., Aug. 8 and 9. This will be one of the biggest power boat regattas ever held in inland waters. It will be open to boats owned by members of any recognized yacht club, and those interested in power boat racing should address Thomas H. Webb, racing manager, Peoria, Ill., for full particulars. There will be four classes, 40-foot, 32-foot, 26-foot and 20-foot for which, in addition to valuable silver cups, prizes in cash from $750 to $50 will be offered.

The Venice to Rome cruise, which is probably the biggest event of its kind ever contemplated, appears to be arousing considerable interest all the world over, if one may judge from the list of entries. These have been received from no fewer than ten different countries: Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, the Principality of Monaco, and Great Britain. The entries from England are seven in number: The Duke of Westminster, the Owen Motor Co., the Wolseley Tool and Motor Co., the British Motor Boat Co., Capt. Beckett, Mr. Dudley M. Stone (who was a competitor in last year's Dover to Brussels "raid"), and Mrs. M. G. Thornton, owner of the auxiliary yacht Modwena.

The prizes in this race amount to $30,000, and American boat owners have been invited to take part.

Walter T. Reed, recently elected vice-commodore of the Seaside Y. C., of Atlantic City, and owner of the motor boat Vanish, is having that craft thoroughly overhauled and expects to have her bow close to the starting line in the various contests in which she will be entered during the coming summer racing season.

Vanish has to her credit the remarkable record of winning eight first prizes, two seconds and one third prize in the twelve races in which she ran during the season of 1910. In the other race the boat was disabled by striking a log in the Hudson River. Vanish has raced at every club along the South Jersey Coast from Beach Haven to Cape May, with the exception of Sea Isle City.

Canoeing.

Eastern Division Dinner.

THE Eastern Division, A. C. A., has not held a dinner for some time and we want to run one Saturday evening, March 25, at the American House, Boston, Mass.

The dinner will be $2 per plate, and we must know at once just how many will be there. If you will be able to come, kindly notify undersigned as soon as you can and state how many tickets you want. If any of your club members or friends, who are not A. C. A. men, would like to come, bring them along and we will try to give them a good time and get them interested in the Association.

Let us have a good bunch out for this dinner so we can get acquainted before the season opens and talk over the coming meet so we can have one of the best camps in the history of the Eastern Division.

Yours fraternally,
JACK HOWARD.
Vice-Commodore, E. D., A. C. A.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division—William H. Logan, Jr., 1534 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., by J. A. Edgar.

Central Division—A. Frederick Saunders, care of Benedict Mfg. Co., East Syracuse, N. Y., by C. H. Mattison; Fred B. Kirchner, 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, Pa., by H. D. James.

MEMBER DECEASED.

Atlantic Division—3266, Robert G. Lucas, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot.
March 18.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
March 22-23.—New York Athletic Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Sixth annual amateur championship of America at clay birds. Geo. J. Corbett, Sec'y.
March 25.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 1.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 5.—Montclair, N. J.—Fifth amateur championship metropolitan clubs, Montclair G. C. grounds.
April 8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 19.—Springfield (Mass.) Shooting Club Patriots' Day tournament. C. L. Kites, Sec'y.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
April 24-25.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 26-28.—Detroit, Mich.—Memorial G. C. Frank H. Patton, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 27-29.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
April 29.—Glens Falls, N. Y.—Hudson Valley R. and G. C. John A. Norton, Sec'y.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 4-5.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 14-16.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament. under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 18-20.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis Trapshooters Association. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Gooding (Idaho) G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr. Pres.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith Gun Club. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.

June 6-8.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec.
June 9-10.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner Pres.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Hickman, (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 17.—Newmanstown, (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. L. Harrison, Pres.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 29-30.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec'y.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Aug. 26.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Hercules Gun Club, of Temple, Pa., will hold a target shoot on its grounds, "Cotopaxi Swamp," on March 18. Eight events will be run off: One 10-target, entrance 60 cents; six 15-target, entrance $1.15, and one 25-target event, entrance $1.50. Money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. All shoot from 16yds. Targets thrown about 50yds., at one cent in amateur events. No shooting up after fourth event. Professionals and trade representatives can shoot for price of targets, 2 cents each. Events 6, 7 and 8 (45 targets) will constitute the trophy contest, entrance 50 cents, and first, second and third high guns will be awarded the Parker, Hunter and Western trophy, respectively.

Secretary J. A. Norton, of the Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club, Glens Falls, N. Y., writes: "On Saturday, April 29, the club will hold its fifth annual registered trapshooting tournament, at its grounds between Glens Falls and Hudson Falls. The tournament will be conducted under the rules of the Interstate Association, the Squier money-back system being employed. Programs will be mailed shortly to all vicinity sportsmen, or will be sent on request. The club is affiliated with the New York State Sportsmen's Association and the National Rifle Association of America. The rifle range at Glens Falls will open as early as the weather permits for weekly practice."

The various trapshooting clubs of San Francisco and the Bay towns are preparing for the opening of the season at an early date, and will shortly be able to make public the schedules for the coming year. Most of the San Francisco trapshooters are now compelled to come across the Bay to enjoy this sport, as their former grounds in the Ingleside district have become too valuable to be retained for this purpose. New grounds were established at Stege last year, and these will be in fine shape for the coming season. The live-bird shooters also hold their tournaments across the Bay, and are preparing for an active season. Great interest is now being shown in the local trapshooting clubs, and membership is growing rapidly, many joining in anticipation of great sport during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, when some great meets will probably be arranged.

Executive Committeeman Reginald H. Sayre writes: "The indoor championships of the United States Revolver Association will be held in this city on the evenings of March 22, 23, 24, and 25, beginning at 8 o'clock, in the gallery recently opened at 205 Lexington avenue. This gallery is a vast improvement on anything which has yet been offered to the shooting public in this country, an old stable having heen altered so as to provide eight ranges level with the street, with a mezzanine gallery containing seven firing points, and locker room, and meeting room for clubs which use the building, and administration offices. Being situated within two blocks of the crosstown cars at Thirty-fourth street, and a block from the Subway at Thirty-third street, the location is extremely convenient, and I trust that the gallery will receive the encouragement of all who are interested in revolver shooting."

Regrets for Mr. Waters.

TORONTO, Ont., March 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We are enclosing you two copies of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Canadian Indians, held here last Saturday night. It is with deepest regret that we heard that Bernard Waters had been taken from our midst, and we feel sure that you will miss the services of this great friend of the trapshooters of all parts of the American continent.

Will you please insert this resolution in your paper and also forward a copy to the relatives of our late friend. COURT THOMPSON,

High Scribe Chief of Wampum, the Canadian Indians.

RESOLUTION.

The Canadian Indians, who, in special conclave assembled in Toronto on Saturday night, March 4, having heard of the untimely death of their friend, Mr. Bernard Waters, editor of the Trap Department, desire to place on record their sincere sympathy with the relatives and friends of the deceased.

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, March 11.—Another beautiful day for trapshooting greeted the gunners of the New York Athletic Club, and the experts present enjoyed it to the full. G. W. Kuchler scored in the Haslin cup handicap, and C. W. Billings in the March cup event after shooting off a tie with D. McMahon. The latter also made the winning total in the high gun prize shoot at 100 targets after a tie with Schauffler. Corbett outshot McMahon in the Travers Island trophy event; Schauffler took both the Spotts cup and distance handicap. The scores:

Haslin cup, handicap, 25 targets:

G W Kuchler	2	25	G Lembeck	2	22
G L Lyon	0	24	J G Batterson	2	22
F H Schauffler	1	24	O C Grinnell	1	21
G F Pelham	1	23	D McMahon	4	21
G J Corbett	1	23	B M Higginson	1	21
E A Wilson	2	23	R L Spotts	0	21
R R Debacher	5	23	B E Eldred	0	20
C W Billings	1	22	T Lenane, Jr.	1	19
G Brandreth	0	22	W B Ogden	0	19
Dr De Wolfe	1	22	M V Lenane	1	18

March cup, handicap, 25 targets:

C W Billings	1	25	W B Ogden	0	21
D McMahon	4	25	G L Lyon	0	23
F H Schauffler	1	24	M V Lenane	1	22
G Brandreth	0	24	G Lembeck	2	20
O C Grinnell	1	22	J G Batterson	2	23
B E Eldred	0	23	R L Spotts	0	23
J F Pelham	1	23	Dr De Wolfe	1	19
G J Corbett	1	23	R R Debacher	5	17
E A Wilson	2	22	G W Kuchler	1	17
B M Higginson	1	22	T Lenane, Jr.	1	15

Tie won by Billings.

Spotts cup, handicap, 25 targets:

F H Schauffler	1	24	T Lenane, Jr.	1	18
C W Billings	0	24	G J Corbett	1	23
M V Lenane	1	24	E A Wilson	2	20
O C Grinnell	1	22	Dr De Wolfe	1	17
B E Eldred	0	20	B M Higginson	1	23
G Brandreth	0	21	W B Ogden	0	22
D McMahon	4	23	G L Lyon	0	23
G F Pelham	1	23	G W Kuchler	1	17

Tie won by Schauffler on shoot-off.

Travers Island trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

G J Corbett	1	25	Dr De Wolfe	1	18
D McMahon	4	25	B M Higginson	1	24
C W Billings	0	24	G L Lyon	0	24
O C Grinnell	1	23	M V Lenane	1	23
F H Schauffler	0	24	G Lembeck	2	24
B E Eldred	0	19	J G Batterson	2	23
G Brandreth	0	21	R L Spotts	0	22
G F Pelham	1	19	R R Debacher	5	22
T Lenane, Jr.	1	22	G W Kuchler	1	18
E A Wilson	2	22	W B Ogden	0	17

Tie won by Corbett on shoot-off.

Distance handicap shoot, 25 targets:

F H Schauffler	21	23	G W Kuchler	20	18
C W Billings	21	22	J G Batterson	19	18
D McMahon	17	21	B M Higginson	20	18
G F Pelham	20	21	Dr De Wolfe	20	18
G L Lyon	21	21	G J Corbett	21	18
E A Wilson	19	20	B E Eldred	21	16
G Lembeck	19	20	E S Brandreth	21	16
O C Grinnell	20	19	T Lenane, Jr.	20	16
M V Lenane	20	19	W B Ogden	21	17
R L Spotts	21	19	R R Debacher	16	13

High gun prize, scratch, 100 targets:

G L Lyon	94	G Lembeck	82
C W Billings	93	B E Eldred	82
F H Schauffler	93	O C Grinnell	84
G J Corbett	91	E A Wilson	70
G Brandreth	88	Dr De Wolfe	72
B M Higginson	86	T Lenane, Jr.	70
R L Spotts	89	D McMahon	78
J G Batterson	84	G W Kuchler	72
M V Lenane	83	R R Debacher	63
G F Pelham	84		

Shoot-off won by C. W. Billings.

Los Angeles Gun Club.

SPORTSMEN of Los Angeles, Cal., finally have gotten together and organized what promises to be the liveliest trapshooting club in the Southwest. For several years inanimate target shooting has been moribund in the Southern California metropolis, but through the efforts of A. W. Bruner, some 125 charter members were pledged to the formation of a club. The organization meeting found most of these shooters present, and it was observed they were recruited mostly from men whose names are new to the sport in the southwest, although many of them were celebrated exponents of the gentle art in the East. A. W. Bruner was elected President; Dr. C. P. Thomas, Vice-President; C. Walter Clement, Secretary, and Sam. R. Smith, Treasurer. Bruner and Smith are old Los Angeles Gun Club men, and so is Charles Van Valkenburg, a director, who was for years the secretary of the old club. Besides the men named, H. H. West, H. G. Krohn and C. Modini Wood are directors.

Grounds were secured at Venice, where a large ten-acre athletic park, fitted with club house, grand-stands, and completely enclosed with an 8-foot board fence, offered ideal arrangements. Two traps will be installed behind cement bulkheads, sloping back to the score, exposed to the northeast. The grounds will be ready for occupancy immediately. Birds will be thrown to members at 1¼ cent each, with 2 cents charged non-members. The grounds are right on the car line. Good service is available, the grounds being about twenty-five minutes' ride from town.

The club is affiliated with the Interstate Association and expects to pull off the Pacific Coast Handicap this season. This fixture already has heen applied for.

EDWIN L. HEDDERLY.

Trap at Palm Beach.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8.—Lynford Biddle, of Philadelphia, won the E. H. Fitler cup at the Florida Gun Club to-day with 15 straight kills at 29yds. rise. The event was a 15-bird handicap. L. B. Hutchinson, New York, 27yds., was second with 14, and Roy C. Brahb, Detroit, 28yds., third with 13. Other scores were: E. H. Fitler, Philadelphia, 30yds., 12; J. P. Knapp, New York, 32yds., 12; F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 32yds., 11; A. W. Church, New York, 27yds., 12, and Jay Cooke 3d, Philadelphia, 27yds., 12.

March 10.—Live-bird shooting was the order of the day. Messrs. Lawrence Waterbury, of New York, and Lynford Biddle, of Philadelphia, each presented a cup for competition. Howard Brokaw, of New York, won the Biddle trophy. The latter is a 25-bird handicap, and the scores were: Brokaw (31yds.) 24, Biddle (30) 23, J. P. Knapp (30) 22, E. H. Fitler (30) 22, R. C. Brabb (29) 21, Waterbury (22) 21.

The Waterbury trophy was for 15 birds, and both Messrs. Waterbury and Biddle tied on 15. Both continued with perfect scores through two shoot-offs of 3 birds each, and the match was then called by the referee because of darkness.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—B. F. Shanley, Jr., was high average gunner at the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club meeting at the Speedway traps yesterday. Fred Macaulay was second high average, and Joseph J. Quinn was third. The snow, mud and slush made it impossible almost to reach the traps of the shooting grounds without an automobile or a rig of some kind. Those who ventured, however, had a very enjoyable afternoon. The wind blew a gale across the traps, making the white fliers do some funny stunts, and making accurate shooting impossible.

The club is making preparations for a fox chase, if it is possible at all to procure a wild fox, for next Tuesday's shoot, after which there will be a big sweepstake shoot, and March 17 (St. Patrick's day) a shoot for a number of prizes donated by members of the club, will be shot for.

A meeting of the club members will be held at the Speedway Inn, Tuesday night, and all members have heen requested to attend. It will be just one year next Tuesday since the organization of the club.

SMOKELESS.

Meadow Springs Gun Club Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12. The final target shoot of the season's series arranged by the Meadow Springs Gun Club was held yesterday at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue, and attracted one of the largest crowds of gunners that has taken part in a club event on these grounds. Forty members participated in the main event at 100 targets, distance and target handicaps being awarded and five prizes offered.

Excellent weather, with not a breath of wind, and fine, easy-sailing targets was a flattering incentive for every gunner to make high scores, and the majority certainly took quick advantage of old Dame Nature's pleasant mood and most perfect working of the traps. It required mighty fine shooting to get up with the prize winners, for C. C. Beyer and Clegg finished the event with a score of 86 out of their 100. No targets were allowed these men, and Clegg had the advantage of one yard on Beyer. Overbaugh, with a score of 85, with no handicap, finished next, and Sloan and Garrett finished with 83, Garrett being allowed the liberal handicap of 20 targets.

It being too late to shoot off the ties, the prize winners were decided by tossing coins. Beyer was the lucky man for first prize, second going to Clegg. Overbaugh won third and Garrett won the toss with Sloan, the latter getting the consolation prize. Garrett led the members in the yearly series, with a score of 14 points, and won a gold watch fob. W. A. Murdock won a silver-trimmed cigar box, with 13 points. John Emerson's 11 points won a silver fob, and Sloan and Soley were presented with special prizes for their tie scores 10 points. Following the shoot the club held its annual banquet. The scores:

One hundred targets handicap, dead bird added handicap:

						Hcp.	Total.
Beyer, 18	17	15	18	18	12	0	86
Clegg, 18	17	16	19	17	17	0	86
Overbaugh, 20	13	17	19	16	20	0	85
Sloan, 18	14	12	16	16	19	0	83
E B Garrett, 16	12	12	11	11	17	20	83
Umholtz, 17	14	15	12	15	16	10	82
Henry, 18	15	14	18	14	18	2	82
Murdock, 12	13	16	16	15	17	5	82
Serfass, 16	11	10	16	11	13	20	81
Kirchue, 17	16	13	14	15	14	2	80
Turner, 17	13	10	12	9	9	2	61
Woodward, 16	13	13	14	12	12	12	76
Hillpot, 17	17	13	14	14	16	0	74
Fox, 17	12	11	11	*	*	8	34
Hogan, 19	12	11	17	12	20	0	78
Seley, 18	14	13	12	12	11	5	67
Emerson, 12	15	10	14	15	16	6	76
Donahue, 16	7	13	13	13	13	0	59
Coyle, 17	12	12	14	12	15	7	65
Chandler, 12	13	14	13	15	12	0	67
Gideon, 17	13	17	11	16	16	0	73
Webb, 16	14	7	10	11	16	*	59
Keenan, 16	11	5	10	15	8	23	72
Hingley, 16	10	11	10	10	16	21	81
George, 18	14	15	13	16	15	0	75
Hewlett, 17	13	11	14	14	15	12	79
Letford, 17	9	16	15	11	12	2	71
Heathcote, 18	16	12	12	14	15	0	76
Heathcote, Jr, 16	6	2	w			*	14
Kirseh, 18	14	15	17	8	16	1	70
Moore, 17	13	13	6	12	11	20	75
Gothard, 16	14	15	w			3	32
Menamin, 16	15	10	11	11	12	15	74
Kendel, 16	13	16	19	w		*	39
Emery, 17	13	9	11	15	13	10	71
Hall, 16	7	11	12	7	16	17	70
Laws, 16	15	3	2	11	12	20	74
Fish, 16	10	10	11	w		*	31
Williams, 16	15	18	w			*	33
Hill, 16	14	15	w			*	29

*Visitor. w, withdrew.

Independent Gun Club.

HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, Pa., March 12.—Honors were well divided at the monthly shoot of the Independent Gun Club yesterday at Holmesburg Junction, and from a large and classy turnout, those who earned the prizes had to go some. The main trophy was for high gross score in 100 targets, distance handicap and added birds, and it was well on toward dark before the winner was decided. When the totals were footed up it was found that Howard P. Wilson, Thomas Tansey, Henry L. Appleton and Howard George were tied with perfect scores. In the first shoot-off of 25 targets Wilson and Tansey were eliminated, they smashing 21 and 20 respectively, while George and Appleton again tied with 25, including their handicap. In the second shoot-off George won the trophy after a keen contest, and then only by reason of having the best handicap of added targets. The runner-up spoon resulted in a tie between J. H. Anderson and Dr. W. J. Westcott, but the latter secured the prize, as Anderson had left the grounds. The spoon for high actual score was won by Thomas Tansey, who broke 96, while the class dippers went to Joel Davis in Class A, with 99; Jesse Griffith in Class B, with 80, and S. Norris in Class C, who eraeked 54. The scores:

					Hcp.	Total.
Anderson, 16	21	22	21	22	12	98
Rowland, 16	16	19	18	21	20	94
Davis, 16	17	17	19	17	20	90
Waters, 16	20	16	15	11	20	81
Abbott, 16	16	20	18	15	25	94
Cordery, 17	22	21	21	19	9	92
Wilson, 17	23	22	23	24	8	100
Hand, 17	17	25	20	21	12	95
Hineline, 17	22	21	21	23	10	97
Cook, 17	17	20	18	16	10	84
McKean, 17	19	21	21	20	10	91
Cross, 17	16	21	19	20	12	88
Beach, 16	8	11	16	12	12	47
O Taylor, 16	5	9	6	4	24	49
Hoffman, 16	36	21	19	17	14	87
Wells, 20	19	19	21	21	2	82
Griffiths, 20	22	19	18	19	2	80
Worthington, 20	22	21	19	22	2	86
Hamlin, 19	21	18	17	16	5	77
Fleming, 18	23	12	22	22	7	86
Tansey, 18	23	24	24	25	7	100
W Johnson, 18	16	22	19	20	7	84
Appleton, 18	23	23	20	24	12	100
W H Matthews, 18	21	22	22	24	8	97
Firth, 16	20	20	19	17	20	96
Westcott, 16	23	21	19	20	15	98
Harkins, 16	13	8	15	20	20	76
Fontaine, 16	19	20	22	21	14	96
North, 16	22	23	17	22	0	84
S Norris, 16	6	8	6	9	25	54
Murray, 16	17	15	..	..	0	32
Pratt, 17	21	18	20	21	12	92
George, 16	21	20	24	21	20	100
Newcomb, 20	23	21	28	23	2	92

CAST IRON MEDAL

The Historic Cast Iron Medal

This emblem of the Live Bird Championship of America is still held by J. A. R. Elliott. He won it several years ago with

WINCHESTER

Shells and Repeating Shotgun

and no one has yet been able to wrest it from him. Mr. Elliott has always shot and continues to shoot Winchester guns and shells exclusively. There is in this a note of confidence which is illuminating.

No shooter can expect to win any great success unless he has entire confidence in his gun and shells. Mr. Elliott's work shows that Winchester guns and shells can be depended upon thoroughly.

J. A. R. ELLIOTT

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Philadelphia Y. C. Gunners Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12. The gunners of the Philadelphia Yacht Club defeated a team from the Whitemarsh Country Club in a match shoot at targets yesterday, at Tinicum. The teams were composed of seven men each, and each man shot at 50 targets. The final score was: Philadelphia Y. C. 275; Whitemarsh 268.

Walter N. Stevenson, of the yacht club team, led the field for high score, breaking 46 out of 50 targets, and Frank Cantrell led the Whitemarsh gunners for individual honors with a score of 44, beating Dr. Crooks by one target.

This was the sixth match shoot of the series. Each team has won three events, and will shoot off the tie on some future date on neutral grounds, to be selected later. The Whitemarsh gunners were entertained at dinner following the shoot. The scores:

Philadelphia Y. C.			Whitemarsh C. C.		
W N Stevenson	46		F Cantrell	44	
J Stinger	41		Dr Crooks	43	
J Morrison	38		W Edson	40	
E Hallowell	38		R Bowers	39	
F Maeklin	38		Dr Muller	37	
J A Ross	37		J Ulmstead	34	
J McAvoy	37	275	H L David	31	268

Crescent A. C. Handicap Shoot.

BAY RIDGE, March 9.—The 100-target handicap event of the Crescent A. C., which was shot on the club's grounds yesterday, was one of the most successful amateur shoots held in this vicinity this season. Sixty experts from New Jersey, Long Island and lower New York counties made up the field of participants, and it required some six hours of constant activity for completion. A. Corlies, of the Crescent Club, with a handicap of 12, won the chief prize with a score of 94. Second prize was taken by Dr. Griffith, of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, and the third trophy was won by J. Jarvis, of the New York Athletic Club. In addition to the prizes offered by the club, Capt. H. W. Dreyer put up a cup for the marksman who made the best straight run. It was taken by J. H. Hendrickson, of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, who broke 41 straight. The gunners shot in strings of 25.

Several present and former champions were among the contestants, and one of them, John H. Hendrickson, national title holder four years ago, returned the best scratch score of the shoot, breaking 88 clays out of 100. He was closely pressed for scratch honors by G. K. Kouwenhoven, champion of Long Island, who turned in a card of 87. Mr. Hendrickson added another trophy to his collection by breaking 41 successive targets, the best performance of the day. The scores:

	Handi-cap.	Targets. 25	25	25	25	Total.
A Corlies, Crescent A C	12	20	24	22	16	94
Dr Griffin, Bergen Beach G C	12	18	19	24	19	92
J Jarvis, New York A C	8	21	19	23	20	91
J H Hendrickson, Bergen Beach	2	20	23	25	20	90
P Kellogg, Westchester C C	16	17	15	21	20	89
J H Vanderveer, Crescent A C	6	19	22	21	21	89
J H Anderson, N Y A C	8	19	21	20	20	88
N L Herrick, Westchester C C	4	20	18	21	25	88
O C Grinnell, Jr., N Y A C	6	23	19	19	21	88
G Lyon, N Y A C	0	19	22	24	22	87
E H Lott, Crescent A C	12	18	18	20	19	87
G K Kouwenhoven, B B G C	0	20	23	22	22	87
J F James, Crescent A C	12	22	19	19	15	87
G N Felix, Crescent A C	8	19	21	21	17	86
J F Simonson, Bergen Beach	7	20	14	24	21	86
A W Dalton, N Y A C	10	18	15	23	20	86
E I Low, Westchester A C	8	21	21	16	20	86
C Schreyvogel, Jersey City G C	16	15	17	22	16	86
Capt H W Dreyer, Crescent A C	12	19	17	22	16	86
C W Billings, N Y A C	4	17	23	20	21	85
E A Wilson, N Y A C	7	21	17	21	19	85
E H Shannon, Jersey City G C	8	19	21	20	17	85
F Stephenson, Crescent A C	0	21	20	22	21	84
W Peabody, Jr, Crescent A C	8	15	17	20	24	84
J Benedict, White Plains G C	10	17	21	17	19	84
T Lenane, N Y A C	8	18	20	20	18	84
C Blake, Crescent A C	8	15	19	20	22	84
E Roesler, Garden City G C	8	17	19	24	16	83
G S Remsen, Bergen Beach G C	6	20	15	22	19	82
F S Hyatt, Crescent A C	8	14	20	23	17	82
H L Hoyt, Garden City G C	6	22	19	19	15	81
C H Palmer, Clove Valley G C	15	16	17	22	11	81
E Hollinger, Jersey City G C	8	17	18	18	20	81
A V Suydam, Bergen Beach	8	22	15	19	17	81
G W Piercy, Jersey City G C	4	16	24	16	20	80
J S Lawson Crescent A C	20	12	14	20	14	80
R Morgan, Bergen Beach G C	6	19	17	21	17	80
H M Brigham, Crescent A C	4	17	20	18	21	80
A E Ranney, N Y A C	10	16	19	19	15	79
C A North, unattached	0	19	22	22	16	79
P Kling, Jersey City	6	19	20	20	13	78
G Stephenson, Jr, Crescent A C	14	14	17	16	17	78
G F Pelham, N Y A C	8	16	21	18	15	78
F H Schauffler, N Y A C	4	21	14	21	18	78
Dr Elliott Bergen Beach G C	16	17	18	13	14	78
C H Pulis, Crescent A C	10	18	15	18	15	76
Dr P Moeller, Bergen Beach G C	16	14	10	21	14	75
C R James, Crescent A C	8	13	22	17	14	74
G H Pumpelly, unattached	4	15	19	20	16	74
R L Spotts, N Y A C	3	17	18	16	19	73
W Silkworth, Bergen Beach G C	12	16	9	20	16	73
W Simonson, Bergen Beach G C	4	18	12	18	20	72
M V Lenane, N Y A C	4	17	15	20	16	72
J Emanuel, Jr, M and F Club	20	13	12	14	12	71
C D Sayre, M and F Club	20	12	12	17	10	71
H D Tracy, Bergen Beach G C	20	13	10	14	13	70
N L Carpenter, Rockaway G C	12	14	17	1	125	70
E A Henry, unattached	12	11	8	20	12	63

Hyde Park Gun Club.

MARCH 11 was a perfect spring day, and the pleasant weather brought out a nice bunch of shooters, fourteen taking part in the sport. Over 1100 targets were thrown during the afternoon, and that's going some for this part of the State. Keplinger has been tied down to business for many weeks, but the "call of the clay" was too strong for him to-day, and he ran out just to shoot a few. Of course, he was heartily welcomed, and of course he shot at 100, making a nice score for one who was out of practice. Hammersmith is with us again, and has not forgotten how. He was high man in the last 100, and the only one to go straight in any of the 25 target events. He has his eye on the Kentucky State championship, which is shot on May 25, his birthday, so that all the signs seem favorable, especially as he is good for a place in the nineties. Rugg came out for a breath of fresh air, and incidentally got 47 out of 50, which is about the gait he used to travel when he was one of the regulars. De Mar was not in shooting form to-day, or fewer targets would have escaped. Johnson shot at more targets than any one, but didn't really strike his gait until the last 50, when he scored 92 per cent. Holaday went out with a lower percent than usual. Dr. Leighner left his shooting eye at home to-day. It is very seldom he drops so many as he did this time. Welsh was trying a new gun; his score of 92 per cent. in the last 50 would indicate that it is about what he needs. Payne was not doing his best, his attention was divided between the traps and revolver range, which may have had something to do with his poor showing. Rhodes did very good work in the last two events, considering that he has little practice, but he'll do better before the summer is over. Jones will bear watching, he shot in only one event and broke all but the last target. Williams shoots so little that he cannot get ahead very much. We would be glad to see him every week, and are sure he would get nearer the head of the list. Smith and Frohliger are generally so busy looking after the details of the shoot that they cannot do themselves justice. When they have this taken off their hands, their scores are very much better.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Targets:	15	15	20	25	25	25	25	Total.
Johnson	13	15	17	21	21	24	22	133
Holaday	13	14	15	20	19	22	..	103
Hammersmith	..	..	..	23	20	25	23	91
Keplinger	..	..	..	22	22	23	22	89
Welsh	12	12	16	23	23	..	..	86
Payne	12	14	19	20	20	..	..	85
Rhodes	10	12	16	20	22	..	..	80
Frohliger	11	11	10	14	22	..	..	68
De Mar	10	14	19	22	..	..	..	65
Rugg	15	15	17	..	..	..	..	47
Smith	11	8	12	13	..	..	..	44
Leighner	9	11	16	..	..	..	..	36
Jones	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24
Williams	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12

Atlantic City Gun Club.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 10.—The week-end shoot of the Atlantic City Gun Club was well attended. The wind blew an 80-mile gale, and made targets go about 80yds. in all directions and styles, consequently scores were not up to the ordinary. Scores:

No. 9 was for the Du Pont trophy; No. 10, the Western trophy.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10		
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	H.	Tl.	H.	Tl.	Pts.
H B Cook	21	21	20	22	23	15	21	20	6	43	1	38	0
Smith	15	18	22	17	17	21	19	20	3	37	3	37	0
Watson	17	21	20	15	20	20	..	..	4	39	1	36	0
Westcott	13	13	22	16	18	..	..	..	0	34	2	36	0
Gladney	19	15	20	17	19	..	..	..	12	49	12	49	3
Harrison	12	15	19	19	..	..	..	..	5	43	9	47	2
Howell	12	19	16	17	..	..	..	..	11	46	9	44	1
Reed	18	21	8	17	..	..	..	..	4	43	5	44	1
Powers	22	20	23	..	..	..	..	..	0	42	0	42	0
Deemer	16	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	5	39	7	41	0
Plum	13	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheppard	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	32	2	30	0
Adams	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Gladney was high on both the Du Pont trophies; he is shooting in great form for a beginner. Deemer had a slump. Billy Smith, from Philadelphia, was down, but the wind had its effect on him. Cook came out with a surprise for the crowd, a new pump gun, and the way he powdered up targets with it in the gale was marvelous. In the challenge race Howell had a walkover on Sheppard, breaking 31 to 28, and had a handicap of 8, which he did not have to use. Shep ran 14 out of the first 15, and then 14 out of the next 35. Something went wrong, I guess.

SECRETARY.

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending March 11 are as follows:

April 26-28.—Detroit, Mich.—Memorial G. C. Frank H. Patton, Sec'y.
May 4-5.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith Gun Club. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 9-10.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner Pres.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 26.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club.

The Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club, of Glens Falls, N. Y., at its recent annual meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. B. Chapman; Vice-President, in charge of fish and game department, William L. Sherrill; Vice-President, in charge of traps and rifle range, C. Fay Newell; Treasurer, H. T. Brown; Secretary, J. A. Norton; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, W. Harold Adamson. The present membership of the club numbers forty-nine, and everything is in an exceedingly flourishing condition.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 12.—There was some noise at the traps of the Hudson Gun Club this morning, when the members assembled to indulge in their favorite pastime at the regular bi-monthly shoot; seven and a half cases of shells and 3750 bluerocks were disposed of before the trapper boys were told to lower the Stars and Stripes and close up shop for the day, and when Billy Emmons finished the totaling of scores, it was found that L. Schorty, with 86 per cent., was the best shot for the morning, D. D. Engle being the runner up with an average of 85, and W. Emmons just one bird shy, finishing with 84 per cent.

Event No. 3 was the club prize event, the winners being H. Pape, A. P. Lane and J. Putney, who each scored 6 points. Henry Pape was also the lucky shooter to win the Gillie trophy, he winning it from J. Putney, who had tied him for it, but lost out on a shoot-off miss-and-out.

At the next shoot of the club, on March 26, the series for the Du Pont and Western Cartridge Co. trophies will commence. These will be handicap affairs, and all wishing to compete for them are requested to attend the next shoot; entrance for this event will he the price of targets.

C. Durkee and H. Burlington had arranged to shoot a return match this morning, but Clarence did not show up; he must have seen some of the scores that Harry made at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden last week.

Doc Groll has gone in the gunsmith business; he carries a bag full of tools to the grounds on every shooting day.

D. B., the club chef, had his hair parted in the middle this morning, and looked real cute until he went to the traps and missed 4 straight.

We hold our next shoot on March 26. Come and see us, and if you like the game, you are welcome to shoot along. Targets are trapped at one cent each to everybody.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
H J Burlington	20	19	17	17	17	..	..	..
F H Thoben	18	16	14	..	..	..	..	..
F Thoben, Jr	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
J Williams, Jr	16	12	13	..	..	..	..	..
D D Engle	25	17	20	18	19	19	..	..
H Wells	20	19	21	22	23	19	21	19
R H Strader	18	11	16	14	13	..	..	..
W O'Brien	22	22	15	8	..	..	..	..
J H Williams	17	12	8	8	..	..	..	..
L Schorty	24	25	20	22	22	16	22	22
A P Lane	21	19	19	14	15	16	..	..
Dr Groll	23	15	13	19	16	12	13	..
F W Jensen	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Emmons	24	19	20	21	20	20	..	..
J Putney	22	19	21	17	19	..	..	..
C Von Lengerke	21	16	21	17	19	20	..	..
F Allen	22	15	20	17	17	..	..	..
J Pape	15	12	17	17	17	..	..	..
L Gille	13	14	14	18	15	..	..	..
W Wright	16	19	19	17	19	..	..	..
H Pape	17	15	17	14	..	..	..	..
R Strobel	11	16	14	12	18	..	14	..
T Kelly	18	17	19	19	18	16	..	..
[illegible] Whitley	..	17	17	16	19	15	..	..
J Leary	..	..	19	19	19	..	16	..
C A Kurzell	..	10	14	14	16	..	..	..
W Beimer	..	16	18	17	18	..	..	..
L Cherry	..	..	..	13	17	13	13	..
C Shields	..	..	..	..	18	18	19	17
J T Young	..	..	..	..	15	16	..	..
Eastwood	..	..	..	..	16	16	11	..
J Whitley, Jr.	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..
Joe Burlington	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..

T. H. K., Sec'y.

Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club.

DANBURY, Conn., March 6.—The first of the series of monthly shoots of the season under the auspices of the Pahquioque Gun Club were held at the Tamarack traps Saturday afternoon. The weather conditions were not of the best, as the glare of the sun interfered considerably with the shooters and a cold wind, which blew directly into their faces, was not conducive to high scores either. There were three principal events during the day, the team race between the Danbury and Bethel clubs' five-man teams, the first leg in the Daley challenge cup and the beginning of the third leg in the Du Pont 1910 trophy.

The scores in the Daly challenge cup contest were unusually close up to the end of the first 30 targets, when W. E. Day was high with 25, and H. Judd had 24, C. K. Bailey 23, and William Thompson 22, while W. G. Olmstead and F. Clark had 21 each.

When the shooters took their places for the final 20 birds of the contest, H. Judd rapidly forced to the lead and made his score 42, winning the first leg for the cup. As soon as the scores were announced, Mr. Judd was challenged by W. G. Olmstead, W. E. Day and R. H. Bennett to shoot for the trophy at the next shoot.

The team race between the Danbury and Bethel teams was an unusually close one, the result being in doubt until the last, when the Pahquioque team won out by six targets. The scores in the team shoot follow, 50 targets each:

Pahquioque.		Bethel.	
W E Day	38	H M Judd	42
W G Olmstead	37	C K Bailey	39
E H Bailey	34	R H Bennett	29
F Clark	34	W B Judd	29
W Thompson	31—174	E Fay	29—168

The Du Pont trophy contest, at 100 targets, for those who have shot two legs, is as follows, with the handicap:

W E Day	88	F Clark	81
E H Bailey	86	R H Bennett	80
W B Judd	85	J Plancon	80
W G Olmstead	83	J Osborn	78
W S Thompson	83		

E. H. BAILEY, Sec'y.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 4.—With the wind blowing a gale from the northeast, only a few shooters concluded to come out to the park and test their skill in stopping the flight of the targets. MacLachlan made a walkaway of it in each event except No. 3, when Barto tried a string of 25 with a gun which was new to him, and after missing his first target, he broke the next 24 without a miss. Carter was second in both event No. 1 and No. 2, while Taggart landed in third place in both events.

Event No. 5 was a match between MacLachlan and Taggart, in which they laid their guns down at the 16yd. mark, went back to 23yds., called pull and then ran and picked up the gun and shot. MacLachlan broke 10 to Taggart's 9, some of the targets being broken when almost down over the hill. They then shot a string from 23yds., in which they tied on 20, and as Taggart had enough shooting for one day, Mac tried another string from 23yds., again breaking 20, which was good shooting considering the way the wind was blowing.

Carter has not been out for some time, and did well after about four months' lay off.

Miss Sullivan is slowly but surely gaining and improving her scores.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	25
A F MacLachlan, 18	43	25	19	20	10	20	20
F M Carter, 16	39	17	12	19	..	..	..
J A Taggart, 16	37	16	..	19	9	20	..
J H Shrigley, 18	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
J B Barto, 16	..	..	24	..	..	..	..
Miss J V Sullivan, 16	17	..	14	..	..	..	..

March 5.—Weather conditions were about the same as yesterday, with the addition of a drizzling rain, which the strong wind drove into the faces of the shooters, and made it quite disagreeable.

First honors in the handicap event went to Ward Burton by scoring 45 from the 16yd. mark, Dr. Robb getting high amateur score in this event by scoring 44 out of 50 from 16yds. Taggart broke 42 from the same mark, while Flewelling scored 41 from the 20yd. mark. Eck was next in line with 40 from 19yds., Thwaite making the same score from 18yds. Walsh and McGary also scored 40 from 16yds.

Fetherston took first honors in event No. 2 at the doubles by breaking 31 out of 40 from 17yds., Burton tying him from the 16yd. mark.

Mott is coming along fast on the doubles, breaking 27, while Eck scored 26.

Flewelling took first place in event No. 3 with 23 out of 25. Miller and Thwaite each scored 22, while Eck and Crocker were next with 20.

Event No. 4 brought out the only straight frame scored during the afternoon, Burton going through without a miss. Flewelling was hot after him by breaking 24 out of 25, while Thwaite made another 23, of which he had three, also securing two 22s during the afternoon.

Dr. Robb did well in an extra event at doubles, scoring 16 out of 10 pairs. Taggart taking second place with a score of 15, while McGary broke 14.

We are in hopes of getting some better weather soon, when we will not only have a good big attendance, but will also give the shooters a chance to show what kind of scores they can make when conditions are favorable.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	20	25	25
W W Flewelling, 20	41	..	23	24	..	..	..	..	..
Geo Eck, 19	40	26	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston, 19	37	31	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
W S Cutler, 19	30	15	14	14	..	..	10	..	..
C F Stemmer, 19	37	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
C R Seelig, 18	38	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
O W Crocker, 18	36	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
P Miller, 18	36	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Thwaite, 18	40	..	22	23	18	23	20	20	23
E O White, 18	29	..	16	19	..	..	..	..	..
W Mott, 16	34	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Gracely, 16	58	..	16	19	..	..	..	..	..
T B Bue, 16	21	..	15	12	..	..	..	..	..
W Burton, 16	45	31	19	15	..	..	..	..	..
H Walsh, 16	40	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C D McGary, 16	40	..	18	..	..	..	14	..	..
J A Taggart, 16	42	..	19	..	..	..	15	..	..
Dr Robb, 16	44	..	14	..	..	..	16	..	..
Mrs Fetherston, 16	25	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..

WM. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Red Lion G. C. Wins DuPont Trophy.

YORK, Pa., March 4.—Shooting under conditions admittedly difficult, the team representing the Red Lion Gun Club—Archie Davy, Dr. J. N. Yeagle, Grant Raab, Harry Neff and I. H. LaMotte—yesterday scored its second victory over the New York and McSherrytown teams and won the Du Pont trophy by a margin of 22 targets.

The third and deciding shoot was held on the grounds of the York City Gun Club yesterday afternoon. A gale blowing over the traps during the greater part of the contest made good scores almost impossible. At Red Lion three weeks ago, when the second shooot in the team race was held, the conditions were even worse than they were yesterday, and at the first shoot in McSherrystown early in January they were equally as bad as yesterday's.

I. H. LaMotte, of the Red Lion team made the only straight score in yesterday's shoot. Miller, of the McSherrystown team, led the field in the number of targets broken, by breaking 81 out of 100.

It is but fair to state that members of the York team in each of the three shoots shot from the 18yd. mark, while all the other shooters stood at 16yds. Another shoot, to decide the individual winner of the Du Pont trophy, a handsome gold watch fob, will be held on the grounds of the Red Lion Gun Club in the near future.

The team race just concluded was one of the most popular contests in the history of trapshooting in this section, and did much to stimulate interest in the sport in Red Lion, McSherrystown and York.

The scores in yesterday's team race follow:

Red Lion Team.

Davy	11	17	10	15	15—68
Yeagle	13	12	9	17	14—65
Neff	13	15	14	15	16—73
I H LaMotte	14	15	14	20	17—80
Raab	16	13	12	13	15—69—355

York Team.

McSherry	15	11	13	13	18—70
E Zinn	11	15	15	14	16—71
Glassick	15	13	15	13	15—71
Grove	9	13	13	9	15—59
Mac Miller	11	12	15	12	10—64—335

McSherrystown Team.

Shirk	17	9	13	9	18—66
C Miller	18	13	16	17	17—81
Moul	7	10	5	5	8—35
Gulden	14	11	11	19	17—72
Smith	15	10	9	8	16—58—312

The total scores for each team for the three shoots are as follows:

	At McSherrystown.	At Lion.	At York.	Total
Red Lion	278	332	355	965
York	302	306	335	943
McSherrystown	302	306	312	920

Trap at Larchmont.

THE trapshooting members of the Larchmont Yacht Club indulged in their usual Sunday pastime on the 12th, and despite the bad light and generally unfavorable weather conditions, some excellent scores were put on record. G. L. Bready surprised all by his remarkable form, breaking 115 out of 125, and winning the special 10-target, gun trophy, Sauer gun, and 125-target handicap events. He tied in the March cup shoot with Dr. Short and J. R. Collins, and probably would have annexed that also, had not darkness prevented the shoot-off. The scores:

Special shoot, scratch, 10 targets:

G L Bready	10	T Bryan	9
Dr Brown	10	R L Spotts	9
J G Batterson	8	E A Wilson	8
Dr W B Short	9	B Durham	9
W E Bemis	6	W D Hinds	9
G H Abbott	9	T Lenane, Jr.	6
W J Elias	8	J R Collins	7

Tie won by Bready on shoot-off.

Special shoot, scratch, 15 targets:

Dr Brown	15	W D Hinds	11
B Durham	15	W J Elias	11
E A Wilson	14	Dr W B Short	9
R L Spotts	14	W E Bemis	9
J G Batterson	14	T Lenane, Jr	10
G L Bready	13	J R Collins	10
G H Abbott	12		

Won by Dr. Brown on shoot-off.

Gun trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

G L Bready	3	25	W J Elias	2	23
E A Wilson	2	25	T Bryan	0	21
E L C Robins	2	25	D Durham	0	22
Dr W B Short	3	24	Dr Brown	0	18
R L Spotts	1	24	W D Hinds	0	18
J G Batterson	3	20	T Lenane, Jr.	2	19
W E Bemis	4	21	J R Collins	4	20
G H Abbott	3	21	T Jones	4	17

Won by Bready on shoot-off.

Commodore's cup, handicap, 25 targets:

G H Abbott	3	25	W D Hinds	0	22
T Lenane, Jr	2	25	R L Spotts	1	22
G L Bready	2	24	J G Batterson	3	19
E A Wilson	2	24	Dr W B Short	3	21
E L C Robins	2	23	W E Bemis	4	21
J R Collins	4	23	W J Elias	2	21
B Durham	0	23	T Jones	4	20
Dr Brown	0	22	T Bryan	0	21

Won by Abbott on shoot-off.

Sauer gun, handicap, 25 targets:

G L Bready	2	25	T Lenane, Jr.	2	23
T Bryan	2	25	B Durham	0	23
G H Abbott	3	25	R L Spotts	0	23
W D Hinds	0	25	J G Batterson	3	22
J R Collins	4	25	W E Bemis	4	19
E A Wilson	2	25	W J Elias	2	17
Dr W B Short	3	23	Dr Brown	0	17
E L C Robins	2	22	T Jones	4	16

Won by Bready on shoot-off.

March cup, handicap, 25 targets:

Dr W B Short	3	24	J G Batterson	3	22
G L Bready	1	24	G H Abbott	2	17
J R Collins	4	24	T Bryan	0	22
W J Elias	2	23	E A Wilson	2	19
R L Spotts	1	23	Dr Brown	0	13
W D Hinds	0	23	T Lenane, Jr.	2	19
B Durham	0	23	E L C Robins	2	19

Tie between Dr. Short, G. L. Bready and J. R. Collins too late for shoot-off.

Special trophy shoot, handicap, 125 targets:

G L Bready	6	121	W D Hinds	0	108
R L Spotts	4	115	G H Abbott	10	109
B Durham	0	114	J G Batterson	12	105
E A Wilson	8	115	W J Elias	8	103
T Bryan	1	110	T Lenane, Jr.	8	101
W B Short	12	110	Dr Brown	0	95
J R Collins	16	109			

High gun, scratch, 125 targets:

G L Bready	115	G H Abbott	99
B Durham	114	Dr W B Short	98
R L Spotts	111	Dr Brown	95
T Bryan	109	W J Elias	95
W D Hinds	108	J G Batterson	93
E A Wilson	107	T Lenane, Jr	93

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., March 11.—Some twenty gunners faced the traps on the club grounds this afternoon under ideal weather conditions. F. B. Stephenson broke 48 to win the leg on the monthly cup; Felix made a full score of 25 (handicap 2) to acquire a claim on the Lockwood trophy; Vanderveer won on shoot-off in the S. F. James trophy, and Pell took a leg in the C. R. James trophy event. Some 3000 targets were smashed, and scores were as follows:

Monthly cup, 50 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	48	C H Pulis	6	41
W W Peabody, Jr.	4	47	A Blake	4	41
I H Vanderveer	4	42	C Blake	4	40
J F James	6	41	G Felix	4	40
G Brower	8	42	W W Pell	10	37
F S Hyatt	4	41	C R James	4	34
J S Lamson	10	41	A E Hendrickson	6	34
M Stiner	4	41	R C Williams	8	31
C A Lockwood	6	41	C A Atkinson	10	29

Stephenson wins leg.

Stephenson cup, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Peabody	2	22	C Blake	2	18
George Felix	2	22	R C Williams	4	18
F S Hyatt	2	21	J H Vanderveer	2	18
A Blake	2	21	C A Lockwood	3	18
J F James	3	20	George Brower	4	18
G G Stephenson	3	20	A E Hendrickson	3	17
M Stiner	5	20	C H Pulis	3	16
W W Pell	5	19	C R James	2	16

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

George Felix	2	25	G G Stephenson	3	21
F B Stephenson	0	24	C H Pulis	3	21
J H Vanderveer	2	24	George Brower	4	21
W W Peabody	2	24	A E Hendrickson	3	20
F S Hyatt	2	23	W W Pell	5	20
C A Lockwood	3	23	C Blake	2	19
C R James	2	22	R C Williams	4	19
J F James	3	21	J S Lawson	5	15

Leg won by Felix.

S. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C R James	2	25	A Blake	2	22
F B Stephenson	3	25	F B Stephenson	0	21
J H Vanderveer	2	25	R C Williams	4	21
J S Lawson	5	24	C H Pulis	3	21
Geo Felix, Jr.	2	24	C Blake	2	19
W W Peabody	2	20	C A Lockwood	3	19
F S Hyatt	2	22	W W Pell	5	19
M Stiner	2	22	A E Hendrickson	3	16
Geo Brower	4	22	Dr Atkinson	5	16

Shoot-off won by Vanderveer, 24.

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Pell	5	23	M Stiner	3	18
F B Stephenson	0	21	A E Hendrickson	3	17
C H Pulis	3	21	J S Lawson	5	16
J F James	3	20	George Brower	4	15
R C Williams	4	20	F S Hyatt	2	12
W W Peahody	2	20	C A Lockwood	3	11
George Felix	2	19			

Leg won by Pell.

Stiner trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Vanderveer	2	25	C H Pulis	3	19
W W Peabody	2	25	F S Hyatt	3	18
W W Pell	5	25	A E Hendrickson	3	18
J F James	3	24	C A Lockwood	3	16
Geo Felix, Jr.	2	24	C R James	2	15
R C Williams	4	23	N Blake	2	15
C Blake	2	22	G G Stephenson	3	14
F B Stephenson	0	20	J S Lawson	5	12

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	25	F S Hyatt	2	21
George Felix	2	25	G G Stephenson	3	21
C R James	2	24	A E Hendrickson	3	21
J S Lawson	5	24	C Blake	2	20
W W Peahody	2	23	A Blake	2	20
C H Pulis	3	22	C A Lockwood	3	19
J F James	3	21	W W Pell	5	18

Won by F. B. Stephenson.

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Another dandy little affair was the universal opinion of the Paleface shoot, held to-day, fourteen shooters trying their luck with the varied program. Mixing up doubles, singles and 18yd. shooting seemed to have the Jinx on all, Kirkwood alone being in the honor class on average, with Frank second, 8 targets away. Crane, with 79, captured third position, with President Charles and Burnes tied for the fourth honor. In the handicap match the scratch shooter was again high, but Paleface rules allow only one prize to a shooter, leaving Crane and Charles tied for first place with 91 each. Naturally, the shoot-off was a most interesting one, though Crane started in bad with 3 lost of his first 5. After that, however, he sure did shoot, but Charles was also delivering the goods, and won out with a clean lead of 3 targets. Frank, with his new single trigger gun, finished second, and after the double event proved the trigger o.k.—no other for him now. Scores:

Nos. 1 and 4 were at 16yds.; No. 2 18yds.; No. 3, pairs.

Events:	1	2	3	4		
Targets:	25	20	15	25	Hcp.	Total.
Kirkwood	25	17	25	23	4	94
Charles	19	14	23	19	16	91
Crane	25	14	21	19	12	91
Frank	22	16	23	21	8	90
Burnes	23	15	16	21	12	87
Jones	19	16	15	17	20	87
Morse	22	11	20	21	12	86
White	15	11	16	21	20	83
Sibley	18	18	19	18	8	81
Ordway	16	7	16	11	16	66
Smith	14	11	9	14	16	64
Heard	19	18	..	21	..	..
Wigglesworth	22	13	..	20	..	..
Edgarton	20	17	..	13	..	..

Peters—98.38%

ANOTHER WONDERFUL RECORD.

Mr. J. S. Day, winner of the 1910 Amateur Trap Shooting Average by a **percentage never equalled,** established another and even **more remarkable record.** In his last 2100 targets, from August 8 to 18, 1910 (regulation targets at registered tournaments at Midland, Big Springs, Cisco, Gorman and Walnut Springs, Texas), he **lost but 34, scoring 2066,** making an average **never equalled or approached** by an amateur, **98.38%.** This is **more than ½% higher** than the average of the winner of the 1910 High Professional honors at 2000 targets.

J. S. DAY.

Mr. Day bought his loads from dealers where tournaments were held, and they were regular **PETERS** factory goods—not special in any sense. Any one can buy **PETERS** Shells of this same quality, and they don't have to be used in any special gun to make high scores.

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Trapshooting at the Sportsmen's Show.

AT the Sportsmen's Show, held at the Madison Square Garden, New York, from March 7 to 13, the trapshooting feature was one of the best drawing cards on the program. This year the arena floor was the scene of the shooting, the traps being arranged on the Fourth avenue side of the amphitheater. There have been many sportsmen's shows in the past in the big Garden, but in none have the scenic effects come so close to reproducing the natural surroundings of the wild creatures. One could close his eyes and smell of the pine balsam and the crack of the shotgun commingle to bring up a vision of the distant forests. Amid these environments the shooters enjoyed the daily sessions, and the Garden has been crowded to its capacity during the continuance of the show. The management throughout was of the best, and it is stated that Madison Square Garden has already been engaged for another Sportsmen's Exhibition, to open Tuesday, March 5, 1912, and to continue for seven or eight days. We give the program as it developed day by day:

Tuesday, March 7.—The trapshooters had a number of practice events to-day, preliminary to qualifying for the championship, with the following results:

Amateurs:	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
F E Butler.....	20	15	C Von Lengerke	20	12
Geo Pennell, Jr.	30	25	P Osborne	20	14
W Simonson ...	28	40	G Loomis	30	14
Harry Lee	40	25	G H Pumpelly..	30	23
Bob Schneider..	10	6	B Coffin	40	36
E F Slear.....	20	14	B Bedell	20	13
S O'Brien	20	10	C G Blandford..	20	17
W J Wright.....	30	19			
Professionals.					
J Fanning	10	10	L S German....	20	15
N Apgar	50	42	John Hessian ..	60	42
G L Lyon.....	50	37	T H Keller.....	10	7
H H Stevens...	30	25	J T Skelly.....	50	40

Wednesday, March 8.—Sixty amateurs faced the traps this afternoon, and good scores were made by many contestants, the highest recorded being that of F. D. Kelsey, of East Aurora, N. Y. Many of his shots were remarkable, and he was applauded when his total of 48 out of 50 was announced, and he received the prize for the best score of the day.

The scores of the professional marksmen were excellent, but no one of them surpassed the record made by the amateur. Their contest resulted as follows: Neaf Apgar 48, L. S. German 45, J. T. Skelly 44, J. S. Fanning 38, T. H. Keller, Sr., 35, G. R. Schneider 43, J. A. R. Elliott 45, H. H. Stevens 47, G. L. Lyon 36.

Thursday, March 9.—Lester German to-day made the first clear break so far of 50 targets. The gunners appear now to be getting the knack of the speedy indoor traps, and the performances in to-day's preliminaries to the championship were better on the average than any previous marks.

Ninety-six individual scores were turned in to-day. The best were: F. Stephenson 46, E. D. Reed 44, E. D. Borden 43, C. Howard Daly 43, H. A. Grosbeck, Jr., 43, G. L. Lyon 42, H. J. Burlington 43, F. D. Kelsey 42, F. G. Clark 42, W. U. Howell 42, Thomas Duke 41, L. C. Wilson 41, J. Williams 40, M. Harvey 40, J. S. Speer 40, F. G. South 39, L. A. Morford 39, J. M. Carr 39, E. A. Gunther 39, P. E. Osborn 38, W. Olmstead 38, W. D. Hinds 37, W. E. Skidmore 37, R. H. Smith 37, H. S. Sindle 36, C. W. Stevens 36, E. W. Down 33, Dr. Bishop 36, Charles Sherwood 35, E. M. Funk 35, M. B. Baldwin 35, H. B. Williams 35.

Friday, March 10.—The Van Allen cup, the trophy which the trapshooters are trying for in the indoor shooting event, to be decided next Monday evening, was made a perpetual prize to-day, when the donor provided the means for its being competed for yearly by the establishment of a fund, through a trust company. The cup is a beautiful piece of the silversmith's art, and is to be presented to the amateur who makes the highest score in any one of the events at 50 targets during the week of the Sportsmen's Show. At the present time Lester German has the best chance of capturing the prize, with his clean score of 50 made two days ago.

Miss Annie Ricker, of Lancaster, Pa., was an entrant in the trapshooting tourney to-day, and she made the excellent showing of 39 breaks out of a possible 50. It was her first experience at indoor shooting, and she intends taking more practice in order to qualify for the finals. Miss Ricker recently won a 100-bird shoot at the traps of the Eastern Gun Club, with a score of 87, against John Wheaton with 85.

The scores made to-day, all shooting at 50 targets, were as follows: F. D. Kelsey 48, F. Stephenson 46, W. T. Smith 45, E. D. Reed 44, E. D. Borden, C. H. Daly, F. Grosbeck, H. Burlington, A. Betti and E. G. Southey all recorded 43; G. Pompelly 42, G. L. Lyon 41, J. S. Fanning 41, Edward Viffett 41, G. F. Hamlin 41, G. H. King 40, E. A. Wilson 40, C. Von Lengerke 40, Geo. Piercy 39. Eighty individual scores were recorded in the preliminaries of the day for the amateur and champion finals on Monday.

A program of special three-man team events was inaugurated to-day, and will be a feature to-morrow. The results were as follows:

Danbury Team.		Jersey City Team.	
C H Daly.....	43	H J Burlington....	37
C W Stevens.....	36	H H Shannon.....	37
F T Clark.....	42—121	E Hallinger	29—103
Bridgeport Team.		North Caldwell Team.	
E Southey	39	G G Francisco.....	33
C Sherwood	35	L Stager	33
C Vanstone	32—106	W Kussmaul	38—104
New Haven Team.			
W Rice	29	Dr Bishop	36—100
Dr Funk	35		

Saturday, March 11.—Visitors to the Sportsmen's Show saw some high scores made by both amateurs and professionals in their various matches to-day. One of the features was the unusual interest shown by women, and Miss Annie Reiker, of Lancaster, Pa., had many admirers when she qualified for the finals.

The professionals have each shot 200 targets, and with but 50 more to go to determine the championship, the score is: Neaf Apgar 191, L. S. German 185, H. H. Stevens 172, J. S. Fanning 169.

The leading scores among the amateurs at the close to-day were: F. Stephenson 49, F. D. Kelsey 48, C. L. Frantz 48, J. S. Speer 46, W. Simonson 46, W. T. Smith 45, E. E. Reed 45, H. P. Herman 45, H. M. Judd 45, Miss Reiker 44, C. de Quillfeldt 44, E. L. Warren 44, G. H. Pumpelly, 44, H. A. Groesbeck 43, E. D. Borden 42, C. H. Daly 43, H. J. Burlington 43, E. A. Gunther 43, A. Betts 43, E. G. Southey 43, W. D. Hinds 43, W. Wolstencroft 43, A. L. Burns 43, H. B. Williams 43.

The results of the three-man team race were:

Philadelphia Team.		Jersey City Team.	
H P Hermann.....	42	Geo Piercy	32
W Wolstencroft....	43	H J Burlington...	32
H Landis	35—120	H H Shannon.....	35— 99

Twelve hundred targets were shot from the traps in one hour, making a record. Eight hundred is regarded as a good total for outdoor work.

Monday, March 13.—The most successful sportsmen's exhibition ever held at Madison Square Garden closed to-night. The feature events of the day were the fine records of Neaf Apgar and F. B. Stephenson in the International Trapshooting Tournament. Frank B. Stephenson, of the Crescent Athletic Club, won the amateur indoor championship by breaking 96 out of the 100 he shot at. He was in fine form, and his time was perfect. He took the lead in the first string of 25, breaking 23. In his second string he broke 25. J. S. Speer also broke 25 in his second string, so that the match to that point was close, Stephenson leading by 2. In his third string Stephenson broke 23, still having a fair lead, and in his last string he broke 25 again. Speer, who did well in his first 50, fell off toward the end. There were ten in the final shoot, and they shot in squads of five, alternating in strings of 25 targets. F. D. Kelsey won second prize with a score of 90. C. L. Frantz and H. P. Herrman tied for third place with 88 each, and in a shoot-off at 25 targets, Herrmann broke 24 to Frantz's 22. The scores of the others in the final were: J. S. Speer 84, L. de Quilfeldt 83, W. Simonson 81, Miss Annie Reiker 77, G. H. Pumpelly 77, and J. R. Hendrickson 75.

Neaf Apgar won the professional championship. He broke in all, 240 targets out of 250, shooting at 50 each day. Lester German was second with a score of 233; Jack Fanning was third with 211, and H. H. Stevens fourth with 205.

The light in the Garden is not the best to shoot under, and the boundary is so short (16yds.) that the marksmen have to shoot much faster than they do in out-of-door contests. While the shooting was on to-day, there was quite a gallery, and each man was heartily applauded for good work. Miss Reiker started off well, but the strain told on her toward the finish.

In the shooting tournament during the six days the show has been open to the public, 256 individual shooters have taken part in the different events, and more than 35,000 rounds were fired. The school for novices was well patronized.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THERE was a very good attendance at the regular shoot of the club on March 12, eleven men in all taking their places on the firing line during the afternoon. The day was warm and spring-like, and but for the threatening aspect of the weather, more shooters would have been on hand. A light haze, which hung over the grounds, made it very difficult to see the targets and caused some of the misses. Late in the afternoon a strong cross-wind sprung up, which affected the flight of the targets badly. Holaday, Jr., shot in something like his old form before he got to shifting guns, and he finished in first place with 93. His nearest competitor was J. B. C., who shot well up to his average, scoring 81. Keefer was out of practice, but will make some of the boys go a little before the season is very far advanced. Dameron has not been doing any shooting for several weeks owing to ill health. To-day he tried a few just to see how he could stand it, and found that he was not yet all right. McArdle has just returned from a trip in the south, and has not quite got the hang of it yet after his rest. A few more weeks and he will be going once more The most interesting part of the day's sport was the match at doubles between Holaday, Jr., and John. This was at 12 pairs, and resulted in a tie on 20, Holaday breaking his last 8 pairs straight. The shoot-off was at 13 pairs, and when it came to the last pair, John was one bird to the good. Holaday broke his last 2, and John missed 1, making another tie, 17 each; total 37 each out of 25 pairs. The club will begin a series of events on March 19, which it is hoped will result in an increased interest, and larger attendance. The match will be at 50 targets per man, shot in two strings of 15 and two of 10 targets each, and a handicap of added targets will be given. The winner of each weekly event will be presented with a handsome trophy. The annual meeting of the club for the election of officers will be held on March 14.

Targets:	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	Total.
Holaday, Jr.	13	10	15	9	15	10	12	9	93
J. B. C.	12	9	13	9	9	7	14	8	81
Keefer	13	8	11	9	..	..	..	..	41
Irwin	10	8	10	5	..	..	..	..	33
John	14	8	14	9	12	10	..	..	67
Dea	8	9	14	10	..	..	..	..	41
Dameron	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
McArdle	9	9	12	7	..	..	..	..	37
Gould	9	8	8	8	7	7	..	..	47
Holaday, Sr.	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Higden	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	21

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 12.—In spite of the fact that the Du Pont Gun Club had sent a team to Baltimore, representing the Country Club, and that the Wilmington Club had its opening shoot, there was a large attendance at the shoot at New Bridge yesterday afternoon. Eighty-two were out, and about 5000 targets were thrown.

H. W. Bush broke 24 out of 25 targets, taking first place in Class A, of the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event.

J. W. Mathews, S. G. David, F. Holt, F. Mathewson and T. B. Rogers tied at 18 out of 25 for Class B.

Stanley Steele, R. W. Smith and G. H. Mitchell tied for Class C, breaking 15 out of 25.

In Class D, J. B. Owens, W. E. Ross, H. T. Reed, G. J. Bacon and F. F. Lofland were tied at 11 out of 25.

The results of the ties of March 4, which were shot off yesterday afternoon, were: Class A— Won by Wm. Foord, 22. Class B—Tied for by Dr. F. A. Buckmaster, Henry Winchester and H. H. Luckens, 21. Class C—Won by E. M. Hogue, 22. Class D—Won by S. Tuchton, 23.

The scores in detail were: J. W. Mathews, 18 out of 25, W. H. Neely 8, L. Evans 21, W. Vandegrift 17, R. B. Evans 14, W. E. Husbands 19, E. E. Handy 9, H. L. Morgan 17, H. J. Taggart 13, W. S. Simpson 17, H. W. Bush 24, F. Mathewson 20, J. McKelvey 23, W. S. Gavan 22, S. Steele 15, E. H. Lambert 16, J. W. Cann 21, Dr. Bullock 13, J. A. Kaiser 16, E. P. Ewing 13, E. M. Hogge 22, D. J. Dougherty 17, Dr. H. H. Darlington 6, C. Shumacher 4, R. W. Smith 15, R. L. Naudain 14, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 9, F. H. Megaw 7, Wm. Foord 22, R. L. Conner 10, H. P. Carlon 19, W. Mathewson 20, Dr. Samuel Rumford 17, Dr. Lewis Rumford 17, Guy Lambert 18, R. S. Robison 16, H. C. McClane 20, L. C. Lyon 17, C. Leedom 13, C. H. Simon 17, G. H. Mitchell 15, J. A. Kaiser 19, Wm Coyne 12, J. B. Owens 11, R. P. Choate 17, W. F. Jensen 12, S. Tuchton 23, W. A. Casey 20, H. V. Tubbs 14, C. N. Simpler 10, S. J. Newman 13, E. E. Handy 14, Dr. Bedford 19, J. A. Kaiser 20, W. G. Gregg 13, A. Richards 16, S. B. Trott 16, W. W. Bacon 9, W. E. Ross 11, W. B. Smith, Jr., 11, Dr. Patterson 16, R. A. Vance 19, O. M. Melson 13, J. J. Magahern 16, J. Roberson 11, P. H. Gerrec 9, D. Lindsay 16, T. H. Croft 18, Dr. Betts 9, F. Holt 18, F. P. Ewing 21, C. C. Gerow 17, J. Lynch 8, W. J. Lindsay 12, H. T. Reed 11, J. Wainwright 15, J. A. MacMullen 16, A. M. Lindsay 12, W. A. Joslyn 20, J. N. Farnson 15.

Newton Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 11.—The Newton Gun Club this afternoon held its weekly shooting match. There were five different events participated in by members. Fairly good scores were made. Summaries:

Weekly shoot, 5 bluerocks each: W. Jungling 4, Strain 4, Messinger 3, Daisey 2, W. Fungling 2, Chamberlain 2, McQuaid 2. Shoot-off: Jungling 3, Strain 2.

Sweepstake, 5 bluerocks: Strain 3, Parker 3, Daisey 2, W. Fungling 2, W. Jungling 1, Messinger 1, Chamberlain 1, McQuaid 1.

Sweepstake, 5 bluerocks each: Daisey 3, W. Fungling 3, Messinger 3, Strain 2 Parker 2, W. Jungling 2, Chamberlain 2, McQuaid 2.

Sweepstake, 5 bluerocks each: Messinger 5, McQuaid 4, Chamberlain 2, Parker 2, W. Fungling 2, W. Jungling 2, Daisey 1, Strain 1.

Sweepstake, 5 bluerocks each: Parker 4, W. Jungling 3, Strain 3, Daisey 2, W. Fungling 2, Messinger 2, Chamberlain 2, McQuaid 2.

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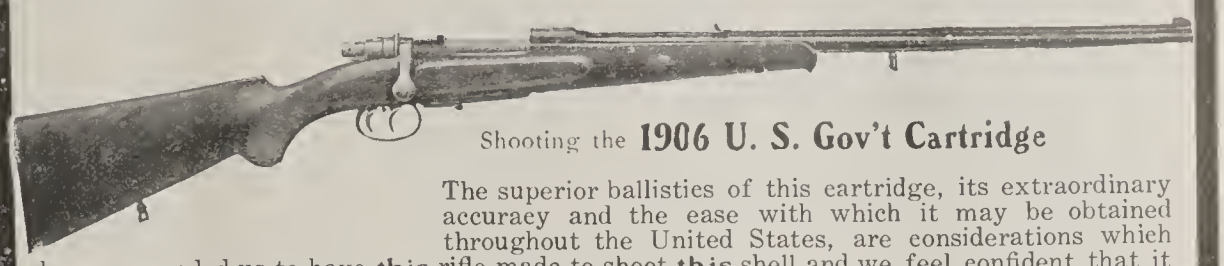

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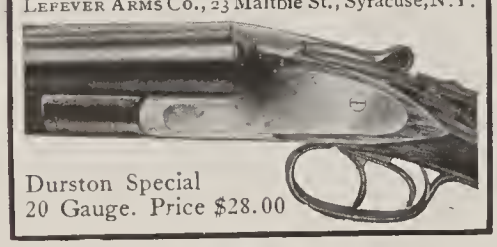

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North Caldwell—Montclair.

NORTH CALDWELL, N. J., March 11.—At our shoot today, the home team defeated the Montclair gunners by the close score of 412 to 411. Each man shot at 50 targets, in two strings of 25. The boys from Montclair certainly put up a good fight, and it was a pleasure to beat such a fine lot of boys. Wm. Dutcher, of Passaic County Gun Club, was referee, and was on the job at all times. We go to Montclair some time next month.

Team race:

North Caldwell.		Montclair.	
Levi Stager	46	Thos Dukes	46
I H Francisco	34	C L Bush	43
S Fisher	41	Geo Batten	34
S G Francisco	40	J S Crane	43
Geo Fischer	44	Geo Boxall	44
Fred Sindle	35	S R Soverell	40
Jake Shindler	43	S C Wheeler	41
Harry Sindle	42	Y T Frazec	43
Wm Kussmaul	44	E Winslow	40
Carl Fischer	43—412	I W England	37—411

Scores of open events:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	10	15	15	15	15	25	Brk.
Thos Dukes	..	..	23	..	24	22	..	13	13	12	..	..	107
Levi Stager	..	21	..	..	23	23	..	14	13	..	..	..	97
C L Bush	..	..	24	..	22	21	..	..	12	..	..	..	79
J H Francisco	17	19	..	..	17	17	..	11	9	11	..	..	101
Geo Batten	..	..	16	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Sam Fischer	..	..	..	22	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
I S Crane	..	..	20	..	23	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
S G Francisco	20	19	..	..	23	17	..	12	12	14	..	..	117
Geo Boxall	..	..	22	..	22	22	..	12	14	..	..	..	92
Geo Fischer	..	..	..	21	20	21	..	9	..	14	..	..	88
S Soverell	..	..	14	..	19	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
S Wheeler	..	..	21	..	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Fred Sindle	..	..	..	19	19	16	9	15	10	..	..	20	108
J Shindler	..	17	..	..	20	23	6	..	9	..	..	..	75
Y T Frazee	..	..	22	..	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
H S Sindle	23	17	..	..	22	20	..	9	13	13	..	20	137
E Winslow	..	21	..	19	21	..	..	11	13	..	..	..	98
W Kussmaul	..	20	..	..	20	24	9	13	12	..	..	..	98
I W England	..	..	..	..	18	19	..	13	13	..	12	..	75
Carl Fischer	..	..	..	..	21	22	10	..	..	..	..	..	53
Jos Stager	..	..	..	16	21	15	..	..	..	12	..	..	64
E Jacobus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	14	..	..	40
H R Krug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	14	13	25	82
Van Tassell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	4	7	..	26

Events 5 and 6 were the second leg on our special prizes.

These shooters have made the numher of points to date: Wm. Kussmaul 8, L. Stager 11, F. Sindle 5, J. H. Francisco 9, S. G. Francisco 9, J. Shindler 14, H. Sindle 14, Jos. Stager 12.

On Saturday, April 22, we hold a Squier money-back registered tournament, when we will have two sets of traps working, and in case of rain, we will shoot under canvas.

T. A. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., March 12.—The gunners who faced the traps at Manoa yesterday afternoon to participate in the weekly event of the Eagle Gun Club drew the hardest lot of birds which have been sprung this season. Almost every other pigeon let loose was of the screamer variety, and the scores in consequence fell like a declining stock market. Only two of the ten men managed to get all of their birds—Sharon and Bivens—who divided the high gun cash.

Veteran Jack Brewer was also a possible straight, but he drew a "whizzer" on his last round and that spoiled his record. Murphy also got a 9 score, losing his first bird.

In addition to the mid-weekly shoot on Wednesday, there will also be a 50-bird match between W. Bivens and W. Steller. Scores:

Sharon, 29	2111222222—10	Knowles, 29	0002212022— 6
Bivens, 29	2111222222—10	Staley, 30	2022222000— 6
Brewer, 30	1111112220— 9	Lohrmiller,28	0022211000— 5
Murphy, 30	0111221111— 9	Mack, 28	0001200110— 4
Fisher, 30	1022022222— 8	Greener, 29	0012011200— 5

Stock Exchange Championship.

GUNNERS of the New York Stock Exchange who had finished among the first ten in the Exchange championship event on Feb. 25, competed in two special shoots on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club on Saturday, March 11. The conditions were 200 targets in each event, the first open to the five leading men in the championship, and the other for those in the second five. Stuart Scott, with a total of 178, proved an easy winner in the first shoot, leading by 19 points. The second division high gun was Howard Whitney, who broke 160.

Scores; first shoot:

S Scott	88 90—178	N L Carpender	72 70—142
H H Benkard	81 78—159	G S McAlpin	70 70—140
E Roesler	76 78—154		

Second shoot:

H Whitney	77 83—160	P Kellogg	60 65—125
Le Roy Frost	69 80—149	A Corlies	46 68—114
L Crawford	79 61—140		

Mountain View Gun Club.

BETHLEHEM, March 11.—The Mountain View Gun Club, of Pen Argyl, to-day downed the Lehigh Rod and Gun Club in a live-bird match, 41 to 38.

Pen Argyl.		Bethlehem.	
Parry	9	Miller	7
Frome	8	Sobers	5
Parsons	8	Smith	9
Gilbert	8	Hartzell	9
Hambleton	8—41	Ketchledge	8—38

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THERE was not as large an attendance at the shoot on March 12 as had been promised, but the weather was dubious, and some were kept away on this account. As it was, only seven men were present, but they kept things moving most of the afternoon. Hammersmith was high gun with 93; he is getting back into the game, and his long rest has not lessened his skill with the scatter gun. R. Trimble was present, and of course put up a good score, as he always does, getting in second place with 91. J. Schreck did pretty well, but not such work as he often does. Bird was in better trim than at the previous week's shoot.

A special effort will be made to get out a crowd on March 19, but it will amount to little for the officers to try and push things unless they have the backing of the members, and that means that every one who cares to shoot should attend on the regular club days.

Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	25	25	Total.
Hammersmith	8	12	18	13	11	19	..	..	93
R Trimble	13	13	19	..	..	..	24	22	91
Schreck	13	12	16	15	15	16	..	..	87
Bird	11	12	19	..	..	..	19	20	61
Harrington	6	7	11	..	..	..	16	..	40
Connelly	13	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	38
McFee	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 12.—The regular weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was held to-day. A high wind was blowing, and a poor light caused some poor scores:

Ten birds, scratch: J. W. Alker 10, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., 8, D. Tomlinson 8, C. M. Gould 8, B. G. Loomis 7, E. P. Acker 6, R. A. Jones 6, H. Sierck 5, H. Jewett 5.

Fifteen birds, scratch: E. P. Alker 13, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., 11, D. Tomlinson 10, J. W. Alker 10, B. G. Loomis 9, H. Jewett 8, H. Sierck 7.

Sweepstakes, 25 birds, handicap: E. P. Alker (3) 25, J. W. Alker (4) 24, H. Sierck (7) 22, D. Tomlinson (0) 21, H. Jewett (7) 20, C. M. Gould (4) 20, B. G. Loomis (3) 20, H. L. Hoyt, Jr. (0) 20.

Hoyt cup, 25 birds, handicap: J. W. Alker (4) 25, E. P. Alker (3) 24, C. M. Gould (4) 23, D. Tomlinson (0) 22, H. Jewett (7) 21, H. Sierck (7) 20, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (0) 20, R. A. Jones (6) 18.

Yearly prize, 25 birds, handicap: J. W. Alker (4) 25, E. P. Alker (3) 23, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (0) 23, D. Tomlinson (0) 22, C. M. Gould (4) 21, H. Sierck (7) 20, H. Jewett (7) 18, R. A. Jones (7) 14.

Special prize, 100 birds, scratch: J. W. Alker 92, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., 88, E. P. Alker 86, D. Tomlinson 85, B. G. Loomis 76, C. M. Gould 69.

Ten double targets: H. L. Hoyt, Jr., 14, B. G. Loomis 12, D. Tomlinson 12, C. M. Gould 8.

Linden Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 11.—The weekly shoot of the Linden Gun Clubwas held this afternoon. There were six different events and fairly good scores were made in each. The first event was for the Du Pont trophy. There were seven members participating, and John Mealey, the winner, received three points. Alexander Powell defeated Murray in a match shoot by breaking 10 bluerocks. Bowe won two of the sweepstake shoots. Scores:

Weekly shoot, 15 bluerocks each, Du Pont trophy: John Mealy 13, Bowe 11, Gibbons 10, McQuaid 9, Wiedemeyer 7, Howarth 7, Shubert 5.

Sweepstake, 10 bluerocks each: Bowe 9, S. Powell 8, A. Powell 7, B. Bottling 6, W. Powell 5, B. Powell 4, T. Murray 3, Burkett 3.

Sweepstake, 5 bluerocks: James Mealey 5, Wiedemeyer 4, Gibbons 4, Shubert 3, Howarth 3, Ashton 3, John Mealey 2, Phillips 1.

Three-cornered shoot, 10 bluerocks: Bowe 8, Hill 5, Ashton 4.

Match shoot, 10 bluerocks: A. Powell 10, Murray 7.

Sweepstakes, 5 bluerocks: Hill 5, A. Powell 4, Bowe 4, S. Powell 3, Ashton 2, Murray 2, B. Bottling 2, B. Powell 1, L. Powell 1, Burkett 0.

Rodan Gun Club's Turkey Shoot.

GLOUCESTER CITY, March 11.—There were thirty-eight participants in a shooting mtch at bluerocks this afternoon at the old race track, the prize of which was a 26-pound turkey. Each shot at 5 bluerocks, and at the end of the fifth round Benjamin Martel, Frank Butler, Frank Bennett and Emmet Black were tied, each having hit 5 straight. In the shoot-off Martel won, making the fourth prize which he has won out of five shoots in as many weeks. The following were the scores:

Weekly shoot, prize 26lb. turkey, 5 bluerocks each: Martel 5, Frank Butler 5, Bennett 5, E. Black 5, Martin 4, J. Healey 4, T. Owens 4, J. Rodan 4, E. Brown 3, A. Dasch 3, J. McLaughlin 3, H. Clark 3, J. Lee 2, Bennett 2, S. Prickett 2, Murray 1, Black 1, Barnes 1, M. Monohan 1, Hess 1, Burtstrass 1, Prickett 1, Merrion 1, Butler 1, L. Groves 1, Fitzgerald 1. The others missed all.

Siwanoy Country Club.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., March 11.—We had a practice shoot to-day, and scores ran as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Percentage.
C B Holmes	140	85	60.7
W Thorpe	130	75	57.6
C G Stone	60	24	40.0
W W Thorpe	60	41	68.3
Geo A Wylie	75	55	73.3

C. G. STONE, Sec'y.

Wilmington Gun Club.

THE Wilmington Gun Club held its first shoot since its reorganization, on the new grounds at Lobdell's, Saturday afternoon, March 11. New traps have been installed and the grounds have been put in fine condition. J. W. Remington, a trade representative, gave an exhibition of revolver shooting. Next Saturday afternoon the shoot for the cup offered by Theodore B. Rogers will be held. The result of the shoot yesterday is as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
I Turner	100	89	R Ferguson	50	34
J Hendrix	60	37	G Godwin	60	34
J Davis	100	56	J T Alford	25	9
W Edmundson	100	78	E Simmons	75	47
H Buckmaster	100	70	L D Willis	125	109
J Turner	25	15	A F Hickman	50	41
A H Lobb	125	109	T C Wilkinson	50	27
C Buckmaster	100	77	W W Stewart	25	13
O L Cook	50	30	L Buckmaster	25	12
J Bradford	100	60	C Kenworthy	25	14
J Jewell	50	28	W E Cathill	25	15
P J Pape	50	37	G Bacon	25	11
R Thorp	125	73	J A Page	25	13
J Hessian	225	185	F Buckmaster	50	41
N Smith	200	128			

Trap at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—The Wilmington Country Club's trapshooting team lost to the Baltimore Country Club, at Baltimore, yesterday afternoon by 15 targets. Baltimore broke 855 out of 1000, Wilmington getting but 840. The Wilmingtons put up a good fight, however, and made two good records. James T. Skelly had a run of 55 straight breaks, the best of the day, and Eugene du Pont was high man of the shoot with 95 breaks out of 100. Twelve men shot on each team, each at 100 targets, the ten best scores to count. The scores were:

Wilmington.		Baltimore.	
T E Doremus	82	Raisin	92
Alexis du Pont	77	Gill	90
A Lindsay	79	Nelson	82
J Warner	78	Mallory	93
J T Skelly	93	Gosnell	88
E E du Pont	83	Matthai	89
T B Rogers	89	Bartlett	88
Eugene du Pont	95	Smith	83
H Winchester	85	Goldsboro	78
V du Pont, 3d	79—840	Bidwell	72—855

The four men whose scores didn't count were: For Wilmington—Major Wm. G. Ramsey 68, E. M. Hopes, Jr., 61. For Baltimore—Wagner 70, Price 70.

A return match is to be shot at the grounds of the Wilmington Country Club within two or three weeks.

Ludlam Gun Glub.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 12.—Twenty-six contestants shot for honors at the weekly Saturday shoot of the Ludlam Gun Club yesterday afternoon. B. Chase took the first place. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
G Bernard	50	14	T Hawke	25	14
J Borden	25	12	A Johnson	75	35
R Bradbury	15	11	J Gintch	25	10
G Blackston	25	12	J Kellmer	75	40
B Chase	50	37	D Ludlam	75	38
E Clark	100	65	M Moore	75	34
J Clark	25	10	H Manuel	50	32
J Clemens	40	20	E Peffer	10	6
A Dulb	100	51	L Pike	25	10
G Denis	75	28	J Smith	50	19
G Fenton	50	29	J Sheperd	25	12
J Fagen	25	13	D Wilhelm	25	13
C Henderer	50	27	M Valentine	25	14

Eastlake Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 12.—K. Davis got first place at the Eastlake Gun Club shoot yesterday afternoon at the club grounds, Thirty-fifth and Monroe streets. He broke 54 out of 75 shot at. The scores made were:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
W Jones	50	33	J Mason	30	7
K Davis	75	54	C Haverbeck	15	8
H Black	60	25	A Mason	10	3
H Boffenberger	35	20	W Flincher	10	2
G Sterling	25	10	E Potter	20	15
G Quigley	25	15	C Wilkins	5	3
F Mason	10	3	T Shellaby	35	11
B Gray	20	14			

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Columbia University Rifle Club.

A revolver and pistol match was shot between Yale and Columbia universities on March 6 and 7. The conditions called for teams of five men, each shooting 25 shots under a time limit of 25 minutes. The usual Standard American targets were used at 20yds., the Columbia team shooting on the new range at 205 Lexington avenue, New York city. The conditions are identical with the Interclub League matches, so that an accurate comparison of scores may be made. G. E. Dimock, Jr., the high man on the Yale team is the

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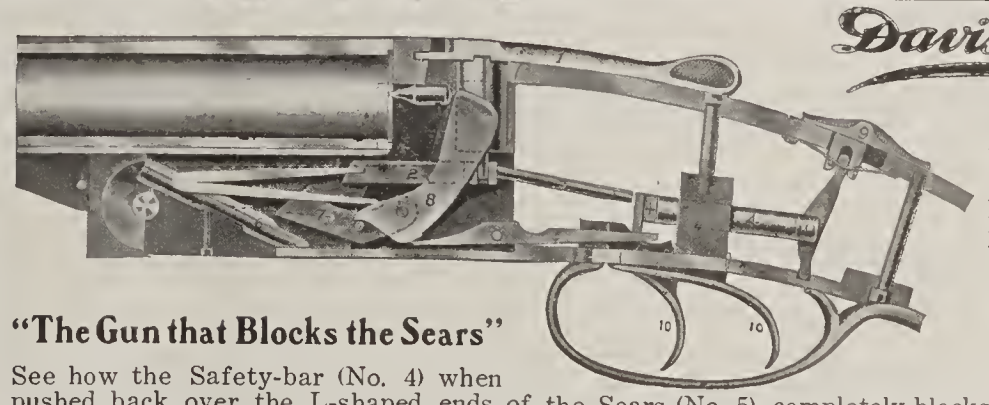

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present individual intercollegiate shotgun champion. A. P. Lane, of Columbia, is already known in the revolver world. The scores follow:

Yale.		Columbia.	
Keeler	114	Leach	170
Folsom	142	Criado	181
E Dimock	151	Northrop	189
Harwood	187	Baker	216
G E Dimock, Jr.	202—796	Lane	227—983

The scores made by the Columbia rifle team in their match against Purdue University, for the week ending March 11, were shot at the Ninth Regiment Armory, New York city, on Tuesday evening, March 7:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Krefeld	97	100	197
Ehrlich	95	100	195
Leach	92	99	191
Hanke	91	100	191
Hubbard	93	98	191
Guiteras	92	98	190
Saalberg	89	98	187
Baker, captain	89	98	187
Steinbruch	86	100	186
Cohen	88	95	183
	911	986	1897

This score is 6 points better than the previous record, made by Iowa University.

J. A. BAKER, Capt.

U. S. R. A. Match.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At the end of Match 20 the standing the clubs was as follows:

Match 19, official score:			
Willow	1043	vs. Newark	1042
Youngstown	1014	vs. Belleville	938
Louisville	1029	vs. Providence	1063
Columbus	*—	vs. Oakland Bank	1066
Spokane	†—	vs. Manhattan	1127
Duluth	1061	vs. Philadelphia	1054
Seattle	1054	vs. Boston	1101
Smith and Wesson	1117	vs. Portland	1083
Myles Standish	999	vs. Century	†—
Culebra	976	vs. Osborn	911
Shell Mound	1045	vs. National Capital	1058

Match 20, official score:			
Youngstown	1013	vs. St. Louis	1072
Louisville	1035	vs. Newark	1099
Columbus	*—	vs. Belleville	932
Spokane	†—	vs. Providence	1040
Duluth	1049	vs. Oakland Bank	1046
Seattle	1033	vs. Manhattan	1132
Smith and Wesson	1091	vs. Philadelphia	1010
Myles Standish	1022	vs. Boston	1075
Culebra	987	vs. Portland	1080
Shell Mound	1070	vs. Century	†—
Oakland	1014	vs. Osborn	897

*Columbus not heard from.
†Being revised by the executive committee.

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas. U. S. R. A.

St. Louis Revolver Club League Scores.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 11.—Below find scores made by the St. Louis Revolver Club in Matches 21 and 22 of U. S. R. A. League:

Match 21, St. Louis vs. Columbus:						
W C Aver	45	48	45	45	49	—232
Dr M R Moore	48	44	44	49	42	—227
W L Shrader	41	42	41	46	41	—211
C C Crossman	43	37	45	41	42	—208
Paul Frese	36	41	43	44	41	—205—1083

Match 22, St. Louis vs. Duluth:						
Dr M R Moore	46	42	46	47	41	—222
W C Aver	45	39	44	44	42	—214
Paul Frese	45	45	40	46	42	—218
C C Crossman	40	43	43	46	41	—213
W L Shrader	42	37	42	44	43	—208—1075

SECRETARY.

On the Seventh Regiment Rifle Range.

A LARGE number of marksmen kept things moving at a lively pace on Friday evening, 10th inst., at the regimental ranges in the Armory at Sixty-sixth street and Park avenue. A number of fine scores were added to the records of the different matches, as follows:

Leaders in Class Cup Match No. 4:

Expert Class:			
Pvt J K Boles, Co. I	69	68	—137
Lieut W B Short, Vet	69	62	—131
Pvt P E Grannis, Co. K	65	64	—129
Sharpshooters' Class:			
Sergt F C Noble, Co. K	68	67	—135
Pvt J D McQuaid, Co. F	66	64	—130
Corp G Grant, Co. I	65	64	—129
Novice Class:			
Pvt W L Rogers, Co. H	67	64	—131
Musician A H Kropff, Co. G	66	63	—129

First entry prize winners:

Expert Class—Corp. W. O. Raymond, Co. G, 34, 34—68.

Sharpshooters' Class—Pvt. H. G. Hutchinson, Co. B, 32, 34—66.

Novice Class—Pvt. A. H. Kropff, Co. G, 31, 32—63.

Deliberate Fire Revolver Match: C. H. Eagle, Vet., 48; Pvt. A. Scholz, Co. A, 46; Lieut. J. A. Le Boutillier, Co. I, 46.

Rapid Fire Revolver Match: Pvt. A. Scholz, Co. A, 79; Lieut. J. A. Le Boutillier, Co. I, 78.

Expert qualifications: Sergt. A. H. Tiemeyer, Co. C, deliberate 68, rapid 40; total 108. Necessary for qualifica-

tion as expert, at least 68 in deliberate fire and at least 40 in rapid fire.

Sharpshooter qualifications:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Pvt W L Rogers, Co. H.....	32	35	67
Musician C. Dant, Co. A.....	31	35	66
Corp H H Pelton, Co. K.....	32	34	66
Corp G Grant, Co. I.....	32	33	65
Musician C Daut, Co. A.....	31	35	66
Pvt A H Kropff, Co. G.....	32	34	66

Necessary for qualification as sharpshooter, at least 65 out of the maximum of 70.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

At Trenton, O., March 2, Mr. C. A. Young, shooting Peters' factory loaded shells, gave a fine exhibition of target shooting by breaking 147 out of 150. It is hardly necessary to say that the other shooters present, as well as the spectators, were much impressed with the shooting qualities of Mr. Young's loads. At Xenia, O., March 9, Mr. C. A. Young, shooting Peters' factory loaded shells, broke every target on the program, 100 straight. At Peoria, Ill., March 7, Mr. H. W. Cadwallader won high professional average, 133 out of 150, with Peters' shells, and Mr. E. K. Crothers, of Bloomington, Ill., was high amateur with the same score and with Peters shells.

Preserve owners and individuals who wish to provide for better trout fishing in their favorite waters, should write to the Plymouth Rock Trout Company, Plymouth, Mass., for its little booklet, "Concerning Brook and Rainbow Trout." It is replete with brief, concise information on all the subjects related to trout planting and raising, and is one of the results of the long experience of this company in raising trout for sale.

Among motor boat enthusiasts the popularity of the cabin cruiser seems to be increasing every year. In this class the 36ft. raised deck Racine cruiser seems to have struck the keynote for convenience, comfort and ease of handling. The builders make a specialty furnishing, with the boat, a complete outfit, so that no extras are required by the purchaser.

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WHALES IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

ACCORDING to early records of New York fish and fishing engaged the attention of citizens of the town to no small degree. Von der Donk, the early historian, relates that the waters about New Netherlands abounded in lobsters, and not only in lobsters, but in specimens of their kind that would make a fish stall of to-day unsafe to approach save by a man with an ax or a harpoon, for they were "from 5 to 6 feet long."

It is recorded in 1753 the oyster trade of New York was worth £10,000 a year, and that "shad were exceedingly plentiful," so plentiful, in fact, that the New York Gazette of April 13, 1756, says that "on Tuesday last 5,751 shad were caught at one draught on the west side of Long Island."

Yet only a few years later fishing seems to have fallen into such unpopularity that a fish famine existed in New York, and at last, in 1773, the general assembly offered a bounty "for the encouragement of a fishery on the coast for the better supplying of the markets of this city with fish. The bounty to be distributed was £200 per annum for five years.

The New York Chamber of Commerce likewise took the matter up, and added a premium of £150 to the most successful fisherman, whereupon one Peter Parks went out and from the adjacent waters brought in 800 live cod—this is July, 1774—and put them on the market. The catch won the premium, and a bonus of £20 was given one Robert Heartshorne for bringing in a catch of 450 sheepshead.

All this was years after whales were no longer taken in the "Hudsons River" and off the city in the harbor. There is the authority of Von der Donk for the statement that in March, 1647, "at time of a great freshet," two whales of ordinary size swam up the Hudson. "One pro-

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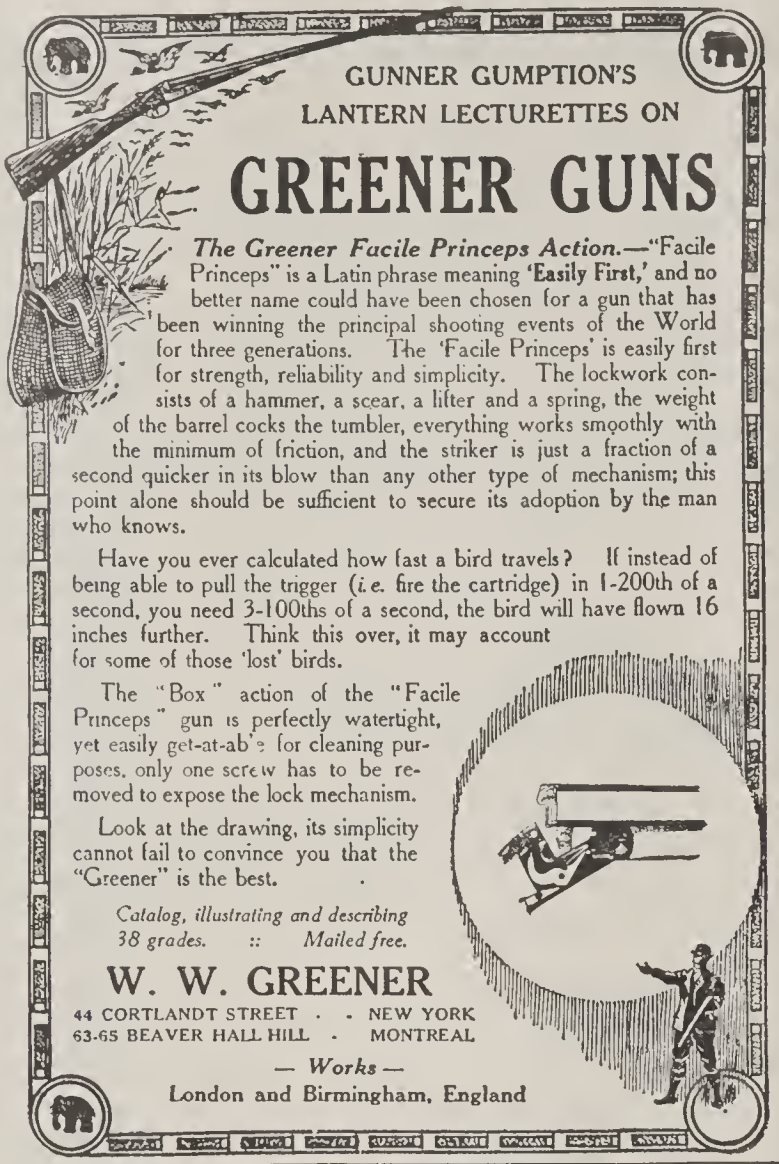

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Have you ever calculated how fast a bird travels? If instead of being able to pull the trigger (*i.e.* fire the cartridge) in 1-200th of a second, you need 3-100ths of a second, the bird will have flown 16 inches further. Think this over, it may account for some of those 'lost' birds.

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A visitor to Florida can hardly make the trip without this book, if he is at all interested in angling. It gives a very complete list of the fishes of the East Coast of Florida, and every species is illustrated by a cut taken from the best authorities. The cuts are thus of the most value to the angler who desires to identify the fish he takes, while the colored plates of the tropical fish shown in all their wonderful gorgeousness of coloring, are very beautiful. Besides the pictures of fish, there are cuts showing portions of the fishing tackle, which the uathor uses. A good index completes the volume.

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ceeded only 40 miles up stream, when it returned and ran aground at Staten Island, where it lay stranded and was slaughtered." The other whale seems to have been of a more exploring bent than its companion, for it "ran up the river and grounded near the great Chahoos (Cohoes) Falls."

Whether whales habitually traveled up the Hudson River between the cruise of those two and 1707 there appears to be no record, but some one wrote to the Boston News Letter from New York on February 24, 1707, that "last week a whale about 40 feet long struck a few miles to the eastward of this city, and afterward passed through the harbor and was killed in the Hudson River and brought down hither, where she is exposed to view."

A whale 45 feet long, so says a contemporary chronicle, ran ashore "at Van Buskirk's Point, at the entrance of the Kills, on December 11, 1752, and was killed by some Staten Islanders." A few years later a whale 60 feet long was killed in the bay, "in the course of the Brooklyn ferry." This whale having been purchased by Samuel Waldron for £20, he obtained 70 barrels of oil from it.

Coming down to later times, New York waters continued to provide material for entertaining and edifying stories of fish and things. For instance, "a striped bass weighing 49 pounds was taken day before yesterday," an item in a New York newspaper of October 25, 1821, records, "by a colored servant living with Benjamin Bailey, Esq., on the banks of the Harlem River, just below the bridge."

"The fish was discovered by the man from the end of the dock, which projected some distance into the river. At times he would sail gently along past the dock into the shoal water. No net, no hook, and no bait was at hand, and as the golden opportunity might not last long our hero quickly resolved to encounter him single-handed in his native element, and at a favorable moment he leaped from the dock directly on his back.

"The affrighted fish darted from under him as though a shark was in pursuit, and as luck would have it took a direction for the shore and ran up nearly high and dry into the mud. Before he could get fairly afloat again and have plenty of sea room to make his escape, the colored man seized him by the gills, dragged him upon the beach and secured his prize."

In newspapers of various dates in October and November of that year are the following items:

"Thirty thousand horse mackerel were taken in a net at one haul a few days since a little above the dry dock."

"On Saturday (November 9) a turtle weighing 1,600 pounds was stranded high and dry in a piece of meadow land near Mr. Baretto's place on the East River just above Hell Gate. The American Museum bought it for $500."

"On Monday (November 21) one of the sentinels on Blackwell's Island was walking his rounds and he discovered an eagle hovering in the air over the river intent, doubtless, upon plunging upon some one of the many fishes that dwell there. It was a tempting mark. The musket was loaded with one bullet. The sentinel fired. The bird's head was hit and scalped with Red Jacket skill. The eagle fell and was taken to the hospital and placed, under the care of a physician and is doing as well as could be expected."—Hartford Globe.

NOT FOR WILLIE.

A COUNTRY woman and her little boy were visiting the city and while seeing the sights of the place the mother's eyes was attracted by the showy display of stuffed animals in a taxidermist's shop window.

"Let's go in here and see what we can get for you, Willie," said the mother.

"Sure, ma, and"—— His eye fell upon a sign over the door which read, "Let us tan your hides."

"Oh, no, no, ma; let's don't go in there. I get 'nuff of that at home," he cried excitedly, and they passed up the taxidermist's shop.—National Monthly.

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We have the only establishment dealing in young small-mouth black bass commercially in the United States. Vigorous young bass in various sizes, ranging from advanced fry to 3 and 4 inch fingerlings for stocking purposes.

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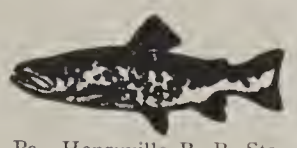

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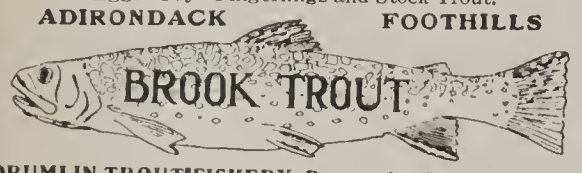

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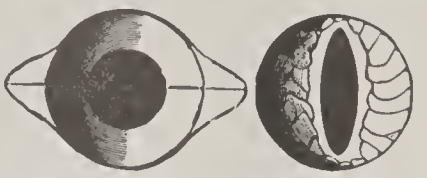

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THE ROCKFISHER.

No matter what day of the week it may be, there are always men fishing off the rocks. Some of them work at night, and spend their spare daytime that way. Others do not work at all. They used to, but were failures. Having no affairs, they took to rock-fishing, because it offered comparative isolation from the busy world. How they live is a mystery. A few perhaps have small private incomes; others are married. All are poor men and, with few exceptions, good fellows.

These are the "regulars."

The "casuals," they who spend their days at the sport, usually take it up because they are men of quiet habit, to whom more strenuous sports make no appeal.

To the rockfisher with the sport at heart it matters not if he has cast his line at one particular spot half a lifetime, nor what repetition of creatures he may have caught there, his anticipatory job of yet another day at the same old spot is always keen.

The evening before an outing his favorite author lies neglected. The only topics of conversation that interests him are the sport and the weather. Will it be fine to-morrow? Will the sea be calm? The wind light? A dozen times he runs out to look at the sky. A spot of rain depresses him, but with the passing of the cloud and a clear sky his spirits rise again.

He takes his battered old fishing-bag out of the cupboard. It smells of salt water and stale bait. Out come the contents into the lamplight. A rusty old warrior of a knife. It has drunk the life blood of many a marine creature. A rusty hook with the remnant of an ancient bait still clinging to it. He is reminded of some incident that occurred last time. A battered sinker or two, odd lengths of broken line, fish scales. He handles them like a lover the trinkets of some old love affair. Each one is a link in the chain of his fishing reminiscence. And the lines. He considers them. The white, the brown, the green. His choice is made, a hook and sinker selected. He "snoods" them on more or less expertly. All is now ready for to-morrow's operation. But stay, how about that tangle. He meant to take it out the night of that last excursion, but somehow or other he forgot. He always does. It is a large tangle, what is known in the vernacular as a "bunch of grapes." He gazes at it ruefully, and then sets to with the help of a pin, undoing what was the work of an instant. It takes him till bedtime. How fortunate are those fishers whose wives like taking out tangles.

The day dawns clear. Not a cloud in the sky. He can hardly wait to light his after-breakfast pipe before hurrying off to catch a train shoreward.

"How is the sea to-day?" He hangs on the guard's answer.

"Calm as a lake," says the guard.

Good, his luck is in then. Walking quickly down the rocks he passes a man reading the paper. The man looks up. What a dull way to spend a morning. Very possible the thought is mutual.

More luck. His favorite rock is unoccupied. He looks upon this rock as his own private property. "My rock," he calls it, and feels annoyed if anyone has dared to get there before him. No other rock suits him quite as well as this one.

It is to be doubted whether even the people who make it, experience the peculiar joy of the rock-fisher in unwinding a thin, sensitive thread, the laying of the graceful coils with meticulous care upon the cleanest parts of the rock, where no limpets or seaweed will catch and tangle them as they flash up on after the other to follow the sinker as it speeds out into the blue. When the hook has been baited cunningly with a crab, a piece of fish, or any other substance dear to the finny stomach, there is the exhilaration of swinging the sinker round and round the head till it has gathered sufficient momentum to carry the line out to where the fish are, or where one thinks they are.

Really only an instant or two, it seems long

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The volume is illustrated by colored plates of ruffed grouse and quail, and 48 full page portraits of different game birds and hunting scenes, with a number of cuts in the text.

Cloth. About 575 pages. Price $3.50, net. Postage 25 cents.

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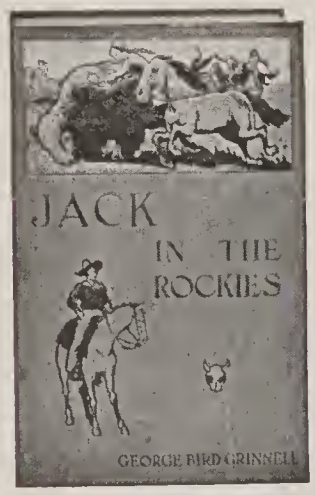

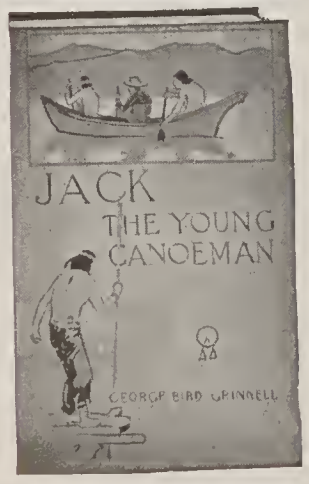

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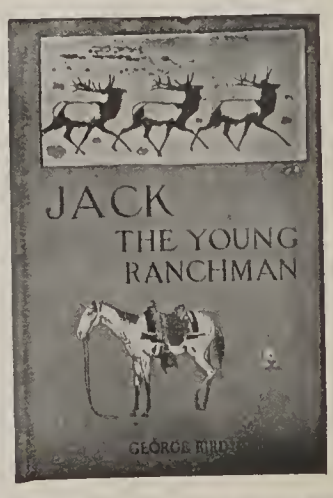

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before the sinker strikes the bottom. In what kind of territory has it landed? Does it lie in a miniature mountain range, or at the bottom of some ghostly semi-dark cavern, inhabitated by slimy demoniacal sea creatures, a nightmare place, or has it fallen down amid a forest of giant kelp, sponges, gorgeous anemones, swaying rhythmically in the current? Perhaps the rolling of the sinker will be felt. It has fallen, then, on a sloping plain. The rolling stops. The line draws taut. The leaden explorer may have fallen down a crevasse, or be detained by some groping tentacle. What tales of adventure could the sinker tell had it a voice. Adventures as strange and grim as those of Jason, Perseus, the Minuai, all those fabled wanderers, those great ones of legendary Greece.. The sinker's adventures can only be speculated upon by the dents and scratches it gathers in its journeys to the sea-bottom.

Every tremor of the thread between the fingers of the experienced rock-fisher has a meaning for him. He takes but little heed of the tug, tug, tugs of the small fry worrying the bait like a lot of puppies round a large bone. He can almost see them in his mind's eye. But with strange abruptness the tugs cease, the line lies motionless. It is evident that something has happened. Has the bait yielded at last to the incessant attack, or have the small fry fled in terror before the approach of a large fish, or has some fearsome monster been aroused from his gloomy cavern by their squabbling? It may be that the beating of the fisher's heart will quicken a little, as he feels a mighty irresistible grip upon the line, as of some herculean hand and arm. He strains the line to breaking point, but his effort is vain, as though it were fast to the sandstone cliff. The monster withdraws to his cavern, or back underneath a ledge to meditate on the hook and sinker, and there is nothing left to the fisher but to strain the line till it breaks at its weakest part. The monster may have been an octopus, a great green eel, but who can say what it is at the bottom of the sea?

The fisher fixes another hook and sinker to his line; there is none so persistent as he. This time, perchance, he will be fortunate and receive a spirited, honest tug on the line. Quick as thought he has driven the hook into his quarry, and experiences of joy of the hunting as the stricken fish rushes hither and thither, backward and forward. If it is essentially a rock-fish it will invariably endeavor to dive down and wedge itself among the rock mazes. If a deep-sea variety it will make for the open sea as soon as hooked. Perchance Atergatis, queen of the fishes, will rescue her subject by causing the line to foul a rock excrescence, or a large wave will come along at a critical moment and bring about the fisherman's discomfiture. There is many a slip between the fish and the frying-pay, and none know this better than the rock-fisher. The greater, therefore, is his exultation as he surveys the prize safely landed at last, gasping and flapping in the vain hope of so preserving itself.

Success, however, although a satisfaction to him, is by no means essential to the rock-fisher's happiness. Fishing serves him as an excuse for spending a day on the rocks. If he can show a return for his day, a profit without which to the many a day spent is a day wasted, some one, no doubt, will be the better satisfied. As for the fisher himself, he is content to be about the rocks all day. And what more could one desire on a sunny, blue day than to listen to the gurgle and glucking of the tide among the rocks. To gaze into deep crystal-clear pools at the life of their inhabitants; to cool one's arm in them above the elbow; to chase cunning crabs from their concealment, where they hoped to escape being used for bait.

There is a fascination for the rock-fisher, too, in standing close above great green depths, and starting down to where, at the bottom, formless shapes can be discerned. He feels the mystery of it, and gazes fascinated as, deep down, some great white ghostlike shape moves silently past, or a large blue groper drifts lazily along the rock-face in search for crabs or molluscs. It is with a half fear that he feels his sinker touch bottom in those mysterious depths, big with unseen possibility.

No tea tastes quite the same to the rock-fisher as the product he quaffs from a mellowed billy down on the rocks. He gleans the water from some spring or rain pool, and boils it over a fire of aromatic scrub.

In his eyes the prospect of sea and sky and blue headland is never wearisome, an satisfying. It fills him with a calm content, and before the vastness, the great peace of it, his troubles fall into insignificance and are forgotten.—Sydney (Australia) Herald.

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Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

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FUR AND FEATHER TALES—By Hamblen Sears. Regular price, $1.75; sale price, $1.00. "H. C.," care Forest and Stream.

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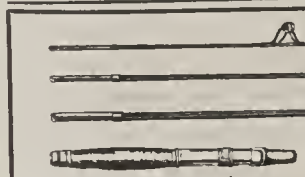

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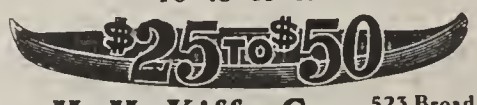

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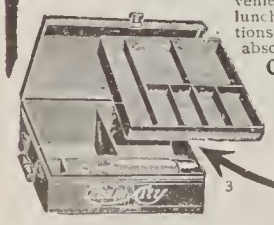

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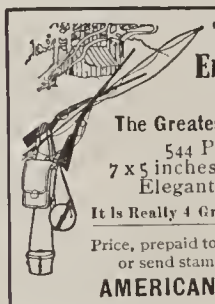

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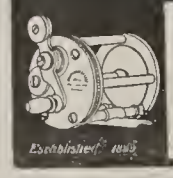

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1911.

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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE FIGHT OVER SPRING SHOOTING.

IN three of the Eastern States a notable fight by sportsmen and game protectors is being carried this winter to hold the gains made in recents years for good methods in sport, and for the preservation of our wildfowl.

In New York—although the great majority of gunners are wholly opposed to the practice of spring shooting—the Senate has already passed the bill to repeal the law which forbids the killing of wildfowl in spring, on Long Island, and no one knows very clearly what action the Assembly will take in the matter.

In Connecticut the question is still in abeyance. Many shore gunners wish the season opened in spring as it used to be, but a majority, we believe, are earnest that the law shall stand as it is, or that if any concession be made, it shall not be in the nature of a lengthening of the season, but rather in the moving forward for a month the date of opening and closing the season. Such a change would deprive Connecticut shooters of much of their black duck shooting and all the shooting of bluewing teal. In exchange it would give them some coot and old squaw shooting in winter.

In the Massachusetts Legislature a very hot fight is going on. All the naturalists—such familiar names as William Brewster, C. F. Batchelder, C. W. Townsend, E. H. Forbush, C. J. Maynard and many others—are opposed to spring shooting as are all the natural history associations. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has written to the Boston Society of Natural History, saying:

"I heartily approve of the law prohibiting the shooting of ducks and geese between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15. I wish it were universal. I think it will be a real misfortune if Massachusetts, a State to which we have been accustomed to look for guidance in these matters, takes a backward step."

A number of gunners of the Cape ask the Legislature to permit the shooting of coots, whistlers, sheldrake and brant after Jan. 1, and the friends of protection are fighting the three bills proposed to bring this about.

The folly of spring shooting and the damage wrought by it are shown in the protest brought forward by the Boston Natural History Society confirmed by the testimony of other naturalists. This shows that two important lines of bird migration cross each other at Cape Cod, and that for this reason the shooting there should be limited—because the birds may more easily be killed there than elsewhere. Some of the evidence as to the decrease of the wildfowl is given by men whose testimony cannot be ignored. Thus Henry B. Bigelow, naturalist at the Agassiz Museum, is quoted as saying, what is well known to many gunners, that the brant are decreasing at an alarming rate:

"Twelve years ago brant were very common in winter in the salt bays of the eastern shore of Virginia near Cobb's Island and Cape Charles, and over nearly the whole of Pamlico Sound. Near Cobb's Island they have decreased very much in the last five or six years, and in Pamlico they now winter plentifully only in the neighborhood of Ocracoke and Hatteras. They used to be the most abundant waterfowl near Pea Island, some forty miles north of Hatteras; now but few are seen there."

Walter H. Rich, of Maine, author of an admirable book on shooting, "Feathered Game of the Northeast," declares that in the last ten years the coots have diminished 50 per cent.

Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and E. W. Nelson, president of the American Ornithologists' Union, both urge that spring shooting shall be given up everywhere. Since the law forbidding spring shooting was passed, there has been a notable increase in local wildfowl in Massachusetts. Black ducks have returned to that State to breed as they have in Connecticut. S. Prescott Fay told of a visit made a year ago to Duxbury where he found the harbor full of black ducks. Similar observations have been made by Gardner G. Hammond on the Vineyard and by members of the Old Colony Natural History Society of Plymouth. A like story comes from Connecticut.

The situation seems to be that all the experts wish to have the present law remain unchanged, while a few Cape gunners wish to have it repealed so that they may shoot when they like.

THE bill to license resident shooters in Pennsylvania has been killed in committee. It was urged by the Game Commission as a means to raise funds for game preservation, but was so vigorously opposed by the press and by various interests that further consideration of the measure was postponed indefinitely.

TENNESSEE sportsmen are urging the passage of the resident license measure now before the Legislature. The Tennessee Game Commission has practically no funds to prosecute its work, and cannot, therefore, employ many competent wardens.

CONNECTICUT GAME PROPAGATION.

THE announcement some time ago that the State ornithologist of Connecticut intended to establish one or more stations for the rearing of game birds awakened much interest in that State. Individual sportsmen and protective clubs are considering the subject, and much discussion and correspondence are being had about it.

The State Agricultural College and the Commissioners of Fisheries and Game have ranged themselves on the side of Mr. Job and purpose to help him, so far as is possible. The State Game Commission has made a preliminary appropriation, and has authorized the ornithologist to begin what may become, if successful, a State Game Park. A tract of land at Storrs, on the premises of the Connecticut Agricultural College, will be used, and the earliest experiments will be made with quail. At the place of Geo. D. Tilley, Darien, similar experiments will be carried on in a small way with quail, ruffed grouse and various wildfowl.

Should the effort to raise quail be successful, the first surplus birds reared will probably be distributed to individual experimenters, with careful instruction as to methods and with any needed supervision. For the present the quail problem will be the chief one to be attacked.

Not a few people in the State, among them sportsmen of much experience, who, in view of the depletion of the stock of quail in that State, have for years refrained from shooting quail, are now anxious to try to rear birds in confinement, not to be shot, but to be turned out for the general good.

In addition to all this it is announced that a New York man, T. A. Howell, has purchased a large section of land—about four square miles—in the town of Hartland, Connecticut, where he purposes to construct artificial lakes and to experiment in the wholesale propagation of native wildfowl.

The State of Connecticut seems thoroughly aroused and high hopes are entertained of the results which may follow these experiments. If only a portion of the money which has been expended in the purchase of foreign gallinaceous birds can be put into the work of experimenting under proper conditions with native wildfowl, grouse and quail, it is believed that the outcome will be such as to astonish the experimenters and to offer an object lesson of great value to the country at large.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Areadia Country Club appeared before the Missouri Legislature a fortnight ago and asked that its 3,000-acre preserve in St. François and Iron counties be accepted by the State as a game and fish reserve. A bill to this end has been introduced in the Legislature and favorably reported out of committee. It is planned to maintain the park with a portion of the license fee fund.

Boregas and Tanakas

II.—A Mountain Sheep Hunt in Lower California —Unexpected Success

By DOUBLE BARREL

IF this were a romance, I would feel very much inclined to omit the account of this day's hunting, as there was nothing in it to my credit. We cut around the shoulder of Valdez Mountain without going out of the desert until after about six miles traveling, when we struck into the mountains at the rear of Valdez through a large arroyo. We went down this for an hour, and then took lunch at a beautiful little tank, which we found in the bottom of the arroyo. Afterward we continued down the arroyo for two or three miles, striking several tanks, some of them of considerable size. The walking was very bad, as the arroyo was filled with huge boulders over which we had to scramble as best we could. All these tanks were so situated that it would have been impossible to get a horse within miles of them, so that they were no use for camping purposes.

About half-past two in the afternoon we decided to climb up to the tableland on one side. We started, and as it was a long climb, we stopped about half way up and sat down on a rock. Eleno took out the glasses and began to examine the scenery. He was using a very powerful pair of glasses I had brought with me, the most powerful prism binoculars made, and after a short time he suddenly ejaculated, "Boregos." I could not see anything, but he indicated where they were in the arroyo, and when I took the glasses I could see half a dozen sheep, including one ram, watching us from the other side of the arroyo near the bottom and about 400 yards away. It was a wonderful example of the protective coloring of the sheep that we had not seen them without the glasses, for even after we knew sheep were there, we could hardly distinguish them with the naked eye. The whole bunch was watching us, and it seemed like a perfectly hopeless position.

If I could have explained my idea to Eleno I would have given up the sheep and gone off the way we came, and then tried to get back to them later. That would have probably meant spending the night away from camp, and this I was perfectly willing to do, as the nights were very warm. Unfortunately, there was no way of explaining this to Eleno, and after we had sat still for fifteen minutes he tapped my rifle and indicated that he wanted me to shoot. The ram head was not one that I particularly cared for, but under the circumstances I thought that I was justified in taking a shot at him, and I was further strengthened by the feeling that if

A CHOLLA.

the ram got away it would not be an irreparable loss. I therefore put up the sights on my rifle and fired at the ram, striking just under him. He at once started running up the further side of the arroyo away from us. My second shot struck just over him, and then as fast as I could reload my double barrel, I fired a number of times more as he went up the side. The shots seemed to strike very close to him, but finally I saw him vanish over the top, entirely unhurt.

I was very much chagrined at being unable to stop him, even at that range, with such a fair chance to get one shot home, but the worst was yet to come, for before we could move from the rock, a truly enormous ram that we had not seen before came to the top of the other side of the arroyo and stood looking down at us. He was fully half a mile away and there was no use shooting at him at that range. After a few minutes' inspection he walked away from the skyline and we at once started down the arroyo and went up the other side to where he had been, but when we reached the top there were no sheep in sight in any direction. Evidently the big ram had been off by himself somewhere, and when he heard the shooting he had come and looked over to see what had become of the rest of the sheep, and soon afterward finding them gone he had made off himself. The only consoling thought in the whole proposition was that the sheep seemed to have been driven down the range toward where we would next camp.

There was nothing to do but to hurry home, and it was long after 5 o'clock and darkness had settled down by the time we reached camp. J. G. M. and Captain Funcke were already in after a very short day. They had waited to see the other outfit off and had then gone out for a couple of hours without seeing anything. Louis Jackson, too, was gone with the other party. It was certainly hard on Louis, for he had no sooner got into the country and had a day's rest than he had to turn round and go out. The captain had changed him for Mr. Dunne, because the latter, although not so good a cook, was an experienced packer, knew the country, and was also more willing to take the hardships of the trip without feeling abused. We were sorry to lose Louis, but Mr. Dunne proved to be equally genial. He had been born forty-five years before in Elkhart, Ind., had graduated from an agricultural school in Kansas, and had done everything in the line of mining, farming and cooking for the last twenty-five years.

There did not seem to be any use in hunting sheep at Valdez Mountain, so we packed up and crossed the desert about fifteen miles to another tank, which lay in a valley in the mountains. This was the Tanaka Colorado, or Red Tanaka, so-called from the setting of red rocks in which it lay. It was in a much more desolate part of the mountains than Valdez Tanaka, and the wildness of the surrounding country seemed to be better adapted for successful sheep hunting.

We got to bed early that night and were up at the first streak of dawn, had breakfast and were off before 7 o'clock. Eleno and I climbed to a high peak a couple of miles from camp, and there had a long inspection of the country through the glasses, and not seeing any sheep, we crossed an arroyo to another peak, and there Eleno finally located one large ram lying down a long distance away. He tried to point to me

where the ram was, but there was such a succession of ridges and arroyos before us that I was unable to find him, and finally had to take Eleno's word for it, and we started out.

After we had crossed three or four precipitous cañons we got near the place where the ram was supposed to be, and for the next mile spent our time in going very slowly and trying to keep quiet. It was nearly a hopeless proposition, as the entire footing was loose rock, so that in spite of ourselves we made considerable noise. When we reached a point where we could see at close range the ram's position, he had disappeared, and on climbing up to the spot where Eleno had first seen him, we found the marks where he had lain and some tracks leading to an almost sheer precipice down which the ram had climbed. He seemed to have gone slowly, and it looked as though he might be somewhere directly under us. We chose a place where it seemed to be possible to get down and started after him. The mountain fell off in a series of steps. As we got to the edge of each one we could see a little further into the gulfs below.

It was fearfully bad going, the whole surface of the mountain seemed to be rotten and the rocks broke under our feet and fell away in our hands. At last we reached the bottom without accident, only to find that the ram had evidently heard or smelt us, as in the sand at the bottom we saw where he had suddenly started off on the run. Behind us were the cliffs we had descended, and before us lay a flat-topped mountain surrounded on all sides by an arroyo. We started down the arroyo, looking for sheep on all sides, and soon located one ewe standing against the skyline a couple of miles away to the north. We had about decided to hunt up that way and see if there were not some rams with her when, on looking back to the ridge which lay in front of the cliffs we had descended, we saw a ram looking over at us. He was on a sort of an isolated mountain with a cañon all around him. On three sides this was very broad, and on the fourth, where we came down, it was merely a small gulch.

After much consulting in the sign language we finally walked down the cañon, then swung around and came back into the gulch where we had first descended from the cliffs. There we sat down and had lunch. It was about noon and there was evidently no use in rushing matters, as our only hope of getting the ram would be to let him quiet down for a couple of hours and then try to stalk him. Our position also had this advantage, that if the ram tried to get on to any of the other mountains, we were in the place where he would naturally cross, unless he went down into the big open cañon where he had last seen us.

While we were having lunch I succeeded in asking Eleno, by the use of a few Spanish words and many signs, whether he thought he could get a shot at the ram in the afternoon. He was evidently very much discouraged, as he shook his head and made signs that the wind came from every direction, and that macho had both seen and heard us, and he ended up by saying: "Mui malo chance." There was evidently no hurry, so we finished our lunch of bread and bacon and beans and drank almost all our water. Eleno then got out a cigarette and lit it and sat down for a smoke. It seemed to me that it was perfectly hopeless to get a shot at a ram at any reasonable distance in this country. It was so broken the wind blew among the gulches from every direction and shifted every five minutes. The footing was so rocky that it was almost impossible to go without noise, and I sympathized considerably with a remark that one of the other party had made to me. He said that he was tired seeing the white rumps of the sheep go over the mountain in front of him day after day.

I did not feel much like smoking, so I took the glasses and leaving my rifle explained by signs to Eleno that I was going up the other side of the gulch to see if I could locate any sheep. I got a couple of hundred feet from where Eleno was sitting, and was just about to use the glasses when I heard a rock roll, and looking down the gulch I saw its whole side covered with sheep, evidently just in the act of crossing over to the cliffs where we had first seen the ram. I turned and ran as fast as I could back to Eleno, and snatching up my rifle,

THE AUTHOR'S MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

WHERE THE RAMS WERE BAGGED.

stepped out into the bottom of the gulch. As I did so I saw a big ram just at the top of a little point about 150 yards away and I at once fired both barrels at him, the first a side shot and the second at his rump as he turned.

The ram disappeared at the shot and I followed, reloading my rifle as I ran. I scrambled up the side of the gulch where the ram had gone and reached the top in a few seconds. Before me was a long flat piece of country lying at the base of the mountains, and in front of me a band of sheep were running with the big ram in advance. I fired four times at him and saw him fall to the ground at the fourth shot. Another part of the band were running in the other direction and I ran after them, hoping to get a second ram. By the time I came to a place where I could get a shot they had disappeared, and as there were no more sheep in sight I turned and ran back to where the ram fell.

As I came up, a very remarkable sight met my eyes. A ram with an enormous head was standing up amid the ocatilla and greasewood bushes, evidently badly hurt. Eleno was about twenty feet away from him, with his sheath knife out, and every time he would advance toward the ram the latter would lower his head and walk toward Eleno, evidently quite ready to fight it out with him. It at once struck me what a remarkable picture this would make, and I cried out "Camera" to Eleno. He knew what the word meant and motioned that the camera was back in the lunch sack where we had been eating. The ram was evidently badly hurt and suffering. I was out of breath, and I knew that it would take me some time to get the camera and come back. So, much as I wanted the picture, it seemed to me a cruel thing to let the animal suffer for five or ten minutes while I made preparations to photograph him, and after a moment's consideration raised my rifle and killed him by a shot through the neck.

I went up to him and looked at the size of his horns with astonishment. He was a magnificent specimen with tremendously long horns, which seemed to grow bigger as they left the base. Eleno and I were both much excited over the size of the ram, and we slapped each other on the back and he talked Spanish and I talked English for some time without caring how much the other understood. I gathered from Eleno's Spanish, however, that it was a "muy grande macho," and that he was well satisfied with my shooting. Then when our jubilation was over, Eleno took me by the wrist and led me over a little ridge, and there on the further side, about fifty yards away, another ram was lying dead. He also had a very large head, though not so big as the first one. I was very much surprised, as I had up to that minute thought all my shooting had been done at one ram.

On comparing the two I found that they represented the two types of heads which the mountain sheep seem to produce. The horns of the first ram were very large and heavy, curling around his head and somewhat injured at the points. The head of the second ram, however, was perfect, with a long slender curl decreasing steadily from the measurement at the base. I had no tape measure with me, and therefore could not measure the heads until next day, but I had seen enough sheep heads to realize that I had two uncommonly beautiful specimens. This was especially pleasing, as I had told Captain Funcke that I wanted no heads unless they were bigger than those I had got in the North, and these were both bigger than my British Columbia heads.

Though the heads were very large, the bodies were comparatively small, and the animals seemed to me to be much more lightly built than the sheep in the North. The sheep of British Columbia surprised me by their large and heavy set legs and bodies, but the sheep of Lower California looked more as I had always supposed mountain sheep should look. Both of the rams were rather thin, but their stomachs were full of the little twigs of the brittle bush on which they had been feeding.

It was too late to hope to get the rams in that evening, so we cleaned them and then stretched them out in a little hollow in the rocks and piled ocatilla stems over them to protect them. The ocatilla has long straight stalks, covered with numberless thorns, and before we were through, I felt that the heads were secure from any marauders during the night. We then tied our red bandannas on nearby bushes to mark the place.

I could not help thinking what a remarkable example this was of luck in big-game shooting. Within a few minutes of the time that Eleno and I had decided there was no possible chance for a shot, I had been successful in killing two especially large rams.

It was a long hard pull back to camp, and we were badly tortured with thirst, but about half way in we found a little tank in the rocks where we had a good drink and refilled our canteens. We got in, at last, a little before dark to receive the congratulations of the captain and J. G. M. The latter unfortunately had spent another day without seeing sheep. We at once decided that both Eleno and Captain Funcke would go with me the next day to bring in the heads and meat, and that J. G. M. should take a day off around the camp.

The next morning we started off on horses, leading two burros with pack saddles, and by making a long circle through the mountains and keeping mostly to the arroyos, we got the horses within a mile and a half of where the rams were. We then tied the horses, and leading the burros succeeded in working around to the place where the rams lay. They had not been disturbed during the night and we got them out, photographed them and measured the horns with the tape. The big ram's horns measured: Base, 15½ inches; one foot from base, 14½ inches; 19½ inches from base, 13¾ inches; 7 inches in diameter at the point, 39 inches in length and 24½ inches spread. On account of the way the horns flattened as they curved, it seemed as though the horn was smaller at the base than it was half way out, but this did not prove to be the case.

The smaller ram had 15 inches base, 12 inches half way out and was 36 inches on the curve with 24 inches spread.

We took off the heads carefully and cut up and skinned out the animals and cut off most of the meat. On examination we found that the first ram had been shot straight through the center of the body with my first bullet, the shot being a little bit too far back to kill him instantly. The second bullet had struck him in the center of the rump and tore through his body, but in some way without killing him. There was also the third shot through the neck made at close quarters, and which had killed him instantly. The second ram at which I had shot four times had three bullet holes through him, the first one having smashed a fore shoulder, the other going through the fleshy part of the hind leg and the third shot, which killed him, being straight through the heart. This made a score of five hits out of six attempts, and I felt that I had somewhat redeemed myself from my previous bad shooting.

When we had cut up the rams we went down to the place where Eleno and I had eaten lunch the previous day. On the way I noticed the place where the ram had stood when I had first shot him. There was the little palo verde tree which had partially covered his forequarters; there was a splash of blood on the rocks where he had been struck, and on walking down to where we had taken lunch I saw the two empty shells lying where I had thrown them out of the gun and the place where I had stood behind a big rock and shot at the ram. It at once struck me that here was a chance to really determine the range at which I had done the shooting, so I got out my fifty foot tape, and the captain and I staked the distance from the bottom of the arroyo. It proved to be just 427 feet.

A comparison of the distances showed that the second ram was killed at what seemed to be a little longer range, though the ground was so broken there that it was impossible to take an accurate measurement. I was very glad for once to know the exact distance at which shooting was done, and as I looked over the ground I felt that it would probably generally appear in a story as a 200 to 250 yard shot.

When we had eaten our lunch we packed the heads and meat on the burros and started back for camp. The burros did wonderfully well, climbing up places that were difficult going for a man, aand we finally got them down to the horses without accident, though I thought at times that there was at least an even chance of serious trouble. We were back in camp again by dark, and J. G. M. was duly impressed with the size of the heads.

On our way we killed another big rattler, the last we saw on the trip. This made a total of four, as we had killed a very small one in the fire wood at Valdez camp. We also saw a number of tarantulas during the trip, all of which we killed. Some of them were small, though one which we saw at Valdez was the grandfather of all the spiders, with a body as big as a grown mouse and a spread of at least six inches between his feet as he stood on the desert. We photographed him, then he too met his end under a boot heel.

This day's work ended my sheep shooting for the trip, for though our permit allowed us to kill six rams, yet I had no use for more heads and did not feel justified in shooting the animals. Neither did I want to disturb the sheep country as long as J. G. M. had not yet secured his head. The presence of sheep in the neighborhood made me feel very confident that J. G. M. would finally get a shot, though he was somewhat discouraged, as he had not yet had the luck to even see a sheep of any kind.

For the next two days I loafed around the camp at the Red Tanaka, occasionally climbing

to the top of some nearby mountain to view the scenery, which was wonderful. From every point there was a magnificent view of red mountains, white desert and blue laguna, while above all hung the still bluer sky of the South. Every day was the perfect June day, and every night we went to sleep under the stars, waking up once or twice to see how near we were to dawn by the position of the dipper, and at last getting out of bed at daylight to drink coffee and smoke till breakfast was ready.

The ironwood trees around the camp were connected with ropes festooned with strips of sheep meat, drying in the sun. In two days it was dry and hard as oak and mighty poor eating. I was lucky enough to nickname the jerked venison eagle meat, which was translated into Spanish as "carne de gavalan." It rejoiced Eleno, the captain and Mr. Dunne very much, and I believe will remain long after all memories of me are forgotten.

Though camping was ideal, yet we were cursed with J. G. M.'s bad luck. He was my senior by twenty-five years, yet he hunted hard and long and with no success. During the next two days he saw two bunches of sheep, but one had no rams in it, and the other was seen so late in the day and at such long range that it was never located again. Worst of all, we found on investigation that the two tanks beyond the Red Tanaka where we expected to camp were so low that we could not camp near them, so that on the third day we were forced to pack up and cross from the Sierra de Tanaka into the foothills of the Sierra Gigantica. This was the range of mountains along the base of which we had come in our journey from Calexico, and we now camped at a spring called Las Palmitas, which lay in the foothills of the range. The spring was a pool of muddy water which never dries. It had at one time been surrounded by palms, which had been cut down.

Near the Red Tanaka we had seen some shallow caves in the rocks with old fire-places in front of them, which we were told were old Indian camps, and between the Red Tanaka and Las Palmitas on the hard stony flats of the desert we found old Indian trails from one waterhole to another. They ran wonderfully straight from point to point and their appearance testified to many years of barefooted or moccasined travelers. At Las Palmitas, too, there were many flat stones worn into hollows by the Indians who had used them for grinding the beans of the mesquite tree. And everywhere through the desert we saw many pieces of rough pottery which had once been the water jars of the natives. The captain said that at one time the peninsula had supported large tribes of Indians, but that the twin scourges of smallpox and measles had partially exterminated them. There was something inexpressibly pathetic in these traces of a vanished race. It seemed that when a people had been able to win a living from such a desolate land, that Providence might have left them in peace. But the plagues of the white man have destroyed all but a scattered remnant.

There were a couple of families of San Catarina Indians located a few miles from Las Palmitas. Two or three of the men came over to our camp and developed into that most objectionable of all beings, the camp loafer. They wore cotton shirts, and shoes and overalls, so they had no virtue of being picturesque, while their undoubted propensity as sneak thieves kept us always more or less on our guard. They also had one or two wild goose chases on which they would have liked to have enlisted Eleno, as he was now a capitalist by dint of having two months' wages coming to him.

One of these concerned a lost mine. The discoverer was an Indian who undertook to lead a party of other Indians to it and give them untold wealth. Unfortunately, just as the party reached the proper arroyo, the guide shot himself through the stomach with his rifle, and the others, thinking this was caused by evil spirits, had incontinently fled, so that the mine was still undiscovered. The other tale was even wilder. It concerned a lost mission which had been

FILLING A CANTEEN.

established by the Spanish priests and deserted and lost when the Indians were carried off by the pestilence. This had become an established legend and the bells of the mission were supposed to be pure gold and silver, so that wealth would come to any discoverer of the lost mission of Santa Isabel. One of our loafing friends was sure he could find it if backed by proper resources. They talked much on the subject to Eleno, and I had a clear view of the promoters living high on the supplies furnished by the investor, Eleno, while the whole party wandered for several months through the mountains looking for wonderful mines and romantic lost missions.

There is nothing more disagreeable than camp loafers, but in spite of them the days at Las Palmitas were very pleasant. There were plenty of quail and rabbits, and also a large number of the banded Arizona pigeon. These are beautiful birds of a bluish gray with a white band across the wings and tails. We killed a few for the table, but for the most part left them undisturbed. Coyotes howled all night long around our camp, but we never got a shot, and our attempts to take them in some traps of the captain's were unsuccessful. Whether this was caused by the intelligence of the coyotes or the poor quality of our attempts to outwit them will always remain in doubt.

I had much leisure at Las Palmitas and amused myself as I pleased. I had often heard that the interior of the bisnaga would supply water to the thirsty, so one day I set out to try out this theory. I worked at a bisnaga for a long time with a heavy sheath knife, and after cutting all round, took the butt of my shotgun and tried to knock off the top with a light tap. This did not affect the bisnaga, but it cracked my shotgun stock in a dozen places. The wood must have become very rotten and brittle with age. At any rate, it kept me busy for a long time repairing it with some wire and a pair of pliers. I did a fearful and wonderful job, but in spite of its appearance I continued to use it effectively for the rest of the trip. Later I went back with a hatchet and beheaded the bisnaga, and found an interior of very hard green pulp with considerable moisture in it. Any wanderer expecting to use bisnagas for drinking purposes should have either a hatchet, a sword or still better a good cross-cut saw. If he wishes to be fully prepared, he should always have a cider press with him. On the whole, it is easier to carry an extra large canteen.

THE TOP RAIL.

About the time when arc lights were first installed by towns in the West, wild geese were abundant. One town turned on its new street lights in autumn, and as a large river was nearby, on almost every night that autumn and the following spring when there was fog, geese could be heard overhead. At first the excited honking of the birds was novel and the people craned their necks, thinking the geese could be seen, they were so close; but in time there were those who got tired of the clamor and claimed it kept them awake. They were not the sportsmen of the town. The sportsmen were kept awake by the geese; no doubt of that. We all suffer from the shooting fever at times, but it is seldom that our favorite game comes to us to torment us still more.

I was fortunate. A particular friend was in charge of the local daily paper, and his night's work ended about 3 o'clock. When the conditions were favorable, I turned my key over to him, and the next morning he entered my room very quietly for a heavy man clad in shooting gear. My own preparations made, we crept down to the kitchen and breakfasted on the good things old black Mandy had placed for us the night before, drank our coffee and slipped away to the river and our boat. I have never prepared for a day's shooting with less fuss and preparation, and there was always enough time to put out the decoys, dig our sand-hole blinds, and have a smoke before day dawned.

My companion had but one eye, but it was worth fifty ordinary eyes in locating game, and backed by his ten-bore gun, it was fatal to the geese that came within range. I wonder where Johnnie Healy is now, and whether he really was the originator of his favorite expression, "I would rather fish than eat, and I would rather shoot than fish." So far as I know he never declined an invitation to do either one.

Grizzly King.

NATURAL HISTORY

The Prairie Wolf in Iowa.

In 1867, Dr. J. A. Allen wrote concerning the coyote in Iowa: "This species was formerly quite numerous, much more so even than the common wolf (*Canis lupus*), but now, like that species, it is in some sections nearly extirpated. I was informed that it was still common in the southern part of Guthrie county, where it not unfrequently was destructive to the lambs. It is said to far exceed the common fox in boldness and cunning."

During Dr. Allen's stay, he visited nine counties, including Audubon, which adjoins my home county on the north, and Guthrie, which corners with it to the northeast. At that time the railroad had not as yet been built, and only a small portion of the country was settled. From that time on until about 1890 coyotes steadily decreased in numbers, until, apparently, they were all but exterminated. The survivors were extremely cunning, and an adult was seldom presented for bounty. During the last few years a marked change is taking place. The country is now thickly settled and there seems little shelter for such large animals as wolves, yet the coyotes are increasing in numbers. They are very prolific, seldom giving birth to less than six young in a litter, and often about ten. Fourteen is the largest litter that has ever come to my notice. More than ten at a birth, I think, is unusual. They seem to take to the open country rather than to seek shelter in the small belts of woodland along the streams. A sheep breeder living about five miles north of Atlantic tells me that he has suffered considerable loss from these animals during the past few years, the lambs being taken from the lot at night and probably from the pasture during the day. While visiting there not long since, a coyote crossed the field in broad daylight, in plain view of the farmer and his son. Notwithstanding the fact that the sheep owner has a large bore rifle kept for the purpose, and has offered to double the bounty paid by the county, only one mature coyote, to my knowledge, has been killed in that vicinity for several years.

It is easy to see that the later generation of prairie wolves have developed greater cunning in avoiding danger, or that the present generation of hunters is not so skillful in pursuing them. Probably both may be true.

Although our county paid bounties for the destruction of forty-four wolves last year, only three were adults, the rest being pups taken from the dens. As the dens are usually shallow, it is easy to capture the helpless youngsters if they can be found. A grown wolf is seldom taken, unless it be a mother with her young. I presume that similar conditions prevail in the prairie regions to the west, as D. E. Lantz writes that more than nineteen thousand coyotes were killed in Kansas in the year ending June 30, 1904, but makes no mention of the proportion of young and old specimens. The accompanying photographs show some of the litters taken in Cass county last year. One is especially interesting, for it shows the new born young.

I have suggested to farmers suffering from the depredations of coyotes that they corral their sheep in enclosures with high fences, but have been informed that a lighted lantern is about the only safeguard, unless it be a floored enclosure. From Lantz's "Mammals of Kansas," above quoted, I find the following statement which is to the same effect:

"Some ranchmen have told me that lambs and poultry in an enclosure made by a fence five feet high are absolutely safe from its attacks. Others have said that while the animals will not jump over such a fence, they will dig under it readily, and that the only safety is in a tight and floored enclosure."

Aside from the complaints of sheep owners, little is heard about damage from coyotes in this locality. Occasionally, if the door is left open, one will enter a hen roost or will catch hens or turkeys that are allowed to range far afield in daytime. Last August the Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpareil mentioned the fact that a man had frightened a coyote away from his hen house, near the high school in that city, the night before. The incident aroused the valor of all the small boys in the neighborhood, with the result that with all sorts of missiles and accompanied by all kinds of dogs, they spent much of the following day scouring the bluffs in search of the wolf. It is hardly necessary to add that the hunt was without result, other than tired legs.

The poultry keeper who suffers from coyotes in this section is entitled to little sympathy, for with the exception of turkeys, all farm poultry thrives much better if kept in enclosures, and not allowed to range long distances in search of food. I think that it is extremely doubtful whether these animals will ever dig under a building, or will try to enter when the door is shut.

Beside sheep and poultry, it is quite probable that young pigs are taken at times, although one seldom hears of it here.

The bounty system of reducing animal pests has come into such general use that the public seems to think it neeeessary. There is serious question in my mind whether it should ever be resorted to, excepting as a very temporary expedient. At times it might be well to offer sufficiently large bounties to interest a large number of hunters in the chase for a short time, but a moderate bounty constantly in force is a useless expense and of little service. In this county a bounty of five dollars for each mature wolf, and two dollars each for pups has been in force for years. There is nothing to be made by hunting wolves for the bounty, and no one does so. The dens found by accident afford the finder some easy spending money. To my mind the bounty paid from the public treasury is a mistake. If the persons whose interests are at stake will not take the trouble to rid their localities of such animals, it will not be done even though the public pay a bounty.

Although wolves have done serious injury to sheep owners in this State, the worthless dogs that roam freely about the country have done ten times more. A bounty placed on the head of every dog not wearing a collar with his owner's name on it, and a bond to make every dog owner responsible for his mischief, would do more for the local sheep industry than anything else that could be mentioned.

Coyotes unquestionably do much good in ridding the country of field mice, rabbits, spermophiles, gophers, etc. So while they become a serious menace to the range stockman, it is a question in my mind whether it would be desirable, even though possible, to exterminate them in farming regions like this.

Frank C. Pellett.

[A long article entitled "Wolves and Wolf Nature," printed in Trail and Camp-Fire, p. 152, deals at length with the gray wolf and coyote alike, and is of interest in this connection.—Editor.]

Deserves Investigation.

The letter printed below was addressed March 15 to the National Association of Audubon Societies of New York city, by Herbert Wheaton Congdon.

It will be extraordinary if it is shown that an instructor in a respected and important school like the Pratt Institute has given such misinformation to any pupil. That the Pratt Institute itself approves such a statement is not to be believed for a moment, since we are confident that many of the trustees of that institution are well informed as to the economic injury done in the procuring of aigrettes, to say nothing of the suffering inflicted on animal life. Mr. Congdon's letter reads:

"I learned last night in conversation with a young girl, who is taking a course in millinery in Pratt Institute, that they use aigrettes, and that the instructor in answer to the protest of one of the girls said that the old-fashioned idea that any injury was done in obtaining these aigrettes was exploded in these days of greater knowledge.

"It seems to me that no institution of learning of the standing of Pratt Institute should encourage or even make use of any form of plumage that is obtained from the destruction of beneficial wild animals. Surely, the campaign of education has been sufficiently widespread so that there is no excuse for such a statement as this instructor is reported to have made. Of course, I cannot be responsible for the accuracy of the statements of the young lady who was my informant, but I think that the matter is well worthy of investigation."

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

Flying Squirrels and Muskrats.

IN the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, issued Feb. 15, last, Dr. Barton Warren Evermann and Howard Walton Clark published an interesting paper on the mammals of the Lake Maxinkuckee Region. A short time ago we printed Dr. Evermann's paper on the feeding habits of ducks and coots, as observed at this lake. There are included in the mammals paper notes on thirty-one species of mammals, of which several are now regarded as extinct for the region.

The lake, which is about 2¾ miles long and 1½ wide, lies in the glacier region of Indiana among low hills, and the lowland of the region is more or less swampy. Remains of elk, especially the horns, are still occasionally found in the peat bogs of Marshall county, but have no doubt been extinct for a long time. Deer were formerly common but have not been seen for some years. Squirrels and ground-inhabiting rodents are abundant, and the flying squirrel is especially so. So little is known about this species that we quote what the authors have to say:

"Wherever there are, about the lake, large old trees with hollow trunks or limbs, one or more pairs of flying squirrels are likely to be found. Striking such trees with an ax or maul will often induce the squirrels to come out, especially if the tree is of proper size and springy enough to vibrate well in response to blows. When striking the tree is stopped, the squirrels usually return quickly to their nest. By such devices as this, one is apt to discover that the flying squirrel is a much more common animal in the neighborhood than the number seen otherwise would indicate. On account of its quiet unobtrusive ways and its nocturnal habits it is not often seen except by those who know its ways.

"These squirrels usually make their nests in holes in old dead or decaying trees; they may utilize a hollow limb, a decayed and hollowed-out portion of the trunk or a deserted woodpecker hole. Late in the fall, after the cottagers have left the lake and the cottages have been closed for the winter, these resourceful little animals sometimes take up their residence in the loft, cupboard or some suitable box in the cottages. There they build their nests and dwell cosily until the warm days of returning spring tempt them to return to a hole in some scraggy old oak nearby, where they will spend the summer.

BEFORE THEIR EYES WERE OPEN.

"Occasionally, in the evening twilight or on moonlight nights, a flying squirrel may be seen sailing in a gentle downward curve from one tree to another, the start being made from well toward the top of one tree and the place of alighting at a much lower point on the other. There is something ghost-like in this gliding flight; it is so unlike that of any other of our native creatures. There is not only an entire absence of fluttering wings, but perfect silence.

COYOTES JUST AFTER BIRTH.

"While in their nests these squirrels do more or less squeaking. On the night of Sept. 21, 1903, one or more were heard in trees in the Arlington Hotel grounds. On Nov. 27, 1904, the accidental burning of two cottages on Long Point ignited some of the surrounding trees, one of which contained a family of flying squirrels. They did not leave their nest until fatally burned, when they leaped to the ground. On Aug. 19, 1906, while riding along a road west of the lake a squeaking sound attracted attention to the base of a small scrub oak at the roadside. On examining the place four young flying squirrels were discovered. They were quite small and wholly naked. A storm had probably blown them from their nest which was a large, globular affair, made of fibrous material, situated in a crotch of a tree. While we were only a few feet away, one of the parent squirrels, presumably the mother, came down the tree, and, taking the young in her mouth, carried them, one at a time, back to the nest.

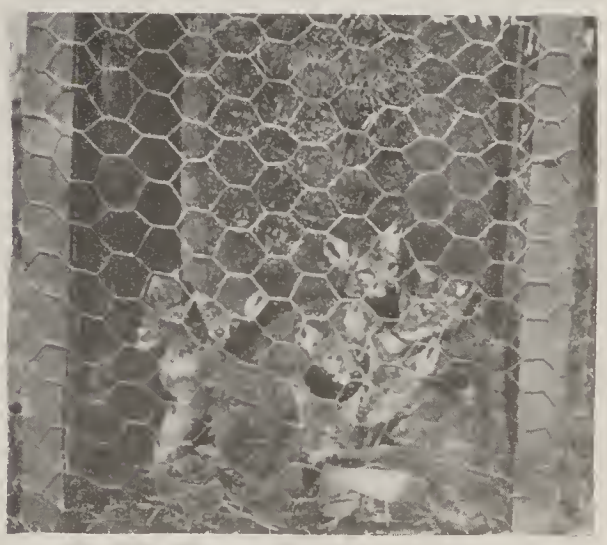
On April 16, 1890, one of us found a nest containing two young flying squirrels, south of Terre Haute. The nest was in a woodpecker's hole about twenty feet from the ground in a maple. Upon striking the tree the mother squirrel came out of the hole and flew to another tree nearby, where she remained watching. Breaking the snag at the hole, the two young were removed and placed on the ground. After a litt'e time the old squirrel flew back to the snag and seemed much disturbed by the changed appearance of things. She looked all about, and, finally discovering the young on the ground, she came down, and taking one in her mouth, carried it to the top of the snag from which she then flew with the young in her mouth to another tree about thirty feet away. She ran up that tree to a height of about fifty feet, where she found a knot-hole in which she placed the little one. In a moment she reappeared and flew back to the snag for the other. In the meantime I had stationed myself near the young. After several advances and retreats she finally came and seized the young in her mouth when I caught her in my hand. When released she returned to the knot-hole with the young squirrel. These dates (April 16 and Aug. 19) are of interest in showing so wide a range in the breeding season of the flying squirrel.

"On Dec. 16, 1890, a family of six flying squirrels was found by J. M. Beck near Burlington. They were all full-grown. On Thanksgiving Day, several years ago, Prof. U. O. Cox, then of Farmland, Ind., found fifteen flying squirrels in a small rotten stump a little higher than a man's head.

"It is remarkable the number of flying squirrels that can be discovered in any wood by knocking on the old dead snags or trees, particularly in the spring. We had found them in old oaks, beeches, maples, ash, willows, sycamores, and hickories, as well as in various old buildings. They seem to breed chiefly early in the spring, about sugar-making time. A second or third litter may be produced later in the season.

"Flying squirrels make interesting pets. Several years ago one of us had two which were kept as pets for several weeks. They had the freedom of one room in the house. During the day they lay curled up in a box provided and made comfortable for that purpose. At night, particularly before midnight, they would come out to play about the room and to accept the nuts and other food offered them. One night a drawer containing a number of bird skins was inadvertently left open. One of the squirrels got into it, ate one of the skins, and as a result, died of arsenic poisoning."

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]



A LITTER OF TEN HALF-GROWN COYOTES.

Mr. Pellett's Coyotes.

IN the third one of the series of pictures of coyotes made by Frank C. Pellett, ten of these interesting beasts are shown together. It is, as Mr. Pellett says, unusual to capture an entire litter of half-grown coyotes. These specimens appear to be in good condition.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Real Life.

No, we are not trust-fed magnates; neither do we belong to that class designated as "the idle rich," my wife and I. We are simply ordinary American citizens with what some might call an inordinate love of nature and a firm belief that God intended all his creatures, great and small, to be happy; and when we see animals at play a portion of their time, we know that it is a part of the divine scheme.

When my wife takes up her twenty-gauge gun, the rabbits and gray squirrels scurry to cover. When it happens to be her .22 caliber rifle, I wonder if it lies within my power to convince her—whether true or not—that all those shots nearest the tack were fired by me. If it is the .25-35 carbine and we are in camp, the deer immediately get their wireless in operation, for there is no doubt that she can shoot, and any self-respecting young buck out for a walk on a fine frosty morning and meeting her is liable to be smitten. She can handle them, too, if necessary, but I am usually not far away when she hunts.

Last August we went up the river and camped for the month in a nice cool shady place. There were trout there, not all mammoth in size, but large enough to eat. There were a bevy of young women in the neighborhood, and they honored us by calling occasionally. There was a nice swimming hole back of the tent, and they enjoyed that, too.

This was all very nice in its way, but we were thinking and talking of something else, and at the beginning of the deer season we started for the tops. It is only four miles, but mostly up hill. Our outfit consisted of a nine by twelve tent, a camp kit, a two-burner oil stove, for inclement weather, a light oak frame over which a canvas is stretched for a bed, a water pail, five gallons of oil, a lantern, bread can, a tent cot taken for the use of any strolling leather-stocking, and an Airedale pup six months old. Of course we took along some guns, among them a sixteen gauge gun and a .32-40 rifle, an old favorite.

Arrived at our campsite of last year we pitched the tent, set up the bed, got the blankets and extra clothing out of the packing boxes, which were fitted with screen doors and served as cupboards in camp, and had everything shipshape before dark.

Many pleasant dreamy days were spent in camp, reading and smoking, or sitting under the trees with the pup, watching the grays, shooting one only as needed. Dates were lost track of, and care left in the valley below. "Johnny," the fourteen-year-old son of the most accommodating farmer who lived on the farm below, twice a week brought up the mail, potatoes, butter and milk and anything we needed.

The weather averaged fine during the entire fall, an occasional thunder storm breaking the monotony. There is something about a thunder-storm in the mountains, especially among the tops, that is sublime, and it is always seen at its best at night. A good quality fly, well tied in place, is a necessity at such a time. It not only keeps one dry, but prevents soaking the tent, thus making the interior damp, causing guns to rust and making things generally disagreeable. We prolonged our stay to over two months.

Just beyond a wire fence, the existence of which is ignored by the deer family, is a preserve of something like one hundred thousand acres owned and guarded by George W. Vanderbilt, to whom gratitude is due for the existence of any large game that may be in this section. If nothing but males were shot, deer would be even more plentiful outside the preserve. There is true pleasure in the knowledge that one has never killed a doe, and there is not much hope for the chap who, having done so, is not ashamed of it. This practice, from the standpoint of the sportsman, is reprehensible, for it has depleted millions of acres of forest.

Grassy Gap is about forty rods this side of the camp site. From this gap a ridge runs down to a flat called Israel's Camp. It was to this ridge I went one beautiful autumn afternoon just to see if my old friend of the season before, whose tracks had been invariably present in number, might still be found. I went down the side of the ridge to a thicket well toward the bottom, when I made for the top very slowly and carefully. Cautiously I parted the bushes as I discerned signs of his recent presence in the way of horned trees and fresh tracks in the soft mold.

As I neared the top, after carefully inspecting the surrounding open spaces, and noting a bed twenty-four hours old, a snort and crash told only too plainly that the buck had seen me first.

My wife had shot the .22 so much that she realized the difficulty of getting a shot at every gray squirrel with a rifle, and as she invariably went for game when she carried a gun, she preferred the twenty-gauge. One day I told her I would go down Bee Branch, look the ground over, and if nothing transpired, stop to look for the turkeys she thought she had heard the evening before. Just before sunset I seated myself at the foot of a tree. I had called only a few times when I heard voices. It was my wife and Johnny. My wife had seen two fine turkeys coming down the side almost directly toward her. She pushed off the safety, but they turned, feeding slowly, and worked their way out of range.

The next evening we went out together, taking the rifles. I placed her a little below my stand, so that we were able to watch a larger amount of territory, got into position and began to call. Twenty minutes later we heard steps in the dry leaves. They would come a little way, then all would be quiet for a moment, then suspicion allayed and they would be heard again. With the advantage of sound and motion on our side, I am bound to confess that the wary old chap scored, and when I first saw him he was making a hasty retreat. Later my better half brought in a hen from that locality, shot at sixty-four yards with the .22.

Last year's experience had taught us that when the wind was blowing it was impossible to have a camp-fire unless the leaves were wet, as the sparks and fire blew out in a dangerous manner, so I constructed a fireplace facing and about three feet in front of the tent, put up a windbreak and covered the space between both sides and top, and at this site we weathered two early snowstorms.

After frequent calls at the big buck's stamping ground, heretofore with disappointment, I decided that if he refused to meet me I would be equally pleased to have him make the acquaintance of my wife, so one beautifully clear, frosty morning I placed her near the top of the ridge, took the pup, and making him follow close at heel, as he had been taught, struck out across the head of the branch to the top of the ridge upon which grew the finest chestnuts in that part of the country.

With all due caution the pup and I made our way up the trail, and when I motioned in the direction of a thicket, the pup understood. I waited at ready for ten minutes, when I heard a pitiful whine. Upon looking about I was amazed to see the pup in the forks of a tree twenty feet above the ground. His appearance was both pitiful and laughable. He had evidently followed a track of some sort up a dead chestnut which had lodged in the fork and was unable to turn. I spoke to him soothingly and sat down to let him work it out for himself, then we went on to where my wife was and we returned to camp.

Flowery Gap, about fifteen minutes' climb from the camp, is a small gap in the ridge proper, which is known as The Tops. On the very top of a knob there is a little chestnut grove often frequented by the deer. To the right of Clubs Gap trail the land is sparsely covered with laurel and ivy, chestnut and oak trees. There, the sign being plenty, I went one afternoon, and after waiting until the sun had disappeared behind the tops, I heard a stick crack and saw the ivy in the ravine move. At last, being unable to see the sights on the rifle, I slowly crept back to the trail, and on my way home a white flag was flashed in my face as a whopper dashed over the ridge.

Being anxious for my wife to get a shot, I determined to place her at the top where she could overlook this point. During the afternoon a hunter from the settlement called, and we invited him to accompany us. We got placed, but our friend had a cold, and just at a critical moment was compelled to cough, whereupon there was a snort and crash from the bushes directly in front of my wife.

One day I was walking carefully through habit, but not looking for deer, as I was considering where I should go. Glancing ahead I saw a big four-prong buck standing tail toward me at sixty-six yards. His position made the shot a little difficult, but I had confidence, so I fired, knowing full well at the report that the bullet

went a trifle to the right. The deer sprang in the air and turned broadside on, frozen in his tracks. I deliberately moved the white bead until it was exactly where I wanted it, but when the sharp report rang out I was more than surprised to see the buck bound out of sight, for I was as cool as a cucumber.

I went back to the camp and put up a square of paper at sixty-six yards, walked back and fired at it. The bullet struck nearly a foot low! The rear sight had been lowered almost an eighth of an inch. On a twenty-inch barrel that is sufficient to cause a miss in shooting at a deer at sixty yards if the holder knows nothing of it.

During these days the dog was watching the camp when we were away; or, if we went out

"SHE CAN HANDLE THEM, TOO."

to grassy gap for a few squirrels, he was allowed to accompany us, and right proud he was to do it. Birds, squirrels, rabbits, 'chucks—anything in the game line compelled a share of his attention, and I am sorry to relate that his utter disregard of the law caused him one day to show a too inquisitive buck the nearest route to cover. Truly, the Airedale is always on the job.

Some of the boys came up occasionally and spent the night with us, to be near the hunting grounds in the morning. They brought their rations, knowing that we had to have ours toted, and they frequently brought fresh pork for a change for us, and right welcome they were. Two who are considered among the most successful hunters left us two deer hams each, saying they would not tote them home for them. Nevertheless, they had toted them over rough country that far. And these were North Carolina mountaineers of whom you have read, but they are not as you have heard them described. I cast my lot among them a few years ago, and have found them very kind and accommodating neighbors. Of course they have faults—so have you and I—but for uprightness and fair dealing give me the country mountaineer. I could wish for a little stricter observance of the game law, but the Vanderbilt preserve, so long as it exists, will serve the purpose, as protection there is constant, there being no open season.

Mat. and Wes., two brothers and neighbors of mine, had been out with me once for a couple of days. Mat. is fire warden for the fiber company that owns several thousand acres of timber land adjoining the preserve, and Wes. is a trapper of note. One morning Wes. came to the camp and said Mat. would meet us at a point some distance from the camp where sign was plenty. We had gone only a short distance when a fine two-prong buck sprung out of a gap, and as he dashed down the ridge Wes. fired a .25-20 bullet at his shoulder. We followed the track and found him lying with his head down hill. When he sprang to his feet, we both fired, Wes. once and I twice. The boys not only gave me this buck, but toted it most of the way to camp.

On our next trip we soon discovered fresh signs of a forest tragedy of the previous night. A streak of feathers led to the carcass of a fine large gobbler that had yielded up his life to a red fox. Wes. shot a fine two-prong buck. We camped in a ravine that night. The next morning we had passed through the gap without seeing any fresh sign, and had concluded to go back toward home when Mat. said: "I see one. He is down where we came through the gap. He smells our sign." The buck was slowly and suspiciously walking toward us, stopping every second or third step, head up in the air, about 125 yards away. Mat. deliberately put his rifle on the ground, determined to give me the shot. Slowly the white bead traveled up between the intervening saplings, found the gray mark, there was a sharp report, and the buck dropped in his tracks. He lay still for a minute, then raised up on his haunches like a dog, gave one snort and was dead, a victim to the accuracy and tremendous shocking power of the little .25-35 bullet. Nothing but the shock of 2,050 feet per second, entirely absorbed by the animal, could account for the knockout blow, as no immediately vital spot had been traversed.

This deer was cut in two, the boys each taking a part while I carried two guns, and the return journey was commenced, and it was all I could do to keep up with them. At noon we arrived where Wes. had hung the deer killed the previous day. I took part of one of the carcasses, and the journey was continued until the trail leading to the valley was reached. There we parted, the boys taking their load home with them, to be delivered the following day at my home, for the legal limit had been reached, and while the boys took half of one of these deer, what had been previously given me made a trifle over three bucks for the season, and not a scrap of the meat spoiled, some being smoked, some dried, some eaten fresh, about one carcass given away, besides a nice lot canned fresh by my wife for a future taste of the venison during closed season.

I arrived at camp about 3 o'clock and found the lady of the camp had been busy during my absence, but that is another story, and she will tell you about it at some future time.

W. H. Shay.

Secretary Whish Resigns.

John D. Whish, for nearly ten years the secretary of the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission, has handed his resignation to Commissioner Thomas Mott Osborne, who has accepted it.

Mr. Whish is well known to the sportsmen and nature students of this and other States from the intelligent interest he has taken in all branches of conservation work. He came into the service of the State when the old Forest Board and the Fish and Game Commission were consolidated during Governor Roosevelt's administration. One of his first acts was to collect and send out to the largest woodland owners and lumbermen a set of pamph'ets dealing with

CALLING TURKEYS.

forestry problems. This information was of great service to the landowners and resulted in an important movement toward reforesting work in the Northern counties.

Later when the untimely death of State Fish-culturist A. N. Cheney occurred, Mr. Whish took hold of the hatchery work and conducted it successfully up to the time when the State secured the services of Dr. Bean. During this period Mr. Whish received a silver medal from the St. Louis Exposition as a collaborator in the preparation of the large collection of New York State fishes then exhibited and now forming a permanent exhibit at the New York State House in Albany.

During recent years Mr. Whish has practically had charge of the preparation of the valuable annual report issued by the commission, and has contributed much interesting matter to its pages. He will remain in Albany for the present. His successor is to be Francis A. Willard, the secretary of the Democratic State League of which Commissioner Osborne is the head.

Fewer Wildfowl.

San Francisco, Cal., March 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* With the duck and quail shooting season at an end, most hunters have packed their guns and will turn their attention to other lines of sport until next fall, a few, however, planning to continue the season on bluerocks as soon as the trapshooting tournaments open. The duck season just closed was in many ways a rather unsatisfactory one, but weather conditions are to be blamed rather than a scarcity of birds. During the first few weeks of the season very warm weather prevailed and sportsmen with an eye of conserving game did not venture forth to kill unless facilities were at hand for preserving the birds secured. Hundreds, however, did not think of this and went forth to slaughter and the game secured was rendered valueless by the hot weather. Then for several months there was no rain and the ducks were thus kept away from many feeding places that formerly afforded good sport.

Early in January rains commenced to fall, but the downfall was so heavy and so incessant that for a long time but few ventured forth, and these found the webfeet visitors badly scattered. Just before the season closed there was a period of good weather and some excellent sport was enjoyed, but on the whole the season has been unsatisfactory. Many experts hunted through the entire season and on but one or two occasions secured limit bags, but this, of course, depended largely on the grounds over which they shot. Whether there is an actual scarcity of ducks here, or whether the incessant shooting of the market hunters has resulted in driving them away is still a question, but the fact remains that fewer ducks have been seen during the past season on the marsh preserves than in many years past. Market hunters operated during the season in great numbers, prompted by the excellent prices secured to make as large bags as the law allowed. From two counties in the State more than 10,000 ducks were shipped to San Francisco in two months, to say nothing of those sent to other places. Many changes to the present laws are being made with the idea of making it impossible for the market hunter to operate, and many other amendments are proposed, prominent among them is one which would reduce the bag limit to fifty birds a week, instead of twenty-five a day. That the market hunter is largely responsible for the scarcity of ducks in the marsh sections is reasoned by some who point to the fact that in certain districts where the hunters cannot operate successfully there are still plenty of birds.

In the overflow sections of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, in the Tulare Lake country and in the Colorado River territory across the International boundary, the birds are still to be found in great numbers, indicating that their extermination is not a matter of the immediate future. The rapid settling up of the coast States, and of California in particular, is increasing the number of hunters and decreasing the extent of the shooting grounds, with result that new laws are urgently needed. The mere reduction of the bag limit is not looked upon generally as affording sufficient protection to the birds and a law prohibiting entirely the sale of duck and quail is advocated by many.

Following the closing of the active shooting season the Gustine Gun Club has elected officers, as follows, to serve during the ensuing year: J. M. McDonald, President; S. Snyder, Vice-President; Jack Linn, Secretary and Treasurer; Jack Hazlewood, Pete Ashcroft and Arthur Ehrenpfort, Directors. A change has been made in the club shooting days, and next season these will be Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The Gabilan Gun Club, of Watsonville, Cal., is making attempts to clear its preserves of mudhens which have become so numerous that the ducks there have been crowded out. It is stated that the mudhens have eaten by far the most of the feed placed in the ponds for the ducks, and this brought about the decision to make away with the pests. At the close of the mudhen shoot, held recently, a sumptuous dinner was served by Mr. and Mrs. George Gray, but those who attended state that mudhen found no place on the menu.

A. P. B.

The Use of Game.

Bennington, Vt., March 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In my opinion the suggestions made by the Game Preservation Committee of the Boone and Crockett Club are positively the most valuable contributions to the cause of preservation of our wild life which have been issued in a decade. I am in hearty sympathy with each suggestion because I am certain they are "sane, simple and scientific." They are in line and square with my personal ideas exactly. I will attempt to call attention to one particular suggestion.

"In some parts of New England great complaint has been made by farmers of the damage done to their crops and fruit trees by deer. * * * It may be quite possible to push protection to a point where it will become unpopular, so that the public favor may turn from them and hostile legislation will follow." All of which is precisely so, as witness our case here in Vermont. The deer became so numerous here in certain sections, and did so much damage to the farmers' crops, that the farmers presented a united front at the session of the Legislature in 1908 and caused to be enacted a law removing all protection to the does and affording practically none to the fawns. The result was, there was a wholesale slaughter of deer in the open season of 1909, during which time nearly 5,000 were taken. Of course if this had continued the deer would be exterminated in a short time.

But this was not the only setback the cause of preservation received from over protection. It caused the farmers to view all game laws in the light of suspicion and disgust. They opened up the old argument that they were compelled to support the game on their lands throughout the year for the purpose of supplying the city men with recreation, and they did not think the laws were fair and just. As a result they withdrew their advocacy of the cause and would give the wardens no aid in apprehending violators of the law. On the other hand the farmers appeared to be in sympathy with the violators and would do anything within their power to protect the latter class. Naturally this made the work of wardens doubly difficult. We have since learned by this experience that the farmers must be consulted before we enact any law to protect the game.

It has been the experience of the entire country that over protection acts as a boomerang to the cause, the returns to us in the way of most amazing hostile legislation. This can all be avoided by consulting the complainants in due time and making arrangements which are fair and just to them and their property rights, thus allaying their hostility before it is too late. Any system of protection by means of legal enactments must first take into account how it will affect those harboring and supporting the game upon their property. We must recognize that human rights take precedence of those of wild animals. As a rule, if the farmers are consulted in the spirit of friendship they are only too glad to co-operate in an effort to save our wild life, but they are sensitive and are sure to resent being ignored entirely in the matter.

For this reason, and many more that I might enumerate, it occurs to me that the above suggestion of the committee is extremely timely and should be well considered by all real sane advocates of the cause of preservation of our wild life, as distinguished from the sentimentalists who wish to preserve all wild animals at the expense of human progress. This latter class is doing the cause more harm than good by their extravagant ideas and measures, and I trust they will leave the center of the stage as quickly as they can.

Harry Chase.

National Forest Fire Losses.

Reports based on detailed field examinations made by the National forest officers, of the lands burned over in the forest fires of last summer in Washington and Oregon, which have been received by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that the National forest timber loss in these States is about 700,000,000 feet. This is somewhat less than was indicated by the provisional estimates made shortly after the fires. The reports also show the importance, as a means of protecting the forests against fires, of the efforts which are being made by the department to open new range to stockmen.

Of the National forests in Washington and Oregon, that on which the fires extended over the greatest area was the Colville, with 160,000 acres burned. The fires on this forest, however, were chiefly surface, which are far less destructive than fires which travel through the crowns of the trees. It is considered by the forest officers that the fires on this forest point clearly to the value, from the standpoint of fire prevention, of proper utilization of the range under regulated grazing. Large parts of this forest, and also of the Chelan, Okanogan, and other forests, are not used by stock because of their inaccessibility, although a good supply of forage is produced. The dry grass and other herbage both spread the flames and made them fiercer and more destructive than they would have been if the land had been grazed. One of the objects of National forest administration is to open all available range to the fullest use consistent with preservation of the carrying power of the range and protection of forest growth and water supplies.

Letting Dogs into the Woods.

NORWICH, N. Y., March 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Assemblyman Shea, of Essex county, has introduced two bills which, if they or either of them, become law will operate to decrease and exterminate our stock of wild deer.

One bill provides that dogs and bitches may be harbored in any part of the Adirondack Park and used in hunting deer the last ten days of the open season in Essex, Warren, Franklin and Clinton counties. Section 79 of our present game law prohibits this and should not be changed if we care to keep what few deer are left in the Adirondacks.

The using of dogs during the last ten days of the open season will result in killing more deer than can be killed without the use of dogs during our present open season of six weeks. Formerly it was lawful to kill deer four months, from the first of August to the first of December, and it has been found necessary to cut the open season down to six weeks with some now advocating a further reduction to thirty days in order to save what deer remain.

When it was lawful to hound deer I had reliable information about four men who took dogs into the Adirondacks to run deer into a lake, and then rowing alongside the swimming deer and shoot them at close range. Within a week those four men returned home, bringing the saddles of nineteen deer, having left the fore parts in the woods to rot. Those four men could not have killed nineteen deer if they had still-hunted all winter.

Besides, dogs, like minks and weasels, are wanton killers and kill deer the year round if left in the woods, just as dogs kill sheep. The State paid thousands of dollars in bounties on wolves in order to get them out of the woods, and one dog will kill more deer than several wolves, as the latter kills to satisfy hunger.

Venison taken by still-hunting is sweet, prime and fit for eating; that taken by hounding is just the contrary. Deer shot after having been run by dogs are hot, inflamed and distressed with the poison of used-up tissue in their bodies and blood to such an extent that only a very small part of the blood will run out. Some persons are made sick by eating such venison. If our butchers ran sheep and cattle with dogs before killing and sold the meat, we would prosecute them for selling meat unfit for food and dangerous to life and health.

The other bill, introduced by Assemblyman Shea, provides that any citizen may, upon procuring a license, hunt birds, foxes, hares and rabbits in the proper season with dogs or bitches, but not of a breed used in hunting deer, the license fee being one dollar each.

It will be worse than a mistake if these two bills, or either one of them, become law. The first mentioned one would allow the keeping of dogs and bitches of all kinds and breeds in the Adirondack Park all the year, and many of them pursue and kill deer the year round, for dogs like to hunt alone and kill whatever game they can; besides which their owners could use them to run deer whenever they so wished, and an army of protectors cou'd not stop all of it, even if they really cared to stop hounding of deer. The only safe way is to retain our present law, which does not permit dogs or bitches to be kept or taken into forests inhabited by deer.

The second bill would let dogs and bitches into the park and other forests where we have deer for the ostensible purpose of hunting birds and small game, which would really result in much illegal hunting of deer, besides their death and depletion throughout the year, even though these words, "But not of a breed used in hunting deer" are included in the bill. Do not let those words deceive you, for I know of no breed of dogs which will hunt birds, foxes and rabbits that cannot be easily trained to hunt deer and do it very effectively.

First—Most dogs that will hunt foxes and rabbits, together with some dogs used for hunting birds, will hunt and pursue deer and will leave the smaller tracks for the larger when-

A FAITHFUL COMPANION.
Photograph by W. H. Shay.

ever chance permits. Further, any kind of a dog, including bird dogs and common curs, can readily be trained to hunt and pursue deer. The first law was against hounds and had to be changed to cover all dogs and bitches because they were used in place of hounds, and will be again so used if this bill becomes law.

The usual way of hunting deer in Florida is to go out on horseback with a pack of dogs to start the deer, which are shot from the saddle, the dogs being used to find and start the deer, just as bird dogs find and flush birds. I have thus hunted in Florida behind packs of dogs, no two of which were of the same breed, and at different times a bulldog seemed to be the most effective one in the pack, and this in company with a fine looking hound.

Second—If a dog chases a doe when snow is deep, she has small chance, and if she escapes with her life, she soon drops a still-born fawn and one life is lost. It takes only a short chase in the spring to bring the same result.

Third—Hundreds of deer dogs will get into the Adirondack Park under this bill, and our remaining stock of deer will rapidly decrease. We have shortened our open season for deer from four months to six weeks in order to save them from extermination. If the dogs are let in they will hunt and kill deer the year round. It will not answer if we care to keep our deer.

Besides, we should have these partial game refuges or shelter for game and birds. Such refuges have been provided in other parts, and we ought to have them in our State. Deer, partridges, foxes and rabbits naturally work toward the edges of our forests, and all except deer will spread out and away from the woods and help replenish covers in the farming sections.

It would be a rare experience in the Adirondacks to find a shotgun without its accompanying supply of buckshot cartridges. So do not be misled by the statement, "In permitting the use of bird dogs in the Adirondack preserves, the killing of deer will not be greater, as the bird hunter's weapon, a fowling piece with a load of 1⅛ ounces of small shot, would rarely if ever be effective if used on deer." Many deer are killed with shotguns and buckshot each year, and many more will be if dogs are let into the woods on any pretext whatever. Do not fall in with the mistaken idea that it will save human life if hounding of deer is allowed. On the contrary, it would send many more hunters into the woods during the time dogs were used, and would that much the more tend to loss of life. Having the open season from the 1st of October to the 15th of November, in order that hunting may be done after the leaves have fallen, when hunters can see further and more clearly, will help save human life.

It will be well for game clubs and associations, together with individuals from all parts of the State, to write their Senators and Assemblymen about these two bills, asking that the dogs be not let into the woods, and that what deer we have may be given even better protection than they had in the past.

CLARENCE L. PARKER.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Herewith we hand you copy of an amendment to Section 79, Article VI., of the forest, fish and game laws, together with copy of a letter to Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the Senate forest, fish and game committee.

GEO. R. HARRIS,
CHARLES H. WILSON,
AND OTHERS.

The amendment provides that any citizen of the State owning or possessing a pointer or setter dog, upon the execution of a bond for $100, the registration of such setter or pointer dog, and the receipt of a metal tag for each dog so registered, which tag with a collar identifying its owner, shall be worn at all times while hunting, may during the open season for the same, pursue and kill the game birds of the State in all parts of the State where the presence and use of dogs are prohibited. The bond to be subject to the approval of the commissioner as to form thereof and sufficiency of sureties, shall be to the people of the State, conditioned that such owner or possessor of

pointer or setter dogs will not with same pursue, hunt or kill any other wild game in any part of the State where such pursuit, hunting or killing is prohibited, and while such bond is in force will not violate any of the provisions of the forest, fish and game law.

The letter of transmittal, bearing many signatures, says, in part:

"While we earnestly favor the passage of this amendment, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are radically opposed to the use of hounds for hunting foxes and rabbits in the Adirondack preserves, believing that such use of hounds would simply be a cover under which deer would be dogged.

"This measure in no way or manner conflicts with the preservation of deer in the Adirondack preserves. The wing shooter, after paying the State license fee, should, under proper restrictions, enjoy the same privilege of hunting in the Adirondack preserves as the deer hunter. The amount of the bond is to be fixed by the commissioner, and he can make it large enough to prevent any possible violation of Section 79 relative to the dogging of deer. On the other hand it is, of course, discretionary with the wing shooter whether he takes out such license or not."

New York Legislature.

By a vote of 26 to 16, the Senate, on March 15, passed Senator Loomis' bill, removing the restriction against spring duck shooting on Long Island. The present law limits the open season to Jan. 10, and the Long bill extends the season until March 31. The bill, which has been defeated every session for the last seven years, was opposed vigorously by the up-State members on the ground that a return to spring shooting on Long Island would lead to the extinction of ducks in this State. The Democrats who voted against the measure, were Senators Bayne, Hardin, Loomis, Murtaugh and Roosevelt. The Republicans who supported the measure were Senators Emerson, Griffith, Ormrod, Platt and Travis.

The Assembly committee on forest, fish and game has reported favorably the Long Island spring duck shooting bill of Assemblyman Sheide.

Bills have been introduced as follows:

By Senator Coats, of Saranac Lake, a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to Section 7, Article 7, of the State constitution in relation to the disposition and use of lands in the forest preserve. The amendment authorizes the Legislature to provide by general laws for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs under State control on such lands wherever the storage of water is necessary for municipal water supply for the canals of the State, or to regulate the flow of streams. This is the Coats-Merritt amendment which passed the Legislature last year, and if passed this year will be referred to the people for adoption this fall.

This amendment is opposed by the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Association for the Preservation of the Adirondacks and various other organizations interested in the preservation of the State's natural resources.

By Senator Burd, repealing, so far as it relates to Erie county, the provision of Section 66 to the effect that there shall be no open season for Mongolian ring-necked, English or other pheasants until October, 1914.

By Assemblyman A. E. Smith, appropriating $50,000 for the payment of the expenses for the enforcement of the fire provisions of the Forest, Fish and Game law.

By Assemblyman Brereton, prohibiting the taking of fish from the waters of Lake George by trolling from boats or vesseis propelled by any power other than hand power.

By Assemblyman Evans, making the open season for antlered male deer from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, instead of from Sept. 16 to Oct. 31, in inclosed deer parks, and in the counties of Clinton, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren and Washington, except in that portion of Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson counties lying westerly of the Utica and Black River Railroad. It makes the open season for such deer in Ulster county and in the towns of Cochecton, Tusten, Highland, Lumberland, Forestburg and Bethel, and that section of the towns of Mamakating and Thompson lying south of the town of Deer Park in Orange county, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, instead of from Oct. 16 to Oct. 31, as at present. It also limits to two the number of wild antlered male deer which any person may take in an open season, and prohibits the killing of female deer.

By Assemblyman Shortt, making the open season for hares and rabbits in Richmond county from Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, both inclusive, and providing that they may not be taken when snow is on the ground.

By Assemblyman Blauvelt, of Rockland, introducing a bill the same as was introduced by Senator Bayne on Feb. 23 in relation to the sale of game.

Assemblyman Merritt introduced on March 16 a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to Section 7, Article 7, of the constitution in relation to the disposition and use of lands in the forest preserve. It is the same bill that Senator Coates introduced on the 15th.

Sparrow Hawks High Up.

New Orleans, La., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Dr. H. F. Moore, of the Bureau of Fisheries of Washington, spent several days last week in New Orleans, and while here held a conference with the Game and Oyster Commission. Dr. Moore talked on a good many problems concerning the growth and culture of oysters, and gave the board a great deal of interesting information. The conference was executive, and nothing definite was made public. Dr. Moore made an inspection of Lake Borgne and Mississippi Sound. The local board is endeavoring to increase the oyster industry of Louisiana, and Dr. Moore was given a most cordial welcome.

Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the Biological Department in Washington, who has been here several days on a tour of inspection connected with his department, gave out a statement to the effect that he thought that the open season for killing ducks should be confined to a period not exceeding three months. He suggested an open season comprising November, December and January.

Dr. Fisher says that toward the end of February he finds the ducks nest and hatch out their young. The killing of ducks from the nest not only diminishes the supply, but hunting them has a bad effect. When a female duck is killed under these conditions it means the destruction of six or seven, as that number represents the eggs in the nest. He points out that no one would think of eating a domesticated fowl after it begins to sit on its eggs. The ducks should have a season of rest before they start on their pilgrimage north, and if they are hunted and harassed up to the moment they migrate, they will be in poor condition for the long pilgrimage. The duck open season in Louisiana is from early fall to March 15. It is probable that the sound advice given by Dr. Fisher will be seriously considered, and the game commission will ask the Legislature at its next session in 1912 to amend the law and shorten the open season.

Dr. Fisher stated that the Gulf coast furnished about 75 per cent. of the ducks in the United States, and the mallard duck is considered a delicacy and almost equals the canvasback duck. He spent several days at the Government experiment farm at Brownsville, Tex. The station has been troubled with rodents, and Dr. Fisher gave some directions looking to their destruction, and also on various other subjects. He left New Orleans for portions of Mississippi on his tour of inspection and study. He will return to Washington in a few days.

During the last few days a professional steeple jack painted several steeples here and repaired some high belfries. He announced that he found a great many sparrow hawks had nested in the belfries and high recesses in the steeples, and that he is sure these hawks feed on the English sparrows. He declared that this accounts for the diminution in the number of sparrows in several of the large cities. He states that these hawks are growing more numerous in the large cities, and he predicted that the time will come when the English sparrow will be almost run out of cities into small towns and villages.

F. G. G.

William's Mixed Bag.

The following figures have been published in the German sporting papers as the result of the Kaiser's shooting for the season, 1910: Sept. 6, Prökelwitz, 5 roebuck; Sept. 12-14, Pait, 2 bull elk and 1 calf, 1 roebuck; Sept. 16-19, Bellye, Karapancsa, Hungary, 9 stags, 1 roebuck; Sept. 24-Oct. 6, Rominten, 11 stags; Nov. 5, Oranienburg, 27 fallow bucks; Nov. 12-17, Donaueschingen, 97 foxes; Nov. 25, Neudeck, 629 pheasants, 3 hares, 1 various; Nov. 28, Rauden, 738 pheasants, 1 hare, 3 wild turkeys, 1 various; Dec. 9, 10, Springe, 5 fallow bucks, 66 wild boars; Dec. 27, Hinter den Communs (Potsdam), 43 pheasants, 1 hare; Dec. 29, Entenfang (Potsdam), 173 pheasants, 21 rabbits—in all, 1,842 head. His Majesty's total bag during his career as a sportsman is given as follows: 1,880 stags, 90 hinds, 1,768 fallow bucks, 98 does, 3,392 wild boars, 931 roebuck, 17,963 hares, 2,447 rabbits, 121 chamois, 439 foxes, 3 bears, 12 elk, 6 bison, 3 reindeer, 6 badgers, 1 marten, 108 capercailzie, 24 blackcock, 3 wild turkeys, 33,637 pheasants, 856 partridges, 95 grouse, 4 woodcock, 2 snipe, 87 ducks, 2 guinea fowls, 826 cormorants, herons, etc., 1 whale, 1 pike and 516 various. Our German contemporaries credit the Kaiser with a gross total of 65,332. According to our calculation this exceeds the tale by ten.—Field.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Going Again.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., March 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Although the past few weeks of ideal summer weather conditions have been no decided contrast to that prevailing nearly all winter, the "fish-hook worm" did not develop in our system into a virulent stage until three Sundays ago, when, refusing to heed the jeers of the vast majority who fish according to the calendar, we armed ourselves with our lightest bait-casting rods and the usual array of wooden minnows and spinners and went forth.

During the quail season, Nabers, while hunting, had noted a fair sized creek; that is, the banks were of fair sized capacity, but alas, the protracted drouth had caused the once pretty stream to dwindle to a succession of holes, ranging from a damp spot to half a mile in length. The entire length of the creek is but fifteen miles. It is but thirty miles from Muskogee to the railroad station nearest it, after which there is a two-mile walk. Never before had an artificial lure of any kind been placed in its water. I have promised Nabers, the discoverer, not to reveal the name of this piscatorial haven, and while you are still my friend, I shall say to you as I have said to the many inquirers here that instead of telling where it is, I shall be glad to take you to it.

THE PROPOSED NEW AQUARIUM IN BATTERY PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

If built as planned, the present floor space will be trebled, giving more room for exhibits and the greatly increased attendance, as well as for offices, a lecture hall and a library.

Arrived at the edge of the hole which confronted us when we first reached the creek, we experienced the customary erratic heart action annually incidental to the inaugural effort. I have never understood just what a bated breath is, but something similar weighted ours as the very first cast was made, and if it was bated, it proved for that cast, and for several more to be the wrong kind of "bate." Mind you, we did not know there were fish in this water; it had merely looked good to Nabers, and we were enthusiastic enough to go out there, taking a chance. Hope shrinking and a magnified prospect of spending a dreary day in a grassless, leafless open country, we rather silently stumbled along the dry, rocky bed to a much larger pool of water. Naber's first cast there was almost tournament work in its accuracy, with a dead treetop the target. A guttural and suppressed "Gee!" and then as the fish broke water, "S-a-a-a-y!" and still later, as a two-pound big-mouth bass lay on the rocks, with eyes glaring and dorsal fin bristling, "I judged it right, after all." Good old Nabers; he certainly had, as but a few minutes afterward I helped to prove by bringing in on a homemade, chicken feather, treble hook a striped bass weighing about one and a half pounds. The shrinking process in hope had ceased; the magnifying effect on the local topography was displaced by beautiful shrubbery more artistic than that of world-famed gardens, and the vast prairie was knee deep in blooming alfalfa.

About this time followed what we expert grammarians term "coarse work." Shut up in an office since last summer's fishing in Colorado, I had lost nearly all sense of distance. I could not put the lure within three feet of the opposite bank without dropping it in the section road beyond. Therefore, I confined myself to distance casts and developed the fact that that creek would produce bass against tradition right from its center. Later in the day, however, I essayed some proper work and was rewarded by striking and landing one weighing over two and a half pounds. Nabers had four, one of which was but a fraction under the weight of my largest. When we had reached a point which we judged to be about two miles from where the creek empties into the Grand River (Neosho River on a'l maps), I had seven, none under eight inches in length, and had put back two.

That part of the scenery just ahead is always more interesting, and that part of a stream untried and unseen attracts with impelling force. We had not fished all the way to the Grand River, and that stretch of water appealed so strongly that with another companion, Ewing Adams, I went again the following Sunday. On this occasion, to be true to the traditions of his tribe, not one bass struck in the holes from which they had been taken the previous Sunday. And still further maintaining his reputation for exaggerated erraticism, he reversed his action in the other holes. Habitually I am loth to change lures for bass; I could expound with more verbosity than lucidity as to my reasons, and merely state the fact. There was no reason other than that the day was calm, which is itself remarkable here, why I put on a double spinner much lighter in weight than the minnows. Therefore, that does not prove that the fish would not have struck at a minnow, as Adams argued, because it was his first effort at bait-casting and he had acquired none of the art which contributes almost entirely to successful catches. Nevertheless, they wanted the spinner, or did not want it, which makes no difference, because they strike it in either event.

I do not mention now that the rod I was using is a four-ounce six-strip split bamboo, because I think I performed a creditable feat by not breaking it in the struggle, but to give an idea of the real, genuine element of chance, known as sport, which entered into the situation when I felt that vicious jerk as if the lure had fouled a running dog. It was one of those moments in which I invariably am blind to all surrounding objects except the water in front of me.

While this particular bass of mine did not show the stamina I have seen in some, yet during the few minutes he held out he described about all the angles and curves known to geometrical science. I judged it at the time to weigh four pounds, but next day, eighteen hours afterward, it recorded but three pounds one ounce. A contribution to the loss in weight was its loss of blood when I killed it immediately after landing it.

This memorable day was replete with exciting contests; one (estimated) of three pounds, two of two and a half and six of two pounds and under. Four were allowed to free themselves without being landed, because they appeared to be under size.

"I'm goin' again," too.

PAUL H. BYRD.

A Nomadic Angling Family.

Two years ago the three of us—Wife, Girl and I—took a rather extended tramp through the wilds of Marinette county, but last year my health did not warrant such strenuous exercise, so we cast about in our minds for an easier way to see the wilds.

After spending some time in useless discussion we hit upon the following plan: to reduce our camp outfit to the absolute essentials and travel by train through the wilder portions of the State, stopping off wherever trout fishing promised to be good, or fancy might dictate. The uncertainty of the plan, the possibility of stumbling on good fishing, and the chance that we might have what Girl called a "sure enough adventure" before the end of the trip led us to adopt the idea. The next question was, what portion of the Badger State to visit. We learned that the northern half of the State offered unlimited opportunities for such a trip. From almost every town to which we wrote for information we would receive some such word as, "Fishing conditions good and country wild enough for your purpose," so the form of the problem changed; how should we choose among so many attractions? Finally we decided to go to Armstrong Creek. This stream empties into the Peshtigo River, and we already knew something of the size and gaminess of the rainbow found in the Peshtigo waters. So our plan was to journey north from Green Bay over the Green Bay and Saunders branch of the Northwestern to St. Andrews where the Soo Line crosses, then journey east over that line as far as Armstrong Creek and follow its banks down. The territory was new to us and we were well aware that probably we would miss some good fishing and leave the train at points where there would be no fishing at all, but that uncertainty added to the attractiveness of the plan. We held ourselves free to diverge from this plan as occasion might seem to require.

Our outfit is the result of a process of selection and elimination which has extended over fifteen years of migratory camping. Each year we make some slight change, always with the idea of reducing weight and bulk. The article which is used only once or twice on a trip is left at home the next time. We have discovered that actual necessities are few, and that luxuries are many. Our outfit was as follows:

1 7½ ft. x 7½ ft. silk canoe tent.
2 ten-pound wool blankets.
2 light cotton blankets.
1 1½-pound camp axe.
1 folding 3A camera and eight rolls film.
1 steel tripod, telescopic.
1 pistol (luxury); 1 box shells.
3 trunk rods, reels, fly-books and one canvas creel.
1 folding landing net with 18-inch handle.

Our culinary outfit consisted of the following articles, all of aluminum:

1 folding baker.
2 kettles, to nest.
1 fry-pan.
4 plates.
3 cups.
1 pan.
Knives, forks and spoons for three.
2 friction top cans for bacon and butter.

We carried little food, as we did not expect to be out of reach of towns for any great length of time, but such staples as bacon, tea, coffee, butter and a few other things regarding the quality of which we are somewhat particular we took from home.

Our personal outfits consisted of one suit of duck clothing and change of underclothing. Each carried a heavy sweater, for there is nothing more comfortable on a cold night or when it rains than a warm sweater. We did not carry changes of shoes, which was a mistake, though each had rubbers. There were several little articles of personal equipment which we carried in our pockets, not important enough to mention, but which added greatly to our comfort. Each had a little bag with name written on the outside in which were note books and pencils, reading matter and other little odds and ends which our personal idiosyncrasies demanded. I carried a simple tackle repairing outfit, Wife some fancy work, and Girl a miniature doll and bits of cloth from which to make dresses. Thus we fortified ourselves against the possible rainy day. We secured an acetylene lamp, but owing to the weight of the carbide, rejected it and carried candles instead. The folding candle lantern we left at home, a bit of candle thrust into a cup filled with sand serving as well.

When we came to make up our packs, Wife had twenty-five pounds consisting of the cooking outfit and a day's food. Girl carried the camera and tripod in the canvas creel, but the next time we go on such a trip she shall be provided with a small rucksack, as the side pack was very bothersome. Another thing, next time Girl shall be provided with a camp suit like her mother's. She has worn her boy's suit for the last time. My pack weighed in the neighborhood of 100 pounds, sometimes more and sometimes less, as the supplies increased and diminished. I have tried many packs and have come to the conclusion that my home made affair with its surcingle straps is the most comfortable, commodious and satisfactory pack made. If the reader is interested I will gladly tell him how my pack harness is made. For each of the various articles of food we provided a strong sack with the contents plainly lettered on the outside; therefore, when we wanted salt we were not annoyed by getting hold of sugar or vice versa. While on the matter of sacks let me say that a good rule for the camper is a sack for everything and everything in its sack. As an illustration, knives, forks and spoons loose in the cooking utensil sack are hard to find, but are always accessible in a little bag by themselves. Articles like kettles and fry-pan must be provided with cases in order to prevent them from smutting everything in the pack.

The morning of Aug. 12 we boarded a northbound freight train, for at the last moment Wife refused to face conventional travelers. She insisted that she would not "care a bit" once she was beyond the ken of those who knew her, but when she might meet women with whom she had pink-tea'd"—well, you know how it is yourself. The locomotive shrieked hilariously, there came a jerk that sent Girl flying from the seat and piled our packs in a corner of the caboose, and we started. The train crew were all attention and kindness, evincing no vulgar curiosity, and this was the attitude of every train crew with which we had to do during the entire trip. After consulting the conductor we decided to stop at a side track called Anderson's Spur where we were informed that a fairly good trout stream was to be found. It was Friday and we desired to find a quiet spot where we would be away from folks and could rest over Sunday.

At last, after what seemed an interminable time—for a way freight does not travel as fast as the Twentieth Century Limited and stops more often and long—the conductor informed us that we were nearing our destination. The locomotive uttered a short, sharp word of warning, the caboose bounded up and down in agony as the air was applied, the "boys" jumped down to help Wife and Girl to the ground—for of course there was no platform—and I kicked the packs off the step. The conductor waved his hand, the engineer responded with two blasts from the whistle, the crew sprang on board, and, as the train got under way, shouted all manner of good advice and kind wishes. As the caboose careened around a bend they were all standing on the rear platform, waving their hats.

Sitting down on a pile of ties, we looked about us. The view which we beheld was a lesson in forest conservation. As far as we could see in any direction were bare, denuded hills, the result of our destructive methods of lumbering. Dead grass, brown and sere, waved in the hot wind, for the country was still suffering from the drouth which made 1910 famous. Altogether it was a dreary prospect, yet the very dreariness had its attractions for us who were folk weary. Some distance up the track was a half dismantled log shanty, and shouldering our packs we made our way toward it, looking for a place to set up the tent. Following the track we crossed the creek of which we had been told, a rollicking rapid stream, and we felt better. Though high and dry, the immediate vicinity of the shanty did not offer a very inviting camp site, for the dry grass was too suggestive of fires. Leaving my companions to gather the raspberries which grew in profusion along the railway embankment, I pushed on. Half a mile above the spur, the creek crossed the railway again, and there, well back from the right of way, I found an ideal camping ground shaded by hemlock trees.

Why is it that when on such a trip it must rain or threaten rain the first day out? Soon after my return to the others, while we were feasting on berries, thunder began to mutter and grumble in the distance, and we indefinitely postponed the berry festival. We pitched our tent amid the tall hemlocks close to the creek, and when the wind was not making music among the hemlock branches we could hear the gentle murmur of the water. It was well past the noon hour when we sat down to our first meal in the open.

After dinner Wife said, as she gathered up the dishes preparatory to washing them in the creek: "If anything should happen to call us back home our friends would find it rather difficult to find us, would they not?"

"Oh, no," I carelessly answered, for such a thing has never occurred on any of our trips, "they could reach us easily enough, but we will trust that no necessity will arise for their doing so."

Assembling my rod I started down the stream to investigate its possibilities before the threatened storm made fly-fishing impossible. Imme-

diately upon stepping into the stream I discovered that the water was exceptionally low, the marks upon the rocks indicating that the mean level was a foot above where it then was. I was thus prepared for indifferent fishing, but not for the a most absolute failure that was my portion. Though I handled my flies to the best of my ability, only a few small trout came to my creel, though good fish were there, for I caught fleeting glimpses of them as they darted through the clear water. That night we had trout and chubs for supper. Chubs from the cold water of a trout stream are not bad eating, provided you cannot secure a more worthy fish, and know how to prepare them. They should be soaked in salt water two or three hours—even longer will do no harm—then rinsed and wiped dry, rolled in bread or cracker crumbs and dropped into hot bacon fat. When so treated they are positively delicious.

The first night in the tent when on a camping trip is an event; many pleasant nights follow, but none are quite like the first one. The play of the moon shadows upon the roof of the tent, the mysterious wood sounds, the authors of which no man knoweth, the low, ethereal whisper of the imperceptible breeze through the thick pine branches sounding not unlike the lapping of distant waves, the sudden rollicking song of some wakeful night bird, the dog-like voice of a foraging owl and the constant, monotonous chorus of the frogs—such are some of the sounds which conspire to keep us awake the first night in camp. Never again are we quite so impressionable, though we remain in the woods a full month. It is the first night that ministers to the soul of the weary worldling as no other nights during the trip do or can. No matter if we are seasoned campers we know that something miraculous will happen the first night. It is one of the unalienable rights of the outdoor dweller. O. W. Smith.

[To be continued.]

Fishermen's Club of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fourth annual dinner and campfire of the Fisherman's Club of Chicago will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, March 31, at 6:30 P. M. sharp. Judge E. B. Belden, of Racine, Wis., will be toastmaster. The following men will take up various themes apropos to angling and nature's undefiled charms: Chas. E. Elliott, Elgin, Ill., philosopher and accomplished fisherman; Dr. Ernest L. Hayford, Chicago, piscatorial bibliophile; Cy. Warman, Montreal, Can., litterateur; D. C. F. Browne, Racine, Wis., tackle expert; Col. Dan B. Starkey, Milwaukee, Wis., Editor Outer's Book; Harry D. Noyes, Chicago, raconteur, fisherman; Edward B. Barr, Oshkosh, Wis., Hudson's Bay canoeist, journalist, lecturer; Benj. F. Fiegel, Warren, Ohio, champion long distance caster; H. Wheeler Perce, Chicago, President of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs; Grant D. Harrington, Elkhorn, Wis., naturalist; J. V. Quarles, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis., canoeist, fisherman, writer; Neal Brown, Wausau, Wis., lawyer, sage, philosopher, fisherman.

There will also be songs, instrumental music, toasts, moving pictures, sentiment, repartee, etc. Covers, $2; informal.

Geo. Henry Cleveland, Sec'y.

Fishermen's Plaints.

New Orleans, La., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The civil district court has rendered a decision in the case of the State against the Bayou Johnson Oyster Company to the effect that the State is the owner of 1,623 acres of oyster lands in Bayou Johnson, Tucker Bay and various other small bodies of water. Judge King held that the title to these lands is in the State, even though they have been apparently alienated. The court further holds that the State cannot sell oyster lands, as they are held in trust for the people. The Johnson Company claimed title to the oyster lands by purchase from the levee board, said board having acquired them from the State as a gift many years ago. The court says the lands may be leased to private parties or corporations, but not sold and a title made to them, and that all such sales are void.

Fishing has been somewhat poor during the last week on account of sudden changes in the weather. A number of fishermen spent Saturday and Sunday at various resorts and report only fair luck. Green trout, perch, speckled trout and redfish were landed, but the waters appear to be a little too cold for successful fishing, although the weather for the most part was very warm until the cold snap of the past few days. Shrimp are becoming more abundant, and there will be no trouble in securing bait. Several of the clubs at the Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Lake Catherine, Lookout and other fishing points have been repaired and put in good condition for the season and the visitors. A number of business men will move their families over to Waveland, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, Gulfport and other places on the Gulf coast shortly for the summer and will spend one or two days each week fishing.

The professional fishermen are protesting loudly against the law in this State which prohibits fishing in salt waters from May 15 to Aug. 1. They are also protesting against the ruling of the game commission prohibiting the shipment of salt water fish to Louisiana from Mississippi and Alabama waters during the closed season. The commission has passed an order permitting salt water fish to be shipped into Louisiana from Texas and Florida points from May 15 to Aug. 1. It is contended by the fishermen and dealers that this will be a great hardship on local people engaged in the fishing business. It will cost a good deal more to get fish from Texas and Florida waters than from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and the consumer will have to pay the increased cost.

Dealers and fishermen will appeal to the Progressive Union to help them in their fight against this "iniquitous law." They claim that there are 4,000 fishermen engaged in the business in Louisiana, and practically all of them are poor and dependent upon their labors for a livelihood for themselves and families. If the law is rigidly enforced, it will cause much poverty and scores of families will suffer. It seems probable that the right of the game commission to make a distinction between various public waters, and to say fish from any body of water shall not be shipped into Louisiana, will be contested in the United States District Court. One of the morning papers editorially comments on this phase of the question and expresses a doubt in regard to the legality of the game commission's ruling permitting fish to be shipped to Louisiana from certain waters and prohibiting fish from other waters. This paper advises that the subject be taken to the courts for a judicial determination of the question. It also contends that all public bodies of water off the coast of any of the States belongs to the United States so far as jurisdiction is concerned. F. G. G.

Fishing Fever.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Welcome are these hours when one can take down the rod and go over the tackle laid away carefully the year before. The call of the stream grows into one's heart, and the longing is perhaps even more pronounced than is the hunting fever. The advent of spring is sure to light the spark that has been smothered during the winter months. One longs for the day when he can draw on the hip boots, don the light coat with the many pockets and with rod in hand, make for the place where the waters gurgle and the rapids flash. The day will soon be here when we may realize all this. We shall soon be whipping the clear brooks and the lakes for trout and bass; the still-fisherman will row across the silent waters and fill his basket with the sunfish and crappies at that place where on the year previous he spent many a day of sport close to nature. Under whatsoever circumstances, we will all have our share of it, and we feel supremely glad in reviewing the prospects of the future. We can forgive the relentless winter that deprives us of the joys of the stream in this moment of returning life and warmth. The mind grows keen and the finger moves at the thought of the line buzzing through the guides; we again see the lordly king of the brook rise from the depths and with his gills distended, vainly try to shake out the cold and relentless hook.

Prospects for the season in Minnesota are as yet uncertain, but I have every hope that it will be better than the past summer when conditions were certainly not of the best. But last year was an exception and I think no such hard luck will visit on us this year. The lakes and streams are very low, but that will not interfere with fishing to any extent. Minnesota offers a great deal in the way of fishing. It is a State with a reputation behind it and each year thousands of fishermen from all over the country come here to try their luck in the waters. Black bass are numerous and other species common.

Robert Page Lincoln.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

San Francisco, Cal., March 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the directors of the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club, held this week, it was unanimously decided that application be made on behalf of this club for the holding of a World's Fair Angling Tournament, under the auspices of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs, in San Francisco, during the exposition in 1915.

This application has been regularly made, and I bespeak for this club that the proposed tournament will, when held, prove to be the greatest assemblage of noted fly-casters and anglers ever brought together. A special effort will be made to interest our angling friends in all parts of the world in this coming great event.

D. J. Cooper, Sec'y.

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

THE races for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, which are scheduled to begin on July 10, promise to be the feature of this season's sport. This cup is held by the American Y. C., having been won last year by Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia. The Seawanhaka Corinthian, Manhasset Bay, Indian Harbor, Corinthian of Marblehead and Eastern yacht clubs have challenged, and it is expected that still another challenge will be received from the Boston Y. C. This means that three of the Eastern 31-raters will come around the Cape and meet in local waters four of the same class owned here, and of these four, three are new boats. There are three new boats building for this class for Eastern yachtsmen from designs by George Owens. Commodore William H. Childs, of the Indian Harbor Y. C., is having one built at Herreshoffs, a syndicate of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. has ordered a Herreshoff boat, and a syndicate of the Manhasset Bay Y. C. has ordered a boat from Gielow designs. It is said, too, that Gardner has an order for one of these boats which, if the rumor is true, will undoubtedly take part in the cup race.

On Gravesend Bay Class Q will be boomed this year with two new boats, one from Gardner designs for Gherardi Davis, and one from Mower designs for a yachtsman who at present wishes to be unknown. This boat will be ready for launching next month and will be brought to Gravesend Bay in May. The Grayjacket champion of last season, the Soya and Spider, too, of last season's boats will be in commission, and the racing should be of the best.

It is as well that the small classes promise good sport, as the outlook in the larger classes is not at all good. There have been more rumors about the Westward having been purchased, but no definite announcement has yet been made. It is hoped by all that the crack schooner of last year will be brought back to these waters to meet Elena, building at Herreshoff's for Morton F. Plant.

In the large class of schooners there will be Enchantress and Karmina, and these two boats will be raced in some events and possibly in some long distance races with Atlantic. The 65-footers will not be in commission, according to the present plans of their owners. H. F. Lippitt, owner of Winsome, is now United States Senator for Rhode Island, and he will be too busy to attend to racing this summer. G. M. Pynchon has recently married and will not have Istalena in commission. With these two not in racing trim, it is hardly likely that Cornelius Vanderbilt will fit out Aurora. In the next class Rear Commodore Daniel Bacon will have Avenger in commission, but unless someone buys Shimna, now laid up at Herreshoff's, there will be nothing for that yacht to race against.

The Larchmont Y. C. has at last joined the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. Now all the racing clubs on the Sound are in the association. For various reasons the Larchmont Club has always objected to the association as far as that club was concerned, and while the schedules have been arranged without any conflicting dates, there has been a feeling among other Sound clubs that Larchmont was receiving more consideration than it was entitled to. The trouble has been smoothed away largely through the influence of Commodore Leonard Richards and of Horace E. Boucher, chairman of the regatta committee.

The schedule of races arranged by the Sound association is a good one, and the contests will give a variety of sport. The Indian Harbor Y. C., of which W. Burton Hart is regatta committee chairman, has arranged for a cruising race from Greenwich to New London to take the yachts there for the Harvard-Yale boat race, and the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. has arranged a race to the westward after the race. At the same time the Eastern Y. C. will start a race for big yachts from New London to Marblehead. The New York Athletic Club will have its usual races through the Sound to Block Island, and other long distance events will be announced by the New Rochelle, Manhasset Bay and other clubs.

The season will end with a championship race revived by the Indian Harbor Y. C. This race is to determine the individual champion of the Sound and will be similar to the Wilson cup races of the lower bay. When first inaugurated some years ago it was suggested that the race should be an annual affair, a different club managing it each season. The Indian Harbor Club held one race, and then as other clubs did not take up the plan, it was dropped. Now it is to be a feature again. All yachts 40 feet and under will race in one class, with full time allowance.

A most attractive yacht list has been issued by Seaman & Huntington. It contains 132 pages of handsomely illustrated matter and gives pictures and details of all sorts of pleasure craft from the small catboat or power skiff to the big cruiser. The list is in great demand because it tells so much about yachts that is of interest to all.

Under the auspices of the Philadelphia Y. C. it is proposed to devote the week of May 29 to June 3 to a race week on the headwaters of Chesapeake Bay. Each day will have its special events. All will be held within sight of the rendezvous at Fords Land.

All representative clubs of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chesapeake Bay and coast resorts will be invited to participate. At a meeting of the club held at Essington, a preliminary plan was presented, and Commodore Barth authorized to appoint committees. Details will be formulated at once and yachting given a newer and stronger impetus.

The customary "flag day" on the Delaware at the Philadelphia Y. C. house will be held Saturday, June 17.

The Holyoke Y. C. has elected the following officers: Commodore, C. E. Cowan; Vice-Commodore, J. E. Bardwell; Rear Commodore, T. J. Morrow; Purser, George Webster; Finance Committee, Lewis Warner, C. K. Fiske and J. A. Jones; Cruise Captain, S. E. Whiting; Fleet Captain, J. Bertram Newton; Fleet Surgeon, Sumner Whitten; Regatta Committee, Lewis Warner, J. V. Bardwell and L. F. Hayward.

Commodore W. H. Childs, of the Indian Harbor Y. C., has made these appointments: Fleet Captain, Frank Bowne Jones; Fleet Surgeon, William Burke, M.D.; Fleet Chaplain, the Rev. William V. Waller.

Sound Racing Schedule.

THE annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound was held at the Hotel Astor last week. Prior to the meeting of the delegates, the Executive Committee had a short session and elected the Larchmont Y. C. to membership. This club has always held out for its so-called independence, and while it has not been allied with the association, it has worked with it in arranging dates, etc. Now there is harmony among the Sound clubs which will help the sport.

These officers were elected for the year: Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Y. C., President; James W. Alker, Manhasset Bay Y. C., Secretary; Victor I. Cumnock, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., Treasurer; W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Charles P. Tower, H. A. Jackson, Jr., and E. Burton Hart, Executive Committee.

The racing schedule was adopted. The season will open on Decoration Day and close with a championship race, all yachts in one class on Sept. 23. The schedule is as follows:

May 30—Harlem Y. C. annual; Bridgeport Y. C. spring.
June 3—Knickerbocker Y. C. annual.
June 10—Manhasset Bay Y. C. annual.
June 17—Larchmont Y. C. spring.
June 22—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. special classes.
June 23—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. special races.
June 24—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. annual New York A. C. Block Island race.
June 28—Indian Harbor Y. C. race to New London.
July 1—New Rochelle Y. C. annual and ocean races.
July 3—American Y. C. annual.
July 4—Larchmont Y. C. annual; Hartford Y. C. annual.
July 8—Riverside Y. C. annual.
July 10—American Y. C. Manhasset Bay challenge cup races.
July 15—Larchmont Y. C. race week.
July 25—Larchmont Y. C. race week close.
July 29—Indian Harbor Y. C. annual.
Aug. 5—Horseshoe Harbor Y. C. annual; Corinthian Y. C. of Stamford annual.
Aug. 12—Huguenot Y. C. annual; Bridgeport Y. C. annual.
Aug. 19—Stamford Y. C. annual.
Aug. 26—New Rochelle Y. C. special; Northport Y. C., annual.
Sept. 1—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. special.
Sept. 2—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. fall.
Sept. 4—Larchmont Y. C. fall; Norwalk Y. C. annual; Sachem's Head Y. C. annual.
Sept. 9—Indian Harbor Y. C. fall.
Sept. 16—Manhasset Bay Y. C. fall; Larchmont Y. C. special.
Sept. 23—Indian Harbor Y. C. championship race.

Massachusetts Bay Schedule.

THE annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts was held last week at the Boston Y. C. house at Rowe's Wharf, Boston.

The reports of the officers showed that the association is in fine condition, and the following officers were elected for the 1911 season: Charles Francis Adams 2d, President; B. S. Permar, Vice-President; A. T. Bliss, Secretary; I. H. Willey, Treasurer; C. F. Adams 2d, A. T. Bliss, B. S. Permar, H. W. Robbins and Ernest Hendrie, Executive Committee.

Hereafter, in figuring the season's championships the yachts in each class will be considered as starting in at least 80 per cent. of the races of the yacht having the greatest number of starts.

It was voted that the association indorse the open squadron run of the Lynn Y. C. from Bass Point to Marblehead on Aug. 6.

In the coming season's racing the Cohasset Y. C. will give a Y. R. A. open race for the first time. Another change in the schedule is that the Lynn Y. C., which since the formation of the association has always had Labor Day, will this year give its open regatta off Bass Point, Saturday, Aug. 5. The season's schedule, the following dates except July 4, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 25, 29 and 30 being Saturdays:

May 30—South Boston Y. C., Y. R. A., City Point.
June 3—Boston Y. C., Y. R. A., City Point.

June 3—Mosquito Fleet Y. C., Y. R. A., City Point.
June 10—Corinthian Y. C., club.
June 17—Boston Y. C., Y. R. A., Hull.
June 24—Corinthian Y. C., ocean race.
July 1—Cottage Park Y. C., Y. R. A., Winthrop.
July 1—Eastern Y. C., special race.
July 4—City of Boston, open, City Point.
July 4—Eastern Y. C., start of cruise.
July 4—Corinthian Y. C., open, P. M.
July 8—Corinthian Y. C., club.
July 15—Columbia Y. C., Y. R. A., City Point.
July 15—Corinthian Y. C., club.
July 15—Boston Y. C., start of cruise.
July 22—Cohasset Y. C., Y. R. A.
July 22—Corinthian Y. C., club.
July 29—Corinthian Y. C., club.
July 29—Squantum Y. C., Y. R. A.
July 31—American Y. C., Y. R. A., Newburyport.
Aug. 5—Lynn Y. C., Y. R. A., Bass Point.
Aug. 6—Lynn Y. C., open squadron run, Bass Point to Marblehead.
Aug. 7—Eastern Y. C., special open.
Aug. 8—Boston Y. C., Y. R. A., Marblehead.
Aug. 9—Corinthian Y. C., midsummer series.
Aug. 10—Corinthian Y. C., midsummer series.
Aug. 11—Corinthian Y. C., midsummer series.
Aug. 12—Corinthian Y. C., open.
Aug. 17—Gloucester Y. C., Y. R. A.
Aug. 19—Annisquam Y. C., Y. R. A.
Aug. 19—Winthrop Y. C., Y. R. A.
Aug. 25—Boston Y. C., Y. R. A., midsummer series.
Aug. 26—Quincy Y. C., Y. R. A.
Aug. 28—Hingham Y. C., Y. R. A.
Aug. 29—Boston Y. C., Y. R. A., midsummer series.
Aug. 30—Boston Y. C., Y. R. A., midsummer series.
Sept. 2—Wollaston Y. C., Y. R. A.
Sept. 4—Open.
Sept. 9—Open.
Sept. 10—Y. R. A. rendezvous, Hull.

The Lipton Honor Shield.

AT the annual dinner of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts last week the honor shield presented to the association by Sir Thomas Lipton was formally presented to the association by Bryan S. Permar and accepted by Judge Louis M. Clark. This shield is to be a perpetual record of racing in the association classes. It is a massive piece of bronze, and on small silver shields bears the records for past years and on similar shields records of years to come will be added.

Sir Thomas Lipton was elected an honorary member of the association. This shield will be valuable as a record of each year's racing, and in order that it may be complete the winners each season since the association first regulated yacht racing, in 1896, have been engraved on the trophy. These records are as follows:

1896.
25-30-Foot Class—Ida J., F. E. Beckman.
21-25-Foot Class—Gleaner, F. O. Wellington.
18-21-Foot Class—Arab, W. F. Scott.
21-Foot Knockabout Class—Cock Robin, Chas. S. Eaton.
15-18-Foot Class Alpine, C. J. Blethen.
Under 15-Foot Class—Elsa, H. M. Crane.

1897.
Cabin Class, 24-49-Foot, Low Waterline—Ida J., F. E. Beckman.
Open Class, 20-24-Foot Class—Hoodlum, A. H. Higginson and R. Boardman.
Cabin Class, 20-24-Foot Class—Muriel, Herbert N. Nute.
21-Foot Knockabout Class—Goslin, F. O. North and Louis M. Clark.
Open Class, 17-20-Foot Class—Rooster, Chas. F. Adams 2d.
Open Class, Under 17-Foot—Vitesse, Charles D. Mower.

1898.
30-Foot Cabin Class—Meemer, R. C. Nickerson.
25-Foot Cabin Class—Hermes, A. W. Chesterton.
21-Foot Class—Privateer, A. F. Schaaf.
21-Foot Raceabout Class—Jilt, W. O. Gay.
21-Foot Open Class—Bud, S. N. Small.
18-Foot Open Class—Duchess, Hayden, Blanchard & Parker.
15-Foot Open Class—Vitesse, E. H. Clapp.

1899.
30-Foot Cabin Class—Meemer, R. C. Nickerson.
25-Foot Cabin Class—Hermes, A. W. Chesterton.
21-Foot Cabin Class—Arab IV., W. F. Scott.
21-Foot Raceabout Class—Pirate, B. B. Crowninshield.
21-Foot Open Class.—Heiress, Charles Hayden and A. H. Parker.
18-Foot Open Class—Dauntless, Benner and Patten, tied with Perhaps, J. E. Robinson.

1900.
25-Foot Cabin Class—Flirt, F. W. Fabyan and T. M. McKee.
21-Foot Cabin Class—Harriet, L. T. Harrington.
21-Foot Open Class—Hostess, Henry M. Faxon.
18-Foot Open Class—Dauntless, Benner and Patten.
15-Foot Open Class—Vitesse, Walter J. Coombs.

1901.
25-Foot Open Class—Thordis, W. U. Foster.
25-Foot Cabin Class—Calypso, A. W. Chesterton.
21-Foot Cabin Class—Mildred II., S. P. Moses.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Malillian, Bryan S. Permar.
18-Foot Open Class—Fantasy, J. and W. Allerton.
15-Foot Open Class—Vitesse, Walter J. Coombs.
*25-Foot Cabin Class—Hermes, A. W. Chesterton.
*21-Foot Cabin Class—Usona, Elmer E. Prior.
*18-Foot Knockabout Class—Kittywake, H. M. Jones.

1902.
25-Foot Cabin Class—Calypso, A. W. Chesterton.
21-Foot Cabin Class—Little Haste, T. J. Lothrop, Jr.
21-Foot Raceabout Class—Tunipo, C. A. Cooley.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Malillian, Bryan S. Permar.
18-Foot Open Class—Lobster, C. J. Hendrie.

1903
25-Foot Cabin Class—Sally VII., L. F. Percival.
22-Foot Cabin Class—Opitsah V., S. H. and H. I. Foster.
21-Foot Cabin Class—Mildred II., S. P. Moses.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Miladi II., F. R. Adams.

1904.
30-Foot Cabin Class—Chewink IV., F. G. Macomber, Jr.
22-Foot Cabin Class—Clotho, B. P. Cheney and C. D. Lanning.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Hayseed, H. L. Rowden.
15-Foot Cabin Class—Vera II., H. Lundberg.

1905.
22-Foot Cabin Class—Tyro, William H. Joyce.
Cape Cat Class—Marvel, Ira M. Whittemore.
15-Foot Cabin Class—Vera II., H. Lundberg.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Hayseed, H. L. Bowden.
Racing Dory Class—Barbara, Blaney & Wardwell.

1906.
22-Foot Cabin Class—Tyro, William H. Joyce.
Cape Cat Class—Arawak, H. C. Nickerson.
22-Rating Class—Orestes, Caleb Loring.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Dorcheu, A. W. Finley.
15-Foot Class—Teazer II., Ben Smith.
Racing Dory Class—Teaser, R. R. Smith.

1907.
22-Foot Rating Class—Eleanor, F. W. Fabyan and T. M. McKee.
Cape Cat Class—Iris, Frank F. Crane.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Aurora, F. L. and R. W. Pigeon.
15-Foot Class—Teaser II., Ben Smith.
Racing Dory Class—Teaser, Joseph Vaux.

1908.
22-Rating Class—Eleanor, F. W. Fabyan and T. M. McKee.
Cape Cat Class—Busy Bee, Walter J. Coombs.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Dorchen, Albert W. Finley.
15-Foot Class—Swallow, J. H. Hammond, Jr.
Racing Dory Class—Barbara, John J. Blaney.

1909.
31-Rating Class—Wianno, A. W. Stevens.
Cape Cat Class—Iris, Frank F. Crane.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Kittywake V., A. E. Whittemore.
15-Foot Class—Teazer II., R. R. Smith.
Racing Dory Class—Raggylug, S. H. Brown, Jr.

1910.
31-Rating Class—Mavourneen, George Lee.
Cape Cat Class—Dolly III., Wallace W. Arnold.
18-Foot Knockabout Class—Aurora, F. L. and R. W. Pigeon.
15-Foot Class—Teaser II., R. Russell Smith.
Racing Dory Class—Teazer, Joseph Vaux.
15-Foot H. O. D. Class—Meave, E. W. Dutton.

*South Shore circuit.

British Yachting.

THE British Yacht Racing Association at its annual meeting last month adopted a rule requiring all racing yachts to carry distinguishing numbers on their sails. The new rule says that the number shall be carried in the peak of the sail. On this side the rule says it shall be above the reef points midway between the leech and the luff, and that is the only place where it can be properly distinguished. The British, however, have gone a little further than we have on this side and adopted a size for the number for each class. The rule says:

Class, Meters.	Letter.	Height of Figures, Inches.	Width occupied by Each Figure Except Fig. 1, Inches.	Minimum Thickness of Every Portion of Each Fig. or Letter, Inches.	Minimum Space Between Adjoining Figs., Inches.
A	A	30	20	4	6
23	B				
19	C				
15	D				
12	E	26	17	4	6
10	F				
9	G	20	14	3	4
8	H				
7	K				
6	L	18	12	3	4
5	M				

The index letter (in black) shall be equal in size to and carried above the numeral (also in black), and may be either marked on the sail or on a piece of cloth attached to the sail.

The numbers, which shall commence with 1 in each class, shall be allotted by the secretary of the Yacht Racing Association upon application, and shall remain in force to the close of the season, unless previously cancelled by him.

It might be well if those in charge of the races on this side would make a similar scale for the numbers. Sometimes an owner will daub his sail with some hyroglyphics that don't look anything like a number when the yacht is some distance away and these are not only hard to distinguish but are unsightly, too.

At a meeting of the executive council of the International Yacht Racing Festival, which is to take place on the Solent Aug. 7 and 8, Peter Donaldson presided. It was decided that the races should start off Spithead and finish off

Ryde. The program arranged for champion matches is as follows:

First Race.—Class A (above 23-meter) schooners (ketches and luggers) and yawls only. These yachts must be adequately fitted as cruisers.
Second Race.—23-meter (75.4 feet) class.
Third Race.—15-meter (49.2 feet) class.
Fourth Race.—12-meter (39.4 feet) class.
Fifth Race.—10-meter (32.8 feet) class.
Sixth Race.—9-meter (29.5 feet) class.
Seventh Race.—8-meter (26.2 feet) class.
Eighth Race.—7-meter (23.0 feet) class.
Ninth Race.—6-meter (19.7 feet) class.
Tenth Race.—5-meter (16.4 feet) class.

All the prizes will consist of trophies. In addition a medal commemorating the first European festival will be presented to the owner of every competing yacht. A yacht duly entered for a race will be entitled to sail over the course for the prize.

Yachts in the classes of 8-meters and under must be steered by members of yacht clubs recognized by the national authority of a country affiliated to the International Yacht Racing Union.

Any owner belonging to a yacht club recognized by a national authority, or any club or body recognized by a national authority, is eligible to enter a yacht for any of the races at the regatta, in accordance with the I. Y. R. U. rules.

All entries must be made to Mr. B. Heckstall Smith, secretary of the Y. R. A., Ryde, I.W., on or before July 25.

It has been rumored in yachting circles abroad that the schooner Westward has been purchased by a German yachtsman.

The Yachtsman recently published a statement showing the records of W. P. Burton, one of the most successful amateurs in British waters, and Capt. Edward Sycamore. Captain Sycamore, it will be remembered, came to this country in 1901 with Shamrock II., and had he had his own way about sailing that yacht, the America's Cup might have gone to the other side. These records are as follows:

MR W. T. BURTON'S RECORD.

Year.	Boats.	Races.	Firsts.	Other.	Total.
1897	Penitent	16	9	3	12
1898	Penitent	41	17	3	20
1899	Penitent	44	10	16	26
1900	Penitent	41	16	0	16
1901	Gauntlet	31	4	10	14
1902	Lucida	29	24	..	24
1903	Lucida	42	17	8	25
1904	Lucida	34	9	8	17
1905	Britomart	32	6	10	16
1906	Britomart	43	19	10	29
1907	Britomart	45	20	14	34
1908	Ostara	40	12	6	18
1909	Ostara	50	22	13	35
1910	Ostara	50	20	18	38
		538	205	119	324

CAPTAIN EDWARD SYCAMORE'S RECORD.

Year.	Boats.	Races.	Prizes.
1890	Mr. Bale	..	23
1891	Mr. Bale	..	39
1892	Cosair	42	22
1893	Vendetta	33	18
1894	Carina	47	23
1895	Valkyrie III.	..	..
1896	Valkyrie III.	..	..
1897	Bona	24	18
1898	Bona	52	39
1899	Laurea	9	9
1900	Laurea	..	..
1901	Shamrock II.	..	..
1902	Namara	30	18
1903	Navahoe	20	18
1904	Navahoe	..	13
1905	Navahoe	18	17
1906	Navahoe	14	12
1907	Navahoe	18	17
1908	Shamrock	35	31
1909	Shamrock	41	20
1910	Shamrock	28	19
		411	356

Cast Anchor.

A YACHTSMAN, who is also a trustee of a Presbyterian Church, recently found an article in one of the daily newspapers which, recounting some shipping troubles, told how they "cast anchor." That paper prides itself on its accuracy, and this yachtsman thought it a fine opportunity to have some fun with one of the editors, a friend of his. He pasted the clipping and marked the phrase and then wrote, "They do not cast anchor anywhere except in a foundry and in the editorial rooms of a newspaper, and for confirmation of this I refer you to your yachting man."

The editor promptly took it to the yachting man, who agreed that the phrase was incorrect from a nautical point, "but," he added, "it is used in the Bible."

"Where?" asked the editor.

"In the account of St. Paul's shipwreck. St. Paul tells in Acts 27, verses 29 and 30 how they 'cast anchor.'"

A marginal note was added to the yachtsman's letter, which read. "Also in the Bible, see Acts 27, verse 29. The yachting man evidently is better posted on his Bible than the Presbyterian trustee."

The yachtsman's only comment when met later was that St. Paul always was a very bad sailor.

Hussar Makes First Trip of Season.

THE auxiliary cabin sloop Hussar, owned by A. P. Bennett, New Rochelle Y. C., cruised over to Lloyd's Harbor on Sunday, March 19, and won the prize offered by the Lloyd's Harbor Y. C. to the first yacht making the trip this year. Hussar is probably the first boat in commission on Long Island Sound in 1911.

With Mr. Bennett were George P. Granbery, J. P. Donovan, H. H. Moulton and Frank Maier. Hussar left the New Rochelle Y. C. at 10 o'clock, Lloyd's Harbor was reached at 1:30 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock she started back to the club house on Echo Bay, where she arrived at 5 o'clock. There was a moderate breeze all the way.

Hussar is 65 feet over-all and is fitted with an auxiliary engine. She was originally built for E. F. Hutton.

Motor Boating.

Monaco Motor Boat Races.

The annual motor boat meeting at Monaco will begin on April 4. As usual, the first few days will be devoted to the exhibition, and no boat will be allowed to compete in the races unless it has been on exhibition and measured. The chief interest this year will be centered in the second series for racers because in the races for that class the Duke of Westminster's Brunhilde will meet E. Mackay Edgar's Maple Leaf III. Brunhilde was launched recently and the builders have guaranteed 45 nautical miles an hour for this boat. These builders expect that Brunhilde will exceed that speed considerably. Maple Leaf III. is one of the challengers for the British International Cup, and great things are expected of this boat. The latest from the other side about her was that the hull had been finished and one of the twin motors had been tested and done all asked of it. She was expected to be in the water for trials about the middle of the month and be ready for the Monaco racing. The hull itself is said to be a remarkably fine piece of workmanship.

Brunhilde has been built by Saunders and is a Fauber hydroplane. Her dimensions are 49 feet 8 inches over all, 8 feet 6 inches beam, and hull weighing 21 cwt. She is a multistep hydroplane, with six steps, and is built on the celebrated Saunders sewn system, with three skins. The skins consist of three layers of mahogany, except in the bottom of the boat, where the middle skin is of oak, for the purpose of gaining extra strength. All the layers are sewn together with copper wire. The mahogany skins are all in one length, with no butts, and are cut from the same log which the successful Ursula was built. By an ingenious arrangement of the step frames the risk of leakage due to straining, which has always been a difficulty in the construction of vessels on the hydroplane principle, has been completely eliminated—a most important factor. There are two watertight bulkheads, one forward and one aft, and a collision bulkhead right forward, which should render her unsinkable.

Brunhilde differs in her design from Pioneer—the hydroplane which the Duke of Westminster sent to America to compete in the race for the International trophy—in having a much greater flare forward, thus giving her greatly increased buoyancy. She looks all over a powerful craft and is one of the finest specimens of the boat builder's art, both in point of finish and design, that has ever been set afloat. In appearance she is without a blemish, and will certainly command universal admiration when staged in the exhibition at Monaco.

She is engined with two 12-cylinder Wolseley engines, each developing 380 horsepower. When we mention the fact that these are the same engins that enabled Ursula to sweep the Mediterranean for the past two years it speaks volumes for the really wonderful qualities of the Wolseley marine engines.

Brunhilde is the first hydroplane to be fitted with double screws. Her engines weigh 30 cwt. each and her total displacement in racing trim, with a crew of three, fuel, lubricating oil, and water, is under 5½ tons. Her builders guarantee a speed of 45 knots, although it is anticipated that when in proper racing order she will considerably exceed this.

In the first series of races there will be Brasier-Despujois II., Rapiere III. and Miranda IV. The latter has a Thorneycroft motor, and the hull was built and designed by Thorneycroft. She was the best boat in England last year.

There are five series for cruisers and in these there have been seventy entries made, nearly all of which are French or Italian. One named San Francisco II. has a Gray motor. This is in the second series. A few have Gnome motors and the work of these motors which have been so successful for aeroplanes will be carefully watched.

Oil Fuel.

WITH so much spoken and printed about oil fuel steam-plant ashore and afloat, a general idea seems to have arisen in the merely "well-informed" lay mind that the use of oil fuel is going to supersede that of coal—is doing so, in fact—and that the long-drawn trail of smoke will be no more seen on the face of the waters, says the Yachting World. That would be sad, if only for the consequent elimination of many thrilling passages in the literature of sea adventure. But neither reader nor romancist need worry, for the idea in question is only another romance of the sea, mainly because of its suitability for the consumption of the marines. That is to say, it all depends on the consumers, in other words the burners, which in the majority of cases are so imperfect that the universal adoption of oil fuel is still far away. One sees a concrete example of this in the recent experience of a t.b.d. in the French navy, converted from coal to oil for experiment's sake. Various short trips had brought the new system into apparently perfect working order, so the vessel started on a hundred-mile coastal voyage, during which it was found that to maintain an average head of steam and speed she only burnt four times the weight of fuel at about five times the cost of coal. On the other hand, there is the Carbogen burner, which the present writer has seen give highly satisfactory and economical results with crude gasworks oil and with heavy crude petroleum. But the vessel in this case was only a small yacht, so it remains to be seen how far the system is really applicable to large steam craft of pleasure or commerce. Against all this we have the well-certified use of both these heavy fuels in large internal combustion motors, of which the economies and efficiencies generally are equally well known and beyond either argument or uncertainty. And, paradoxically enough in this connection, a highly economical system has been discovered and tried-out to success for using powdered coal in an internal combustion motor.

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EDITH II. AND VITA RACING OFF BAYONNE.

To Celebrate Com. Perry's Victory.

A YACHTING regatta, surpassing anything ever held in this country was the promise made by Commodore George H. Worthington, of the Cleveland Y. C., to the members of the Interlake Yachting Association assembled at the banquet held last week. This is part of the plan of the Perry's Victory Centennial Association, of which Commodore Worthington is the presiding officer, being chairman of the Interstate Board in charge of the centennial. The celebration will open at Put-in-Bay July 1, 1913, and continue until Oct. 5.

A bill is now before Congress to appropriate $250,000 and the ten States represented on the Board which include besides those bordering the Great Lakes, Rhode Island and Kentucky, will put up in each instance from $50,000 to $100,000 to conduct the celebration. Commodore Worthington expressed the opinion that between $10,000 and $20,000 would be devoted to a yachting regatta which will make a prize list much larger that was ever spent in the United States for this purpose. He declared himself in favor of separate regattas for both power boats and sailing craft, devoting a week to each.

The business meeting of the Interlake was held recently, according to the Plain Dealer, with delegates from thirteen clubs present, as follows: C. D. Buskpitt, Buffalo Y. C. and Motor Boat Club of Buffalo; W. C. Willard, Cleveland Power Boat Club; George H. Worthington; Cleveland Y. C.; George F. Mooney, Buckeye Lake Y. C.; C. G. Jennings, Detroit Country Club; William Bewick, Detroit Boat Club yachtsmen; Charles P. Sieder, Detroit Y. C.; R. M. Starr, Maumee River Y. C.; H. A. Card, Lakewood Y. C.; James Kilbourne, Sandusky Y. C.; S. O. Richardson, Toledo Y. C.; William Hass, Put-in-Bay Y. C.

Put-in-Bay will have the annual regatta. It offered $800 bonus to the association and use of the Colonial Pavilion for the annual ball. The date decided upon was the week of July 16, this being the time when the full moon is most apparent.

A change in the cabin house restrictions for Class R was suggested by Commodore Jennings who moved an amendment to the existing rule to make the I. L. Y. A. restrictions conform with those on Lake Ontario, viz., area of cabin house 25 square feet, height 6½ feet. This was supported by the delegates. A motion later, however, to prohibit pot leading on Class R boats emanating from the same source was unanimously voted down. The Maumee River Y. C., of Toledo, endeavored to secure the adoption of restrictions for the 14-foot class, but their motion was referred to the rules committee for report. It is expected that the committee will act favorably and that the class will be added to the Interlake this season.

The question of securing greater interest in power boat racing was discussed at considerable length. Commodore Richardson, of Toledo, suggested the possibility of an organization similar to the Y. R. U., which would have the power to formulate rules and adopt classes for cruising boats of a type suitable for use on the Great Lakes. These rules could be agreed upon by representatives of the clubs on Lake Michigan, Erie and Ontario and would tend to unify the interests and promote the sport. Vice-Commodore Willard, of the Cleveland Power Boat Club, recommended the adoption of rules for speed boat racing to correspond with those in effect in the Mississippi valley, where there are no handicaps and no restrictions on horse power, but the boats are classified simply on over all length. It is apparent from the discussion that the Interlake is intensely interested in promoting the powerboat sport and nothing will be left undone by Commodore Winton or his officers to bring about satisfactory conditions.

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127 Franklin St., New York.

New Model Hydroplane.

A NEW form of hydroplane has been invented by an Italian engineer, which is something quite new. The inventor, Ing. Enrico Forlanini, of Milan, has furnished a description of the new craft.

"The apparatus has been patented under the name of appareccio idrovolante (apparatus for hydroplaning). It constitutes true hydraulic flight, the apparatus being sustained by the water in the same manner that birds and aeroplanes are sustained in the air; that is to say, by the dynamic reaction of the water on the superficies or planes attached to the hull of the hydroplanes, most of these planes remaining completely out of the water while the machine is in action.

"The idea of using the dynamical reaction of the water is not new but up to the present has not been applied with success exeept what has been attempted with gliding boats; in these boats, however, the hull does not leave the water but skims on the surface, which hinders the attainment of really high speeds.

"The most important characteristie of the hydroplane is that the resistance of the water is not dependent on the speed but remains constant and is equal to half the total weight of the apparatus; the total resistanee is increased only by a portion of resistance due to the air, a portion naturally proportional to the square of the speed. In consequence similar hydroplanes in the future should be able to attain speeds of 60 to 100 miles an hour and change themselves into flying machines by the addition of the neccessary planes for aerial suspension."

After six years of experimenting Ing. Forlanini can now consider that he has arrived at fully satisfactory and definite results, says the Scientific American. The first hydroplane he tried during the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 immediately demonstrated the excellenee of the new system, but its performanees were always handicapped by the irregular working of a bad 70-horsepower motor with whieh it was fitted. Another hydroplane tried during the years 1908 and 1909 was fitted with a steam motor that worked more regularly. Although the effeetive power was only 25 horsepower and the weight of the boat over a ton, this machine attained a speed of over fifty kilometers an hour.

The hydroplane that is being tested at present weighs two tons when there are two persons aboard—it is possible to carry four other persons—and it is fitted with a 100-horsepower gasolene motor. It has attained a speed of 45 miles an hour, and this speed will be increased by the introduetion of a few modifieations that are being gradually indicated during the trials it is now undergoing. This hydroplane has a hull 32.8 feet long, at the bows and stern are two strong steel tubes about 11½ feet long, fixed transversely. At the four free ends of these tubes—namely, on the starboard and port sides of the boat—is fixed a sort of framework which eontains a series of planes, one above the other. These superficies or planes are made of high resistance steel, the workmanship being very accurate, and their size decreases from the top to the bottom.

When the hydroplane is not working, but is floating on the water like any other ordinary boat the planes are immersed in the water and have a slight horizontal inclination. Immediately the hydroplane, owing to the working of the screw, begins to move forward, the water exercises a vertieal force on the planes in preeisely the same manner as the air on the planes of an aeroplane; the hull, therefore, tends to rise and so diminishes its immersion and naturally the resistanee against its motion in a manner that the speed is able to inerease. In this way there comes a moment when the hull is completely out of the water. At this point the speed rapidly inereases and little by little the various planes or superfieies rise out of the water one after the other. When the maximum speed is reached only the bottom planes remain on the water, while the bottom of the hull is sixty-five centimeters higher.

The propeller by which this strange craft is driven is carried on a hollow fin whieh may be seen amidships, the short propeller shaft being revolved by bevel gears attached to a vertical, intermediate shaft, driven direet off the motor.

A Naval Discoverer.

PRESIDENT LOWELL, of Harvard, speaking of the English Ministry, told this story to illustrate the faet that the lord admiral is chosen rather for his executive ability that for his knowledge of naval affairs, says the Boston Reeord. The lord admiral, shortly after his appointment, went down to the docks to inspect the ships and to show his interest in the navy. As he approaehed the first large ship, whose portholes were open, his interest increased and his step quiekened. When he finally was near enough to look inside the ship, he exclaimed in amazement: "Why, the old thing is hollow, isn't it?"

Sparks.

At the regular meeting of the Westchester Motor Boat Club the following officers were elected: Commodore, William H. Ferris; Vice-Commodore, William Torbeek; Secretary, Charles B. Lambert; Treasurer, Edward Hehre; Fleet Captain, Henry W. Piering; Fleet Surgeon, Henry Hehre; Board of Direetors—William H. Ferris, George Auer, Sidney B. Hickox, Alfred Gatterdem and Bernard Nathan.

Canoeing.

Atlantic Division Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Atlantie Division of the A. C. A. was held on Saturday evening, Mareh 18, at Teutonia Hall, 144 East Sixteenth Street, New York city.

The room was deeorated with flags belonging to the assoeiation and the elub flags of the clubs attending. After the usual meetings and renewal of friendships, usual on such oeeasions, the dinner eommeneed and seventy men arose to the toast to the A. C. A.

After an excellently served dinner, enlivened by the efforts of several singers engaged for the oecasion, and the Stein song rendered by Chipmunk to an admiring audience, the program for the eoming season was announeed by Viee-Commodore R. F. Tims.

An address was read from Commodore H. D. James in whieh he outlined many ways in whieh the members could assist the offieers in obtaining better results in inereasing the membership and advertising in the Year Book.

A telegram received from J. K. Hand, F. Abercrombie and C. Tyson, all absent members, was read, in which they expressed their regrets in being unable to attend.

Judge R. J. Wilkin, president of the board of governors, then made a speeeh, in the course of whieh he announced that the disbanded Admiralty Canoe Club had established a fund to be controlled by the A. C. A., and the interest of whieh was to be used for the purchase of prizes. Among other things spoken of was the advisability of changing the location of meets and need of more activity in eanoeing among the offieers.

What appealed most to the members was his allusion to the spirit of free masonry among the members, and in eonclusion expressed his firm intention of deelining to serve another term as president of the board of governors.

Judge F. W. Hopkins was then introdueed and delighted the diners with an entertaining and witty speeeh on the benefits of eanoeing to the "bald heads."

Ex-Vice Commodore Quasebart then distributed prizes won at the Labor Day meet to those who had proved too modest to eall for the fruits of their labor.

Rear Commodore H. B. Fort made a few well chosen remarks on the Delaware end of the program, and pleaded for a big delegation from New York.

Frederic Andreas then reminded all of the beauties and deiights of the Hackensack cruise, which is the next event of the season. Ex-Commodore Douglass then took matters in hand and spoke on the need of everyone putting their shoulder to the wheel and not depending on a few men to do the work. Raeing matters then were discussed, and he closed by proving "that he was not as old as he had thought." Commodore Hyde, of Yonkers C. C., then spoke on missionary work and casually mentioned that the Yonkers four was scheduled to elean up everything in the Division.

Commodore Burns, of the Chippewa C. C., then spoke of the expectations of his club in the racing line, and spoke as though he doubted the aeeuracy of the representative from Yonkers.

D. Hill, of Mohawk C. C., then spoke of the work and elose affiliation of the A. C. C. D. and the A. C. A.

Ex-Commodore W. U. Lawson was then introduced and spoke of the strides made in the association since his term of offiee.

Ex-Commodore H. L. Quick then made a speeeh in the eourse of whieh he apologized for the fact that the Yonkers four were not present owing to the strict training that they are under.

Ex-Purser F. T. Wilson asked for more visitors to his club and reminded us of the well known fact that the latch string of the Red Dragon C. C. was always hanging out.

As the hour was getting late, the dinner was then closed, and the visiting members departed for their respective hotels. The large representation from the Delaware River canoeists was partieularly noticeable, and aroused much favorable comment. HARRY F. NOAH, Purser.

Swastika C. C.

THE third regular meeting of the Swastika Canoe Club, eomposed of members of the Spring Street Athletie Club, was held at Trenton recently. The following offieers and members were present: Willard B. Yates, President; A. Bruee Campbell, Vice-President; Irving R. Yates, Treasurer; J. Dale Herron, Secretary; George W. Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms; Edgar H. Wilson, Charles E. Wilson, Brayton E. Robbins, Clifford T. Robbins, William H. Kelly, Elmer E. Wright.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantie Division.—John F. Miller, Bordentown, N. J.; Riehard Albert Barry, Bordentown, N. J. and Allen H. Robinson, 115 Harvard avenue, Collingswood, N. J., all by Elmer B. Ayres.

Eastern Division.—George H. Copeland, 29 Elma street, Providence, R. I., by Fred C. Rexford; Charles M. Sillers, 230 Pearl street, Somerville, Mass., by Sidney G. Barnstead; Walter E. Hewins, 61 Monument street, West Medford, Mass., by B. F. Jacobs, Jr.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6180, Curtiss H. M. Patzig, 265 West 132d street, New York, N. Y.; 6182, Williams A. Kemble, 305 Spring street, Trenton, N. J.; 6183, William E. Mueller, 508 West State street, Trenton, N. J.; 6184, Benjamin H. Margerum, 278 Bellevue avenue, Trenton, N. J.; 6185, William M. Johnson, Morrisville, Pa.

Central Division.—6163, Arthur J. Baeker, 204 E. Jefferson street, Syraeuse, N. Y.; 6172. N. L. Somers, 819 Eleetrie street, Seranton, Pa.; 6173, R. Leo Huber, 933 Taylor avenue, Seranton, Pa.; 6174, Edward H. Beavers, 371 North Rebeeca avenue, Seranton, Pa.; 6175, William Gardiner Pearson, 516 Quiney avenue, Scranton, Pa.; 6176, Harry W. Reinhart, 840 Quiney avenue, Scranton, Pa.; 6177, Philip H. Greff, 545 Washington avenue, Seranton, Pa.; 6178, Kenneth R. Burnett, 4 Platt plaee, Scranton, Pa.; 6179, Robert F. Williams, 207 South Hyde Park avenue, Scranton, Pa.; 6181, Albert F. Rebhan, 321 Irving avenue, Scranton, Pa.

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H. P. Herman, third " " 88

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If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

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March 25.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 1.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 1.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 5.—Montclair, N. J.—Fifth amateur championship metropolitan clubs, Montclair G. C. grounds.
April 8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 8.—Roakoke (Vo.) G. C.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 15.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot.
April 19.—Springfield (Mass.) Shooting Club Patriots' Day tournament. C. L. Kites, Sec'y.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
April 22.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 28.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
April 29.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 6.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 13.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) Tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
April 24-25.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 26-28.—Detroit, Mich.—Memorial G. C. Frank H. Patton, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 27-29.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
April 29.—Glens Falls, N. Y.—Hudson Valley R. and G. C. John A. Norton, Sec'y.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 4-5.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 9-11.—Lawton, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Lawton G. C. G. A. Horton, Sec'y.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 15-17.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament. under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 18-20.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis Trapshooters Association. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Gooding (Idaho) G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr. Pres.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith Gun Club. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.

June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec.
June 9-10.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner Pres.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, See'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Hickman, (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 17.—Newmanstown, (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. L. Harrison, Pres.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 29-30.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec'y.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, See'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.— The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, See'y.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug.19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg, (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.
Aug. 24-25—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Secretary A. K. Ludwig writes that "the Hereules Gun Club, of Temple, Pa., will hold a shoot on Friday, April 28. Program calls for ten events of 15 targets each, entrance $11.50. Open to all amateurs."

The date of the Vicksburg Gun Club's registered tournament, scheduled for May 14, 15 and 16, has been pushed back a day to May 15, 16 and 17. There is also a change of date of the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament at Bridgeport, from Aug. 26 to Aug. 19.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, of Port Washington, L. I., will hold an invitation clay pigeon shoot to-day. The morning program comprises a 50-bird scratch shoot, entrance $2; first and second prizes; $2 optional sweepstake. Afternoon, 100 bird handicap, entrance $3; first and second prizes; special prize, high gun, scratch; $3 optional sweepstake. All sweepstakes from scratch to be divided into five moneys. Entrance by invitation only. Entrance fee covers cost of birds.

Baltimore Annual Amateur Shoot.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—Under the most trying conditions, the annual shoot promoted by Messrs. Geo. P. Mordecai and Basil Wagner opened at Prospect Park on the 16th. Close on to seventy well-known amateur and professional marksmen faced the traps. The attendance, while not as large as last season, was considered exceedingly large under the circumstances, and over 10,000 targets were thrown during the running off of the different events on the program.

The most skilled shots at the park found it a diffieult task to lacate the flying clay birds, which were, as a rule, taken out of their course by the wind, whieh swept over the grounds. Lester German, the well-known eraek shot from Aberdeen, Md., who has been one of the leading faetors in the big shoots through the country, was at the top of the professionals at the conclusion of the day's sport. His total was 168 breaks out of a possible 200. J. Mowell Hawkins, the local expert, was the winner of seeond honors with a total of four less. George L. Lyons was a close third with one target less than Hawkins. Straight runs were a scareity, as T. H. Keller, of New York, and German were the only two men to run through an event without a single miss. In a 20-bird raee the pair went through with a clean performance.

In the amateur 50-bird raee the honors were won by Guy Leister, of Westminster. Three finished a tie. Edward, of Philadelphia, and Street, of this city, finishing with the same seore—54. In the shoot-off, however, Leister outshot his rivals, having a score of 20, while Edwards and Street each made 18.

The scores of the first day were as follows:

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	T'l.	25	25	Tl.
Storr	16	16	14	13	16	13	16	—104	16	21	—37
Stoddard-Dayton	16	12	16	16	18	12	13	—103	19	16	—35
Malone	16	16	15	11	14	11	14	— 91	18	17	—35
Etchison	12	15	19	12	13	14	12	— 97	17	21	—36
Weidebuseh	19	18	14	17	18	16	14	—116	22	21	—43
Gosnell	12	12	8	10	15	..	..		..	..	
Bonlett	9	15	12	9	10	13	12	— 80	15	..	
Wagner	15	15	14	16	12	9	9	— 90	14	16	—30
Nelson	13	12	10	15	14	11	9	— 84	11	13	—24
Mallory	16	12	15	13	15	18	10	— 97	19	16	—35
Anderson	17	16	18	17	16	15	13	—111	18	16	—34
*Weller	17	19	17	12	17	14	16	—113	24	17	—41
Mordecai	9	11	11	7	14	11	8	— 71	15	8	—23
Wilson	16	14	14	13	13	11	13	— 94	16	15	—31
Bond	16	10	12	15	13	13	11	— 90	19	19	—38
*German	19	17	18	16	20	19	19	—128	22	18	—40
*Keller	17	17	16	16	16	20	15	—111	18	22	—40
*Hawkins	15	17	19	18	16	19	17	—121	23	20	—43
*Turner	14	14	19	15	18	18	15	—113	15	20	—35
*Lewis	16	17	16	13	14	16	13	—105	18	19	—37
Clark	15	16	16	14	15	16	16	—108	21	16	—37
*Ryan	19	15	18	18	18	16	18	—124	20	19	—39
Lennan	14	15	13	14	12	12	11	— 91	21	17	—38
Osborne	18	17	16	18	18	14	14	—115	19	19	—38
Foord	17	19	18	18	18	17	18	—125	18	18	—36
Gerstell	14	18	14	15	17	13	11	—102	22	19	—41
Williams	12	14	12	17	17	14	14	—100	18	16	—34
Hoover	14	14	15	15	15	13	12	— 98	20	20	—40
Bellmeyer	13	17	12	15	16	16	16	—105	20	20	—40
Edwards	16	18	14	15	18	14	13	—108	24	21	—45
*Thomas	13	12	9	10	13	13	10	— 80	15	14	—29
Stine	15	18	13	13	11	10	14	— 94	20	17	—37
F Bellmeyer	12	10	10	10	12	10	7	— 71	11	..	
Buckwalter	16	19	18	17	16	16	14	—116	21	22	—43
Bell	14	17	16	10	11	13	14	— 95	19	17	—36
M Rose	13	15	16	11	17	16	17	—105	19	18	—37
Ewing	6	17	17	15	19	18	19	—121	21	19	—40
C Williams	17	18	14	11	17	15	16	—108	17	17	—34
England	14	14	12	11	15	14	12	— 92	..	..	
W Rose	6	9	7	8	10	8	14	— 62	..	..	
W Riley	9	15	15	11	14	12	8	— 84	18	13	—31
Havenstine	11	12	10	13	10	13	14	— 83	..	..	
Belt	5	6	7	7	13	11	9	— 58	17	17	—34
Eyler	9	14	14	13	17	13	10	— 90	17	16	—33
Leister	..	..	13	12	13	..	..		22	23	—45
Baughman	..	..	14	10	14	15	12		17	18	—35
Wantz	..	..	14	10	15	12	10		15	15	—30
Diffendall	..	..	19	12	16	16	13		20	21	—41
Cochran	..	..	9	13	13	13	8		17	16	—33
Krantz	..	..	..	10	10	17	11		19	16	—35
Gent	..	..	..	12	16	14	13		18	13	—31
Course	..	..	..	13	16	10	5		15	16	—31
Nitzel	..	..	..	8	16	13	11		21	22	—43
C Lamont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		15	..	
Duff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		19	18	—37
J Lamont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		17	15	—32
Dash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		17	11	—28
Frankenfeld	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		18	17	—35
Finster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	
Smith, Jr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20	18	—38
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		21	20	—41
Hargest, Jr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		18	18	—36
McGruggan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		17	18	—35
Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		23	22	—45
Whitford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20	19	—39
Coleman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	20	—41
Harkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		14	15	—29

*Professionals.

The second day the weather conditions were much improved. The wind subsided considerably and the day was ideal for good shooting. Sixty marksmen competed for the prizes in the different events throughout the day. The feature of the program was the Maryland Handicap, which was won by Porter E. Osborne, who broke 86 out of 100 targets. In addition to being presented with a sterling pitcher valued at $50, he took down $107.

W. M. Foord, of Wilmington, won high amateur average, while J. W. Ewing was second. Low amateur average went to George P. Mordecai. Harry E. Buckwalter, of Philadelphia, was high amateur at targets shot during the meet. Walter T. Harvey, who was to have shot through the program, was injured in an accident.

The boys shot until dark before the regular events were finished, and enjoyed the sport immensely. There was lots of money taken down in the different events. Phil Steubner, of Bladensburg, won $47.90; Frank Gosnell, Jr., a novice, $57.70; Tomlin, $52.85; G. D. Diffendal, $41, and Fred Coleman, $16.

The Maryland Handicap was won last year by Wolstencroft, of Philadelphia. Shooting from the 19yd. stake, he broke 92 targets. Lester German, George Lyon and Emory Storr shot splendidly. To-day's scores follow:

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	25
Buckwalter	20	19	20	16	18	22	22	19	17
Coleman	15	19	19	16	18	20	17	21	23
Wolsteneroft	15	10	20	19	20	18	21	17	21
Lyon	17	18	16	20	18	24	23	22	23
German	19	20	20	19	19	21	21	22	21
Anderson	15	18	17	19	16	20	17	21	20
Mallory	15	16	17	9	16	19	17	20	20
Wagner	16	19	19	12	14	16	10	21	20
Bartlett	10	15	12	12	16	25	15	19	16
Lewis	15	17	16	15	17	13	17	23	19
Edwards	19	19	18	13	20	19	16	14	15
Welles	17	18	18	17	20	23	20	21	21
Fownes	13	17	17	16	16	21	21	21	22
Hamlin	10	19	17	17	17	22	22	22	23
Clark	14	18	17	17	15	21	23	20	21
Hawkins	18	20	20	18	19	21	21	23	19
Osborn	18	18	17	18	19	21	22	22	23
Ewing	17	18	17	17	20	18	20	19	16
Foord	18	18	17	17	18	19	21	20	20
Weidebusch	14	17	18	18	18	17	23	20	19
Mordeeai	10	13	13	11	13	14	14	15	14
Billmyer	14	11	15	7	13	..	..	..	..
Stein	13	13	15	12	14	14	15	16	14
Delaney	10	16	11	18	16	15	16	18	21
Searlett	19	15	16	14	14	19	16	17	18
Storr	17	18	15	19	17	21	20	22	21
C Williams	15	18	16	17	17	17	23	22	20
M Rose	18	17	15	18	13	17	20	18	18
Dumley	16	18	18	19	15	21	16	20	20
Wilson	17	17	18	19	15	19	16	18	18
Cockran	15	15	16	11	14	18	15	19	16
Thomas	11	18	16	10	5	13	13	11	14
Billmeyer	19	15	17	13	17	17	18	19	14
Gestill	12	16	13	12	16	12	11	10	16
Bond	15	14	15	14	16	..	..	..	..
Reilly	12	13	18	13	11	..	..	..	..
Hartenthine	16	14	19	13	16	19	19	17	19
Stulman	17	15	19	16	15	21	20	23	19
Etcheson	15	14	9	14	13	..	..	..	..
Stevenson	13	16	19	17	20	23	19	18	18
Keen	13	17	19	14	17	18	19	20	19
Shabb	17	16	17	14	12	17	13	20	13
Diffendall	14	18	14	15	15	18	21	22	22
O Williams	13	17	16	14	15	16	21	20	21
Hoover	19	18	18	14	14	18	19	23	20
Doukas	8	11	18	10	15	..	..	..	..
Belt	7	15	12	8	16	15	22	20	16
Tomlin	19	19	18	19	19	21	23	20	18
Gosnell	..	18	17	14	18	19	22	22	20
Whitaker	10	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Class shooting brought out a fairly good field at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue yesterday afternoon and every member of the Meadow Springs Club had enough to keep him busy throughout the afternoon. The condition called for 25 targets, handicaps added with the gunners divided into two classes, A and B. Two spoons were offered for the respective high men in each class. Hogan, with 23, won the dipper offered for the A men, he breaking 23 straight and shooting from scratch rise. Coyle, who won the B prize, made the best score of the day, but he was aided by his handicap in reaching this honor. He broke 22 of his 25 birds and the two allowed him for a handicap enabled him to beat out the field. Scores:

	Class.	H.	T.		Class.	H.	T.
Roland	B	2	20	Serfass	B	3	19
E B Garrett	B	3	19	Coyle	B	2	24
Clegg	A	1	21	Foster	A	2	19
Hogan	A	0	23	Hall	B	3	16
Jones	A	1	19	Kincker	B	1	23
Murdock	A	1	20	Williams		0	21
Heathcote	B	5	12	Henry	A	1	18
Keenan	X	0	17	Mack	X	0	16

Practice event, 100 targets:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Targets:	10	15	10	15	25	25	Total.
Roland	9	10	..	..	10	10	39
F B Garrett	7	10	..	12	11	11	51
Clegg	7	13	9	14	19	19	81
Hogan	10	13	..	..	10	11	44
Jones	8	13	10	14	10	10	65
Murdock	9	13	7	12	10	11	62
Heathcote, Jr.	1	3	..	..	5	5	14
Rothacker	2	7	..	..	10	4	23
Keenan	10	6	..	..	18	18	52
Hamel	7	8	..	..	10	11	36
Serfass	7	9	..	..	10	19	45
Coyle	6	9	..	..	17	20	52
Foster	..	..	..	..	10	19	29
Hall	7	10	..	..	14	16	47
Kinckner	8	13	..	..	10	10	41
Williams	8	11	2..	2..	10	17	46
Craig	4	4	..	..	10	9	27
Henry	8	13	..	..	..	..	21

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

A FEW members attended the live-bird shoot held on March 16. The weather was pleasant, but quite cold, and with a brisk wind blowing most of the afternoon. The birds were an average lot, with enough hard ones to make the shooting interesting. Two 10-bird events were shot, and several miss-and-outs were pulled off to finish up the afternoon. Payne divided first with Rogers in the first event on a straight score, captured first money alone in the second event with another straight, and finished well in the lead with 30 out of 31 shot at in all events. Rogers was next with a total of 23 out of 29. Walker showed better form than at Ryland, on Feb. 22, but was not doing his best; he killed 22 out of 31. Schreck missed 8 out of his 30 birds, an unusually large number of goose eggs for him. Gould had bad luck in the second event, losing his first bird dead out, or he would have been in a tie with Payne. Koch generally gets out to the pigeon shoots, but they do not come often enough for him to keep in practice. At the annual meeting of the club held on March 14, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. S. B. Shouse, John Schreck, George Walker, John A. Payne, John V. Dea, George Dameron, J. P. Gould, George Keifer and A. J. Cook. The board will meet on March 21 to organize.

Event No. 1, 10 birds, $4 entrance, 60 and 40 per cent., all at 30yds.:

Rogers	2111122222—10	Walker	2212022021— 8
Payne	1221211112—10	Schreck	2022220222— 8
Gould	2222222021— 9	Koch	2210011201— 7

Event No. 2, 10 birds, $4 entrance, 60 and 40 per cent.:

Payne, 32	2222111122—10	Gould, 31	*2122222211— 9
Walker, 31	2021122211— 9	Koch, 28	1102220012— 7
Rogers, 32	2201212111— 9	Schreck, 30	0222020202— 6

Miss-and-outs, entrance $2 in first and third event, and $1 in second. Gun held below elbow in third event, and distance 28yds. Handicap in first and second. Re-entry allowed:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
*Walker, 29	1122—4	20 —1	0 —0
Payne, 31	1122—4	1111—4	220—2
Rogers, 29	2120—3	0 —0	120—2
Schreck, 30	220 —2	2220—3	222—3
Koch, 28	10 —1	1110—3	112—3
Walker, 29	0 —0	....	...
*Roger		0 —0	...
Gould		....	0 —0
*Walker		....	120—2
*Gould		....	0 —0

*Re-entry.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 18.—Eleven members were present to-day. Messrs. E. K. Winslow and Chas. Siedler tried their hand at trapshooting for the first time. Holloway and Dinkins showed up after an absence of nearly a year. Messrs. Bush and Crane tied for first place in event 2, the first leg on the Du Pont trophy, Crane winning out in the shoot-off, while Frazee was successful in capturing event 3, the third leg on the March cup.

The last two events were two-man team races, with Messrs. Holloway and Frazee winners in event 4, and Messrs. Winslow and son winners in event 5.

The Passaic County Gun Club visit Montclair on March 25, with their ten men team.

Events:	1	2	3
Targets:	25	H.25	H.25
S G Francisco	18	4 22	4 23
C L Bush	20	4 24	4 21
H F Holloway	14	5 19	5 21
E K Winslow	6	8 14	8 21
Chas Siedler	8	8 16	8 21
I S Crane	19	4 24	4 24
E Winslow	19	4 23	4 21
I W England	11	5 16	6 18
T J Dinkins	14	6 20	6 18
Y T Frazee	19	2 21	2 25
Geo Batten	..	6 21	6 23

Two man pick-up team races, 10 targets per man:

Event 4: Francisco and Batten 15, Bush and England 14, Holloway and Frazee 18, Crane and Dinkens 13, E. Winslow and E. K. Winslow 10.

Event 5: Francisco and Batten 11, Bush and England 17, Holloway and Frazee 18, Crane and Dinkins 13, E. Winslow and E. K. Winslow 19.

E. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

SOME good scores were made at the shoot on March 18. The attendance was smaller than at the previous week's shoots, eight men facing the traps. Tarbell made a good start, getting them all in the first event, and this proved to be the only straight made during the afternoon, and finishing in a tie on 92 with Holoday. Welsh is still sticking to it, and when he gets settled down to one gun, will make them go some to beat him. He finished second with 83. We were glad to see Joe Block again. He used to be one of the regulars at St. Bernard, and his score to-day shows that he hasn't forgotten how to point. He promises to come out often through the summer. Smith got into a couple of events and started in well, but couldn't keep up the pace. Huttersley will he with us this summer, and is going to improve when he gets a little more practice. De Mar was missed to-day, and will have to pay his fine next week before he shoots. Rhodes did his best work in the third event, when he broke 84 per cent. We hope he will not let the attraction of tennis keep him from the firing line this summer. Frohliger went for them in earnest in the first event, striking an 88 per cent. gait, but the pace was a little too rapid for him to maintain, as he had other things to look after. A bunch of the Morrow (Ohio) shooters will visit here on March 25, and an interesting team match is scheduled. Another attraction (or two of them) will be the presence of Fred Gilbert, and Luther Squier, both well known and popular trade representatives. A big crowd will be on hand to welcome them.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
Tarbell	25	22	23	22	92
Holaday	21	24	24	23	92
Welsh	21	20	20	22	83
Block	19	23	20	20	82
Frohliger	22	17	16	15	70
Rhodes	17	17	21	18	63
Hattersley	20	19	19	..	58
Smith	19	17	..	..	36

Yale University—Larchmont Y. C.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., March 18.—One of the finest exhibitions of trapshooting for the season was given here to-day by Yale gunners and the Larchmont Y. C. team, in their annual trap shoot. Firing at 100 targets each, the totals of both five-man teams were tied at 448. Unfortunately for the collegians, they failed to maintain their high form in the shoot-off at 25 each, and the Yacht Club boys won the tie and match by 119 to 101.

R. L. Spotts, of the victorious squad, and G. E. Dimock, Yale's captain, tied for the high gun honors with 95 out of 100. Tallies were as follows:

Yale University.

L S Morrison	22	23	23	23—91	
S Biddle	22	23	23	23—91	
H Emmett	18	24	23	22—87	
L H Thompson	18	23	20	23—84	
G E Dimock	23	24	23	25—95	—448

Larchmont Yacht Club.

K R Hooker	21	22	21	22—86	
S Scott	25	24	21	22—92	
E A Wilson	21	22	21	22—86	
G Lembeck	22	19	24	24—89	
R L Spotts	23	24	24	24—95	—448

Shoot-off:

Yale.		Larchmont.	
L S Morrison	21	K R Hooker	23
S Biddle	19	S Scott	24
H Emmett	19	E A Wilson	23
L H Thompson	22	G Lembeck	24
G E Dimock	20—101	R L Spotts	25—119

CAST IRON MEDAL

The Historic Cast Iron Medal

This emblem of the Live Bird Championship of America is still held by J. A. R. Elliott. He won it several years ago with

WINCHESTER

Shells and Repeating Shotgun

and no one has yet been able to wrest it from him. Mr. Elliott has always shot and continues to shoot Winchester guns and shells exclusively. There is in this a note of confidence which is illuminating.

No shooter can expect to win any great success unless he has entire confidence in his gun and shells. Mr. Elliott's work shows that Winchester guns and shells can be depended upon thoroughly.

J. A. R. ELLIOTT

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, March 19.—Most excellent weather conditions favored the New York Athletic Club at its weekly shoot yesterday, and the performanees of the participants have rarely been surpassed. The club held an open 100-target seratch event in addition to the regular weekly competitions. Forty-four took part in the extra shoot, eleven scores of 90 being registered, and some twenty-five more ranging from 75 to 90. Fred. A. Hodgman, of the Athletics, was the winner, with a 25 in his first event and four 24s, rolling up the splendid total of 97. He was hard pressed, however, by the former national champion, John H. Hendrickson, with 96. In third place were R. L. Spotts, of Larchmonts, and G. G. Dimock, of Yale, with 95.

The Haslin cup became the permanent property of Hodgman by winning his fifth leg on the trophy with a straight 25. The shooting throughout the afternoon was of a very high order. Scores:

Open scratch shoot, 100 targets:

F A Hodgman	97	G L Bready	83
J H Hendrickson	96	Dr E R De Wolfe	82
G E Dimock	95	W J Elias	81
R L Spotts	95	M V Lenane	80
S Scott	93	T J O'Donohue	80
J Corlics	92	C H Anderson	79
G Lyon	92	H Bankard	79
G J Corbett	92	G M Thomson	79
S Biddle	91	W J Simpson	78
B M Higginson	91	J G Batterson	76
J Morrison	90	J M Palmer, Jr.	75
W B Ogden	88	T Lenane, Jr.	74
J Nicholas	88	D F McMahon	73
A E Ranney	87	E F Crowe	73
K R Hooker	86	H Warner	65
E A Wilson	86	W Bowler	64
J Hoyt, Jr.	86	J W Alker	63
H M Brigham	85	J E Meyer	58
G F Pelham	84	R R Debacher	52
L H Thompson	84	A W Walker	52
F H Schauffler	83		

Haslin cup, 25 targets, handicap:

F A Hodgman	0	25	M V Lenane	1	22
A E Ranney	2	24	T J O'Donohue	2	22
G Lembeck	2	24	G M Thomson	3	22
Geo Lyon	0	24	D F McMahon	3	21
G F Pelham	1	23	E F Crowe	3	21
J G Batterson	2	23	Dr E R De Wolfe	1	21
E A Wilson	2	23	R R Debacher	5	21
G L Bready	1	23	W J Simpson	2	21
G J Corbett	0	22	T Lenane, Jr	1	19
B M Higginson	1	22	G W Kuchler	1	18

March cup, 25 targets, handicap:

W J Elias	3	25	D F McMahon	3	22
F A Hodgman	0	24	G J Corbett	0	22
B M Higginson	1	24	G Lembeck	2	21
A E Ranney	2	24	G L Bready	1	21
E A Wilson	2	24	Dr E R De Wolfe	1	21
T J O'Donohue	2	24	W J Simpson	1	20
E F Crowe	3	24	M V Lenane	1	19
Geo Lyon	0	24	G W Kuchler	1	18
G M Thomson	3	23	T Lenane, Jr	1	18
G F Pelham	1	23	R R Debacher	5	17
J G Batterson	2	23			

Spotts trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

G J Corbett	0	25	W J Simpson	2	22
B M Higginson	1	25	G M Thomson	3	22
G Lembeck	2	25	G F Pelham	1	21
W J Elias	2	24	J G Batterson	2	21
F A Hodgman	0	24	Geo Lyon	0	21
E A Wilson	2	23	D F McMahon	3	20
G L Bready	1	23	G W Kuchler	1	20
Dr E R De Wolfe	1	23	M V Lenane	1	19
A E Ranney	2	22	T Lenane, Jr	1	19
T J O'Donohue	2	22	R R Debacher	5	16
E F Crowe	3	22			

Travers Island cup, 25 targets, handicap.

A E Ranney	2	25	W J Simpson	2	22
G Lembeck	2	25	G F Pelham	1	22
F A Hodgman	0	24	T Lenane, Jr.	1	22
B M Higginson	1	24	Dr E R De Wolfe	1	21
E A Wilson	2	24	W J Elias	3	21
G M Thompson	3	24	T J O'Donohue	2	20
G J Corbett	0	23	R R Debacher	5	19
M V Lenane	1	23	E F Crowe	3	18
D F McMahon	4	23	J G Batterson	2	17
G M Lyon	0	23			

Shoot-off won by Ranney.

S. S. White Gun Glub.

HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, Pa., March 19.—There was a lively scramble among the S. S. White gunners to secure the much-coveted silver spoons the club offered for the various events in the monthly shoot, which was held here yesterday afternoon. Twenty-seven men attended, and one of the visitors, C. B. Cole, of Yardville, N. Y., a former State champion of New Jersey, tied with Griffiths and W. H. Mathews for the high actual score of the day. Each gunner broke 95 out of their 100 targets. Inasmuch as a dipper was offered by the club for the high net score, the two White members got together and waived claim to the prize, the spoon being turned over to the Yardville gunner.

The program was the usually varied one of the Dentists. There was a club event, which called for a 25-target test, with handicaps added to the score. A spoon was offered for the winner of this event. Lodge, Roland, Tansey and Abbott were on equal footing when the shoot was over, with 25 all, but in the following events Roland won the dinner by totaling better scores.

In the 50 targets, which counted in on the Eames trophy and also called for the runner-up of the high man for a spoon, Roland got a win on the trophy and Howard George carried home the silver offering.

Hoffman fared more than the average gunner did at the traps. His high total score on the 75 targets, with the handicaps added not only was good for a spoon, but as well earned him a leg on the Monitor cup.

In the class challenge cups, Griffith and Cantrell tied for the Class A win with 25, but in the next event Griffith won the point credited to the high men by breaking 24 to Cantrell's 23. Appleton led the Class B men with 25, while Pratt was the best Class C gunner with 24, and Roland's 20 overshadowed the other Class B bluerock devotees.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., March 20.—Saturday last saw a goodly gathering of club members on the shooting grounds, and the all-round conditions being of the best, the scores proved most excellent, making a number of shoot-offs necessary to determine the winners. Summaries:

Monthly cup, 50 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	4	46	F B Stephenson	0	39
W W Peabody	4	44	J S Lawson	10	39
J F James	6	43	J P Fairchild	6	37
Geo Felix	4	42	W W Pell	10	35
Geo Brower	8	41	A E Hendrickson	6	34
G H Pulis	6	40	C R James	4	32

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C H Pulis	3	25	J P Fairchild	3	21
F S Hyatt	2	24	W W Peabody	2	20
Geo Brower	4	24	J S Lawson	5	19
Geo Felix	2	23	W W Pell	5	18
C R James	2	22	A E Hendrickson	3	17
F B Stephenson	0	21			

First prize won by Pulis. Shoot-off for second: Brower 23, Hyatt 20.

F. B. Stephenson cup, 25 targets, handicap:

Geo Felix	2	24	W W Pell	5	19
C H Pulis	3	22	C R James	2	18
W W Peabody	2	22	J P Fairchild	3	18
J F James	3	21	Chas Blake	2	17
Geo Brower	4	20	A E Hendrickson	3	15
F S Hyatt	2	19	J S Lawson	5	16

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Peabody	2	25	C Blake	2	20
J F James	3	22	Geo Felix	2	19
F B Stephenson	0	22	Geo Brower	4	19
F S Hyatt	2	21	A E Hendrickson	3	18
C H Pulis	3	21	J S Lawson	5	17
J P Fairchild	3	21	C R James	2	16
W W Pell	5	20			

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets handicap:

Geo Felix	2	24	F S Hyatt	2	20
W W Peabody	2	24	C R James	2	20
F B Stephenson	0	23	C Blake	2	20
J F James	3	22	W W Pell	5	17
J P Fairchild	3	22	C H Pulis	3	16
J S Lawson	5	22	A E Hendrickson	3	17

Stiner trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	25	F S Hyatt	2	20
Geo Felix	2	24	C R James	2	20
Geo Brower	4	23	A E Hendrickson	3	20
C Blake	2	23	J P Fairchild	3	20
C H Pulis	3	22	J S Lawson	5	18
W W Peabody	2	21	W W Pell	5	16
J F James	3	20			

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C H Pulis	3	24	Geo Felix	2	18
W W Peabody	3	23	W W Pell	5	18
F B Stephenson	0	21	F S Hyatt	2	13
J F James	3	19	J S Lawson	5	11
A E Hendrickson	3	18			

Leg and trophy won by Pulis. His five best scores were 23, 26, 25, 24 and 24.

Sweepstakes, 25 targets handicap:

Geo Felix	2	25	Geo Brower	4	22
J P Fairchild	3	25	W W Pell	5	22
W W Peabody	2	24	F S Hyatt	2	20
C Blake	2	24	C H Pulis	3	20
J F James	3	23	A E Hendrickson	3	19
C R James	2	23	J S Lawson	5	16
F B Stephenson	0	23			

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

C Blake	2	25	J F James	3	17
W W Peabody	2	23	A E Hendrickson	3	17
Geo Brower	4	23	F S Hyatt	2	16
C R James	2	21	W W Pell	5	16
Geo Felix	2	21	J S Lawson	5	14
F B Stephenson	0	20	J P Fairchild	3	13
C H Pulis	3	19			

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

C Blake	2	25	Geo Felix	2	23
C H Pulis	3	25	F S Hyatt	2	22
J S Lawson	5	25	A E Hendrickson	3	22
C R James	2	24	J F James	3	21
W W Peabody	2	23	W W Pell	5	21

Blake, Pulis and Lawson divided the prize.

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

Geo Felix	2	25	C R James	2	18
F B Stephenson	0	24	C H Pulis	3	18
J F James	3	22	J S Lawson	5	17
W W Peabody	2	22	A E Hendrickson	3	18
F S Hyatt	2	21			

Newton Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 18.—The weekly shooting match of the Newton Gun Club was held this afternoon. Six members participated, and each shot at 25 bluerocks. Parker proved the winner by hitting 19, and thereby gained 3 points for the Du Pont trophy. The following were the scores: Parker 19, Strain 17, Jingling 15 Daisey 13, McQuaid 11, Fogarty 9.

On Saturday, April 1, the Lindon Gun Club will have a special prize shoot.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Bergen Beach Gun Club held the second shoot of the Spring series on Tuesday, March 14, beginning at 11 A. M. The wind from the southeast did not appear to affect the flight of the targets much, but no straight scores were made on the club set of traps. Nevertheless on the 25-strings that were the rule all day, some of the boys fell down dreadfully. We shot to-day at 6,800 targets, mostly from the club traps, and about eight cases of shells were sold. The main event was a distance handicap, three classes. Kouwenhoven, at 19yds., was high man in Class A with 47. Howard Voorhies in Class C exceeded any record made by a Class C man heretofore with the same total, 47, from 16yds., and Dalton was high in Class B with 39. Billy De Long handled the scoring end of it. Fred Schneider and Sam Short refereed. Harry Bergen attended to the traps and they certainly were in good order, as usual, and Schortemeier cashiered and tabulated the scores of the main event. The main event is noted on the seores below at 50 targets in three classes, from 16 to 19yds. The rest were all at 25 targets each from 16yds., except the last, which was shot at 22yds., and won by Brother Medler. Mr. Wynne, who did not shoot in the handicap, a Class A man, made a straight score on the lower set of traps. Forty-two shooters participated today. Scores:

Class A: Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Targets:	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Von Boeckman, 18	41	17	23	18	20	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dreyer, 18	36	14	17	17	24	17	20	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Welles, 19	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sehorty, 19	43	22	21	20	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Simonson, 18	42	19	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medler, 18	37	17	16	19	20	17	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
H Bergen, 18	34	22	22	22	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Kouwenhoven, 19	47	24	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G Remsen, 18	43	19	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Simonson, 18	39	23	20	23	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morgan, 18	40	16	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Booth	..	17	18	17	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class B:														
Gaughen, 17	38	16	20	20	21	17	19	23	15	17	19	21	..	..
Erhardt, 17	36	21	18	23	19	20	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalton, 17	39	20	19	22	19	15	19	17	20	15	16	14	17	12
Russell, 17	29	15	17	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A Hendrickson, 17	38	20	14	21	16	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class C:														
Kelsey, 16	37	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sevier, 16	34	21	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellbrock, 16	36	22	19	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krug, 16	37	21	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C R James, 16	34	19	19	17	19	16	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawson, 16	29	16	12	18	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tom Short, 16	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J F James, 16	37	19	17	19	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scott, 16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gille, 16	34	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Dr Griffith, 16	40	21	19	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr Groll, 16	31	14	19	14	16	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
J Williams, 16	29	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Klenk, 16	31	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dannefelser, 16	22	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garms, 16	24	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Voorhies, 16	47	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr Moeller, 16	35	9	17	21	17	17	14	18	16	19	21	..	..	..
Skidmore,	29	17	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stark	..	..	..	..	18	16	16	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wynne	..	..	..	..	19	18	24	18	24	20	21	22	20	..
Raynor	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professionals:														
Bob Schneider, 17	42	21	18	18	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harry Welles, 19	35	20	19	18	22	20	22	24	23	21	..	..	..	..
H A Keller, 16	31	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zollinger, 16	31	8	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MANHATTA.

At the sliding distance handicap of the Bergen Beach Gun Club on the 19th, eighteen gunners entered, and although the conditions were unfavorable, some good scores were made, as follows:

G Kelley	16	18	17	16	17	84
J Martin	16	16	17	18	16	83
R Morgan	18	17	15	13	19	82
W Silkworth	14	17	17	18	16	82
H W Dreyer	15	15	19	16	16	81
P Von Boeckman	16	16	18	17	14	81
J Gaughen	16	13	19	15	17	80
M V Suydam	17	18	16	12	15	78
Dr Griffith	14	15	17	18	12	76
D Jones	18	14	16	15	13	76
G S Remsen	12	15	20	15	14	75
J Voorhees	18	15	15	14	12	74
W L Skidmore	15	10	13	15	18	71
J Hewes	7	12	14	16	17	66
F R Long	16	10	13	14	13	66
J Dannefelser	5	9	11	13	10	48
T Short	8	16	14	15	10	63
A Boberg	13	13	12	..	..	..

Riverside—Smithville.

ESSINGTON, Pa., March 19.—The Riverside Gun Club, of Essington, won another target race yesterday here by out-shooting the Smithville gunners in a lively match, by a score of 131 to 103. Elkins and Wiltbank, of the winners, were the high men, with 19 breaks each out of their 25 targets. Scores:

Riverside.		Smithville.	
Elkins	19	Peben	15
Wiltbank	19	Moore	14
Steller	18	Hammond	14
Wharber	18	Martin	13
Bowers	16	Kepler	12
Fullerton	15	Williard	12
Eisel	14	Fox	11
Horn	12—131	Dilkes	11—103

South End Gun Club.

SOUTH CAMDEN, N. J., March 19.—There was only a small field out at the monthly shoot of the South End Gun Club on the South Camden grounds yesterday afternoon, but those who took part made excellent scores. The shoot for the annual trophies is narrowing down and there will be only one more.

Horner led for the club points with a clean score, but his handicap of seven added targets materially figured in the total, the best actual breaks being Wakeman, who smashed 22.

In addition there was a shoot for a gold watch, in which Butler and Pechman tied with 10 straight, but in the shoot-off, miss-and-out, Pechman captured the prize. Scores:

Trophy shoot:

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
Horner	7	18	25	Pechman	0	21	21
Butler	7	17	24	J Anthony	5	15	20
Fleming	4	19	23	Hineline	0	20	20
Wakeman	1	22	23	Johnson	6	12	18

Prize shoot:

Butler	10	Horner	7
Pechman	10	Newkirk	6
Wakeman	9	Johnson	6
Baxter	8	J Anthony	5
Fleming	7		

Other scores:

J Anthony	18	19	37	Wakeman	22	..	22
Horner	15	18	33	Fleming	21	..	21
Hineline	19	22	31	Pechman	21	..	21
Butler	15	10	25	Johnson	17	..	17
Cox	13	10	23	Ashton	5	6	11
Newkirk	13	10	23				

Mineral Springs Gun Club.

WILLOW GROVE, March 18.—In a special sheet, conducted by the Mineral Springs Gun Club, on their range at this place, for a shotgun trophy, Haas and Strawn tied with 95 breaks out of a possible 100, with handicaps, and on the shoot-off, Strawn won by two targets. Fourteen men eompeted in the shoot, but only nine finished the entire string of one hundred targets. The summaries follow, the shoot being divided into four events of 25 targets each.

Events:	1	2	3	4	
Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
Haas	24	25	24	22	95
Nice	21	24	24	21	90
Houpt	25	23	23	22	93
Hotzell	24	22	23	22	92
Strawn	23	24	25	23	95
Gibbs	24	23	21	22	90
Berk	24	22	24	23	94
Cooper	24	24	23	22	93
Larzelere	24	23	24	22	93
Myers	23	20	21	..	64
Hilt	22	24	..	..	46
Reatche	22	20	..	..	42
Nash	23	21	..	..	44
Clark	25	23	..	..	48

In the final shoot-off of the tie between Haas and Strawn, these scores were made:

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
Haas	14	8	22	Strawn	21	3	24

On Highland's Traps.

EDGE HILL, Pa., March 19.—The final shoot for the championship of the North Hills Country Club was decided over the traps of the Highland Gun Club at Edge Hill yesterday, and Robert G. Ringgold easily captured the honors, beating out J. Franklin Meehan in the final shoot by 5 targets. When the two shooters took their places at the traps yesterday, Ringgold had one target to the good. He broke his first string straight, lost one on the second, two on the third and three on the fourth, while Meehan lost four in his first 25. The shoot for the Class C cup easily went to Thomas Meehan, Jr., who shot in decidedly sensational form for a youngster, he smashing 20, while Lee's best effort was 14. Ringgold also carried off the high gun honors in the regular club shoot, with 22 out of 25 targets. Scores:

Championship shoot:

Ringgold	25	24	24	22—94
Meehan	21	23	22	23—89

Class C cup:

Thos. Meehan, Jr.	20	Lee	14

Club shoot:

Ringgold	22	T Meehan, Jr.	15
Milton	21	Lee	14
F Meehan, Jr	17		

Trap at Larchmont.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 20.—Fifteen of the Larchmont Yacht Club's crack trapshooters made some excellent scores yesterday despite the adverse weather conditions, and they were encouraged by the presence of many club members and guests. Full scores were returned in several of the eight matches contested, and in five of them ties were recorded. By reason of darkness and the bad weather the leg for the March cup cou'd not be completed. A tie between S. Samson and R. L. Spotts—each breaking 24 out of their 25 targets—will be shot off next week.

G. J. Corbett, although not a member, carried off the honors of the day. He won the 15-target scratch contest with a full score and a special match in which he also returned a card of 25. He was also "high gun" in the 125-target scratch competition, his score being 111.

W. J. Elias proved the winner of the 10-target scratch contest, and S. Samson won the leg for the Commodore's prize with a full score. After a shoot-off with J. Ross Collins, W. B. Short won the leg for the Sauer gun, while R. L. Spotts, with a score of 114, won the handicap match in the high gun shoot at 125 targets.

The Larchmont team will shoot against the Crescent men at Larchmont on April 15 and will appear at the New York Athletic Club grounds on April 22.

Clearview Gun Club.

DARBY, Pa., March 19.—Harry Fisher led the way for the club members of the Clearview Gun Club in the monthly shoot, which was held at Darby yesterday afternoon. Out of his 50 targets he broke 42, getting 21 of his first string and the same number in his second. Fisher was the only Class A man competing. McCullough led the delegation of seven B men with 40 breaks, while Ullman, with a score of 37, was the leader in Class C. G. Shuster, a visitor, really carried off the honors of the afternoon, for his score of 43 breaks was the best on the grounds. Scores:

Class A.

Fisher	21	21	42

Class B.

McCullough	19	21	40	Ferry	17	13	30
Bonsall	20	18	38	Elwell	15	15	29
Lohrmiller	19	18	37	Krietzberg	15	13	29
Holznagle	20	14	34				

Class C.

Ullman	20	17	37	Dalton	16	12	28
Breen	14	17	31	Bevan	10	17	27
Fink	14	17	31	Shuster	15	11	26
Smith	15	15	30	Paulson	11	13	24
Clark	11	18	29				

Visitors.

G Shuster	22	21	43	Vivine	14	15	29
Hill	20	17	37	Crawford	16	9	25
Beers	20	12	32	Berthold	12	12	24
Peebles	14	16	30	Rife	6	4	10

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, March 18.—C. Day, Jr., trapshooter champion of New Jersey, earned the honor of being high gun among the amateurs who competed in the open distance handicap events at the Jersey City Gun Club yesterday. Considering the strong, bothersome winds that prevailed, Day's average of 88 per cent. was an excellent one. He started in ordinary fashion, missing eighteen targets in his first hundred, but finished with a 93 in the next, making his total 175. His nearest rival was C. W. Billings, of the New York A. C., who broke 169 in the 200-target match. Scores:

First event, 100 targets:

	Yds.	T'l		Yds.	T'l
E E Hallinger	17	91	J S Fanning	19	83
H H Stevens	19	90	C Day, Jr.	19	82
C W Billings	19	88	G H Piercy	19	79
N Apgar	19	87	J Martin	19	78
A E Ranney	17	84	C B Brown	17	73
A L Ivins	19	83	R L Shepard	17	70

Second event, 100 targets:

C Day, Jr.	19	93	C W Billings	20	81
H H Stevens	19	90	C B Brown	17	72
J Martin	19	88	G H Piercy	19	71
H H Shannon	18	88	A E Ranney	18	68
H J Burlington	17	85	E Hallinger, Jr.	19	67
C Shreyvogel	17	85	P Moeller	16	67
A L Ivins	20	84	J W Williams	16	67
J S Fanning	19	83	R Young	18	62

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., March 18.—At the traps of the Essex County Country Club to-day the following scores were shot:

Daly Cup:

D W Granberry	4	24		A O Headley	5	21	
C Feigenspan	0	21		H C Brower	8	21	
B M Shanley	2	21		C H Daly	0	18	
W C Shanley	6	21		J A Hart	0	17	
D W Heller	4	21					

Taylor cup:

D W Granberry	4	22		D W Heller	4	21	
W C Shanley	6	22		C H Daly	0	20	
C Feigenspan	0	21		H C Brower	7	20	
B M Shanley	2	21		Brown	0	20	
A O Headley	5	21		P Ross, Jr.	8	18	

On shoot-off, Granberry won.

Hart trophy, 10 pairs doubles:

C Feigenspan	17	C H Daly	8
J A Hart	11	W C Shanley	8
A O Headley	10	D W Granberry	8
Brown	10	P S Ross, Jr.	7

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during week ending March 18, are as follows:

May 9-11.—Lawton, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Lawton G. C. G. A. Horton, Sec'y.

June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, See'y.

June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres.

July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.

Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg, (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.

Aug. 24-25—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

The Westy Hogans.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Taking advantage of the fine opportunity afforded, Westy Hogans attending the target shooting tournament run in connection with the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden during the past week, held a meeting in the Grand Hotel and paved the way for this year's tournament of the Westy Hogans, which will again be held in Atlantic City in September. The meeting was attended by President Neaf Apgar, L. J. Squier, L. S. German, H. H. Stevens, Charles A. North, C. B. Brown, George Lyon, J. F. Pratt, J. S. Fanning, L. Z. Lawrence, F. E. Butler, H. B. Brown, George Benjamin and Secretary Bernard Elsesser.

It was a matter of regret that the management of the Sportsmen's Show was disinclined to carry the show over another week, so that the Hogans could assemble on Westy's natal day, March 17, and thus give the meeting an additional air of importance and significance. However, the gathering was quite timely and much business of importance was transacted. It is the intention of the Hogans to make their 1911 shoot even more attractive than was last year's and this will be "going some." The 237 different participants in last year's tournament are a unit in declaring it to be one of the most satisfactory trapshooting tournaments within their knowledge of the sport.

The Hogans propose to hang up approximately $2,500 in cash and prizes for the 1911 shoot. The Squier money-back system will, of course, again be used. The tournament committee will devote much time and thought in constructing the program, to the end that all who attend the 1911 shoot will be as well, or better pleased (if this be possible) than those who participated last year.

It was freely predicted at the meeting that the attendance at the 1911 shoot will run close to 300, and in view of the likelihood of this increase over last year's figures, the tournament committee will make its arrangements accordingly, so that the shoot will move along in the same systematic manner as it has in former years. Publicity was one of the chief subjects under discussion at the meeting, and in order that this important detail shall be given proper attention, a committee was appointed to inaugurate a campaign of advertising that will cover a wide range of publicity. In this connection, the fact that the shoot will be held in Atlantic City, where an unusual diversity of amusement is afforded, aside from the novelty of shooting into the ocean from a pier extending nearly a mile into the sea, will be featured.

The Westy Hogans were pretty much in evidence at the Sportsmen's Show tournament. As stated in your columns, President Neaf Apgar won the professional indoor championship, for which he received a handsome gold watch fob, and Westy German made the longest run of the tournament and was runner-up in the professional championship. An exhibition squad composed of Neaf Apgar, Lester German, Jack Fanning, H. H. Stevens and L. Z. Lawrence, all Hogans, was the chief attraction of the Saturday night program. An immense crowd saw these expert marksmen smash all but a few of 250 clay pigeons.

The tournament was under the skillful management of "Money-Back" Squier, chairman of the program and tournament committees of the Westy Hogans, and its complete success was, in a very considerable measure, due to his superior knowledge of the fine points in the conduct and management of a tournament.

Hercules Gun Club.

TEMPLE, Pa., March 18.—The weather was damp, snowing and raining part of the day. Considerable pleasure was taken in these contests. While the Elm Leaf won the single target race, the Hercules won the double-target team race. Considering the weather, the shoots at Reading, Boyertown and Newmanstown, we must say, had a nice crowd. In the extra gun event for a Remington pump valued at $28, donated by Mr. Bertolett, Mr. Eick, of Reading, won with flying boards.

Rahn	11	12	11—31	Brunner	6	5	5—16
Ludwig	11	10	10—31	Pothermel	4	7	4—15
Schmehl	8	12	10—30	Noll	6	5	4—15
Hart	8	12	7—27	G D B	..	..	9— 9
Biehl	8	7	8—23	Bowers	..	14	10—24
Bortz	4	6	10—20	Eck	..	..	13—13

Hercules vs. Elm Leaf, two-man team match, 15 singles:

Hercules Team.		Elm Leaf Team.	
Rahn	12	Bertolett	12
Noll	7—20	Eck	13—25

Match at 5 pairs doubles:

Hercules Team.		Elm Leaf Team.	
Rahn	7	Bertolett	6
Noll	7—19	Eck	5—11

Haddonfield—Laurel Springs.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., March 18.—The first of three matches between the Haddonfield Gun Club and the Laurel Springs Gun Club took place on the grounds of the former to-day, resulting in a victory for the home team. J. W. Logan, of the visitors, was high gun with 46, while F. T. Holloway and Dungan made 45 each for Haddonfield. The score was 413 to 391, ten men from each club having 50 targets pulled for him. The next match will be held at Laurel Springs on April 29. The prize for the winner is a cup.

Haddonfield.		Laurel Springs.	
F T Holloway	45	J W Logan	46
Dungan	45	Du Rand	41
E Tomlinson	41	Sloan	40
S Bergen	41	Marple	39
J Peacock	41	Albertson	39
E S Webster	40	Jones	38
N Peacock	42	Garrett	39
J Logan	41	Lilly	37
J Pedlow	39	Grotz	37
C Holloway	38—413	Bevan	35—391

240 OUT OF 250

Scored by Mr. Neaf Apgar in the Trap-shooting Tournament (Indoor) at the New York Sportsman's Show. In this, the first event of the kind ever given, first honors went to

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Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 11.—While the sun was shining brightly and it was quite warm enough to be pleasant, the wind was blowing from the south with great force. Jay Graham topped the list in the first event with a score of 46 out of 50, Barto being second with 42 breaks, while Sharp scored 40.

In event 2 the honors went to the same men and in the same order, Graham breaking 38 out of 25 pairs shot at, Barto getting 36, while Sharp fell back somewhat and scored only 22.

In event 3, at 25 singles, Graham landed 22, Gill 19, Barto and Harpham each breaking 18.

Event 4, again went to Graham with 24, Sharp taking second with 20, while Barto broke 19.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targets:	50	24p	25	25	25	12p	12p	12	25
J B Barto, 16	42	36	18	19	..	..	..	..	..
J R Graham, 16	46	38	22	24	15	21	..	15	17
J R Sharp, 16	40	22	15	20	19	19	13	19	15
A F MacLachlan, 16	..	..	..	..	15	12	16	12	16
H Gill, 16	34	..	19	14	..	..	15	..	..
W S Redhed, 16	25	..	12	16	15	..	..	..	..
E L Harpham, 16	30	..	18	9	..	..	12	..	..

March 12.—To-day the weather man had another inning, for after the night of rain and scattered showers of the early morning, at about 10 o'clock he turned loose a blizzard, which came from the north and raged with unabated fury most of the afternoon; and then, apparently satisfied with having kept a good number of shooters away and making conditions exceedingly hard for the thirteen who braved the elements for their favorite pastime, they had no more than gone, when the sky cleared off and the wind died down.

First honors in the handicap event at 50 singles went to Dr. Robb, who broke 45 from the 16yd. mark. Burton coming in for second place with 42 from the same mark, while Fetherston was next in line with 41 breaks from 19yds.

Fetherston landed first with 31 breaks in the second event at 20 pairs, Burton giving him a close race by breaking 30, while Sharp was third with 27.

In the practice event at 25 singles, Sharp and Burton tied for first with score of 21, Schultz, Kammerer and Dr. Robb each scoring 19, while Thomas, Thwaite, Butler and Cole each made an 18.

Twaite led the way in event 3, at 25 singles, with a score of 22, Sharp keeping close after him and finishing with one less, scoring 21, while Robb made it 20.

Thomas, Thwaite, Fetherston and Butler shot a race from 19yds., in which Thomas came out at the front by scoring 19, Fetherston made 18, while Thwaite broke 15.

Fetherston and Thomas then shot a match at 12 pairs of doubles, in which Fetherston scored 21 against Thomas' 19, after which Fetherston shot at 5 more pairs, of which he broke 3, losing only 4 birds out of the last 34 he shot at.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	50	24p	25	25	25	25	12p	12p
D E Thomas, 19	33	24	18	18	..	19	19	..
H Thwaite, 18	29	..	18	22	..	15	..	..
L M Fetherston, 19	41	31	..	..	..	18	21	9
B W Butler, 19	29	11	18	18	15	9	..	..
W Mott, 16	29	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
J R Sharp, 16	35	27	21	21	..	..	..	..
T J Cole, 16	30	..	18	16	..	..	..	..
W Burton, 16	42	30	21	..	..	..	..	..
J A Schultz, 16	32	..	19	17	12	..	..	..
C W May, 16	27	..	12	16	11	..	..	..
B L Kammerer, 16	30	..	19	19	18	..	..	..
Dr C E Robb, 16	45	..	19	20	..	..	..	..
W S Stanbury, 16	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WM. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., March 17.—H. E. Smith and Bert Cooper tied for high amateur average with 184 each at the St. Patrick's day shoot, held on the Columbus Gun Club ground. Jim Smith won second with 183. K. Johnson, J. Dixon, C. Coburn, tied for third high with 180. J. Taylor was high professional. D. Clancy second; F. Gilbert third. The shoot was a success. Every one seemed to have a good time. Thirty-eight shooters took part, of which thirty-one shot the program for the 200 targets. Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., was a welcome visitor and shot the program. K. P. Johnson, from Kenton, came down to see how they looked once more. Still knows how. Squad No. 2 was made up from the Circleville Club. Dixon had a cinch on high average until the last 20, but he let 6 get away and landed third.

The next monthly shoot will be April 20.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
F Hulshizer	200	176	J Smith	200	183
C Mowry	200	166	B Cooper	200	184
A Garrison	200	125	F Shattuck	200	160
J Wells	200	137	E Cain	200	161
H Hopkins	200	175	F Gilbert	200	180
C Moller	200	154	J H Smith	200	159
C Hedges	200	168	B Call	200	173
C Ward	200	157	L Squier	200	179
J Bitt	200	160	H Smith	200	184
E Stout	200	173	J Dixon	200	180
R Johnson	200	180	L Fisher	200	163
C Coburn	200	180	J Taylor	200	185
H Hildinger	200	147	H Monigold	165	114
T Woolard	200	136	J Hunt	135	102
D Marberger	200	136	J Walters	135	75
D Clancy	200	184	W Demoss	135	96
O Donnelly	200	156	F Le Noir	85	66
J Hedges	200	150	S Guy	95	81
F Hall	200	158	J Van	35	25

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—The third shoot for March on the Paleface grounds was held to-day, and while the regulars did not turn out, as is the usual case, a number of newcomers were in evidence and made some very creditable scores in view of the unfavorable conditions.

On the high average, Frank carried away a very pretty cut glass dish as a souvenir of the occasion, while President Charles was an easy winner of second place, 3 targets less. Charlie Marden looked way out of condition and showed the lack of practice, which we are in hopes will vanish before the amateur championship at New York, as we are looking to Charlie as one of Boston's chances if things break anywhere near decent for him.

In the added target race, Charles made a runaway of it and annexed his third straight win in the same number of shoots with Jones in second position, 8 targets behind.

The prettiest shooting of the afternoon was Frank's on the double event, his 25 being a fine piece of work. Crane, in this match, made 22, with the President again in the lime light with 21. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4		
Targets:	25	20	15	25	Hdcp.	T't'l.
Charles	20	19	21	23	16	99
Frank	22	19	25	20	8	94
Jones	23	13	17	18	20	91
Marden	18	17	19	23	12	89
Morse	21	12	19	21	12	85
Crane	17	16	22	17	12	84
Mixter	18	18	19	19	8	82
Whiting	14	9	8	8	24	64
J Smith	11	7	9	4	20	51
Paul	10	10	18	..	..	..
Dick	8	12	6	..	..	..

Events Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were and 16yds.; No. 2 at 18yds. Event No. 3 was at 15 pairs.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—At a meeting of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club last evening, at the Speedway Inn, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Bernard M. Shanley, Jr.; Vice-President, William Stengel; Second Vice-President, Geo. A. Ohl, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Lloyd H. McKee; Financial Secretary, James J. Quinn; Treasurer, Richard A. McCabe; Captain, Frank Mihlon; First Lieutenant, Fred W. Macaulay; Second Lieutenant, William Trowbridge; Third Lieutenant, Louis Colquitt; Fourth Lieutenant, John J. Geiger; Official Scorer, James J. Wheaton; Assistant Scorer, Peter Bey; Attorney, Wm. J. Kearns.

One year ago the club was organized with F. W. Macaulay as its first president. The club has been a prosperous one and a big success, considering the number of rainy and rough shooting days it has had during the past year. It is expected that the new President, Mr. Shanley, who is a very enthusiastic shooter and an enterprising man, will make every effort to have the club rank among the very best in the East. A committee has been appointed to hold a smoker soon.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the club shot at the Speedway traps. Neaf Apgar, the professional was high gun, with a score of 114 targets out of 125. Charles W. Billings was second with a score of 112 out of 125, and Carl Von Lengerke was third with a score of 103 out of 125. B. M. Shanley, Jr., gave a very creditable performance, breaking 23 out of 25 in one string. The scores:

George Ohl, Jr., 7, 9, 10, 2; J. S. Thompson, 17, 21, 20, 18; Neaf Apgar, 24, 23, 24, 20, 23; Charles Billings, 22, 21, 22, 24, 22; Peter Bey, 18, 18, 17, 17, 18, 15, 19, 15, 23; C. Von Lengerke, 18 21, 21, 18, 24; B. M. Shanley, Jr., 16, 23, 16, 17, 21; William Stengel, 14, 16, 16, 18; William

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—In a 100 bird race between J. T. Skelly, of the Du Pont Gun Club, and H. J. Donnelly, of Guthrie, Okla., on the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club, yesterday, Delaware upheld her reputation in target shooting. Skelly won, 96 to 90. J. A. McKelvey, of Hockessin, and Frank Mathewson, of this city, also made an excellent showing in the squad, with Skelly and Donnelly, both getting 91 out of 100.

The three traps were worked to the fullest capacity. Some of the enthusiastic shooters enjoyed several events at double targets, and very creditable scores were made.

In the ties held over from last week, the following scores were made and the silver spoons presented by Mr. T. C. Du Pont, were awarded:

Class B J. W. Mathews, 21 out of 25.

Class C—Stanley Steele, 23 out of 25.

Class D—H. T. Reed and F. F. Lofland again tied on 15, and will shoot again this week.

The day's scores follow:

H. T. Reed (50) 28, Stanley Steele (150) 114, *H. H. Lukens (425) 313, F. Mathewson (200) 170, *T. E. Doremus (225) 149, H. J Donnelly (125) 115, W. E. Husbands (50) 39, E. E. Handy (50) 19, C. H. Lambert (75) 43, Dr. F. A. Buckmaster (25) 18, R. B. Evans (50) 28, E. H. Anderson (50) 31, W. F. Jensen (125) 71, L. Evans (25) 20, D. J. Dougherty (100) 56, Dr. Hibbert (75) 35, T. H. Esham (50) 29, H. H. Hogan (150) 87, W. E. Ross (50) 27, N. E. Stewart (75) 57, L. C. Lyon (75) 34, D. Marghtic (50) 16, H. C. McClane (50) 41, Eugene du Pont (50) 37, Clyde Leedom (50) 38, J. W. Anderson, Jr., (50) 35, W. H. Neely (25) 17, J. McKelvey (125) 113, S. G. David (75) 48, E. D. Rogers (50) 27, P. S. Gregg (50) 44, J. W. Mathews (25) 21, H. R. Lindsay (25) 4, J. G. Kellam (50) 11, M. Lynch (25) 12, C. J. Lynch (25) 2, Wm. McKinney (50) 30, *G. H. Mitchell (225) 153, G. Godwin (75) 58, R. Robison (50) 32, Dr. Darlington (50) 27, W. W. Bacon (50) 20, *W. M. Hammond (175) 95, J. T. Skelly (100) 96, T. W. Keithley (100) 82, H. C. Pollock (50) 31, J. B. Owens (25) 14, J. Monihan (25) 5, H. L. Morgan (50) 38, E. T. Hawk (25) 15, Dr. Betts (75) 37, S. Tuchton (50) 28, P. H. Ferrec (25) 10, C. Gerow (25) 9, R. A. Vance (50) 29, W. Mathewson (100) 50, J. C. Ewing (50) 32, *D. Lindsay (175) 107, Dr. S. C. Rumford (50) 39, Guy Lambert (25) 7, J. A. MacMullen (25) 12, Wm. Coyne (100) 59, *A. M. Lindsay (150) 101, Lester Mathewson (25) 19, H. P. Carlon (50) 26, R. L. Conner (25) 18, H. Lindsay (25) 13, F. Harkins (25) 6, J. Gregg (25) 17.

(Scores marked * include 25 pairs.)

Ludlam—Brandywine.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—It was a big day at the Ludlam Gun Club grounds, at Sycamore and Union streets, yesterday afternoon. There were three shooting events.

Ludlam defeated the Brandywine Springs Gun Club ten-man team, shooting at 250 birds, 162 to 125. Ludlam also defeated the five-man team from the same club, shooting at 125 birds, 75 to 69. The regular Saturday afternoon shoot of the club was also held, J. Hendricks being high man with 20 breaks out of 30 shot at. The scores were:

Ten-man shoot, 25 birds per man:

Brandywine Springs.		Ludlam.	
R C Robinson	8	R Chase	19
E Guest	14	D Burns	16
F Springer	13	D Ludlam	17
E Springer	17	L Pike	11
A Hickman	16	Vandegrift	17
W Smith	19	R Chase	19
D Melson	11	Clemens	20
M W Melson	9	Porter	13
G Huber	12	Sheperd	16
R N Cranston	6—125	Richards	14—162

Five-man shoot, 25 birds per man:

Brandywine Springs.		Ludlam.	
E Springer	15	J Burnes	15
F Springer	10	D Ludlam	15
W Smith	19	R Chase	15
P Guest	15	J Burnes	13
A Hickman	10—69	L O Porter	17—75

In the regular weekly shoot, J. Fenton shot at 25 and broke 10, J. Fagen (25) 13, J. Spragg (25) 11, J. Sheperd (5) 3, G. Vandegrift (60) 30, J. Hendricks (30) 20, G. Spidle (35) 17, J. Burnes (25) 14, R. Chase (10) 5, J. Smith (50) 28, A. Dubb (75) 33, C. Downey (50) 25, C. Kenworthy (25) 13, D. Ludlam (50) 21, M. Lockwood (15) 8, A. Richards (10) 7, G. Bernard (25) 12, L. O. Porter (25) 13, C. Henderer (25) 12.

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 20.—The regular weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was held to-day. It rained hard all day and only two squads showed up. Some good scores were made, considering the weather. J. W. Alker won every event except one, thus winning for good the monthly cup and establishing a safe lead for the yearly prize. Scores follow:

Ten birds, scratch: J. W. Alker 9, W. Roesler 8, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., 8, B. G. Loomis 7, E. P. Alker 7, E. Roesler 7, C. M. Gould 6, H. Sierck 5.

Fifteen birds, scratch: J. W. Alker 14, W. Roesler 13, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., 12, E. P. Alker 12, E. Roesler 12, B. G. Loomis 10, C. M. Gould 9, H. Sierck 8.

Sweepstakes, 25 birds, handicap: E. P. Alker (3) 25, J. W. Alker (3) 24, W. Roesler (0) 23, H. L. Hoyt, Jr. (0) 21, C. M. Gould (4) 21, H. Sierck (5) 21, E. Roesler (4) 21, B. G. Loomis (3) 21.

Monthly cup, 25 birds, handicap: J. W. Alker (3) 24, H. L. Hoyt, Jr. (0) 23, W. Roesler (0) 22, H. Sierck (5) 22, B. G. Loomis (3) 21, E. P. Alker (3) 20, E. Roesler (4) 20, C. M. Gould (4) 20.

Yearly cup, 25 birds, handicap: J. W. Alker (3) 24, W. Roesler (0) 23, E. Roesler (4) 22, B. G. Loomis (4) 22, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (0) 21, E. P. Alker (3) 20, H. Sierck (5) 20, C. M. Gould (4) 20.

Ten pairs doubles: H. L. Hoyt, Jr., 16, E. Roesler 12, C. M. Gould 10, W. Roesler 8.

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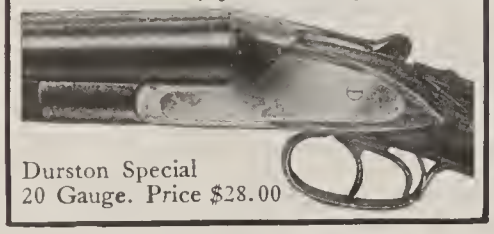

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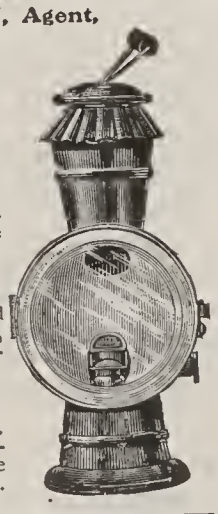

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Live Bird Shooting in Pennsylvania.

MAHANOY CITY, March 18.—By killing 9 out of 16 live birds in a match shoot here to-day, Frank Mitchell, of this place, defeated Levi Maurer, of Park Place, and carried off a $200 purse. Maurer got 6 out of 15.

Manoa, March 19.—Fred Murphy and H. Jackson shot each other to a standstill in a special 25-bird race yesterday afternoon at the Eagle Gun Club's grounds. In the 5-bird event which followed, Murphy, Jackson and Redmond shared up the purse with straight scores.

Pottsville, March 18.—Fred Coleman, the world's champion shot, to-day arranged a series of three live-pigeon shooting matches between John Buckwalter, of Royersford, and James Sommers, of Easton. The first will take place at Tumbling Run Park, here, on March 28, for $300 a side, each man to shoot at 100 birds. A second shoot will be held at Easton on the following day, and a third shoot at Fort Side on the 30th inst. Coleman will officiate as referee.

Wilkes-Barre, March 18.—The spring shooting match of the Elm Hill Gun Club was held to-day, the first prize being won by William Cookter, who killed 7 straight. Richard Morgans, John Eustis, Davis Bryan and Francis Calker killed 6 each. Thomas Kempthorn and Robert Sampson killed 5 each; E. T. Sprake and Irving Easton killed 4 each; Davis Thomas, 2; Robert Law and D. H. Wilson 1 each.

Pottsville, March 18.—At the Tumbling Run Park, this afternoon, Martin Mottley, of Pottsville, and Thomas Brennan, of Locust Gap, shot a tie live-pigeon match. Each man shot at 25 birds, and they grassed 21 each. The stake was $50 a side. The tie will be shot off at Locust Gap next week.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—Mitchell's score of 104 out of 110 was the only thing worthy of note to-day:

Practice· Events:	1	2	3	4	5	Shot at.	Broke.
Targets:	20	20	20	25	25		
Dixon	16	20	17	..	..	60	53
Lewis	15	15	17	..	..	60	47
Britton	16	18	15	..	..	60	49
Golden	12	11	..	..	..	40	23
Hymer	19	14	17	..	..	60	50
Neighbors	12	9	8	..	..	60	20
Moller	12	18	18	..	..	60	48
Mitchell	18	20	18	24	24	110	104
Wilcox	16	17	12	19	24	110	88
*Barr	15	18	17	20	21	110	91
Wise	16	18	18	..	..	60	52

Dupont trophy, 50 targets: Dixon 40, Lewis 43, Britton 40, Golden 31, Hymer 43, Neighbors 29, Moller 42, Wise 39.

R. R.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, N. Y., March 19.—The shooters of the Marine and Field Club were few in numbers to-day, only eight facing the traps. The marksmen shot in the special 300-bird handicap race for the March cup. Scores:

Monthly cup, 25 targets: Events:	1	2	3	4	5		
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	Hdcp.	T't'l.
C D Sayre	22	24	24	22	23	6	121
R Snyder	18	16	16	24	19	0	93
P D Chase	21	20	23	23	..	4	91
E H Lott	22	19	23	19	..	0	83
E D Church	18	22	19	20	..	5	84
C B Ludwig	23	23	20	..	..	2	67
J M Knox	18	18	17	..	..	3	56
E H Emanuel, Jr.	21	23	..	..	..	2	20

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Zettler Rifle Club Championship Shoot.

FOLLOWING are the scores of the 100-shot match and prize shoot held under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, at their gallery, 159 West 23d street, March 11 to 18:

100-shot gallery championship:

A Hubalek, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
124 122 125 125 124 125 123 125 124 123
124 124 125 123 125 125 125 125 123 125
248 246 250 248 249 250 248 250 247 248—2484

Dr W G Hudson, New York City—
124 124 123 125 124 125 123 123 121 124
123 124 124 124 125 123 125 124 125 125
247 248 247 249 249 248 248 247 246 249—2478

H M Pope, Jersey City, N. J.—
122 124 122 125 125 123 125 125 124 122
122 123 124 123 124 125 122 122 123 123
244 247 246 248 249 248 247 247 247 245—2468

Jesse Smith, Columbus, Ohio—
124 122 124 122 124 125 124 121 124 124
123 123 122 122 124 121 124 124 124 124
247 245 246 244 248 246 248 245 248 248—2465

R Gute, Middlefield Village, L. I.—
123 124 123 122 124 121 125 121 123 124
124 124 123 125 123 124 123 124 124 121
247 248 246 247 247 245 248 245 247 245—2465

Jarvis Williams, Jr., Bridgeport—
125 123 123 125 123 122 121 123 124 123
124 120 122 123 125 121 123 125 123 122
249 243 245 248 248 246 244 248 247 245—2463

N Baal, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
121 125 125 125 124 122 121 123 122 125
121 121 124 120 124 125 124 123 125 123
242 246 249 245 248 247 245 246 247 248—2463

F M Thomas, New Haven—
124 124 125 123 123 124 124 123 122 123
122 121 121 125 123 122 123 123 124 124
246 245 246 248 246 246 247 246 246 247—2463

Wm Keim, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
123 124 123 124 123 123 123 124 121 124
123 121 124 124 123 121 123 124 123 122
246 245 247 248 246 244 246 248 244 246—2460

L C Buss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2457
A L Birks, Bridgeport, Conn.	2453
W A Tewes, Jersey City	2453
F C Ross, Springfield	2447
M Dorrler, Jersey City	2446
L P Ittel, Allegheny, Pa.	2445
J W Hessian, Stamford	2444
J Kaufmann, Brooklyn	2443
Capt A F Laudensack, New Haven	2442
G Hoffman, Brooklyn	2436
F Gabriel, Newark	2434
P B Mann, New York	2431
F L Smith, Chicopee Falls	2429
Geo Schlicht, Guttenburg, N. J.	2428
E Van Zandt, New York	2427
G Amouroux, New York	2426
Owen Smith, Hoboken	2422
C Oltmann, New York	2419
I Eberhart, Middle Village	2416
A J Brower, Roxbury, N. J.	2411
W E Reynolds, New York city	2410
J S Hubbard, New York city	2401
C Meyer, New York city	2394
C A Niemeyer, New York city	2389
L P Hansen, Jersey City	2388
F M Bund, New York city	2386
R M Ryder, Paterson, N. J.	2384
O Schwanemann, New York city	2384
N Galina, New York city	2378
H Linicus, New York city	2366
W A Lemcke, New York city	2365
T H Keller, New York city	2364
R Goldthwaite, Hoboken	2345
F A Shalls, Albany	2344
J R Gute, Middle Village	2344
J Muzzio, New York city	2321
A Begerow, Newark	2319
C A Shrag, New York city	2319
W A Strawson, Northport, L. I.	2302
Dr Leavitt, New York city	2291
G W Kinnocke, Jersey City	2227
P R Hardcastle, Plainfield	2135

Continuous match:					
Dr W G Hudson	75	75	75	75	75
A Hubalek	75	75	75	75	75
L P Ittel	75	75	75	75	75
H M Thomas	75	75	75	..	..
W Keim	75	75	75	..	..
J Smith	75	75	..	..	..
J Williams	75	75	..	..	..
H M Pope	75	74	..	..	..
F Z Haight	75	74	..	..	..
L C Buss	75	74	..	..	..
F Gabriel	75	74	..	..	..

W A Tewes, 75; A. L. Birks, 74; M. Baal, 74; A. F. Laudensack, 74; J. W. Hessian, 74; C. Blake, 74; R. M. Ryder, 74; M. Gallina, 74; R. Gute, 74; J. Kaufmann, 73; G. L. Amouroux, 73; E. Van Zandt, 73; G. Hoffmann, 73; C. Smith, 73; F. C. Ross, 73.

General bullseye match:

H. M. Thomas, 6½ degrees; Gus. Zimmerman, 9½; M. Baal, 10; T. H. Keller, 10; L. C. Buss, 10½; F. M. Bund, 11½; G. Schock, 11½; L. P. Ittel, 11½; C. A. Shrag, 11½; J. Smith, 12; A. Brower, 13; L. O. Hansen, 13; R. Gute, 13½; F. J. Kahrs, 14; F. Z. Haight, 14; C. Oltmann, 14½; W. E. Reynolds, 14½; A. F. Laudensack, 15; M. Dorrler, 15; F. L. Smith, 15; G. Amouroux, 15½; H. M. Pope, 15½; J. Muzzio, 16; J. W. Hessian, 16.

Most Bullseyes: T. H. Keller, 68; C. A. Shrag, 27; W. E. Reynolds, 24.

U. M. C.-Remington Bullseye Match: J. W. Hessian, 6½ degrees; Gus. Zimmerman, 7½; Capt. A. F. Laudensack, 9; F. M. Bund, 11½; M. Dorrler, 12.

Zimmermann Trophy: L. C. Buss, 39, 38; J. Williams, 38, 38; H. M. Thomas, 38, 37.

F. HECKING, Sec'y.

DuPont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—Unusual interest was manifested in the rifle and revolver division, and good scores were made. Capt. Casey and Lieut. Harkins tied on 93 out of a possible 100 in the revolver qualification series.

In the .22cal. rifle qualification, Dr. Weedon made an 81, and Shephard, Fletcher and Scott in practice work made some high scores.

Revolver and pistol qualification scores: K. K. V. Casey 93, 88, 87; F. B. Harkins 93, 81, 80, 77; John Bancroft, Jr., 73, 72, 72, 68.

Revolver and pistol qualification scores: F. B. Harkins 84, 84, 74; J. W. Pusey 77; J. W. Scott 70; J. T. Skelly 68, 68; A. G. Riley, 66; Eugene du Pont, 51; E. White, 32; J. F. Donnelly, 30, 28; C. Leedom, 19; G. White, 18, 13; Wm. Coyne, 16, 6.

Rifle qualification scores, .22cal.: W. S. Weedon, 81, 76, 66; F. B. Harkins, 74, 71.

A number of practice scores were also shot.

U. S. R. A. League.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Following is the standing of the United States Revolver Association clubs at the end of the twentieth match:

	Won.	Lost.
Smith and Wesson (Springfield)	18	1
Portland (Oregon)	18	2
Manhattan	17	2
Boston	17	3
Newark	16	3
National Capital (Washington, D. C.)	14	5
Century (St. Louis)	12½	5½
Providence	13	6
St. Louis	13	6
Seattle	13	6
Shell Mound (Emeryville, Cal.)	9	9
Duluth	9	10
Willow (Chicago)	9	10
Myles Standish (Portland, Me)	8	10
Oakland Bank of Savings	7	12
Oakland Revolver Club	6	13
Philadelphia	6	13
Columbus (Ohio)	5½	13½
Spokane	6	14
Youngstown	5	15
Louisville	4	16
Belleville (Illinois)	1	18
Culebra	1	18
Osborn	0	20

Match 21, official score:

Louisville	1015	vs. Willow	1074
Columbus	——	vs. St. Louis	1083
Spokane	866	vs. Newark	1084
Duluth	1045	vs. Belleville	982
Scattle	1029	vs. Providence	1068
Smith and Wesson	1108	vs. Oakland	1046
Myles Standish	1004	vs. Manhattan	1089
Culebra	979	vs. Philadelphia	1049
Shell Mound	1080	vs. Boston	1078
Oakland Bank	1029	vs. Portland	1107
National Capital	1069	vs. Century	1059

Match 22, official score:

Columbus	——	vs. Youngstown	1037
Spokane	869	vs. Willow	1052
Duluth	1059	vs. St. Louis	1075
Seattle	1030	vs. Newark	1053
Smith and Wesson	1100	vs. Belleville	942
Myles Standish	1023	vs. Providence	1086
Culebra	960	vs. Oakland	——
Shell Mound	1069	vs. Manhattan	1089
Oakland Bank	1011	vs. Philadelphia	1056
National Capital	1057	vs. Boston	1069
Osborn	932	vs. Portland	1080

Columbus and Oakland not heard from.

Reported Abandonment of Sea Girt.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—It was rumored here today, on the return of General Wilbur F. Sadler from a visit to Washington, that Sea Girt is doomed to become a memory only, so far as the shooting matches on its ranges are concerned. It is expected the matches will be held this year at Sparta, Wis., where the Government has spent a great deal of money in the construction of what is said to be the finest range in the world.

The matches for the best shots in the world have been made at Sea Girt each summer for a number of years and were always the center of much interest to the hundreds of vacationists and others in the vicinity of Asbury Park. Some time ago it was said there were not enough ranges at the camp to accommodate the entrants in the events and that in all probability the contests this year would be held somewhere else, but serious thought was not given to the rumor until a few days ago, when it was learned that the contests this year would not be held there.

General Sadler went to Washington and upon his return he would not deny that Sea Girt has seen its last national or international shooting contest, but from other sources it was said that in all probability such is the case.

Interclub League.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—With the concluding weeks' matches the standing of the clubs in the Eastern Division of the Interclub Rifle Shooting League was as follows:

Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, won the pennant with 13 wins and no defeats; Warren (Pa.) Rifle and Revolver Club and the Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me., 11 wins, 2 defeats each; Bangor (Me.) Rifle Association and the Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., 9 wins, 4 defeats each; Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, New York city, and the Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club Rifle Association, 7 wins, 6 defeats each; Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, 6 wins, 7 defeats; Butler, Pa., Rifle and Pistol Club and the Presque Isle Rifle Club, Erie, Pa., 5 wins, 8 defeats each; South Providence (R. I.) Rifle and Revolver Association, 4 wins, 9 defeats; Washington (D. C.) 3 wins, 10 defeats; Atlantic City Rifle Association, no wins, 13 defeats.

Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League.

THE Massachusetts Agricultural College and Iowa State University are still tied for the leadership in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League, with nine straight victories and no defeats. Results for the week ending the 18th were:

Iowa defeated Columbia, 1,892 to 1,887; Massachusetts Agricultural defeated Washington, 1,862 to 1,791; Cornell defeated Purdue, 1,775 to 1,765; Dartmouth defeated North Georgia Agricultural, 1,736 to 1,712; Missouri defeated Louisiana State by default, score 1,725; Minnesota defeated Rhode Island, 1,718 to 1,657; Arizona defeated University of California, 1,752 to 0 (by default); Princeton and New Hampshire shot a tie, score 1,671, the former winning by having the highest score at the standing position.

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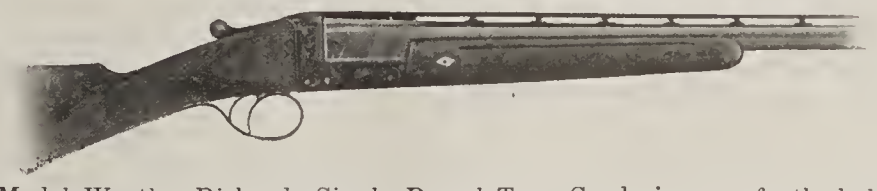

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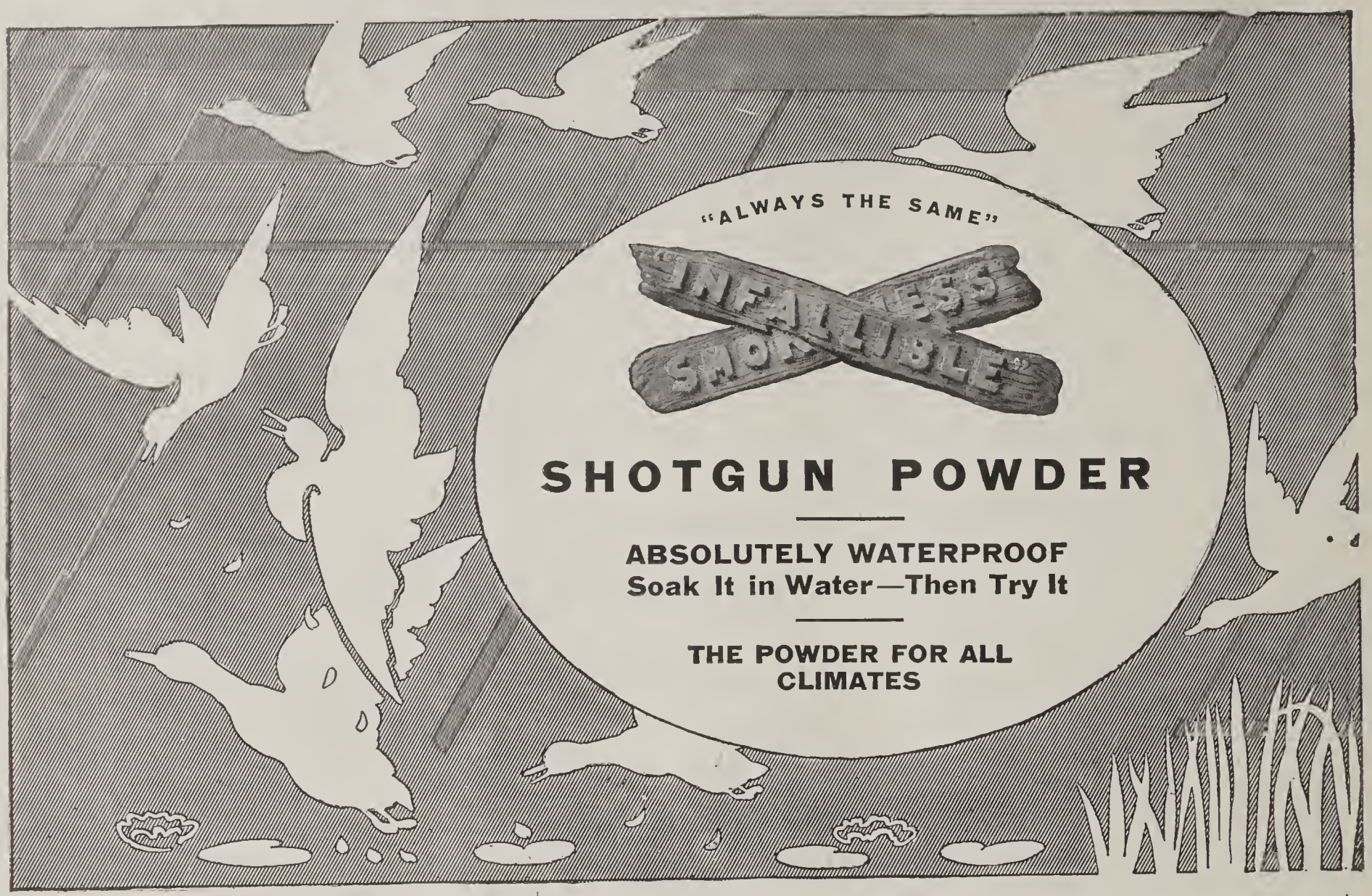

On the Seventh Regiment Ranges.

A two-days' competition closed on Saturday afternoon, March 18, on the regimental ranges, Park avenue and Sixty-seventh street. In the expert class Private A. Scholz, of Company A, the regimental champion, realized his ambition of the season by making a perfect score of 35 off-shoulder and 35 prone. Rarely is such a score made. The other two who made a perfect score this season were Pvt. J. K. Boles, of Company I, and Lieut. A. N. Cowperthwait, Company I. His fine score put Pvt. Scholz in the lead for the cup in his class, with the excellent total of 139 out of a possible 140.

In the last few minutes of shooting, Corp. W. O. Raymond, of Company G, made a 68, which won for him the expert class prize for first entries. Sergt. F. C. Noble continued at the head of the sharpshooter division, while Pvt. W. L. Rogers held the advantage in the novice section. The summaries:

Leaders in Class cup match No. 4; Expert Class:		
Pvt A Scholz, Co. A	70	69—139
Lieut W B Short, Vet	69	68—137
Pvt. J K Boles, Co. I	69	68—137
Sharpshooter Class:		
Sergt F C Noble, Co. K	68	67—135
Lieut A B Wade, Co. K	67	66—133
Pvt J D McQuaid, Co. F	66	65—131
Novice Class:		
Pvt W L Rogers, Co. H	67	65—132
Pvt A H Kropff, Co. G	66	64—130
Musician C Daut, Co. A	66	64—130
First entry prize winners; Expert Class:		
Corp W O Raymond, Co. G	34	34—68
Sharpshooter Class:		
Corp H Simpson, Co. F	32	34—66
Novice Class:		
Pvt A H Kropff, Co. G	30	34—64

Expert qualifications: Pvt. P. E. Grannis, Co. K., 68 deliberate, 40 rapid; total 108. Necessary for qualification as expert, at least 68 out of 70 in deliberate fire, and at least 40 out of 50 in rapid fire.

Sharpshooter qualifications:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Corp H Simpson, Co. F	32	34	66
Sergt C D Macdonald, Co. K	31	35	66
Corp S C Van Note, Co. G	33	32	65
Pvt H W Taylor, Co. C	31	34	65

Necessary for qualification, as sharpshooter, at least 65 out of the maximum of 70, deliberate fire.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

RABBITS A FOOD SUPPLY.

"Few people realize the importance of the rabbit as a source of food supply," said General Speaks of the State Fish and Game Commission, in the Wilmington (Ohio) Journal. "Many people consider them merely pests, but from now on thousands of rabbits will be on sale in the markets of Cincinnati and other Southern Ohio cities. We don't get so many of them here because the little animal is not so plentiful in this section as in the hills of Southern Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia.

"Cincinnati residents are very fond of rabbit meat, and a meat dealer of that city told me recently that the large sale of rabbits there last winter materially affected the sale of beef and other meats.

"There are great food possibilities in the rabbit, and I think the time is coming when rabbit farms will be started for the purpose of raising the animals for the market."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER.

According to a Frankfort publication a German patent has been secured for the manufacture from the soya bean of a product to take the place of rubber. The process consists in the reduction of the oil of the soya bean to a thick, tough liquid through the addition of nitric acid. After further treatment with alkaloid solutions the mixture is heated to 150 degrees, giving a tough, highly elastic product similar to rubber, which can be vulcanized by the same process as rubber.

Consul-General Frank D. Hill says numerous attempts have been made in the past to manufacture artificial rubber and processes, which in the laboratory gave excellent results, but have been found impracticable on account of high cost. Whether this latest method will be successful remains to be proved. However, the fact that the soya bean is being experimented with is illustrative of the fact that it is beginning to be known in Germany, where it is now imported free of duty.

The bean is cultivated in the hinterland of Kiaochaw, the German leased territory in China, as well as in Manchuria. Its increased commercial importance would help develop the Province and bring new life to Tsingtau as a port.

A NATURAL RESOURCE INADVERTENTLY PROTECTED.

The Gila River, which is Arizona's largest stream, was, until about twelve years ago, remarkably well stocked with fish throughout its course across the territory. Then, almost within a year, practically all its fish disappeared. This was very puzzling until it was discovered that they had been exterminated by the turning into the river waters near the head of the "tailings," or ore washings, from copper and gold mines opened up here. Of course fish-lovers, whether attached to the tribe broiled or in their wild, free state, deplored their destruction, but nothing was done about it.

However, about three years ago the alfalfa growers of the Upper Gila Valley decided that their crops were being damaged by these same "tailings," and through the courts they have succeeded in having settling reservoirs established by the mining industries, where the harmful silt is being eliminated from the inflow to the river.

Thus, quite unintentionally, the fish are being protected, and are now gradually making their way down from the little streams above where the water was polluted, and are again stocking the river.—Stella C. Dysart, in the Wellspring.

MAULED BY A LION.

THE ostrich camp near Sir Alfred Pease's homestead at Athi River had been worried by lions, and a hunting party was organized consisting of Sir Alfred Pease, G. Grey, Howard and Edward Pease, Captairn Slatter, Mr. Clifford and H. M. Hill. They divided into two parties, one consisting of Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill.

After about half an hour's ride Mr. Hill espied two large lions and the party of two galloped after the quarry. Sir Alfred followed the bigger and slower animal, and Mr. Hill the leader. The object of the hunters was to turn the game into a donga (creek) and thus to give time for the other party to come up, hoping that Mr. Grey would be given the opportunity to open the shoot. He was a sportsman with a fine reputation for high courage and was no novice with big game.

Unfortunately Mr. Grey on seeing the game at once put his horse to the gallop and practically started to course the lions. His companions were immediately alarmed at his temerity and endeavored to warn him of the danger he was courting. They were doubly alarmed at seeing one of the lions preparing to charge.

Mr. Hill dismounted and fired a quick shot at the bigger lion in the hope of distracting his attention from Mr. Grey. The bullet unluckily fell short and the lion charged Mr. Grey, who jumped off his pony and awaited the onslaught. At about twenty yards he fired. The shot went into the shoulder, but did not stop the charge. He got in another shot at about five yards, hitting the lion in the mouth, breaking two of his fangs. Then the lion flung his victim to the ground and began to worry him like a dog would a mouse.

Meanwhile H. Pease had followed Mr. Grey and with Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill galloped to the lion and his victim. When they were some fifty yards away, the lion noticed his fresh antagonists and ceased to maul Mr. Grey.

At twenty-five yards the party dismounted and ran in. The lion immediately made toward them. At this moment of peril Mr. Hill's rifle jammed. Sir Alfred and H. Pease fired and the balls entered the lion's ribs. The wounded animal then returned to his victim.

The horrified relief party scarcely remember what happened during the next brief moments further than that the lion was on top of Mr. Grey, and animal and man were so mixed up that it was most difficult to distinguish the former's head from the latter's body. It was found impossible to get in a deadly head shot until the lion was almost lifeless. During the fray the other lion was only about one hundred yards away, growling and lashing his tail. The hunters, having only two .256 rifles, paid no attention to the second animal.

Mr. Grey's wounds were very numerous. The lion severely clawed his face and head, bit his arms, hands and thighs and inflicted wounds on his back. Mr. Grey died in the hospital at Nairobi.—East African Standard.

TWO YARNS.

HE had heard of an angler who owned a pointer that would point to the spot where a fish happened to be. The Squire doubted the dog's gift, and a date was arranged for testing it. On the occasion the animal would not point to the water, but persistently gazed steadfastly at the keeper who walked behind. The keeper was asked for an explanation, and he remarked, "Begorrah, I had a kipper for breakfast this morning."

Another quality was that of acting promptly, and with decision, and, in illustration, Mr. Wardle told of the old man who, dying, willed that his four sons should indulge in an angling competition, the winner to take possession of the property. One son caught a pike weighing 6 pounds, another caught a pike of exactly the same weight, and the third caught an eel which turned the scale at 6 pounds also. The fourth caught the train for Liverpool, and as that was the biggest fish, he took the cash-box with him. —Fishing Gazette.

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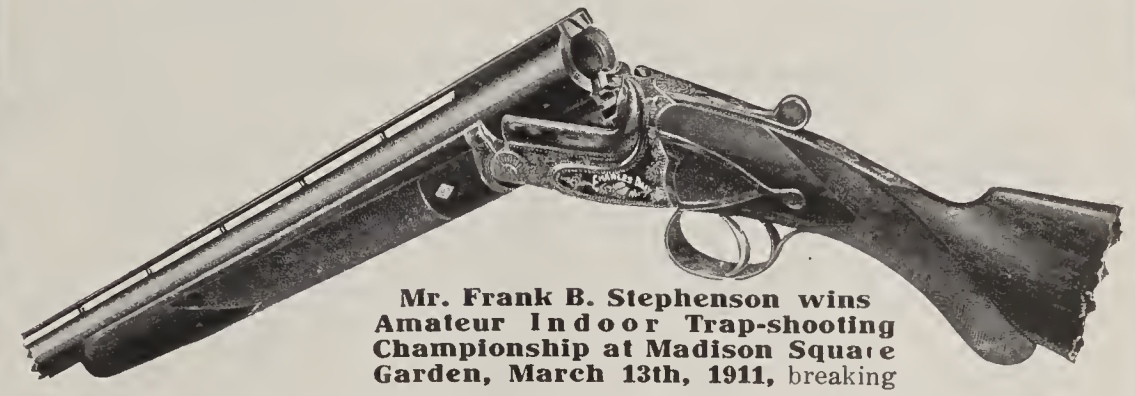

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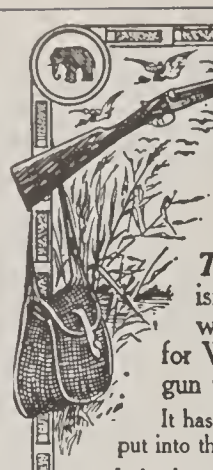

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WHALING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

A large whaling station is to be erected at Sanford Point on Gray's Harbor by the owners of the two stations now in operation on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The common North Pacific whale has been loafing around the waters adjacent to Oregon, Washington and British Columbia since the days of Jonah, but it is only in recent years that his value has appealed to man.

Inasmuch as this species of whale attracted no attention when hundreds of Massachusetts whalers were chasing the sperm whales in the far North it is perhaps eminently proper that the industry as now carried on should be entirely devoid of the romance and excitement that attended the chase of sperm whales. The modern whaling steamer with bomb guns and other modern equipment goes out from a station, the whale is killed and the carcass is towed in and converted into oil with a total absence of any of the features that attended the killing and trying out process in the old days.—Portland Oregonian.

A NEBRASKA WOLF HUNT.

The last wolf hunt or roundup of the winter, so far as this locality is concerned occurred St. Valentine's Day and was participated in by nearly two hundred mounted men, who during the day killed sixteen coyotes and four big timber wolves. It was by far the most successfull of any of the roundups previously held this winter.

The invading army covered a territory twenty-five miles east and west and twenty miles north and south.

The men were at their respective posts as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and as soon as the bugle blast was blown the march toward the center—the Dorothy ranch—commeneed. The men all rode at a brisk trot, accompanied by a hundred dogs, which were held back. Every man was armed with a shotgun, rifles and revolvers being barred.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

SQUIRREL LAW A LINCOLN TRIBUTE.

A little tribute to the memory of the immortal Lincoln lies behind the Lieb House bill, passed by the Senate recently, which prohibits killing squirrels within the confines of parks in the State. The bill was drafted to apply particularly to the Nancy Hanks Park in Lincoln City.

This beautiful little pleasure ground is kept up within the confines of Spencer county by the State in memory of the mother of the Nation's war President. It has been stocked several times with squirrels and an effort has been made to tame the little animals. Farmer boys living near the park of late have been shooting the squirrels surreptitiously and because the park is State property the Lieb bill was framed.—Indianapolis Star.

BIG FISH TIRED TWO ANGLERS.

After tiring two anglers in a fight, the season's record albicore was landed here recently by Capt. G. Farnsworth. The fish. weighed 51½ pounds.

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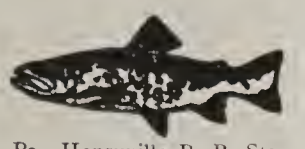

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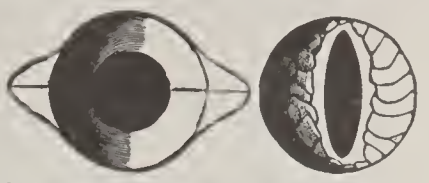

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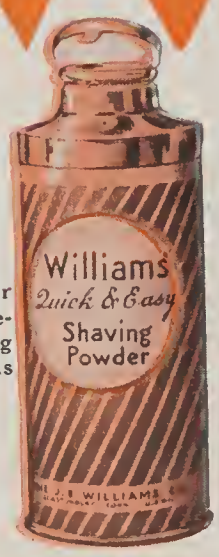

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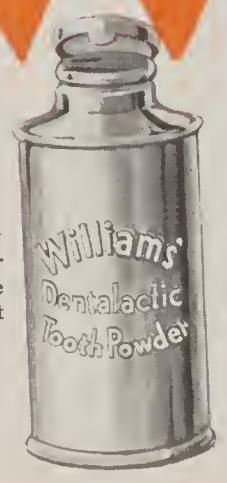

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SHOOTING ON AN INDIAN LAKE.

Our camp was pitched on the huge bund which was the origin of Lake Dull's existence. Fifty yards across the top, twenty feet above the water's surface, and three hundred yards in length, this massive feat of engineering skill must have silently watched the centuries of time roll by since its formation stone was first laid. The gigantic mango and peepul trees growing on the bund and immediately below it are silent witnesses of its great age. Right in the center of it rises a silk cotton tree—a tree of prodigious proportions. The tree tells the story of Mohammedan invasion and conquest, for wherever the Moslem conqueror fought and won a great battle he planted a silk cotton tree to commemorate a victory accorded to the True Faith. All over India the track of the Mohammedan invasions are clearly marked by these magnificent trees. The age of the tree fixes the year of the victory, and the year will give the invader's name, for the tide of invasion has swept over the land not once or twice, but many times.

The bund has stood the greatest test, namely, the test of time, and has withstood for centuries the strain of imprisoned waters. The camp lay silent and ghostly in the bright moonlight. The silence of sleep held everything in its grip, broken only now and again by a pony rattling a head chain, by a distant jackal's cry rising suddenly on the air, wavering a moment and dying down as quickly, or by the gurgling bubbles of a native hookah, followed by the inevitable suppressed cough—the village watchman's efforts to chase away sleep. At earliest dawn commenced the many calls of waking life. From land and water, from stony ridge and marshy jheels, rise the varied cries of birds, of insects, and of beasts. Before breakfast Malcolm and I each caught a decent fish (sanwal) from the cool depths of the lake. Sammy, armed with a light rifle, bagged a buck, and Charles, with his shotgun, added to the bag seven quail, one green and two blue pigeons, a hare, two black and one painted partridge. At 10 A. M. Charles let off his gun, a signal to commence firing. We were all in our appointed stations by then, and soon the fusilade began. Up rose the ducks on all sides, and hurried here and there, across the lake round the edges, some packs going right-handed, others left, but ever and anon leaving behind them a comrade here or a brace there as they came within range of the guns, hidden amidst the rushes at the most strategic points.

Gradually the smaller scattered packs join forces with others of their own kind, and slowly rise higher and higher into the skies; some packs vanish on the horizon, apparently off to other distant waters, but they reappear later, hurrying back from some other point of the compass. Although the various packs keep circling round and round, the different species never mix. The mallards, pochards, pintails, teal, widgeon, and cotton teal each keep in their own packs, separate and distinct, and easily distinguishable the one from the other by their peculiarities of shape, flight, and speed. The air is sibilant with the swish and rush of the thousands of rapidly moving wings.

The guns are heard less frequently as the birds rise higher and keep out of range. Occasionally a right and left resounds on the air, as an unwary brace, weary of the heat and the bustle above, separate from their pack, and, seeking the cool shelter of the rush-grown bank, come within range; or a single shot rings out as a solitary drake flies noisily round the edge of the lake, calling to his mate, and whom he seeks in vain to join.

Out of chaos comes order. The terror-stricken ducks circling high are feeling the heat of the tropical sun, the guns are silent, and from their high point of vantage the position of the sportsmen is plainly seen. They have noticed that the guns are only at these points. Pack after pack descend and drop with a splash and flutter into the bosom of the lake, right out into the middle of the water, far from the sportsmen's reach. Here they lie at rest, disturbed only by the swoop of a hawk, who, spotting a wounded bird on the fringe of the pack, dashes

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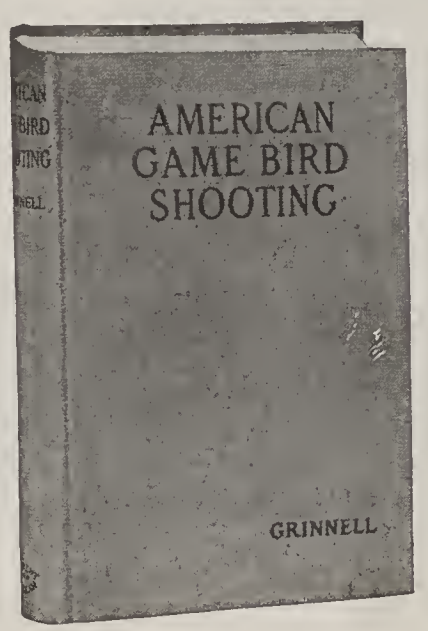

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down in the hope of securing a meal. The ducks, with beating wings and noisy quacking, flutter twenty yards away to safety, leaving their wounded comrade to his fate.

Vultures, hawks, kestrels, and sparrowhawks have congregated from the four corners of the sky in the vicinity of the lake, and are waiting, watching, now hovering on outstretched wing, now swooping down on a stricken duck, but tirelessly watching for the wounded birds which they know must inevitably fall to their share. The dug-outs, containing some natives armed with old carbines and blank ammunition, having paddled laboriously to within a hundred yards of the ducks packed on the center of the lake, discharged a harmless but noisy salvo. Once again the distracted ducks take wing, rising in a cloud with vociferous quackings. Confusion reigns supreme—pell-mell they fly from the new danger straight back to the old, and the motionless gunners, who, knee-deep and sometimes waist-deep in water, have been watching the tediously approaching dug-outs creeping up to the ducks, are now in the thick of it, enjoying to the full the reward of patience. At last, weary of flight under a broiling sun, the duck, reckless of danger, come dropping back in ones and twos into the rushes round the edges of the lake.

Now has come the time to alter the plan of campaign and to adopt new tactics. Boldly advancing from the shelters, one walks slowly through the rush-covered shallows, talking as if no game were within hearing; the weary duck swim hard away from the advancing intruders upon their privacy, trusting to their own swimming powers and to the rushes and weeds to carry them out of danger, and to keep them hidden from view. But long legs, in spite of clogging mud and deep water, travel over the ground faster than the ordinary duck can swim through sedge and weed, and it is only a question of time for the proximity of the men to become so terrifying that the frightened duck, acknowledging himself beaten in one element, is tempted to try his luck in the other in order to escape that unseen but slowly approaching terror. With a startled quack he takes wing, and, rising above the friendly rushes, is at once seen, and falls to a well-timed shot. This shooting lasts only during the heat of the day; as soon as the cool evening breezes commence to blow (about 4 P. M.), and the sun has lost his sting, the ducks will boldly leave the lake for pastures new.

Malcolm and I lunched together on the west side of the lake under a big tree; we had marked it down at starting as being roughly halfway between our stations. Sammy and Charles never met till tea-time, in spite of having arranged a meeting to compare notes.

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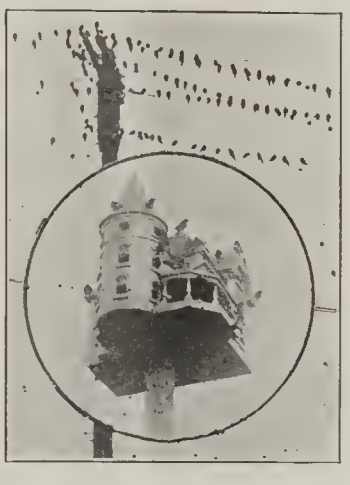

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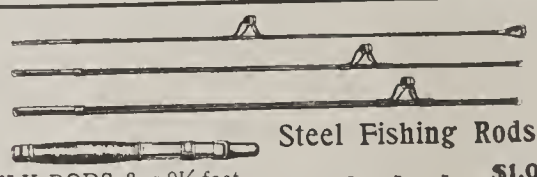

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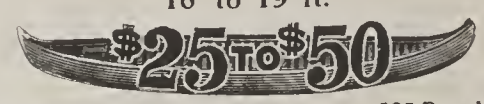

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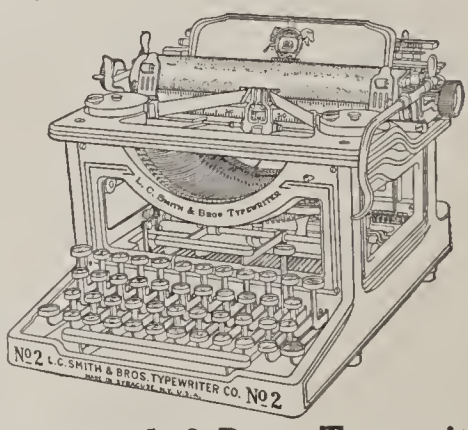

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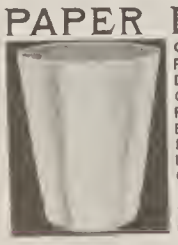

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911.

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GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, President,
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127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

OPENING DAY.

MARCH blustered and stormed and wrestled with the sunbeams, but lost in the struggle. Enter April, introducing the gentle angler, who will find conditions to his liking—brooks not too high nor too roily, warm sunlight, swelling buds, the chirp of insects and the songs of birds. If the amateur weather prophets have not guessed wrong, spring is due to appear shortly; at any rate, it is on the way—as usual.

Early April is a season when winter weary mortals can tolerate the conflicts that rage among the elements, for the outcome of the contest is never in doubt, and even though delayed, the power of the sun will prevail. They know that winter is behind and a long season of enjoyment outdoors just commencing. Even though the mornings be cold, there are the robins calling cheerily from treetop and meadow, and the flute-like notes of the bluebird as it searches for the home it seems never to be entirely satisfied with.

The first brook trout fishing took place yesterday, when the season opened on Long Island. To-day the brooks of New Jersey will be searched by an army of anglers, while the same privilege will be afforded good citizens of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon and Washington. In Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Wisconsin the 15th of April will be opening day, and in the southern tier of counties in New York, the 16th.

It does not appear that the past winter was severe on trout, but it remains to be seen what effect the long drouth of last autumn has had on them. In the Northwest there are many streams in which most of the trout were killed by the forest fires, while elsewhere the streams were so low during the winter that they were deeply frozen.

Big-game hunting is fraught with uncertainty; in fact, to those who possess patience, the very uncertainty is not without its charm. But to hunt unsuccessfully for several weeks, and then bag a splendid specimen, as did one of the sportsmen in Mexico, as told in another column, is an experience to be remembered.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

As we go to press an important hearing is being held in Albany before the Game and Fish Committee of the Legislature. Advocates and opponents of the Bayne bill, which is intended to prevent the sale of game in the State of New York, are presenting their arguments for and against the measure, and its fate may depend on the committee's report.

It is unfortunate that measures of this kind are too often affected by political or by local interests. Very often members of the Legislature seem unable to take a broad view and to consider what is actually for the public good. Instead of regarding the best interests of the whole people of the whole State they are more likely to consider what they believe to be the wishes of the inhabitants of their own village or township or county. Often, too, legislators walk in the direction indicated by the pointing finger of the political leader, feeling that without his approval and help their political prospects will be injured. Or the careless good-natured legislator trades his vote on some subject in which he feels no interest for the vote of another legislator on a subject about which the latter cares nothing.

For fifty years or more the larger cities of the United States have been the dumping ground where the spoils of market shooters, netters, trappers and other wholesale destroyers of game have ultimately been sold. Without such markets there would be no inducement to the commercial gunner to destroy game, and the sooner these markets are cut off, the better it will be for the wild life of the land.

It may be expected that large commercial interests will oppose the passage of the Bayne bill, but nevertheless that bill should be passed. The persons who now purchase game do not need it. As pointed out in FOREST AND STREAM years ago, there are substitutes such as ducklings, young turkeys, young guinea fowl and other birds, which may be substituted for the wild creatures of our fields and woods, now so rapidly disappearing and some of them almost threatened with extinction.

We may all of us wish for convincing power to the able arguments of the men who are advocating the passage of the Bayne bill. Unlike their opponents they have no commercial interest to serve. They are thinking of the public welfare.

On Wednesday, March 22, Senator Long's bill to permit spring duck shooting on Long Island came up in the New York Assembly. The bill had already passed the Senate, and its supporters in the Assembly were convinced that they had votes enough to carry it through that body. On the other hand the opponents of the measure—which was objected to by sportsmen generally throughout the State and by the Forest, Fish and Game Commission—intimated that they had a promise from Governor Dix that if the bill came before him he would veto it.

Practically the whole legislative day was devoted to the consideration of this bill by the Assembly. There was a long debate, a number of amendments were offered, all the reasons for and against spring shooting were ventilated, and the bill, when it finally came to a vote, was defeated by a vote of 66 to 73.

The members of the Assembly from the seaboard counties, New Yorkers and Long Islanders, generally supported the bill, while the representatives from up the State voted against it.

There were grave fears among game protectors that this bill would pass, and when the Senate voted favorably on it, this fear was augmented. Game protectors in other States who are fighting local measures of a character similar to the New York bill may take courage. It is certain that even if bills such as this should be passed in some of the States, the defeat will only be temporary.

The education of the public has progressed too far, and the importance of protecting our useful birds is now far too well understood to make it seem possible that a permanent backward step such as was proposed by New York legislators can ever be taken.

One by one the reforms for which sportsmen have striven so earnestly during recent years have been brought about. The conservation propaganda has swept aside the barriers so long maintained against the rescue of watersheds and forests in the Eastern States, and the Forest Service is now ready to purchase limited areas of land in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians. These plots will not be closed to shooters and anglers, but will be regulated according to the laws of the States in which they will be located. But while they are not to become game and fish refuges, it can with confidence be said that in these reserves State laws will be enforced by the foresters, and stream pollution and poaching will not be tolerated.

REFUSING to assume that a large proportion of the men who fish in summer also shoot in autumn, the sportsmen of several States are clamoring for fishing licenses in addition to the shooting licenses. Funds are accumulating, and every man has his own theory as to the disposition of the money. Foreign game birds are the hobby now being ridden hard and long, and demands for foreign fish are expected. The money spent on these costly but uncertain creatures would go far toward restocking woods and waters with native species, and giving additional protection, but not until the glamor of importing stock has passed will common sense prevail.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Boregas and Tanakas

III.—A Mountain Sheep Hunt in Lower California —J. G. M.'s Inning

By DOUBLE BARREL

DURING our stay at Las Palmitas, Captain Funcke told us a few things about his past history. He was very reticent, but his talk was very entertaining when he chose to give us some glimpses of his past life. He had started life as a hunter on a sealing schooner, had risen first to be head hunter and later to be master. He had seen all the worst of Bering Sea, Alaska and Kamchatka, and had finally been put out of business, along with the other American sealers, by act of Congress. He had then taken a position as master of a schooner trading from San Francisco to the coast of Lower California, and had later abandoned this in favor of taking camping and hunting parties into the country. He told one story which was so remarkable that I cannot refrain from recounting it here.

It seems that among the sealers the greatest prize was the now nearly extinct sea otter. Whenever an otter was sighted from a sealing schooner, four of the boats were lowered. Each boat had two hunters with a heavy rifle and 200 cartridges per man. Orders were issued to shoot every cartridge, but to get otter. The chase was pursued to all lengths, for one skin was worth from $600 to $1,000, according to quality.

When the captain was prevented from sealing by statute and went to Lower California, he heard that there were sea otter on that coast, and on inquiring at Ensenada, his first port, he was told of a man who had lately killed one. He saw the man, who proved to be a Mexican fisherman. He said there were lots of otter in the kelp down the coast, and that he had lately killed one with an oar and had sold the skin for $20 in gold, and the buyer had sent the skin to England. Captain Funcke hard'y credited the yarn, but he at once hired the man to fill a vacant place on his vessel, a gasolene schooner, and started down the coast of the peninsula. When they reached the proper point there was such a sea on that they had to go on, and the captain decided to wait till the return trip.

As luck would have it, the schooner was twenty-four hours late on the return trip, and they reached the proper place outside the kelp after dark. As there was no wind, they were running with the gasolene engine. Captain Funcke stopped his engine and started to wait all night and investigate in the morning. He had very little faith in the man's story, as he had proved to be a great liar in other matters. Still, if it proved true, the capatin knew he could resign and hire a boat with h's own money, get some men and make a small fortune. Yet, as he waited during the night, h's conscience troubled him. He was already late, and he had no business to use his employer's time for his own work. Besides, he had heard many wild tales in his time and they al' proved untrue when tested. So he gave orders to start the engine, and went on to Ensenada and San Francisco, determining to try out the matter the next trip. He was de'ayed two weeks in San Francisco, and this gave his new hand a chance to go ashore and talk. He talked sea otter, and an old German, who had a schooner lying idle, took on some men and went down the coast to investigate. In ten days the German killed fifty-six sea otter and broke up the school. There were never many again, though Captain Funcke later got six himself. The end of this story was: "Fifty-six sea otter at $700 a piece was $39,200 and nothing but a square-head who didn't know anything of the fur business." Well, it certainly stood as the finest story of hard luck I ever heard.

THE SUCCESSFUL RETURN.

The first day after we made camp at Las Palmitas, J. G. M. and Captain Funcke started out to hunt the neighboring mesa to the south of us, and having nothing else to do, and being once more out of fresh meat, I said that Eleno and I would go out and shoot a deer. This was more or less a joke, as deer were very rare in the neighborhood, and to kill one was rather an exceptional event. We started out on horseback down the desert, along the base of the mountains, and when we were about four miles out I stopped and killed a jack rabbit with the rifle. A mile further on we crossed a deer track. Eleno was in front and passed over it without noticing it, but as it looked fresh I called him back and pointed to it. He agreed that it was fresh and we followed the track across the desert, where it was plainly marked in the soft sand.

After about a mile we found where the deer had laid down and had evidently spent the previous night under an ironwood tree, so we tied the horses and followed the track on foot. Soon we came to fresh droppings, and a little later we saw where the deer had evidently been alarmed by my shot at the jack rabbit and had run for a short distance, then stopped and listened, and then gone on slowly. By this time we felt we were very close to it and followed cautiously. At times we crossed stony flats, where it was marvelous to see the way in which Eleno followed the tracks. In places for a hundred yards at a time the footing would be nothing but so'id rock, yet he followed the deer without trouble where no evidence of a track seemed to exist. The deer had crossed several such flats and fed down the little arroyos amid the ironwoods, and we followed him at not more than a mile an hour, prepared to shoot at any moment. Yet, in spite of all our care the deer saw or heard us before we located him, and as we approached a little arroyo, leaped up and started down it full speed.

For a long distance there was no open space through which I cou'd shoot, so I had to stand waiting till the buck—for so it proved to be—passed an opening about 175 yards away. As he leaped through this I fired and had the good fortune to break his back with the first shot. We at once went up and killed him, and as I

was very anxious to keep the meat in best condition, we cleaned him and hung him up in a tree, then returned for the horses. When we brought the horses up we lashed the deer behind Eleno's saddle, and rode into camp in high feather over our success. Eleno had carefully saved the intestines, and he celebrated our return by cooking them on a stick and eating them with great gusto. He was particularly insistent that I should join him in this treat, but I declined.

When Captain Funeke and J. G. M. got in after another unsuccessful day at sheep, we were glad to be able to feed them on deer liver and venison, and Captain Funeke asked me to give him the skin and head, as it seemed a buck was such a rarity in that country that he wished to send it to the museum at Washington, which had promised to pay him for the specimen. The deer supplied us with a great deal of good fresh meat, and as the weather was a little cooler, we were able to keep it for a number of days, and we lived high on steaks and roast ribs during that time.

J. G. M. and Captain Funeke hunted two days at Las Palmitas without seeing sheep, and on the third day Captain Funcke, J. G. M. and I packed one burro with the necessaries of existence and started off on horseback toward one of the nearly dry tanks to try another place for sheep. We were unable to take any number of animals, as it would immediately exhaust the water.

We were going down the arroyo at Las Palmitas, when on looking up to the top of the mountain nearby we saw a perfectly enormous ram looking down at us. He was alone, and through the glasses seemed to have a larger head than anything we had seen. We tied the horses to the trees in the arroyo and Captain Funcke and J. G. M. started round to the side of the mountain where they could approach the ram without being seen by him, while I walked up and down the arroyo and kept his attention distracted. As I had a pair of very powerful glasses with me I looked at him for a long time with great interest. He was probably three-quarters of a mile away, and through the glasses his horns seemed enormous.

After I had watched him for a short time the ram lay down and I sat down and studied him through the glass, praying and hoping that J. G. M. and the captain would soon make the top and the former would at last get his sheep. I calculated that it would probably take them about an hour to reach the top, and at the end of half an hour by the watch, the ram got to his feet again and stood looking off over the surrounding country, occasionally gazing at me and the animals in the arroyo. For fifteen minutes more he stood there, a wonderful and majestic picture, and then passed down into a little cleft in the rocks. Within ten minutes Captain Funcke and J. G. M. showed on the crest of the mountain and approached cautiously. I had no way of signalling them that I did not know whether the ram was still there or not, but I tried to indicate that I thought he was lying down, but did not feel certain about it.

At last they reached the place where the ram had been, but without showing any evidence of seeing any signs of the ram. Finally it was clear that he had gone and J. G. M. sat down on top of the mountain, while the captain came down to me, saying that he was going to camp for some lunch and water. I took a canteen and climbed up to the top of the mountain, where J. G. M. was duly grateful at having a chance to get a drink again after the long climb in the hot sun. Soon the captain reappeared with another canteen and some food, and after eating we started out along the mountain where we thought the ram might have gone, but though we followed the ridge all the afternoon, watching carefully in every direction, we never saw any signs of him. The captain still thought there was a chance the next day, and he and J. G. M. returned to the mountain at daybreak to hunt all that day without success.

When they returned at evening, J. G. M. was utterly discouraged. All of our time for hunting in the sheep country had passed, and it was necessary to be starting out. We might have

ELENO AND THE BUCK.

THE PEAK WHERE J. G. M. GOT HIS RAM.

hunted a day or two more in that camp, but there was not time to try another place, and there seemed to be no sheep at Las Palmitas; so, after a long council of war, we decided to give up the sheep hunting entirely and start for Calexico, this time going along the foot of the mountains instead of along the edge of the laguna, the way we had come in.

J. G. M. was very much disappointed and could only comfort himself with the reflection that it is the ordinary luck of sheep hunters to do without. He said that he did not mind not getting sheep as long as they stayed away from him, but when they came and looked at him, he thought that he ought to have had a shot.

Having decided on our return, we started out the first day and crossed back to Valdez Tanaka, where we spent that night and the next day, crossed once more to the side of the foothills of the Sierra Gigantica toward Calexico, our trail running parallel to the side of the Laguna, but ten miles away from it. The first night we turned up into an arroyo in the mountains to camp, and stopped in a valley called Palm-mar, or Sea of Palms.

This arroyo was composed of sand and white granite and was full of wild date palms. They were beautiful trees and bore great quantities of fruit. They were supposed to have been originally planted by the Spanish missionaries, who first came to Lower California, but they did not in the least resemble the ordinary date of commerce. The trees were of two varieties. One kind bore great bunches of fruit that looked like a black currant, but was only a hard stone with a black skin on the outside of it. The other bore a fruit about the size of a hazel nut, but it, too, was nothing but a large stone with a thin skin on the surface. Both of these, however, had a strong date flavor, and they were much eaten by the coyotes, as under all the trees we found a great many droppings of the coyotes, filled with the stones of the dates, and we saw two or three coyotes sneaking off through the palms as we came up to make camp.

The wide arroyo, with the masses of green palms, made it by far the most beautiful and picturesque place we had seen in Lower California. There did not seem to be any use stopping there to hunt, as Captain Funcke said there were few sheep in that part of the mountains, though occasionally some were seen. The next morning we started on the third day of our return march and pressed along all day through the desert at the foot of the mountains. After noon we reached a portion of the mountains where hills of water-worn stone jutted into the desert, our trail running along near the base of these cliffs. In the early part of the afternoon I walked in front of the pack train and saw another deer, but only got a glimpse and had no chance to shoot. After giving up any chance at the deer, I dropped in the rear with Eleno and spent my time in practicing my meagre Spanish.

About 3:30 we suddenly saw Captain Funcke and J. G. M. getting off their horses, and the pack animals behind them began to scatter out among the trees and start to feed. Looking up on a cliff a half mile away we saw a ram and a ewe standing looking at us. I at once got off my horse, and with the glasses saw that it was a good sized ram, which I told the cook I thought would measure about fourteen inches base by twenty-eight or twenty-nine inches in length. We could see J. G. M. and the captain sneaking off through the desert preparatory to going up the arroyo behind the ram and trying to get a shot at him, and I again had the excitement of seeing the hunt.

After the ram had looked at us for a few minutes, three ewes and a small ram came up and joined him in watching us, which they seemed to do with great interest. After a time the ram, having evidently satisfied his curiosity, went to the edge of the rocks toward us, intending to climb down. I could see his every movement clearly through the glasses. After examining the rock for some time he seemed to think it was too steep to walk down, so he tested it with his fore feet to see that he would not slip, and then calmly sat down on his rump with his hind legs stretched out in front of him, and bracing himself with his fore legs, slid down the cliff thirty or forty feet until he came to a shelf where he could stand up again. It was a ridiculous exhibition, as he looked very much like a small boy sliding down hill.

When the ram got to the shelf of the rocks he stood up and started to eat at a bisnaga growing there, but I was unable to tell whether he was trying to get inside of it or merely to pick off certain seed vessels which sometimes grow on the outside. I think on the whole that he was merely eating the seed vessels.

I was somewhat worried that J. G. M. and the captain would get around to where they expected to find the ram and not know what had become of him, so I told Eleno to get on his horse and ride after them, which he did and soon returned, saying that they were going up the arroyo into the mountains, and had seen him from the desert, and that he had waved to them that the ram was on our side of the peak.

The time passed with interminable slowness, and it seemed to me that they would never get to the scene of action. Finally the ram went up on top of the peak again and walked down on the other side out of our sight. I started running for a little cliff nearby in the hope of climbing up and again locating the ram, when suddenly I heard the roar of J. G. M.'s rifle from the mountains. In a moment this was followed by three more shots, and then by five more in quick succession, which resounded from the heights. At the ninth shot I heard a faint whoop from the captain, and I at once knew that the ram must have been struck, so Eleno and I got on our horses and rode up to the bottom of the rocks where the ram was first seen, and climbed up to the top through a gulch where it was possible to ascend.

As we climbed, I knew that the game was not over, for we heard J. G. M.'s rifle twice more. When we looked over the summit we could see J. G. M. and the captain walking down the arroyo, and when I shouted to them, the captain yelled to me to bring my rifle and cartridges and come quick, as the ram was badly crippled, but they only had three cartridges left. I had left my rifle on my saddle, and I had to return the way I had come and then run round the base of the peak, about a mile through the desert, to get up the arroyo to where the captain and J. G. M. were. When I finally arrived I was wet to the skin and out of breath, and found them in the same condition. We started up the side of the mountain where the ram had gone and soon struck a blood trail. This the captain told me was caused by the first shot, which had been fired at him from directly below at about a hundred yards.

This trail ran along the face of the cliffs until it came to where the ram had been shot again. There was a splash on the rocks where the heavy .405 bullet had gone straight through the ram and struck on the rocks on the other side. The captain pointed out where J. G. M. stood when the shot was fired, and I should say that it was well over 350 yards. The shot had knocked the ram thirty or forty feet down the side of the hill and the captain had shouted, thinking he was dead, but he had nevertheless got up again and gone on, though very sick. We fully expected to find him around the next little bend in the cliffs, and we stopped a moment before turning it. As we looked out over the laguna I could see the sun had set and the sky was glowing with a wonderful sunset. I at once thought, "What a beautiful sunset! And if we don't get this ram within ten minutes, it will be too dark to see."

The next moment J. G. M. stepped round the corner with his rifle ready. The ram was lying down twenty yards away just under the rim rock, and as J. G. M. appeared, he leaped to his feet and went up over the side like a cat. J. G. M. fired both barrels at him without effect, and I at once passed him my rifle and he fired a third shot just as the ram passed over the top. The third shot struck the rocks just under the three or four inches of the ram's back that showed as he fired. When we went up to the top of the rock there was no sign of the ram, and it was fast getting dark. We turned down into the arroyo, Captain Funcke in advance, and he caught sight of the ram going down. We followed the blood trail again until we came to where it led along the edge of a precipice, and here we lost it in the darkness. We hunted up and down for it carefully for a few minutes, but finally it became so dark it was merely a question of getting down out of the mountains to our horses, and we reluctantly gave it up and climbed down, got on the horses and pushed on until 8 o'clock that night, when we camped in another arroyo near a stream of running water.

We had great hopes of getting the ram the next morning, but it looked to me like a difficult proposition. Whenever I thought of the splash of blood and flesh on the rock, I felt that he was shot through the body, and if so, I knew we would get him, but on the other hand I could not feel certain that it might not have been a superficial wound through the fleshy part of the leg, so that the ram might go miles before he died. J. G. M. was, of course, greatly disappointed, as it seemed that he could not break his luck, no matter how hard he tried. He and the captain and Eleno were up before daybreak and off early on the burros to the place where the ram had last been seen.

There was a hot spring about a mile up the ravine, so I took my rifle and soap and a towel and went up to it and had a bath in the first hot water I came to. I returned about 10 o'clock. I felt sure that it would not be long before the hunters returned if they were successful, so I took my glasses, and walking down the arroyo about a mile, climbed a cliff and began to examine the country. After a little I saw something moving down the desert, and looking at

it through the glasses I could see burros and men coming toward camp. I knew that they must have the head to return so soon, and hastily scrambled down and walked toward them. As I came up I saw that the first burro had a huge sheep head on it, and I could hardly believe when I saw it that it was the one which we had seen the day before. We brought it back to camp in triumph, and on measuring it, it proved to be a wonderful head, with 16¼ inch base by 36 inches in length.

Luck had finally changed for J. G. M. and he had succeeded in making good use of his one chance, as he had killed one of the biggest rams that had been taken out of the country for some time.

They had found the sheep just under the cliffs where we had lost the blood trail. He had fallen dead over the precipice the night before. The first shot had struck him right through the shoulders, going in from the front and coming out behind the fore leg, while the second shot had gone straight through the middle of the body. It was a remarkable exhibition of the vitality of these animals that he had gone fully a mile and lived half an hour with two such wounds from a soft-nose .405 bullet. The hind quarters of this ram had been badly eaten by the coyotes, but we still got enough fresh meat from him to supply our immediate wants, as the venison had just given out.

This completed our sheep hunting for the trip, for we were now out of the sheep country, and we had the heads we wanted. J. G. M. had gone in from the first with the statement that he only wanted one head, while I had willingly limited myself to two. We had certainly been greatly favored by fortune, as the smallest of our three heads was larger than the largest head taken out by the party just before us, though they had been forty-two days in the mountains and had killed five rams.

As he had not had a good day of rest with nothing on his mind on the trip, J. G. M. decided that he wanted to stay over one day at the camp at Agua Caliente, so that afternoon we went up to the hot springs. We found a very beautiful spring further up the cañon than I had gone in the morning, where a great stream of hot water gushed out of the cliff, and fell down in a succession of pools, the water cooling rapidly as it flowed, and by going down as far as was necessary, a person could get a bath in any temperature that he desired. The presence of a large amount of water also brought out a luxuriance of vegetation that we had not seen equalled before in Lower California. There were gentians in bloom and goldenrod and other flowers, and some really green grass. We spent a luxurious afternoon in bathing, smoking and loafing and returned to camp for supper.

The next day was J. G. M.'s day of rest, and Eleno and I started out again deer hunting. We went back on the trail to where J. G. M. had killed the ram, and as we were going up it, a coyote ran out and started across the desert. Unfortunately for him, like Lot's wife, he stopped a long distance off and looked back. I took one shot at him with my rifle, knocking him over. I certainly thought we had that coyote, but when we got to where he fell, he had gone, and on examination we found pieces of his leg bone which had been knocked out by the bullet. The distance was evidently too great for the bullet to carry up, even though I had shot a little high, and it had cut off his hind leg at the knee. We followed his trail for some time and Eleno gave another remarkable exhibition of tracking, but it was evident the coyote would go all day faster than we could follow, so we were forced to give him up. We turned back and took to looking for deer, but though we worked hard and long, we saw no deer and returned to camp at last under the first cold and rainy sky that we had seen. It looked like a heavy storm and kept up a spatter of rain during the night. About 8 o'clock that night one white and two Mexican cowpunchers rode up the arroyo and camped near us. They were crossing the mountains and left early in the morning without having come in contact with us.

Next day our storm had blown over, and we started for the arm of the lake where we had camped the second day in. It was time our trip ended, as the horses showed the effects of three weeks of scant fare very heavily. The captain was careful of his stock, and always camped near the best feed he could find, but the best feed in Lower California would have made a Northern horse drop dead with astonishment. A few spare bunches of withered grass and some ironwood trees in leaf was "good feed."

Though the horses and mules were thin, the four burros seemed as well as ever. They always went in two pairs, and never by any chance changed off, each burro associating only with his partner and seeming to hold the other two in contempt. They had all the dignity in patience of untold years, though one little fellow not much bigger than a Newfoundland dog would sometimes jump about a little, and was, therefore, always called by Eleno "Muy broncho burro"—very wild. There is no question that for a country like Lower California, an animal like a burro, which will only drink once a day at most and which can go comfortably for forty-eight to sixty hours without water, is a tremendous advantage.

We still had three days of travel between us and civilization, and we finally left the mountains and reached the laguna early in the afternoon. The captain went up to the spring at the foot of the mountains and got our last supply of fresh water, and the next morning we struck out for Signal Mountain. It was the same long pull through desert that we had had coming out, and the midges were still with us in swarms. But at last we reached the end of the laguna, gave the horses their last drink of brackish water, and pushing on camped below Signal Mountain. It was a gorgeous night, clear and warm, bringing many regrets at leaving for the North.

We had barely got under way for Calexico when I saw a coyote looking at us from a nearby hill. Mindful of my prior miss, I got down on the ground to get a rest and make a sure thing of it, whereupon my target ran like a

MOUNTAIN SHEEP COUNTRY.

CAMP AT PALM MAR.

streak and left me to miss him twice as he vanished over the hill, and regret that I had not taken my chance when I had it. In replacing my rifle I disturbed the sheath in some way, so that I lost the rifle and had to go back for it with Eieno. Thus when we descended into the desert we were a mile behind the rest of the party. What a sight met our eyes! Before us the desert seemed to be a great lake of sparkling water. The shore was about a mile away, and as we looked, the pack train came to it and began to wade into the water. I could hardly believe that an illusion could be so perfect, and that it was only a mirage. I got out the glasses and looked at the scene through them. I cou'd see the lake and the little waves at the edge and our pack train and riders solemnly wading through water about up to the knees of the animals. It was a most wonderful mirage, and as I watched the edge of the water recede as we advanced across the desert, I imagined the feelings of some wanderer dying of thirst who sought to reach the water lying always a half mile in front of his eager feet.

At last we reached the irrigation ditch on the other side of the desert and pushed along it to the ranch and Calexico. I shot and killed a duck to give Señor Munos, and also to end the trip with a kill and not with a miss. When we reached Calexico, we were surprised to find that the United States had almost been at war with Mexico, and that American eitizens and the American ambassador had been mobbed in the city of Mexico. We, however, had been in no danger at that time, as we saw no one save one or two Indians since we had left Calexico.

The experience of J. G. M. shou!d give courage to all big-game hunters when luck breaks against them. It may turn at the last moment, and the prize you have labored in vain to seeure may be waiting for you as you forlornly turn your back on the hunting grounds and start on your journey toward civilization.

One thing about the trip has caused me much speculation. I saw J. G. M.'s two rams at about equal distances and in each case I spent fully half an hour studying them through the glass. The ram which he eventually killed appeared to me to have a small insignificant head which I thought would be about fourteen inches in diameter and twenty-seven or twenty-eight inches in length, yet when the ram was finally secured, it proved to be an enormous head with a base measurement of sixteen and one-quarter ineches and a length of three feet. Now the ram I saw at Las Palmitas even at a distance looked like an enormous head, and if his actual size was also larger than it appeared, he must have been beyond my dreams of record heads. I only hope he will eontinue to grow and wait patiently till I return to Lower California.

[CONCLUSION.]

NATURAL HISTORY

Flying Squirrels and Muskrats.

Concluded from page 453.

The muskrat is the most valuable fur-bearing animal in the region under consideration and perhaps in the State, and since these observations were made the rise in the price of muskrat fur has of eourse made them still more important. Their nests or houses are built in a variety of places, and the sites chosen for some of them are odd enough. Usually built in shallow water along the shores of ponds or even at some distances from the shore, where the water is shoal enough and the building material is convenient, they sometimes choose very different situations for their houses.

"While these are the usual places where the muskrat build their houses, now and then a house is found in some quiet unusual and unexpected place. Among these are the cross-timbers under the piers at the eottages about the lake. Dec. 24, 1900, a completed nest was found resting eosily on cross-timbers under the pier at the Lakeview Hotel. Though not large, this nest was compactly built. It was composed almost wholly of [the plant] chara, and was a foot or more above the surface of the water. Nov. 2, 1904, another nest was found in a similar situation on eross-timbers at the distal end of the Culver depot pier. This nest was quite large and composed chiefly of chara. When disturbed the owners of these nests would drop quietly into the water and swim away.

"Toward the last of October, 1904, a nest was found on the seat of an abandoned boat near Murray's. This nest was newly built and consisted chiefly of chara and scirpus stems. Later, when the lake froze over it was deserted. Still another nest was found on the top of a tree that had fallen into the lake, and yet another on the boughs of a broken tree that extended into the water.

"The most interesting and unique situation selected by a muskrat for its house ever seen by us was a large drygoods box which a duck-hunter had anchored in Outlet Bay for use as a blind from which to shoot ducks. The box was anchored some distance from shore with the open side toward the shore. Bushes with leaves still on were stuek in the lake about the box to aid in concealing the gunner and his boat, a half-inch manila rope being used to hold the box at anchor. On visiting the blind one morning in October more than a peck of fresh wet chara was found in the box. The amount was increased eaeh night for the next few days until it consisted of more than a bushel of material, almost wholly chara. One morning the box was missing and the next day it was found on the east side of the lake, where it had evidently been drifted by the wind. An examination of the anchor rope disclosed the faet that it had been gnawed in two by the muskrat itself, which thus set its own home adrift."

The food of the muskrat is something about which in the past there has been much diseussion. Certain observers have declared that they were purely vegetarian, while others better informed have declared that they ate mussels and possibly other animal food. Nevertheless the paper in question gives a lot of novel information which many of our readers will be glad to see.

"During the summer the muskrats appear to subsist almost wholly on vegetable matter. In the early fall they sometimes make foraging trips to nearby gardens where they eommit depredations on the carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, and other succulent vegetables. They also eat the seeds as well as the stems and roots of the yellow and white pond lilies. They gnaw the bark from the roots and stems of swamp loosestrife and the buttonbush. Later in the fall and during the winter animal food enters more largely into their menu. We have found them feeding on dead coots and ducks that had drifted ashore or which, wounded by some gunner, had escaped among the weeds and sedges fringing the lake. They also feed on turtles of various species, which they find dead, or which they themselves may kill. On several occasions we have found partly devoured turtles under circumstances which left no doubt as to what had been feeding on them. Dec. 11, 1904, several dead painted turtles and a few musk turtles were found near Morris Inlet lying on their backs on the snow or ice, with the flesh wholly or partly devoured, and muskrat tracks leading to and from them and all about. The most important element of the winter food of the muskrat, however, is the fresh water mussels or Unionidæ. At various places along the shore, wherever an object projeets out into the water, such as a log or pier, or fallen treetop, there will be found in autumn or early winter a pile of mussel shells were muskrats have been feeding. These piles are frequently of considerable size, containing sometimes a bushel or more of shells. Sept. 24, 1907, one of these piles on Long Point was examined. It was off shore several feet and in water eighteen inches deep. About one-half of the shells were examined critically and eounted. There were 532 shells representing four species.

"During the fall these operations are probably confined to mussels which they find in shallow water near shore. In winter, however, when ice-cracks form and extend well across the lake, the muskrats go far out on the ice, dive through the cracks and bring up mussels which they eat sitting on the ice. At such times they get mussels at considerable distances from shore. In the first days of January, 1905, a broad crack formed in the ice from Long Point to the Norris boathouse. On Jan. 4, a muskrat was seen at the edge of this crack about

1,000 feet from shore eating mussels. It would dive through the crack and after a little while reappear with a mussel. Sometimes it dived five and six times before securing one. It would then sit up on its haunches, holding the mussel in its paws, and, by much clawing and chewing, finally succeed in opening the shell and removing the meat, which it usually licked out quite clean. In some cases the muskrat failed to get the shell open. Usually the shells are but little or not at all broken; even the hinge still holds and the shells are scarcely injured. It is our observation that the muskrat, by inserting its claws or teeth between the valves succeeds in cutting or tearing loose the adductor muscles so as to permit the valves to spring open. Another muskrat was observed further out on the same crack, a long distance from shore, and the ice along the crack between the two was pretty thickly strewn with shells. The muskrats apparently do not care so much for mussel gills filled with eggs or glochidia, as these were usually rejected. The stomach of a muskrat examined at Washington, D. C., late in the spring was found well filled with mussel remains. Muskrats also feed to a considerable extent on fish, crawfish and frogs. We have on more than one occasion found partly devoured fish at their feeding stations, and remains of fish, frogs and crustaceans in their kitchenmiddens. We have never seen a muskrat catch a live fish, but have no doubt they do so. They certainly pick up freshly dead fish which they chance to find."

WHAT WAS FOUND UNDER THE OWL'S NEST.

Nest of a Great Horned Owl.

Along the creek just above Branchport, N. Y., there used to be a little pine grove where the crows always nested, and a flicker or a little screech owl had a nest in one or the other of two tall elm stubs that stuck up skyward through the pines.

As we were passing through this grove, May 2, 1909, our attention was drawn by the number of crow and pheasant feathers on the ground, and looking up we at once saw the cause. A pair of great-horned owls had pre-empted an old crow's nest and there sat the female on the nest. But when she saw that she was discovered, she left, and was soon joined by her mate, and both flew from tree to tree and were very much excited. They were soon discovered by a crow, which set up a great cry, and its fellows began to come from all directions until there were fifty or sixty of them, and all talked at once. Occasionally a crow would dive at an owl, and if the owl made a move they would all talk faster than ever until there was a perfect bedlam of sound, and it called the crows from all the country round.

On the ground under the nest was a pheasant's leg, a rabbit's leg and a headless young rabbit and lots of crow and pheasant feathers.

Climbing to the nest we found it to contain two downy young owls about two weeks old, also the greater part of a ring-necked pheasant and the rump and legs of a crow. No wonder that crows hate and pester owls.

I visited the nest again on May 6 and got a good picture of the young owls. This time the nest contained the hind parts of a Virginia rail and under the nest on the ground was a female pheasant's head.

My observations show that this owl always eats the head of its victim first, as every animal or bird that I ever found in one of its nests was headless. In one nest I found the legs and feet of two crows, the rump and legs of another crow, a crow with the head and breast gone, the hind parts of a rat and the hind parts of a rabbit. Quite a varied bill of fare. This nest contained but a single young one, about one week old. When climbing to the nest the owl flew at me, striking me forcibly on the arm, and had I not had a good hold on a limb I should have been knocked from the tree. As it was, there were six claw marks on my arm which drew blood, and these were made through a heavy coat, shirt and heavy undershirt. I then broke a dead limb from the tree and kept close watch of the bird. She flew at me several times crying, "Wock, wock, wock," and I had to dodge behind the tree to keep her from striking me. The last time as I dodged she struck the stick and went tumbling nearly to the ground, but recovering, managed to reach a limb on a nearby tree where she sat blinking and chuckling for a few moments, then silently left the woods and was seen no more.

Verdi Burtch.

YOUNG HORNED OWLS.

Flamingoes in New England.

In Forest and Stream of Feb. 4 was printed an account of a flamingo seen on Long Island, and again on Feb. 11 John Lewis Childs, of Floral Park, N. Y., related that he had a flamingo which had flown against a telephone wire and was found exhausted in the snow. The skin is now in Mr. Childs' possession. The printing of the article of Feb. 4 called forth a letter from Dr. G. M. Minor, of Waterford, Conn., which told of a flamingo shot by a gunner in Rhode Island in November. This seemed so extraordinary that at our request Dr. Minor made further inquiry and sent us the results as reported to him by a friend in Charlestown, R. I. The essential part of this report is as follows:

"This bird is a real flamingo and was shot by Charles Cashman on Nov. 23, 1911, in Trustum pond, and this is the description that I got: Height to top of back, 34 inches; length of neck, 27 inches; tip to tip of wings, 5 feet 6 inches; color of wings, scarlet with black edges; length of body, 21 inches; color of back and neck very light pink; color of legs, scarlet; color of bill, pink and black.

"Mr. Cashman has the bird mounted and it is worth seeing. He told me that there were two of them and he got the female or at least thinks he did, as the other one had a black stripe the whole length of its back."

The mention of the black stripe down the back seems an error of observation.

This letter, with what has previously been published on the subject, seems to show that last autumn three flamingoes were at large on the New England coast. G. D. Tilley, of Darien, Conn., says that it is impossible to tell just how many flamingoes escaped from his preserve last fall; that he had a large number on hand at

the time, but that as nearly as he can discover only two birds flew away. It is altogether probable, however, that Mr. Tilley's preserve was the source of all these flamingoes, and if the third bird described by Mr. Cashman was actually a flamingo, three must have escaped from the Tilley preserve. It would be interesting if the third could be traced, but on the other hand it is a matter of congratulation that two have been accounted for.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

Black Raccoon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A farmer, Ralph West by name, who lives near Angola, N. Y., about twenty-two miles from this city, and who runs a line of traps in the winter season, writes me that he caught a black 'coon—not a negro—but a black raccoon in one of the traps, that the color of the animal's fur was the color of black fur on a skunk, and that the party to whom he ships his fur allowed him $6 for the pelt.

I saw a raccoon at Blossburg, Pa., some years ago that had fur the color of a very light red fox, but never heard of a black one before. Are they common? E. P. R.

[Raccoons are often quite dark, even black, on the back, and the blacker the more valuable. This specimen seems a case of melanism. Such a one we have never seen.—EDITOR.]

Faunal Conference.

AT the conference to take place in Washington in April as to the preservation of the North Pacific fauna, Russia will be represented by P. Botkine, Minister at Tangier, who took part in the previous conference on this subject.

GAME BAG AND GUN

A Night in a Storm.

T. N. N. WAS born in Missouri, and when fifteen years old, and large for his years, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Union army, under the first call, and served through the war, in a cavalry regiment, being mustered out in 1866. His troop was stationed chiefly in Louisiana and Arkansas, a hostile country, and as he was almost constantly on scout duty, was several times wounded and had many hairbreadth escapes.

After the war he went West and re-enlisting, served under Crook and Sheridan, fighting Indians. In 1898, he tried to enlist again as one of Torrey's troop, but was turned down because of his age.

He was one of the first settlers in Northwestern Colorado, where he subsisted for many years, chiefly as a market hunter, killing deer and elk and taking them to Leadville and other mining camps by the wagon-load. He has actually hunted elk every year but one for nearly forty years, for when they became scarce in Colorado he emigrated to Wyoming, where they were and still are plentiful.

I have hunted many a day with him, and although he is sixty-six, he is a bruiser for that kind of work, albeit he is not overfond of any other. When it comes to trailing game or a strayed horse I have never seen his equal, nor one who could stay on his feet longer.

Like many another man of his age he is full of little notions. One has to do with the camp bedding. "I can never sleep when I'm cold," says he, and his blankets are a large pack-load.

One day late in November we left camp to bring in some elk meat I had killed the day before about fifteen miles away. It lay in deep snow near the top of a ridge whose elevation was about 9,000 feet above sea level, and whose sides were covered with burnt and fallen timber, and so precipitous that there was but one place where we could get up with horses.

We had good animals and we loaded them heavily; there were seven pack-loads when all was on. Then it was just getting dark, and a bitter cold night set in, and with it a tremendous snow-storm. Still we started, but the trail was lost in a moment, and our horses would not face the blast, and almost at once three of the most heavily laden drifted away from us in the dark. So there was nothing for us to do but "lay out," as the natives call it.

We had left camp without any preparation for this sort of thing. We had had nothing to eat since morning, and nothing to drink either. And no overcoats. In the pelting wind and blinding snow we were down to our last match before we got a fire started in a big pile of down timber, and in the lee of that we cowered all night.

I shall never forget that night. About midnight the snow ceased, and the sky cleared. But that simply added to our discomfort, making the cold more bitter, and on the top of that bare ridge, the wind drove it clear through us. Wyoming cold is almost arctic, and but for the big blaze of the piñon logs, we undoubtedly would have perished.

Sleep was beyond me; once only I drifted into unconsciousness for a moment, but waked up chilled to the bone, and did not try it again. Not so the old man. He skirmished around in the snow and found a few little piñon seedlings, that had sprouted after the forest fire. He gathered some of these, spread them on the snow in front of the burning logs and lay down. They afforded about as much of a bed as a sheet of paper would have done, and he who could never sleep when he was cold, was lost to the world almost as soon as his head touched the snow, and he lay there nearly all night, shivering and shaking violently from head to foot with the cold, and snoring fit to wake the dead!

Though we were out thirty-six hours without food or drink—for we had nothing to melt the snow in—he was never a pin the worse, and walked, leading his old horse through the snow, up hill and down dale, nearly all the way to camp, fifteen miles of very hard going. Such is the stuff of which pioneers are made.

W. B. S.

When the Hound Bayed.

THE 'coon hound bayed at supper time. The cook was heard baying in the kitchen a few minutes later. It was the kitchen of a little hotel on the shore of Charlotte Harbor, Florida. There were fifteen men in the dining room when the first note of the hound's music were heard, and the two darkey waiters were just getting ready to serve them. A minute later there were no diners and no waiters in the long room. It seemed that some of the sitters must have escaped through the windows and dropped eight feet to the sand. The cook bellowed. The "cohn" bread and "poke" sausage, the boiled Spanish mackerel and the roast duck were ready to follow the green turtle soup, but there was nobody there to serve or eat the viands, and the rage of the dusky chef was due to two causes. In the first place his mighty efforts were not appreciated, and secondly he did not dare desert the kitchen and join in the 'coon hunt.

Out in the scrub palmettoes back of the fringe of mangroves the deep-throated hound's voice was mingled with the fierce yapping of the tyke and the shouts of the hunters who were stumbling and tumbling amid the cable-like roots of the stunted palms. Torches flared out and lighted up the tangle. The dogs were well forward among the slim, tall pines, and finally a stand was made and a dozen men gathered around a fire-scarred pine in a crotch of which two glaring eyes reflected the torchlight.

"There she is!" said Cato, one of the waiters. "Shall I go up and git her?"

"Go to it, Cato," said Uncle Bill. "I'll bet fo' dollars to a wild orange that it's oney a onery 'possum."

"Spat" went a Flobert cartridge fired by the youngest member, and a fiery ball tumbled from the crotch and was instantly tackled by the tyke. Cato grabbed the 'coon hound just as it closed its teeth on the whiffet, which it evidently mistook for the 'coon. Bethel, the other waiter, pounded the 'coon over the head with his light wood torch, and the hunt was over, except that the party picked up two gopher turtles on the way back to the hotel.

Accustomed to 'coons above the Mason and Dixon line, I critically examined this specimen. It was surely a degenerate as compared with a Northern raccoon. It weighed twenty-one and a half pounds and was said to be an unusually heavy specimen. Its coat was dry, hair short and chiefly tawny, and its tail was only seven and one-half inches long with the faint blackish bands and short fur or hair in comparison with the well marked brush of Tennessee or Kentucky member of the same family.

On our return to the hotel the victim was handed over to the chef together with the tortoises, and in a measure he was appeased for the neglect of his efforts in getting up a record-breaking supper. We had gopher stew next noon, but saw nothing of the raccoon.

On the side of a shack near the hotel I saw a wildcat pelt tacked out to dry. It was thirty-six inches long, rufous on the back and running down the sides to yellowish white with markings almost as striking as those of the ounce, ocelot or leopard. It was a big lynx for Florida, but then all quadrupeds seem stunted in that State, and a deer weighing 150 pounds is a wonder.

Harrimac.

Jackrabbit Bounties.

Spearville, Kans., March 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our shooting in this part of the State consists of prairie chicken and quail in season, ducks in the spring and fall and cottontails and jackrabbits all the year round. Coyotes and an occasional gray wolf are frequently caught with horse and dogs, and jackrabbit coursing is indulged in by those who like the strenuous sports.

In counting up the results of some of our rabbit hunts I think with pity of the poor Easterner who in his contribution reports a fine day's sport and counts out his bag of a half-dozen cottontails, a few snipe or a brace of partridges.

Jacks, as they are commonly called, are very plentiful—and destructive—in this part of the State, and our county pays a bounty on their scalps, or rather ears. This bounty is just about enough to pay for ammunition, so that the boys have their sport free. I have known parties of half a dozen guns to bring in anywhere from 300 to 500 jacks as the result of one day's shooting.

The accompanying picture shows 7,000 pairs of jacks' ears gathered in at one time by our county clerk, for which he paid the bounty of two cents per pair.

When snow is on the ground, jacks can be routed from every bit of shelter showing up on the prairies or in the fields, but when there is no snow, the hunters usually take two teams and wagons. Connecting the wagons by a wire 500 or 600 feet long, and as this wire is dragged across the fields or prairie, the shooters' walk along behind and bowl over the disturbed jacks as they run away. When a good piece of cover is struck, there is an almost continuous pop-pop along the line, and the wagons nearly always come home full.

Jacks are never eaten by the people here, but Eastern buyers were here this winter and gathered and shipped them by the carload, and I doubt not that many an Eastern epicure has gloated over his dish of potted chicken this winter that had its origin on the prairies of Western Kansas.

H. W. Dorsett.

New Iowa Laws.

Linville Falls, N. C., March 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The new Iowa game law amendment providing for a license that covers fishing as well as hunting is an amendment to the law of two years ago that produced $108,000 the first year and something less than that the second year from the proceeds of resident hunters' licenses at $1 each. The result ought to be a large addition to the fund, notwithstanding its exemption of boys under sixteen years of age. The chief problem the State has in connection with the whole business is how to spend the money. Hungarian partridges have been introduced, an extensive system of stocking streams with fish has been established, and many fish and game wardens have been employed. The law against the destruction of game of all kinds, song birds and fish is enforced many times more effectively than it has ever been possible to enforce it before. The sentiment of the State is also better.

SEVEN THOUSAND PAIRS OF JACKRABBIT EARS.

The State Game and Fish Council, consisting of one fish commissioner, one game commissioner and one fish and game warden may set apart one-sixth of the territory of any county as a game refuge or reservation. The right to take or kill game within the territory so set apart shall cease for a period of not to exceed three years. No person over the age of sixteen years shall hunt, pursue, catch, trap, kill or take any wild animals, bird, game or fish in this State with a gun, fish line and hook, spear, seine or trap without first procuring a license from the county auditor; provided, however, that women who desire to fish only shall not be required to obtain a license therefor.

The fish and game warden shall furnish the auditor with license blanks and application blanks. These blanks shall bear the title, "Sportsmen's License." The license shall be good in any county of the State, but not on inclosed or cultivated land without permission of the owner or tenant, or on any public highway or in any game refuge or reservation.

The license fee to be paid to the county auditor by a resident of the State or by a non-resident who is temporarily residing at any of the State lake resorts is $1. For other non-residents of the State the fee is $10, and any person who is not a citizen of the United States must pay $25.

It will be noted that concessions have been made to boys under sixteen years of age, who may hunt all they please without license; to women, who may fish without license, and to the patrons of the Iowa Lake resorts, who get their license for non-residents for $1 instead of $10, the sum they must pay if they fish or hunt on a river or anywhere not at a lake. Some mighty small ponds and sloughs will become lakes, in my opinion, for the purpose of saving $9. And why should the destructive small boy be turned loose again to kill birds at will? He has been restrained for two years without harm to anyone. A boy should pay his license the same as anyone, for he does more damage than 90 per cent. of the men who hold licenses. This law makes the fishermen pay, as they have not done heretofore, and that will please the hunters and produce more funds.

Frank W. Bicknell.

Bobwhite in West Virginia.

The beautiful bobwhite, that was never known to do damage to man or any living creature, indicates, from every valley and hilltop in West Virginia, by his cheerful and happy whistle, that his heart is overflowing with joy, that the great army of pot and market hunters have been disbanded, and that once more he can gladden the life of the true sportsman, whose chase with dog and gun is from the standpoint of sport and recreation, and not one of commerce, says State Game Warden J. A. Viquesney, of West Virginia, in his annual report.

He can now proclaim, from the top of a fence post, the appreciation he feels toward the farmer who has supplied shelter and a little feed through the winter, and afforded him protection from the game hog and criminal foreigner that in a few years more would have completed the extermination of this splendid little bird.

Farmers realizing at the present time, as never before, the great value of the bobwhite as a destroyer of insects are providing shelter and feeding these birds through the rough cold spells in winter, not only from an esthetic or humanitarian standpoint, but because it is like bread cast upon the waters, and will be returned to them many fold by the good they will do in return in saving their agricultural crops from damaging insects.

A conservative estimate, made by collecting data from every county in the State, shows that we have five times as many of these birds as we have had at any time for ten or twenty years.

Too much cannot be said of the great value of insectivorous birds to the agricultural and horticultural interests of our country, and if our law had not done more than protect these birds from the ruthless destruction by the unnaturalized foreigner, who, in the past, has killed without distinction, every living creature of the animal or bird kingdom that came within his vision, it would be worth many times the effort and money that it cost. It is the universal conclusion of all scientists that the continued existence of man in the world is absolutely dependent on the work of the insect-eating bird.

Kansas Game Fund.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose you herewith the law of Kansas, which takes effect upon its publication, and therefore this published law is now in force in this State:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of the general funds of the State not otherwise appropriated as salary for the State fish and game warden the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) for (the balance of) the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Sec. 2. That out of the moneys now in the hands of the State Treasurer to the credit of the State Fish and Game Warden's fund, and so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated and shall become immediately available for the acquiring of land and for the location, erection, maintenance and improvements and extension of the State Fish and Game Hatchery, in Pratt county, Kansas, and the building of fish-ponds and lakes, hatchery buildings, and pools and other needed buildings and structures and for such other purposes as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the fish and game laws of the State of Kansas. And that all moneys hereafter paid into the State Treasury for hunters' licenses prior to the close of the fiscal year 1911, and all moneys from hunters' licenses paid into the State Treasury during the fiscal years 1912 and 1913, are to be credited to the State Fish and Game Warden's fund and are hereby appropriated and made available when paid, for the same general purposes.

Sec. 3. No lands shall be purchased or buildings erected or other permanent improvements made in excess of $500 by the fish and game warden, as herein provided, until such purchase of lands or erection of buildings or improvements above provided shall have been approved by the regents of the State University, by proper resolution passed and recorded in the minutes of the board. Certified copy of which resolution shall be transmitted to the governor and if he approves the same, he shall endorse his approval thereon and file same in the office of the Auditor of the State; thereupon the Auditor shall honor all proper vouchers of the fish and game warden, for such purposes to the amount specified in such resolution so endorsed and approved by the Governor.

Sec. 4. And for the moneys appropriated by this act the Auditor of State is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrants on the Treasurer of State, upon itemized vouchers duly sworn to by the claimant and approved by the fish and game warden.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

As the Legislature at the 1909 session did not make any appropriation for the State fish and game warden, the expense of the same was paid out of the Governor's contingent fund, and this Legislature repaid the same by an act appropriating from the game and fish fund in the State treasury about $7,500, restoring the same to the general fund of the State. The laws of Kansas provide that all money received from hunters' licenses shall be maintained in the game and fish fund in the State treasury to be used by the State fish and game warden for salary and expenses in operating State fish hatchery, stocking the waters of the State with game fish and increasing the game supply of the State, but heretofore the law has required specific appropriations, and the State wardenship has been considered a political reward for some strong partisan, without regard to qua'ification for the duties devolving on the office.

The appointment of Prof. L. L. Dyche, curator of the Natural History Museum of the State University as State game and fish warden less than two years ago, has elevated this position to its proper sphere, and taken the office out of politics, and this new law not only appropriates all the money in the fund at present, but in addition all that may accrue from hunters' licenses for the coming years 1911, 1912 and 1913 which are by this act made available for the use of the warden. The last published report credited the fund with about $89,000, and the annual receipts from hunters' licenses average about $56,000, and the sportsmen of the State are all rejoicing that their wishes and requests have at last been granted by this progressive action of the State Legislature which we think will give our State high rank among the States that are trying to increase their supplies of fish and game. W. F. R.

The Use of Game.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The question of solving the protection of the game and other wild creatures with an idea of lessening the danger of extinction of any given animal or bird, and at the same time protecting the rights of the farmer who may live in the vicinity, offers a proposition difficult to solve.

From the standpoint of those of us who are interested in wild animals and birds, and do not want to see the day come when the different species will become extinct, protection on the part of the State or country seems desirable. But we are bound to admit that where the State protects these animals to a point where they become a menace to agricultural interests in the community, there is danger of the protection being carried too far.

Personaliy, I believe that the National Government shou'd protect all wild creatures in the various forest reserves. If the animal then leaves the forest reserves and becomes a nuisance to agricultural interests, it would come under the laws of the State, and the farmer should have the right to kill such animal.

If the farmer locates adjacent to the forest reserve with such laws in effect, then the burden of this nuisance should be on him, but if the Government or State should locate a forest reserve adjacent to an already settled agricultural community, there should be made some arrangement for the protection of agricultural interests already established. It seems natural for people in the Eastern States to talk of prohibiting the killing of the elk and deer in the Western States, but if they were once on the ground and saw the inroads that the elk made on the ranches adjacent to the reserves, they would realize as never before that there are two sides to this question. Now that the Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserve bill has gone through Congress, this same matter will come up later in the East, as, when these reserves are established, the wild creatures will no doubt be protected, and sooner or later an overflow from these reserves may cause some detriment to the adjacent farmers. This will always be true.

Personally, I believe that if the National Government establishes a forest reserve, it should protect the wild creatures therein and arrange for the killing of all such animals as are a menace to the more valuable species. If the wild animals increase to a point where they become a nuisance to the taxpayers in the State wherein the reserve is located, then there should be some arrangement made between the Government and the State for payment of damages or killing off of the excess of such animals as are causing the nuisance. C. P. AMBLER.

Duck Raising in Texas.

ALFALFA, Tex., March 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have seen much in FOREST AND STREAM about rearing wildfowl and consider such discussions most interesting. Let us have more such talk.

I raise each year a good many wild mallards, but have never freed any of them, yet I find it great sport to raise them, and it is a beautiful sight to see flying about a flock of mallards that are perfectly tame and gentle. I find it very hard to get a wild hen of any kind to breed in captivity, especially where one has only small ponds for them. I generally use females reared from one that I bought and always use these hens with a full blood wild drake. The offspring are exactly like full blood wild birds and fly just as well. I raise a few full bloods, but cannot distinguish them from the others. The females I use are claimed to be seven-eighths wild mallard, one-eighth Rouen. They look like a wild mallard except that they are a little heavier. They are good layers, some laying seventy to ninety eggs in a season.

The only way that I can get the wild ones is by keeping all that I wing while hunting. For about a week I keep them in a small pen and then turn them out into a larger inclosure that has a small tank or pond. After they have been there about two months they go where they please, and it is not often that one will leave.

I have pintails that are just as gentle as any mallard. They have never laid yet, but I think they will this spring. I have several different kinds of wild ducks, but have not had very good luck with any except the mallards. This I believe it is on account of not having enough water.

Anyone with a small pond can raise his flock of mallards each year. I know of one man that raised a nice flock of mallards this year with a pond about a foot deep and ten feet across each way. He used a seven-eighths hen and a wild drake that he winged.

All the wild ducks that are raised are just that many more toward saving our wildfowl that are soon to be gone at the rate they are disappearing now. Only a few years ago mallards were here all winter regardless of the cold, but this winter has been like spring time here, and there is not a free wild duck about. A few years ago ducks passed through here by millions and now only a few hundred can be seen in a season.

Chickens and quail are also getting very scarce. One may tramp all day without seeing enough quail for his supper, and four years ago they were very plentiful. Let us hear from other game lovers. CHAS. E. JACKSON.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Spring in Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Spring has stretched her soft hands over the plains and woods, and we now feel the first signs of the season most welcome of those in the round of the year. The snows have fled into the streams or have soaked into the ground to nourish the roots of the grass soon to sprout in every field, hill and lane lately covered by winter's hoary mantle. The sparkling water runs through the full brooks carrying the lessening ice cakes to their doom. The lover of nature delights to feel the advent of spring and to watch her growing charms. When stormy March has come, we turn expectant eyes to the wide horizon to see what is to come. We listen and feel. Before many days the pirate crows begin to wing their way over the old cornfields, and the first robins to appear wake the woodland with their cheery calls. The high winds with their alternate warmth and chill set the blood pulsating and a new breath of life to the overworked mortal who has left the city far behind him. Worries are cast aside when spring comes gypsying over the country; a burden seems to be lifted from the shoulders of all humanity; children are gayer than ever.

Soon every wood becomes alive with the carol of the birds, the first true sign of the season. Wind-tossed, one may see the hardy bluebirds fluttering over the fields, now rising and now sinking, with their sweet notes half heard over the sweeping gale. The song sparrow from the rises in the bare fields utters a sweet, clear song that recalls many happy thoughts to the mind of the nature lover who looks upon everything outdoors as close to him.

Stand on some height on a clear spring morning and gaze out over the woods and the fields and you may feel the life that is springing from the earth into the glow of the sunlight now warming the land. On the branches of far-off trees a faint tinge is discernible, the glimmer of swelling buds that crowd the limbs from foot to topmost twig. Down in the hollows is green grass left from last year under the protection of the heavy snows that covered it many feet deep. Not yet on the hillside is seen the changed color to be given when the grass undoubles its little fists preparatory to the struggle when the day comes for its universal uprising.

Early as it may be, we can feel the life that is coming into its own again. Last year's leaves lie crowding the wood ways and from them a bare murmur is perceptible. Perhaps it is the wind stirring them; more likely it is some wood mouse abroad or a chipmunk that runs to cover at the approach of the wanderer. The squirrels are making the woods ring with their barking. An animal is seen at the side of a great sunny bank and closer scrutiny reveals a fat woodchuck sitting up on his haunches looking at you. A few weeks ago this same woodchuck lay curled up in profound sleep, little caring for the winds that howled over the bleak wood.

Truly, spring has come! There is a stir and a whisper everywhere. In the realm of nature it is laying widespread plots to bring to an end the reign of despotic winter. The blue sky never seemed more cloudless and fair. At twilight the horizon is brilliant with sunsets we are long to remember. As the days pass the buds swell until they burst.

R. P. Lincoln.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA PEAK.
Photograph by Rutherford Page.

The Flight of Geese.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Having read with interest the opinions expressed in your journal as to the flight of wild geese, I am tempted to offer my views, not so much to advance a new theory as to show the fallacy of some already propounded.

"Hermit" believes that the form of a V is assumed to afford protection from the wind to the weaklings of the flock. It is well known to all sailors and watermen generally that there is no place so unfavorable to a boat as the wake of a preceding craft. Every vessel as she progresses through the water throws off waves which leave her bow at an acute angle to the line of her course, the angle varying with the speed of the boat, but we can ignore the variation in our argument. In order that the following vessel shall get upon fair terms with the leading one, she must be close enough, and at the same time far enough on one side of the course pursued by the leader to escape these waves; otherwise she is handicapped in her speed. In other words, a boat moves through solid water more readily than through broken water, even when she derives her motive power from another medium, and if she is a power boat she is still further handicapped by having her wheel, propeller, or whatever it may be, in broken water. I understand from what I have read upon the subject that aeroplanes also perform much better in undisturbed air than in broken air, and I think our air men would of all places most carefully avoid the interior of an isosceles triangle made by preceding flying machines.

My observation has led me to believe that those geese which drop out of the line of flight almost always occupy a position below the level of the rest of the flock. I agree with "Hermit" that they appear to be tired, and I think that is the reason for the failing to hold their proper positions, in that it is due to their inability to maintain the chosen altitude of the balance, and their places are of course filled by those behind which are able to keep up to the general level.

As I have tried to demolish "Hermit's" theory, it is only fair to give him a chance at mine, so I will say that I opine the reason for the customary formation of geese and swans in flight is due to each individual trying to keep close enough to the next preceding one, and at the same time far enough to one side to give him or her, as the case may be, a line of flight through the air undisturbed by either the bow wave or the wing motion of the bird ahead.

In conclusion, I will say that I have never known either birds or animals to act in large bodies so as to favor the weaker members of the community. It is always every one for himself and the weakest goes to the wall. Were it otherwise, the species adopting the Christian idea would soon become extinct through the failure in the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest.

I do not of course include in my generalization those instances where one sex protects the other, or of the parent protecting its offspring; nor does it have any bearing on the argument which, reduced to its last analysis, is the voluntary assistance of the weak of one sex by combined effort of the strong in both sexes.

Percival Hicks.

Game and Fish in Ontario.

Superintendent E. Tinsley has submitted to the Minister of Public Works for Ontario his report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1910, and it has just been issued. Superintendent Tinsley's report deals largely with the commercial aspects of the lake fisheries, and a considerable part of the paper of nearly 200 pages is taken up by reports of the work performed by patrol boats on the Great Lakes.

The reports of the wardens and deputy wardens are partieularly interesting, and residents of the United States who make an annual outing to Canada will do well to study the report. Inspector Holden, referring to the increase of ruffed grouse following a close season of two years, says: "Is it not time some limit should be placed on the number of these birds that should fall to one gun? We hear of one man getting sixty-eight in one day. Another kills over 200 during the season, and was not out the whole of it, either." He recommends a bag limit per day, or a limit for the season, which of course is what Ontario and all other political divisions of this continent must ultimately come to. Mr. Holden recommends also that trappers be lieensed.

The general trend of the reports seems to show that ruffed grouse are increasing, and that the close season of two years was a great help to them. In sections of the Simcoe district quail are reported to be very numerous among the farmers, and similar reports, though without much detail, are made of some other loealities. Wild ducks generally seem to be more numerous than in previous years. Overseer Charles W. Parkin, of Valencia, reports of Seugog Lake: "Ducks were there in large numbers last spring, and owing to the good protection they received, a number of bluebills and redheads remained in the marshes all summer and hatched their broods there. There are thousands of the best ducks there now, and hunters are well satisfied with their sport."

In many places muskrats are reported to be decreasing in number because the high prices of fur lead to over trapping. Beaver on the other hand seem to be increasing, and the same is true of otter. In many sections it is very difficult to protect beaver, because their skins may so readily be smuggled out of the country.

Large game, deer and moose are becoming more common, but caribou are not increasing. Wolves destroy considerable numbers of deer.

Mr. Tinsley says the fishing laws were better observed last year than heretofore, and he believes summer visitors are taking an interest in this work, and will assist materially. The fishing waters were more thoroughly patrolled than ever before, with good effect. Fewer infractions of the law than usual occurred, although the number of angling permits issued was larger than in previous years.

Overseer Jones is of the opinion that guides' license fees should be reduced one-half. The fee is now $2, which he thinks keeps many competent guides from working. He has never met one guide, he says, who was a benefit in assisting in the enforcement of the game laws. Anglers, in Mr. Jones' opinion, should be permitted to keep all the bass they catch, up to the catch limit. Many small bass that are caught and released die, and much of the waste is due to observance of the size limit. Besides, he concludes, the anglers want large, not small bass.

Increased efficiency has been secured in the rearing of black bass, and through the acquisition of large ponds and better facilities, it is predicted that the output for 1911 will exceed 300,000 fingerlings.

The Purchase of Eastern Forest Lands.

The Department of Agriculture is ready to begin operations looking to the purchase of land by the National Forest Reservation Commission created under the Weeks law, which was passed with special reference to the creation of National forests in the Appalaehian and White Mountains. Under it the Secretary of Agriculture is to examine, locate and reeommend to the commission for purchase such lands as in his judgment may be neeessary for regulating the flow of navigable streams. The circular is now being printed and copies may be obtained by applying to the Forest Service.

The law is not restricted to partieular regions, except that lands may be bought only in the States whose Legislatures have consented to the acquistion of land by the United States for the purpose of preserving the navigability of streams. The States which have already taken the necessary action are Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia.

The first lands to be examined for purchase will be in the Appalaehian and White Mountains, but the area which is believed to need protection is mueh larger than the Government can purchase, but by careful seleetion it is believed that much can be done for the permanent improvement of the watersheds with the purchase of a relatively small part of the land.

Timbered lands may be bought either with the timber standing on them or with reservation by the owner of the right to cut the timber under certain rules to provide for perpetuation of the forest. The Government cannot pay high prices. Good agrieultural lands will not be considered. Owners may reserve the right to remove valuable mineral deposits which are known to exist.

Proposals will be received for small as well as for large tracts, although small tracts can be examined only where the purchase of a considerable total of land in the same neighborhood is under consideration.

The lands acquired by the Governmcnt will be held as National forests. They will be protected from fire and the growth of the timber will be improved as much as possible. The lands will not bc game preserves, but will continue to be open to the public for hunting and fishing in accordance with the laws of the State in which they are situated. All their resources will be available for the public under reasonable conditions. Another point emphasized is that the Forest Service is not going to take from people their homes in order to put the lands into National forests.

The areas within which offers of land are desired are parts of certain counties in New Hampshire, Maine, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Dr. Branigan's Death.

Boston, Mass., March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association has sustained a great loss in the death of its librarian, Dr. Edward Walter Branigan, who died on March 23 at the Charlesgate Hospital, Cambridge, of heart failure. A devoted angler, the doctor had been identified with the association for upward of a score of years, was on its list of vice-presidents several years previous to assuming the librarianship, the position most congenial to him, and which he has held for eleven years. In the various offices which he has filled he has rendered most faithful and efficient service, and has endeared himself to all the members by his sturdy and upright character and his genial disposition. In his chosen profession of dentistry no one stood higher. Graduating from the Boston Dental School in 1882 he became an instructor in the school a few years later and remained when it was merged with the Tufts Dental School. For several months past he has been the aeting head of the school. He received the degree of A. M. from Tufts in 1905. Last year he was president of the National Association of Dental Faculties. He was a trustee of the Forsythe Dental Infirmary and was largely instrumental in securing from Mr. Forsythe the million and a half donation for its establishment. He is survived by a son, Edward B. Branigan, D.D.S., of Groton, Mass.

A gala lecture meeting of the association was held last evening at the Hotel Brunswick, when 225 members and friends gathered to hear A. Radclyffe Dugmore talk on "Photographing Africa's Live Game on the Roosevelt Hunting Trail."

From the income of the Ivers Whitney Adams fund, the officers of the State association have been able to seeure illustrated lectures from men whose names constitute a brilliant galaxy: Dr. Barton W. Evermann, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Frank M. Chapman, George O. Shields, James S. Whipple and A. Radclyffe Dugmore. President Salem D. Charles presided.

Among those present at this meeting were: Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Prof. F. H. Rand, bursar of the Institute of Technology; E. M. Brewer, C. W. Parker, J. M. Codman, Dr. George W. Field, Dr. Garland, Jonathan Dorr, Dr. Myles Standish, George H. Richards, President of the North American Fish and Game Association; Ivers Whitney Adams and his son, Ivers S. Adams, Frank Hopewell, C. M. Bryant, George E. Bigham, Fred Seaver, Ex-president J. R. Reed, most of the active officers of the association, and last but not least, Mayor Fitzgerald.

Henry H. Kimball.

Trainmen Hunt Rabbits.

The railroad men say that in the Central Branch country the rabbits are unusually numerous this winter.

The train men get a chance to hunt occasionally on account of the poor condition of the engines. Whenever an engine goes wrong, the train men enter the fields and hunt rabbits.

When the engineer gets through with the work of repairing the engine, he pulls the whistle cord, and then the train men come back.—Kansas City Star.

Jerry Knox's Bear Fight.

Byron, Ill., March 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I never read Mr. Fannin's account of his bear fight on Burrard Inlet, in British Columbia, in "Jack, the Young Canoeman," but what I think of the bear fight witnessed by Ed. Eaton on the Ino River, in Montana, in the old days.

We were hunting bear in the Nowater bad lands, partner and I, and when the evening meal had been disposed of, our bed made down in the old tarpaulin, and we had snugly cached ourselves within it, safe from the cold March winds which were drifting the snow across it, the warmth, comfort and security which stole over us rendered us talkative, and it was natural that we should speak of "old Moccasin Joe," the bear on whose trail we had camped. Ed. Eaton said:

"The most comical bear fight I ever saw was pulled off at the mouth of the Big Dry Fork of the Ino River.

"I was riding down the Big Dry, hunting some horses that had strayed from our outfit of buffalo hunters. About a mile from the river I noticed fresh bear tracks in an old buffalo trail, but did not pay much attention to them at the time, as bear sign was plenty.

"As I rode to the river I saw something moving in the willows to my right and pulled up and dismounted, thinking I had run across the bear. Caching my horse behind the high cut bank of the Big Dry Fork I took my old Sharps rifle from its scabbard and began to prospect around for the bear. Directly I saw a man standing on a log in the willows. Men were scarce then in that part of the country and I was surprised to see this one. Moving up a trifle I recognized him as Jerry Knox, who had been in our winter camp for a month. Jerry was riding a grub line, and of late had been entertaining us with some tough bear fights that he claimed to have had. I was within seventy-five yards of him and close to the bank of the river, which was swift and deep, but he had not seen me and did not know that I was near him. He was standing on the middle of an old cottonwood log, the butt of which projected three feet over the river bank some ten feet above the water. Finally Jerry moved backward along the log, watching something in front of him. I could see a black object through the willows, but could not get a clear view of it. Jerry kept backing away and presently I saw that a big silver tip bear was walking straight at him from the other end of the log.

"It was evident that Jerry was not going to stand fire, and as only about eight feet more of log remained for him to back up on, I moved my hand, attracted the bear's attention, and when he stopped, gave him a shot that broke his neck.

"The crash of the rifle had not died away before I heard a splash in the water and a cry for help. The bear was lying quiet, so I dropped my gun and got hold of a long pole, and running to the river bank reached it down to the spluttering, strangling bear hunter in the water below me, and landed him for all the world the same as we used to the overgrown catfish of the Big Muddy.

"After Jerry had got some of the water out of his system and recovered his nerve I asked him if that was the way he killed bear. He gave me a kind of sickly grin and said that he did not know that the log stuck out over the water. He got a good ducking all right and lost a .44-40 rifle in the water.

"He had made the camp tired with his bear yarns, so I told the boys of his bear fight on the Ino River. They did not give him much rest for a while, and we heard no more of his improbable bear fights, and directly he continued his ride on the chuck line."

A. J. Woodcock.

Tie Up the Dogs.

New Britain, Conn., March 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The editorials in Forest and Stream, telling of the damage done to game birds by the ravages of wandering dogs, led me during the last year to devote some little time to trying to see for myself how much harm these dogs did.

My observations, together with what Forest and Stream has said, have thoroughly convinced me that you are right, and that the wandering dog, whether he be the farmer's watch dog, the animal that brings home the cows, the fox hunter's pet, or the bird shooter's favorite allowed to run at large, causes far more damage than I had imagined, until the injury was pointed out. I feel sure that I am not the only one that has been convinced of this. From different points in the State I learn that other sportsmen and bird lovers have given attention to this subject, and that there is some prospect that an effort will be made at this session of the Legislature to procure the enactment of a law forbidding that dogs be allowed to run at large.

Friends of mine living at a distance—in quite another part of the State, in fact—have complained to me at various times during the last two or three years that they know of cases where hounds spend much time—in the open and close season alike—in chasing deer. One man told me of an experience that he had which at least stopped deer chasing by one group of hounds. Almost every day when the weather was right he used to hear the hounds chasing a deer down from the north almost to the Sound, when it turned and ran north again. Whether it was always the same deer or not, he of course did not know. The deer always followed a certain course south and another course north—always the same.

One Sunday, hearing the usual racket of the dogs going south, he determined to try to put an end to this, and seizing his gun and thrusting three or four shells into his pocket, he ran as fast as he could toward the point where the deer might be expected to pass on its return. He had almost reached the place when he heard the dogs coming, and saw the deer coming, running slowly, its tongue hanging out of its mouth, and one of the dogs not very far behind it. The other dog was perhaps fifty yards further back. The man reached a fence corner, saw the deer pass within twenty-five or thirty yards of him, and when the first dog came by he gave it the right barrel, and as the second came up it received the left. These two dogs ran deer no more.

To many of us the important damage done by the dogs seems the breaking up of the nests of game birds, but the farmers must also feel the damage done by the destruction of insect-eating birds. Here, in New England, where the gipsy and the brown-tailed moths cause such frightful damage to vegetation, and where farmers at best have a hard enough time to get along, the destruction of every insect-eating bird is a public calamity, and I should suppose that the farmers and the grangers everywhere would be willing to tie up their own dogs and to insist that everyone else should tie up his.

I used to believe—chiefly perhaps because I have been told so by older men—that the domestic cat was one of the worst enemies of our game birds, but I believe now that the dog is far worse, and this for the very reason that you have given; that the cat hunts almost exclusively near home, while the dog may make long journeys and cover a great deal of ground.

I am hopeful that here in Connecticut we shall be able to arouse a public sentiment which will demand that this pest of the covers shall be abolished—by being confined during the breeding season of the birds.

No man loves his dog more than I, or is more anxious to have it enjoy life, but it is certainly criminal to permit dogs to be at large at a time when they destroy the nests of useful birds.

N. B.

New York Legislature.

On March 22 Senator Long's bill, to permit spring shooting of ducks on Long Island was defeated by the Assembly by a vote of 66 ayes to 73 noes. As in the Senate, most of the up-State members of the House opposed the measure. Later in the session an effort will be made to reconsider the adverse vote and to pass the bill.

Bills introduced:

By Senator Platt, providing that ducks, geese, brant and swan may be taken from Sept. 16 to March 31, both inclusive, on Keuka and Seneca lakes.

By Senator Rose, making it lawful to keep live skunks in captivity for purposes of propagation and sale. Providing that the open season for deer shall be from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, both inclusive.

By Assemblyman Brooks, prohibiting the taking of wild birds for which a closed season is provided by the use of any automatic or repeating shotgun or pump gun holding more than two cartridges at one time or that may be fired more than twice without reloading.

Quail Killed by Accident.

Pinehurst, N. C., March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I was quite interested in an account you published of birds in Cambridge killed by flying against buildings.

To-day I started a large flock of quail, but they had doubtless been watching a flying machine nearby and taken a lesson in navigation, for with skill and safety they sailed among the trunks of pine trees.

But the Pinehurst quail are not always so skillful.

A flock of quail near the hotel were frightened and a man seated at a window by the piazza roof was astonished when the birds struck the building to find nine dead on the roof and three were picked up dead from the shrubs below. "Love is blind," and I suppose in their love for freedom they did not stop to see their way of escape from pedestrians clear.

F. W. Webber.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

A Nomadic Angling Family.—II.

During the first night heavy thunder storms several times passed to the north of us, but the morning dawned without rain, hot and sultry, though all but the nearest objects were shut out by an impenetrable fog. After breakfast I repaired a broken tip, then set out down the creek. The trout were more in a mood for biting, but were easily frightened, as is always the case when the water is low. The creek was difficult to fish, so many rocks and logs and so much low-hanging brush. Once for fully ten rods I walked down stream without touching water, stepping from rock to rock and from log to log. By casting well ahead I was able to secure a few trout, some of which were fairly good ones. Success in a fight with a half-pound trout in such an environment was something of which one might well be proud. At one point the creek shot down an almost perpendicular ledge of rock, the whole volume of water being not much larger than a good sized kerosene barrel. From the shape of the fall or chute I was certain that a deep hole had been formed at its foot, and that a trout would be lurking there, so I cast my flies into the water at the head of the chute and they were instantly sucked down, the line being ripped from the reel by the force of the water. Of course the trout was waiting, and of course he took the flies, but I was unable to lift him out against the current. Below the falls the little stream plunged into a mass of volcanic rocks which filled the creek bed from bank to bank, and the only thing to do was to play and vanquish the trout in that moil of rushing water, an impossible feat with a light fly-rod. I had included a stiff steel bait-rod for just such an emergency, but somehow I could not bring myself to use it against the fish, and so, for all of me, that combative *fontinalis* still inhabits the deep basin in the red rock. During the days we remained at the place I visited the falls again and again, always I hooked the fish, and always the battle was short, ending in the fish's favor.

By 11 o'clock I had covered perhaps a mile of the creek, and by dint of great exertion had secured enough trout for our dinner. Had there been sufficient water I am sure that I would have filled my creel, for fish were present in numbers. During the afternoon I did not wander far from the tent owing to almost continuous thunder, indicating that the long threatened storm was imminent, though no rain fell. Just as night was shutting in we heard someone shouting near where we left the train, and as they continued to shout I thought it best to investigate. Though I approached near enough to make out a double rig and two men, I did not respond to their shouts, for as they did not call my name I concluded that they did not want me. Probably I should have made my whereabouts known had I not met a number of fishermen during the afternoon, so naturally concluded that the rig was in search of them. After a time the rig disappeared and I returned to camp. Upon our return home we learned that a relative had passed away, and that the rig was sent out from Mountain to notify us of the funeral. The lesson to be learned from the incident is, when going into the wilderness make arrangements for a possible call from the outside. Another thing, if in search of a man in the woods, shout his name.

That evening, thinking of the Sunday dinner and being desirous of making a change in the bill of fare, I shot a red squirrel to make seasoning for a stew. Then we sat by the glowing embers. With darkness came the long threatened rain, not a pitter patter, but a downpour, a veritable deluge. There was no poetic "scampering of the feet of the rain" upon the roof; rather a formidable roar. Nearly all night it rained and Sunday dawned co'd and disagreeable. Then we discovered that a hem'ock grove made anything but an ideal camp ground. Though the clouds cleared away before noon, not a ray of sunlight reached the reeking earth, and we shivered with cold whenever beyond the warmth of the camp-fire. Very satisfactory indeed we found the stew, for there is nothing that will so quickly and effectually change the complexion of a disagreeable day in camp as a good warm dinner. With us Sunday is always a day of rest and recuperation, so we sat about the fire, reading and talking, until nightfall; then we retired to the tent and spent a very uncomfortable night, actually suffering from the cold even though the time of the year was mid August.

While eating breakfast on Monday morning we debated whether to follow our original plan and take the first train to some point further up the line or linger in our present location for another day. As the sky threatened more rain we decided on the latter course, rightly concluding that even a damp camp made was a more certain proposition than one unmade. Between showers I whipped the stream, but with poor results. Some distance above our camp was an abandoned lumber camp. There I went and dug in the refuse from the stable, hoping to find a few earth worms, but was doomed to disappointment. The only flies that proved at all attractive were a little bucktail and a dusty miller. With those I caught all the fish we secured. Between showers, when the scalding sun came out from behind the clouds, we spread our bedding on the railway embankment to dry. It is astonishing what an amount of sunshine heavy blankets will absorb in a little while, and how much better they feel to the tired camper after such an exposure. Exhausted from lack of sleep and finding the dry blankets very inviting, we retired to rest before the evening birds had ceased their songs. Before 3 o'clock we were again aroused by the frigid atmosphere, but we had rested and were willing to get up.

Our tent was down by the time the sun peeped above the fringe of trees to the east, and after the inevitable mush and coffee, we packed up

EN ROUTE TO CAMP.

LANDING A GOOD ONE.

and made our way to the railway track. Half a mile or so up the track a signboard proclaimed the spot a station, and thitherward we made our toilsome way. Sitting down on the gravel we prayed that it might not rain, and that the way-freight might come soon. Now, a way-freight is about as uncertain of arrival as is a Second Adventist's Judgment Day, and like the Judgment Day, is sure not to be ahead of time. For three hours we waited before a whistle down the line denoted the approach of the train. When at last the locomotive came careening around a bend into view, swaying from side to side like a drunken man—for the road beds of those northern railroads are not smooth—I swung my hat in the air, to which the engineer responded with a single blast of his whistle. When the toiling engine rumbled past us, three grimy questioning faces grinned at us from the cab. The engineer knew his business, for he brought the caboose, trailing along at the end of a long line of freight cars, to a stop exactly opposite our dirt platform. That we were objects of curiosity and interest to the crew goes without saying, but they forebore to ask questions, for which we blessed them in our hearts. When the conductor asked me to what point we were going I awoke to the ludicrous fact that we had not decided on our next stop, so I answered vaguely, "Going trout fishing."

"So I should imagine," he answered good humoredly, glancing over our outfit, "but where do you want to get off?"

"Blessed if I know," I replied, honestly at a loss for an answer, for though wife and I had discussed the question at length while in our first camp we had come to no satisfactory conclusion. When the crew discovered our quandary they turned to help us, and the amount of information we secured relative to the fishing along their "run" proved them all believers in Izaak Walton's doctrine. They were unanimous in the opinion that we should stop at Townsend and fish a stream, the name of which has escaped me, which can be reached from that place; but we, wishing to go further, settled on a creek which the map gave as crossing the track about half a mile south of Leona. The men were sure that no fish were to be found in the latter stream and knew from experience that large fish were caught in the former. We of course had our way, but that we made a great mistake we afterward discovered, the only time we regretted a stop during the whole trip. When I paid our fare the conductor informed me that the train would stop wherever we wished to camp and thus save our packing back from the station. When I hesitated to accept his kind offer he promptly remarked that it would be "no trouble at all" and the matter was settled.

As there was plenty of room in the lookout of the caboose, I asked permission to ride up there; this was readily granted. That train was ours! Now, I have ridden on some of the famous trains of our country, but I never enjoyed a ride more than I did that one in the lookout of the little old red caboose. Girl laughed to see the long line of freight cars wriggling and squirming along ahead of us like some gigantic mythological monster. The track was very crooked in places, when the child would shout, "See, the head is going to turn around and bite its tail!" When we passed the stream which the crew had urged us to fish and saw its trouty looking water playing at hide and seek with the woods we were sorry that we had not followed their advice.

At about eleven o'clock the ever obliging conductor informed us that they stopped for dinner at Waubeno and wanted to know if they should order dinner for us also. I glanced at Wife's very short skirt, Girl's boy's suit, and then at my generally disreputable appearance and thought of the sensation we would be likely to cause in a well ordered hotel.

"Oh, I'll go if you will," exclaimed Wife, quick to read my wishes; "anyway, I am hungry enough to brave almost anything for the sake of a civilized dinner." So we ate dinner at the hotel, a dinner that was none the less welcome because we had fed on camp fare for four days; but the snow white napkins seemed out of place when spread on our dirty, brown laps. At three o'clock we reached the little creek near Leona, and the freight departed in a cloud of black smoke.

To find a possible camp-site, to say nothing of a convenient and pleasant one, was a problem. A few rods east of the track the Rat River, a sluggish and murky stream, meandered lazily along; the little creek which bored its way under the track was a wee bit more attractive, indeed I have taken trout from streams not more prepossessing in appearance, but only after a long and intimate acquaintance. In the immediate vicinity the ground was low and marshy, but some distance up the track we found a little mound and on the far side, out of sight of the track, we leveled off a little spot and pitched our tent. Always we were careful to keep as much out of sight of the track as possible, for questionable characters were constantly passing up and down. Owing to the circumscribed area of level ground, we did not get the tent set in a proper manner, but as our intention was to take the first train next day, we let it go, always an unwise procedure. We extinguished our fire as soon as the tea kettle had boiled and kept as quiet as possible, for we did not wish to attract attention.

We were astir betimes the next morning, for I wanted to investigate the possibilities of the little creek, pack up and catch the first north bound freight; but while we were eating breakfast it began to rain and rained without intermission till three o'clock in the afternoon, when Wife visited the village in quest of supplies. While we were eating supper two tatterdemalions poked their heads above the rim of the little hill which concealed our tent, and after observing us intently for a while, crept away without speaking. Ordinarily the strangers whom we met on our trips have been curious and questioning, but to have silent observers aroused my suspicions, and when I saw them enter the thick brush a short distance down the track and not appear again, I was more disturbed than I cared to confess even to myself. Perhaps those tramps had no ulterior motives, but we thought we were justified in seeking the protection of a hotel for the night, which we did just as darkness gathered, and those other hoboes followed us into town. I think we all slept more soundly in the hotel than we would have done had we remained in the lonesome woods down by Rat River. O. W. Smith.

[To be concluded.]

Uncle Isaiah's Fish Story.

Uncle Isaiah was one of the old-time Quakers; solemn of countenance, without any sense of humor, and had never had the time nor perhaps the inclination for fishing. Just the kind of man that the waggish one with no sense of reverence for old age could not refrain from teasing a little when opportunity offered.

One fine morning in April the village wag, "Bony," met Uncle Isaiah and said: "Uncle Isaiah, let's have a game of marbles." "I never played marbles in my life," replied Uncle Isaiah. "Well," said Bony, "did you ever go fishing?" "I never went but once," said Uncle Isaiah. "Tell us about it," said Bony.

"Well, it ain't much of a story," said Uncle Isaiah. "It was this way: Some of the men and boys in our neighborhood were going fishing somewhere way up in Michigan, and they got at me to go along. I told them I had never caught a fish in my life and wouldn't know how to ketch one, but they said that didn't make any difference, and they kept dingin' at me for three weeks, till I finally told 'em I would go, just to get rid of them. Well, the day come when we were to start an' we started. They took along a whole wagon load of tents an' groceries, an' the baggage man grumbled a heap about having his car all filled up with sich a lot of stuff.

The cars started in the morning and we rode till nearly noon the next day and then got off at a p'ace in the woods where there was a saw mill and a few rough board houses, and we went to a boarding house and got dinner, and then a man with a team came and loaded all our stuff in a wagon and we struck out through the woods. The teamster said we would have to waik, and we soon saw why, for the road, or what he called a road, I really think didn't have any one place of more than three rods that was not roots, stumps, logs or mud holes.

"We finally got to a lake in the woods and the wagon was unloaded and the men set out to fix up the camp, and when that was done, they said they must get some fish for supper. They put the boat in the water and told me to get in, but I told them I had never been in a boat and didn't want to get in, but they said there was no danger, and then they made me get in whether or no. When they got the boat out a good ways from the bank, they throwed out a big stone tied to the end of a rope and I asked what that was for, and they said it was to keep the wind from drifting the boat away, for they wanted to fish right there. Then they fixed up a pole and a line and put a bait on the hook and told me to sling it out as far from the boat as I could, so I slung it and then asked what was to be done next, and they said, just wait for a bite. I waited for a good while, but bimeby I could feel something pulling at the line and they told me that was a bite and for me to wait until the fish had time to swallow the bait and then jerk.

"When I jerked, it seemed like the hook must be fast to something solid and then the line began to cut all sorts of capers and pull hard on the pole. They said I had hold of a big one and he must be handled carefully or the line wou'd be broke. They said to just hold him steady and tire him out before I tried to get him close to the boat. It seemed like a long time before I got him broke to lead. It seemed like

he wanted to go most any way only toward the boat, and it seemed like maybe I was going to get tired out before the fish did. They said he must be a big fish, and when at last I got him close enough so we could see him, he sure was a monstrous big fish. They were afraid I would be awkward about getting the fish in the boat, so one of the men took hold of the line to lift the fish in, and just as the fish was lifted clear above the water, the line broke, and that fish sunk down out of sight—and I have never seen or heard a thing of that fish since."

O. H. Hampton.

Fishing in Florida.

Red Bank, N. J., March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It is unfortunate that the best fishing is not to be had in Florida in the tourist season, the months of January and February. March 1 usually marks the beginning of the rush for home and business. While many remain over the month of March, they constitute the minority. As a rule the fishing along either coast in January is poor. If the weather is particularly favorable it shows considerable improvement in February, as it did this year, but fishes have their runs, as wildfowl have their flight, which are not wholly controlled by local weather conditions. The fishing also seems to vary in places by seasons. Some fifteen or more years ago I used to regard New Smyrna as one of the best locations on the East Coast for winter fishing. Large channel bass, sheepshead, drum and sea trout were abundant. For the past two years I am informed that the winter fishing there has been practically nothing.

I went south earlier than usual the past winter, the 4th of January. At that time there was nothing doing at Sarasota where I wintered. About the 1st of February, or perhaps a little before, channel bass or red fish, sea trout, cavallia and sheepshead began to be caught in fair numbers. About the 15th of February the first Spanish mackerel came in the bay, almost immediately followed by a few bluefish, but up to the time of my leaving the West Coast, Washington's birthday, the fishing for neither mackerel nor blues was good. The kingfish were expected to arrive off the passes about March 1 to 15.

From one to five miles off the beach large red and black grouper and quantities of Cuban grunts can be caught at any time in quiet weather. The groupers live or feed about the patches or reefs of coral rock which have to be found to catch the fish. The fishing is in about thirty to forty feet of water and furnishes fair sport with rod and line for a change. The run out from the hotel is made easily in an hour, and about two hours' fishing often fills the barrel.

While I have never remained at Sarasota late enough to try for tarpon, I am satisfied it is one of the best and most conveniently located places for that kind of fish. The tarpon season is between May 15 and July 1. The fishing grounds are off and in the passes or inlets connecting Sarasota Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. The Big Pass and the New Pass are from two and a half to three miles west of the town, which is on the mainland and is about fifty miles south of Tampa. It is the present terminus of a branch of the Seaboard Air Line, although the road is being extended south to Venice, about twenty miles. There are two hotels and ample fishing facilities for the number going there for tarpon, though both were overtaxed during February.

It is a striking fact illustrative of the development of railroads in the South, that good tarpon fishing grounds may be reached one night and two days out from New York. In regard to the cost of a tarpon trip from here for a period of two or three weeks I estimate it at about $300, which would cover transportation, hotel bills, boat livery and incidentals. T. H. Grant.

Trout Fishing in North Carolina.

Linville Falls, N. C., March 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The trout in this region have found new and stronger protection than they have hitherto enjoyed. The State Legislature, just adjourned, has passed a very strict fishing and hunting law for this county, Burke, that includes the best fishing of Linville River—all the cañon—and the trout filled Steele's Creek, Upper Creek and Cranberry Creek. The law

IN TROUT TIME.

makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or imprisonment or both to fish or hunt on the lands of another without written permission of the owner or lease holder. Wardens are given power to make arrests without warrants. This law covers all the fishing ground under the jurisdiction of the Ripshin Fishing Club of Morganton, which has leases on the creeks named, and the Linville River Fish Protective Association, which controls all of Linville River Cañon and much of the river above the falls where the gorge begins. Both these organizations have regular wardens and the regulations were well observed last year, especially on Linville River. This law will make it more binding and easier to enforce. It will stop hunting in season and out except with the permission of landowners. The law at the same time prohibits shooting quail, squirrels or rabbits between Feb. 1 and Nov. 15 of each year.

Inquiries are already coming from Northern anglers who want to come here to fish or hunt. To all such I would say that the season here is not so far ahead of New York as one might think, because of the elevation, nearly 3,500 feet. There is no hunting whatever here before Nov. 15 and no fishing before April 15, when the spawning season is about over. Late April and all of May are the best, unless it may be September and early October. Rainbow trout fishing is good, however, all summer and until November. Good strings have been taken with flies on Nov. 30 in Linville Cañon.

Frank W. Bicknell.

Kansas City Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

Kansas City, Mo., March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a recent meeting held in this city we decided to unite all of the casters in one club instead of having two clubs as we have had in the past.

With this end in view the Kansas City Bait- and Fly-Casting Club was recently organized with the following officers: President, E. M. Meier; Vice-President, N. F. Noland, Secretary and Treasurer, E. G. McLean; Captain, J. W. Bramhall; Directors, W. L. Rock, F. B. Robinson, C. H. Cheney.

This new club is composed mostly of members of the old Kansas City Casting Club and certain members of the Kansas City Anglers' Club who take an active interest in bait and fly-casting. We are hoping to make this a banner year in the casting game here in Kansas City, and this club hopes to be able to send a large squad to the National Association meet next fall.

The schedule of events for the coming season follows:

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS, KANSAS CITY BAIT AND FLY-CASTING CLUB—SEASON, 1911.

April 2—Practice at Rock's.

April 16—Regular, at Troost, half-ounce, distance fly and accuracy fly.

April 30—Regular, at Troost, half-ounce, distance fly and dry fly.

May 14—Regular, at Troost, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly and accuracy fly.

May 28—Regular, at Troost, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly and dry fly.

June 11—Regular, at Troost, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly and accuracy fly.

June 25—Regular, at Troost, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly and dry fly.

July 9—Regular, at Rock's, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly and accuracy fly.

July 23—Regular, at Rocks, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly and dry fly.

Aug. 6—Regular, at Rock's, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly and accuracy fly.

Aug. 27—Regular, at Rock's, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly, and dry fly.

Sept. 3—Regular, at Rock's, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly and accuracy fly.

Sept. 17—Regular, at Rock's, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, distance fly and dry fly.

Tournament squad practice, at Troost, will take place on July 16, 19, 26, 30 and Aug. 2, 9, 13.

Quarter-ounce and half-ounce events, ten casts each.

Accuracy fly, rods under 8½ ounces, fifteen casts.

Distance fly, rods under 8½ ounces, scratch.

Distance fly, rods and under 7 ounces 5 feet allowed.

Dry fly, rods under 7 ounces, five casts.

Members in order to be entitled to a club average must participate in at least six quarter-ounce events, eight half-ounce events, eight distance fly events, four accuracy fly events and four dry fly events. Medals and awards of merit will be given after the season's events are over.

E. G. McLean, Sec'y.

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

THE famous old racing trophies offered many years ago for contests over the Cape May and Brenton's Reef Lightship courses, which have for some time reposed in the trophy case of the New York Y. C., are to be raced for again this year. Former Commodore Robert E. Todd, who is building the schooner Karima, has challenged, and former Commodore Wilson Marshall, owner of the Atlantic, owner of the cups, will defend the trophies this summer. These two racers will do much to revive interest in long distance racing by large vessels. Such races were very popular years ago, but lately owners of big yachts have not taken much interest in them. These cups were won in 1885 by Sir Richard Sutton's Genesta, and they were sailed for by yachts on the other side. Royal Phelps Carroll brought back the Cape May cup, having won in a race with Britannia, and Atlantic brought back the other. The first race for the Brenton's Reef cup was won by the schooner Rambler in 1872, then owned by J. M. Forbes. The schooner Dreadnaught, owned by A. B. Stockwell, won the Cape May cup the same year.

George P. Granbery was re-elected president of the Yacht Handicap Racing Class at the annual meeting held last week. H. L. Stone was chosen again to serve as treasurer and A. G. Hill was made secretary, to succeed Harry A. Jackson, Jr., who declined a renomination on account of his recent illness. Prior to the meeting the annual dinner was served, and those present were G. P. Granbery, H. A. Jackson, Jr., Charles S. King, U. D. Cutting, R. B. Budd, A. G. Hill, Charles W. Voltz, T. P. Granbery, H. L. Stone, L. H. Dyer and many other enthusiastic yachtsmen. This class has grown wonderfully in favor with yachtsmen in the five years of its existence and the outlook for the season according to President Granbery is for a very lively racing season. The annual regatta of the class will be sailed on Sept. 23.

The steam yacht Venetia, which was purchased last fall from George D. Elkins by John D. Spreckels, has arrived on the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Spreckels and some friends joined the Venetia at New Orleans and left that port on Dec. 14 to go to San Diego. Venetia did some fine running as the following extracts from the log show: "Left New Orleans Dec. 14; Havana, Dec. 16; Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 23; Ponce, P. R., Dec. 28; St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Dec. 29; Fort de France and St. Pierre, Martinique, Dec. 31; Barbados, Jan. 1; Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 12; Rio Janeiro, Jan. 16; Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Jan. 23; Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, Jan. 31; Valparaiso, Feb. 7. Between Valparaiso and San Diego only one stop was made. The party arrived at Panama Feb. 19, after an unbroken run of 2,600 miles, and remained at the Pacific port of the Canal Zone until Feb. 22, when the longest run of the cruise, 1,700 miles, was begun. Capt. Lake reports that he encountered a strong southerly current between Panama and this port which compelled him to run one knot faster to maintain his cruising speed of twelve knots, which the Venetia made every mile of the way from New Orleans to San Diego."

Commodore E. C. Benedict has chartered the steam yacht Virginia from the Isaac Stern estate. The charter was made through the agency of Seaman & Huntington. The yacht is now fitting out for a cruise to the Amazon River, which will extend over two months. Virginia will leave this port on April 6. Commodore Benedict made a long cruise up the Amazon in Virginia some years ago, going as far as Manaos. On the trip now contemplated Virginia will touch at several West Indian ports. Commodore Benedict owns the steamer Oneida, which he considers too small for such a trip. Virginia is 200 feet over all, 165 feet on the waterline. Capt. John Bond will be master and George Denny chief engineer.

The Chicago Y. C. has named July 22 as the date for the annual Mackinac Island cruising race. On July 1 it is intended to revive the race for the Herbst cup. The donor of that trophy stipulated in the deed of gift that either Chicago or Milwaukee must be the finish of the race, and it is planned to start from the Cream City and finish at Chicago. In order to comply with this provision all the yachts will cruise to Milwaukee on July 1. Then the start will be made at such a time as to have the finish on July 4.

Consideration of the measure for changing the Mackinac race cource was put off until the next meeting. The members seem to favor Mackinac, due to the sentiment attached to the old course. A change for this season cannot be made now, and it is doubtful if the owners will ever decide to change harbors.

Popular sentiment seems to favor an earlier schedule this season than in the past. Lack of interest in the Nutting cup races last year, when only a few of the eligible boats participated, is responsible for this suggestion. By promoting the earlier races it is thought that a greater number of boats will be attracted.

One of the first yacht races of the season of more than ordinary interest will be a race for the Childs challenge trophy. This trophy was presented some years ago by Commodore Childs to be raced for as often as possible each season and held subject to challenge. A challenger has to give thirty days' notice. The trophy was won last year by Grayjacket, representing the Atlantic Y. C., from the Crescent Athletic Club, which club had held the prize for two years. Commodore Childs, who is now senior flag officer of the Indian Harbor Y. C., is having a 31-rater built at Herreshoff's which is to represent the Indian Harbor Club in the race for the Manhasset challenge cup, and he has said that a challenge will be made as early as possible for a race for the Childs trophy, which he hopes to win and take to the Sound. This race will do much to get the new yacht in racing trim, but she will have to be at her best to beat Gravesend Bay fleet this year.

The Columbia Y. C., at its annual meeting, elected the following officers: Commodore, Charles A. Starbuck; Vice-Commodore, Dr. William Evelyn Porter; Rear-Commodore, Russel Dart; Secretary, George R. Branson; Treasurer, James Stewart; Trustees, W. M. K. Olcott, Charles G. Smith and John Orville Barnes.

The Manhasset Bay challenge cup race will be the big event on the Sound, and now it is rumored that not only will the Corinthian and Eastern clubs have representatives in that event, but the Boston and possibly the Portland clubs will send boats to the Sound. There will be the three new boats building for local yachtsmen or syndicates and possibly a fourth from the lower bay. The cup will be defended by Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia, and she is a boat that will be hard to beat.

Larchmont's race week will follow the cup races and the visiting 31-raters will probably remain in these waters for the six days of racing arranged by that club. Efforts are being made to make that week the most successful in the history of the Larchmont Y. C., and invitations are being sent by Chairman Boucher to many clubs whose members own one design classes to take them to Larchmont. Later in the season there will be the week of racing in the lower bay arranged by the Atlantic Y. C. and preparations are now being made for the racing there. Sound yachtsmen have already promised to visit the lower bay, and yachts from the Great South Bay will also compete in the races.

There will be two important cups raced for during that week. The Q boats will sail a series of races for the Thompson cup of the Atlantic Y. C. and the S boats will sail a series of races for the Lipton cup of the Crescent Athletic Club. This cup was first sailed for last season and was won by R. B. Moore's Blue Bill. The cup is held by the club until it has been won three times by the same yachtsman, but not necessarily with the same boat.

Auxiliary Ketch Autocrat.

THE auxiliary ketch Autocrat, which is being built at Green's yard, Chelsea, for C. H. W. Foster, will make an ideal boat for offshore cruising. The designs were drawn by Thomas F. McManus, who has had much experience with deep-sea cruisers. The boat is planked and the deck is now being laid. Mr. Foster intends to use Autocrat for offshore work, and the boat is being very strongly constructed. The timbers are as heavy as those used for a sixty-ton fishing schooner.

The yacht is planked with two-inch hard pine on timbers of extra large native white oak. All the planking is clear wood. The deck is also very heavy of narrow white pine. Autocrat is 83 feet 3 inches over all, 56 feet waterline, 16 feet 8 inches beam and 9 feet draft. She will be equipped with a 40-horsepower gasolene engine for auxiliary power.

The boat will be rigged without a bowsprit, double headsail and topsail. In the lower sails the yacht will spread 2,426 square feet of canvas, the mainsail will contain 1,254 square feet, the headsails 621 square feet, while in the after sail there will be 551 square feet. The mainmast from deck to hounds will be 52 feet and the topmast 18 feet 6 inches.

Although the vessel will be flush decked, it will not all be of the same level; forward of the jigger mast at the main companion way the deck will be raised about 6 inches. This level will be carried along until forward of the mainmast when the deck will drop again to the same level as the after deck. All the outside trimmings of the yacht will be in mahogany.

Below deck the arrangements are good and the finish will be in white enamel and mahogany. Going down the main companionway from the after deck there is a small passageway with large staterooms on both sides. Forward of the port stateroom on the same side is the toilet room. Then comes a large main cabin or saloon 18 feet 9 inches long. This will be fitted up as is usual in yachts of the size of the Autocrat. The pantry is on the port side forward of the saloon; then comes the galley and a good sized forecastle with crew quarters well forward. The sailing master will have a large stateroom on the starboard side.

The engine room will be completely shut off from the rest of the yacht by bulkheads and will be reached only from deck through a hatch. Beside furnishing the auxiliary power for the yacht, the engine will be conected up with the capstan. For outside ballast the yacht has a heavy long but shallow iron shoe which is 14 inches wide at the bottom. In addition to this the yacht will have inside ballast of boiler punchings set in cement.

Gravesend Bay Dates.

THE meeting of the delegates to the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, held in the Crescent Athletic Club house last week, was well attended. The clubs represented were Atlantic, Brooklyn, Bensonhurst, New York Canoe and Crescent. It was the annual meeting and officers were elected. President George R. Le Sauvage, who has been elected Commodore of the Bensonhurst Y. C., retired, and Dr. J. E. De Mund, of the Atlantic Club, was chosen to succeed him. W. L. Inslee, of the Bensonhurst Club was chosen Secretary to succeed Louis J. Tiemann, of the Canoe Club. Henry J. Gielow was re-elected Measurer.

Some slight changes were made in the by-laws, and after transacting routine business, the report of John R. Brophy and W. L. Inslee, a special committee to arrange new courses, was discussed. This committee reported in favor of adopting the special courses of the Atlantic Y. C. and four new ones which made buoys well down the Lower Harbor turning marks. It also made Buoy 13 the turning mark of some courses instead of the Craven Shoals buoy, which has always been the cause of trouble. After considerable discussion it was decided to adopt the Atlantic courses and four new ones, but to keep Craven Shoals as the mark of one set of courses.

As usual the racing yachtsmen and their friends will dine together at the Crescent Athletic Club house. This dinner is for all the members of the clubs in the association, and it will be held on Thursday, April 20. Then the season's prospects will be talked of, and those who are to meet in races will become acquainted with one another.

The season will last from Saturday, May 27, until Saturday, Sept. 16. There will be twelve championship events and for the winner of the championship in each class the association offers a handsome plaque.

The schedule is as follows:

May 27—Atlantic Y. C.
May 30—Brooklyn Y. C.
June 3—Bensonhurst Y. C.
June 10—Atlantic Y. C.
June 17—New York C. C., first championship.
June 24—Crescent Athletic Club, second championship.
July 1—Atlantic Y. C., third championship.
July 4—Bensonhurst Y. C.
July 8—Brooklyn Y. C., fourth championship.
July 15—Crescent Athletic Club.
July 22—New York C. C.
July 29—Atlantic Y. C., fifth championship.
Aug. 5—Marine and Field Club, sixth championship.
Aug. 12—Brooklyn Y. C., seventh championship.
Aug. 19—Atlantic Y. C., eighth championship.
Aug. 26—Bensonhurst Y. C., ninth championship.
Sept. 2—Marine and Field Club, tenth championship.
Sept. 4—Atlantic Y. C.
Sept. 9—Bensonhurst Y. C., eleventh championship.
Sept. 16—Atlantic Y. C., twelfth championship.

White Bear Y. C.

THE annual executive meeting and banquet of the White Bear Y. C. was held recently with forty of the members in attendance. In the election of officers, George H. Wing was chosen as Commodore; Worrell Clarkson as Vice-Commodore; William Motter, secretary, and J. W. Daniels, Treasurer.

Donald Taylor, rated as being one of the best sloop handlers in this part of the country, and the man that won the championship of the Ilya Lake Yachting Association Class B more times than any other person, was elected captain.

Following the election of the principal officers of the club, four men were elected to act with the officers on the executive committee: These are H. S. Ottis, O. L. Taylor and F. W. Pinska. The new members of the regatta committee elected are F. L. Wann, Stewart Lemmon, E. M. Van Duzee, Jr., last year captain of the club, and Jack Ordway, he of curling fame. The principal business taken up was the reading of the treasurer's report, which report showed that the club was absolutely free from debt and had a surplus in the treasury. The season will start Decoration Day, and will close Labor Day. This shortens the season a few weeks, as the last races of last year were run on Oct. 1.

Long Race for Yale Club.

THE Corinthian Y. C. at Yale, which will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary this year, has added a long-distance race as one of the features of its spring program. The race will be from New Haven to Bridgeport, or to some other point along the Long Island shore. The club, as usual, will hold its annual cruise to New London at the time of the Harvard-Yale boat race, and will have a regatta for club members on Memorial Day. The club uses what is known as "Yale dories," a type of boat that is 21ft. over all, with 14ft. 7in. on the water line, and costing $100. They are large enough to accommodate four or five persons.

Edgewood Y. C. Plans.

THE annual meeting of the Edgewood Y. C. was held last week and plans for the season were announced. The regatta committee this year will be Ben. Flanklin, chairman, assisted by Messrs. Stone, Peiper, Brown and Streeter.

The Edgewood plans for the reason are nearly complete. Opening with a big regatta on Ladies' Day, June 3, there will be races for all classes for cash prizes and the race for the Markham trophy. Many special events of interest to the fair sex are being arranged, and it is thought the attendance in both spectators and racing boats will be the largest in the history of the club.

On July 4 and 8, and Aug. 19 there will be a special series of races. The 21-footer, Class Q and the big sloops in Class P will race together in one class with a limit of rating of from 21 to 31 feet for the handsome trophies given by Mr. John Stone, which are valued at $50, $35 and $15. In addition the club will give a bronze trophy for the first boat in each race. On the same dates the 18-footers will race for the W. D. Wood trophy, with second and third prizes given by the club. The catboats, Classes D and E, will race together as one class for the Edgewood trophies, and the small power boats for the Palmer engine cup for boats under 20 feet in length.

On the night of July 8 the boats of all classes will have a moonlight race around Prudence Island, measurement based on over all, less one-half overhang, and allowance of seven seconds per foot per mile. Henry Ford, the automobile man of Detroit, is giving the first prize for this race and there will be several other prizes.

The Interstate knockabout series between the Rhode Island and Massachusetts teams will be held below Conimicut on July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3. Vice-Commodore Markham has given three $50 cups for the winning teams and the Folsom-Thurston Company a very striking championship pennant for the boat with the highest score. One of the river steamers will be chartered for the entire series to convey the press representatives from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the club members who desire to see the series at moderate cost.

Edgewood will open the week of racing of the N. B. Y. R. A. on Aug. 5, off the club house. Cash prizes will be given in all classes. On Sept. 4 there will be a special race for Class Q and the 18-foot knockabouts for suitable trophies. In addition to the above Commodore Flint has given a $75 trophy for the club 18-footer making the highest season percentage, and another $75 trophy is offered for the championship in cat class D, the inter-bay boats. Altogether the Edgewood Y. C. has laid out a season of racing which will break all records both in point of number of races and value of trophies.

The officers of the Edgewood Y. C. are: President, James T. Thornton; Commodore, Dutee W. Flint; Vice-Commodore, Charles F. Markham; Rear-Commodore, John D. Peck; Secretary and Treasurer, Harry Fulford; Directors—Herman G. Possner, R. W. Jennings, Benjamin Peckham, Harvey J. Flint and Emil G. Peiper.

Ocean Going Steamer for W. A. Lydon.

WILLIAM A. LYDON, of Chicago, has contracted with the Pusey & Jones Company, of Wilmington, for an ocean-going steam yacht of more than 600 gross tonnage. The new steamer, which is to be named Lydonia, has been designed by William Gardner, and will be built under his supervision. She will be the largest yacht built in this country since 1902. Mr. Lydon had a steamer built two years ago from Mr. Gardner's designs which was 168 feet over all. This boat has been sold, as it was too small.

Lydonia II. will be 215 feet over all length, 171 feet on the waterline, 26 feet beam and 12 feet 3 inches draft. She will have single screw and be schooner rigged, with pole masts. The hull will be built of high tensile steel with six watertight bulkheads, dividing the vessel in five compartments. Amidships will contain the machinery. The compartments forward and aft of the machinery space are for the owner and his guests' accommodations, and the crew's quarters are all forward.

The after living quarters on the berth deck will consist of six single and one double stateroom and three bathrooms. Access to the quarters is from the upper deck house by a stairway which will lead to a center passageway finished in African mahogany. The two staterooms directly aft of the machinery space and the double after stateroom will be finished in white mahogany, with satinwood panels. Red mahogany furniture and white enamelled panel work rubbed to a dull smooth finish, will make up the interior of the other staterooms. Each stateroom will have a large bed, wardrobe, bureau, chiffonier, cheval glass, sofa and stationary wash basin.

Mr. Lydon's quarters will be forward of the machinery space, and will consist of three communicating staterooms, bathroom and lobby, and all, except the bathroom, will be finished in white mahogany. Special attention has been given to the ventilation of the living quarters between decks, including overhead skylights, in addition to the large air ports in the hull.

The main deck house will be continuous for 90 feet. At the forward end will be the dining saloon, and the library and music room will occupy the after section. A passageway inside of the deck house will connect the deck saloons and give access to the berth deck quarters and shade deck. Selected African mahogany, with figured panels and furniture to match, will form the decorative scheme for the passageway, library and music room, and the dining room will be finished in carved Java teak. The galley and pantry will be in the deck house with direct communication with the dining room.

The shade deck will extend to the side of the house and afford a 100-foot promenade. The chart house, with flying bridge above, will be on this deck. Two separate compartments for officers and sailors, each having a separate mess, will be set aside for a crew of thirty men. The complement of boats will include a 28-foot motor launch for owner's use, a 20-foot power boat for the ship's use, a cutter dinghy and two lifeboats.

The yacht will be driven by a 4-cylinder, triple expansion engine, which will give a normal speed of twelve knots. The cruising radius will be 3,500 knots without recoaling. The yacht will be lighted throughout by electricity and there will be a navy type 5,000 candle power searchlight, together with a wireless outfit.

Mr. Gardner says delivery will be made by Jan. 1, 1912. Mr. Lydon will place the vessel in commission immediately for a winter cruise to the West Indies and South America, and upon his return will take the yacht to Chicago, the home port.

Motor Boating.

Maple Leaf III. has Fast Trial.

E. MACKAY EDGAR'S new challenger for the British International trophy was tried last week over the measured mile course, and according to the cable reports, made 49.5 nautical miles an hour. Just how many trials she made over the measured course is not known, but the British system is usually six trials, three with the tide and three against the tide. This speed is phenomenal for a boat of her size. It is equal to 56.999, or practically 57 statute miles an hour, railroad speed. If she can hold this speed for the 30-mile course, nautical miles, she will make that distance in 36 minutes 27 seconds. Maple Leap III. must have made a nautical mile in 1 minute 12.9 seconds, and a statute mile in 1 minute 3 seconds. She has been shipped to Monaco to take part in the racing there. She will try for the international cup, which is over a long course, and in that race will meet the Ursula, owned by the Duke of Westminster, and some new French boats, and in the mile and kilometer dashes she will go against some fast hydroplanes.

When the Saunders and Wolseley people contracted that the new Brunhilde, which is 50 feet long and built for the Duke of Westminster, should make 5 nautical miles, there were some who were sceptical here. Mr. Edgar was then of the opinion that his new challenger would exceed that speed and he was willing to race his boat against the Ursula at Monaco. Unfortunately the Brunhilde is not ready.

Maple Leaf III. is 40 feet long. She was built by Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson from designs by Sir John Thorneycroft and is a hydroplane similar to Miranda IV. She is fitted with two 12-cylinder Astell motors, which develop 350 horsepower each. Mr. Edgar brought Maple Leaf II. to this country last summer after the cup, but unfortunately a few days before the race the hull of the boat was so badly strained that she could not start. Maple Leaf II. was taken back home. Mr. Edgar ordered a new hull and had a duplicate of the motor built, and these two motors are installed in the present boat.

Albany Race Conditions.

THE regatta committee of the New York Motor Boat Club has announced the conditions of the third annual race to Albany and baek, which will be started on July 1 at 6 P. M. The race is open to all motor boats except automobile boats under 40 feet over all length and having a waterline beam of not less than one-fifth of the waterline length and enrolled in a recognized yacht club. The conditions follow:

Course.—From the New York Motor Boat Club house, Hudson River at 147th street, to railroad bridge off the Albany Y. C. house, Albany, N. Y., and return, a distance of 235 nautical miles.

Start and Finish Line.—Will be directly in front of the club house and will be across an imaginary line drawn from the flagstaff and the committee boat flying two club flags and at night two red lights vertically placed.

Turning Mark.—West abutment of railroad bridge off the club house of the Albany Y. C. at Albany. Abutment of bridge to be left on port hand.

Time of Start.—Warning signal, one gun, 5:50 P. M.; preparatory, two guns, 5:55 P. M.; starting, one gun, 6 P. M.

Time of Finish.—All boats must finish before 6 P. M. on July 3, 1911, when race will be called off.

Entries.—Entries will close June 28 at 6 P. M. All boats entered must report to the regatta committee at the club house not later than 4 P. M. on July 1. The committee reserves the right to reject any entry. Application blanks and additional information may be obtained from the regatta committee.

Rating.—Boats will race in two classes, as follows, and be rated under the 1909 A. P. B. A. rules: Class A, cruisers; Class B, open boats. No unrated boats will be allowed to start. A cruiser is a boat built and used for cruising, with permanent cabin and general living, sleeping and cooking accommodations.

Measurements.—All boats will be measured by the official measurer of the New York Motor Boat Club, and application for measurements must be made on or before 6 P. M. June 28, and boats must be placed at disposal of measurer at place and date named by him.

Prizes—Class A, first prize, the New York Motor Boat Club cup will be presented to the boat making the best corrected time. Second and third prizes will be given also on corrected time, and a time prize will be given for the best actual time made. A shield appropriately engraved will be presented to all other boats finishing. Class B, first prize, a cup will be presented to the boat making the best corrected time. A shield appropriately engraved will be presented to all other boats finishing.

Propelling Power.—An explosive engine or engines operated by either gasolene, kerosene, alcohol or producer gas. Any ingredient to increase the power of the fuel will not be allowed. Arrangements will be made for supply of fuel to be kept at Albany.

Crew.—No professional will be allowed on boats during the race. Paid pilots or engineers or any person connected with the trade will be considered professionals. A list of the names and vocations of all the members of the crews must be given the committee before the start of the race.

Equipment.—All boats must be equipped to comply with the Federal regulations (carry one life preserver for each member of the crew).

Anchoring.—Racers may stop at any place for supplies or repairs, but any boat proceeding except under its own power will be disqualified.

Sail.—Boats carrying sails of any description must have them sealed by the committee before the start and seals must be intact at finish of the race.

Log.—Each captain must keep a log giving the time of passing prominent points, which must be handed to the committee within twelve hours after finishing.

Protests must be given in writing and delivered to the committee within forty-eight hours after the first boat finishes.

Winners.—1909, Martha, owned by Paul Kossek; 1910, Elmo II., owned by F. D. Giles, Jr.

Launchings at Philadelphia.

JOHN F. BETZ'S 82ft. cruiser Sybilla II. was launched from the yard of the Mathis Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, last week, practically completed. This boat is equipped with 150 horse-power Craig engine, and is expected to maintain a speed of 15 miles. A great deal of interest has been shown in this boat, both in New York and Camden on account of her type being a little different than the ordinary motor yacht of to-day. The two funnels are put on for good purposes, one necessary for exhaust of the engine and ventilating the engine room, and the other for galley smoke-pipe and for ventilating the galley. This boat is substantially built in every way and will stand most any condition of weather for outside cruising.

The Mathis Company has just been awarded a contract for the steam cutters, life and whale boats for the two Cuban cruisers now building at Cramps. There are twelve boats in all.

Robert F. Welsh, of Philadelphia, has had a small sloop built at the Mathis yard, from designs by J. Murray Watts, which is a handy craft for one man to handle.

One of the first boats to be launched this spring was Fred Nathan's 50-footer Margo, which shot down the ways at Kirk's yard, at Tom's River, last week. As soon as the hull struck the water the engine started, and the launch was one of the most successful ever held at the Kirk yards. The owner of the boat and four friends were the only ones present at the launch, and the christening was according to

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the Japanese plan—two carrier pigeons of this city, bearing the name of the boat, fastened on to their legs, being released when the boat struck the water.

After the launch Mr. Nathan took his friends for a short spin in the new boat. On Easter Sunday, when all the appointments are in place, the owner will give the launching reception on board his boat. The Margo is equipped with a 50-horse-power Vulcan, and Mr. Nathan is ambitious to have his boat make at least 15 miles an hour. The Margo will be entered in the race from New York to Camden next August, and possibly one or two other big events. Mr. Nathan is now building a speed boat, as tender for the Margo.

Motor Driven Lifeboats.

There are now about forty lifeboats in different parts of this country, which are equipped with motors. These boats are used off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and on the Lakes, and have been so successful that it is now only a matter of time when the lifeboats manned by oarsmen will be a thing of the past. This motor lifeboat, says the Sun, not only relieves the life-saver of much hard work, but it has also enabled the designers to turn out craft practically unsinkable, and able by means of the engine to reach a vessel in distress quickly and sometimes when it would be impossible to get to her if oars had to be relied on.

About forty of these boats have been built and placed in the most important stations along the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, and some are on the Lakes, where, on account of the severe storms, they are especially needed. One of these boats was on exhibition at the recent Motor Boat Show, and it attracted much attention there, not only on account of the sentiment connected with a lifeboat, but also because it was the most seaworthy and stanch looking craft in the show. There were some visitors who would have liked to purchase the craft in spite of its cost, $10,000.

The boats were built by the Electric Launch Company at Bayonne, and the motors by the Holmes Motor Company. The boats are 36ft. long over all and 8ft. beam. The planking is two thicknesses of mahogany, and being diagonal, is carried from gunwale to gunwale in one length. It is fastened by copper rivets to the frames, which are closely spaced. This construction gives strength and lightness.

There are hermetically-sealed compartments forward and aft, which make a powerful bow and stern to withstand head and the following seas. There are six water-tight compartments in each boat, and 112 copper cases are also fitted, in order to give the boat buoyancy even if it should fill with water. These compartments make the boats practically unsinkable.

Each boat is driven by a 40 horse-power motor, which is placed in the after air compartment. A water-tight bulkhead separates the engine compartment from the cockpit deck and hold of the boat, and access to the engine compartment is had through a water-tight door.

All the controls of the motor are placed outside on the engine room bulkhead, out of the way of ropes and rigging. When under way this engine compartment is sealed from the outside, and one man can steer the boat and handle the motor.

When the first of these boats was tried, a tackle was rigged and the boat was rolled stern up in the air. The tackle was cast off, and in just nine seconds the craft was on an even keel and had dumped all the water out of the cockpit. Should the boat turn over when running the motor stops automatically, and when it rights again the motor can be started in the usual way.

The boat can carry fuel sufficient for a run of 250 miles. This has enabled the United States Life-Saving Service to increase its efficiency. Formerly a station patrol covered six miles of coast. With the motor lifeboat this has been extended to 100 miles.

The lifeboat Persistence, stationed at Hatteras Inlet, not long ago took thirty-four persons off a steamer stranded on the much-dreaded Diamond Shoals, the boat making a trip of 11 miles to sea to effect the rescue.

The Indomitable, which is stationed at Lewes, Del., is one of the latest boats built. She can neither sink nor float upside down. A heavy bronze keel and centerboard prevent this, and the cockpit is kept free from water by eight bailing tubes. The scuppers of these tubes are placed in the deck 15in. above the water line and lead out through the bottom. The Indomitable left Bayonne at 3 o'clock one afternoon and reached Lewes, 123 nautical miles away, in 17 hours 30 minutes.

These boats are all well named. Along the Atlantic Coast are the Alert, Restless, Reliance, Persistence, Success, Invincible, Sincerity, Superior, Triumph, Victory, Indomitable, Ida Lewis, and Vigilant. On the Pacific are the Effort, Tenacious, Safeguard, Venturesome, and Conqueror, and among those on the Lakes are Fearless, Resolute, Dauntless, Onward, Protector, Victor, Endurance, Daring, Eager, Audacity, Confident, Resistless, Conquest, Ready, Dispatch, Persevere, Assurance, Willing, and Faithful.

Cruiser for Canadian.

A good sized cruising motor boat is approaching completion at Stearns & McKay's yard at Marblehead, which has attracted considerable attention there, on account of the fine accommodations it has. This craft is for a Canadian yachtsman who will use the yacht on the St. Lawrence as well as off the coast. The dimensions are 80 feet length over all, 74 feet on the waterline, 14 feet 6 inches beam, 4 feet 6 inches draft. It will be driven by a 70-horse-power motor which will give a speed of 15 miles an hour. The boat was designed for comfort with a moderate speed and in the cabins ten persons can be accommodated in addition to the crew.

There is a raised deck forward which extends nearly half the length of the vessel, and as there is ample freeboard, she will be staunch and dry. Forward there is a large pilot house from which the yacht can be handled in bad weather, and aft of this house is a raised platform where the helmsman will stand in fair weather.

From the cockpit the main cabin can be entered. This is 10 feet long and 10 feet wide and is arranged to make a pleasant lounging room. Two staterooms can be entered from this cabin and a bathroom and passageway is arranged between these two rooms. The owner's stateroom is large and well arranged and will also be used as a living room. Forward of the staterooms is a solid watertight bulkhead separating the living quarters from the engine space, forecastle and galley.

The engine room is 11 feet 6 inches long. The galley is large and well ventilated and forward again is the forecastle. There are lots of lockers in the yacht and awnings extend over the whole of the deck which can easily be taken down and stored below.

POWER LIFE BOAT NOW USED ON COAST AND LAKES.

New York Motor Boat Club Schedule.

The members of the New York Motor Boat Club are looking forward to a lively season. The Regatta Committee, C. F. Chapman, J. P. Ackerman, F. W. Horenburger, L. Kromholz, C. A. Leonard and W. A. Little, has arranged a very complete schedule which follows:

May 28—Club goes in commission; 3 P. M., club boats relay races; 8 P. M., lantern hunt, no handicaps.

June 11—Sealed order race, 3 P. M.

June 18—Tarrytown Light race, starting on handicaps, 11 A. M.

June 24—Club races for cruisers, A. P. B. A. handicaps, 4 P. M.

July 1—Albany race, start 6 P. M.

July 8—Club race for open boats, 4 P. M.

July 22—Club races for cruisers, 4 P. M.

Aug. 4—New York to Camden race, 10 A. M.

Aug. 5—Club races for open boats, 4 P. M.

Aug. 19—Club races for cruisers, 4 P. M.

Sept. 2—Club races for open boats, 4 P. M.

Sept. 4—Hudson River Y. R. A. regatta at Yonkers.

Sept. 17—Economy race, 3 P. M.

Sept. 24—Rockland Light race, 11 A. M.

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—John V. Mulcahy, 23 Murray street, Trenton, N. J., by David S. Hill.

Central Division.—Edmund Dietzel, Saranac Lake, N. Y., by S. B. Burnham.

Eastern Division.—A. Russell Bowen, Beacon Chambers, Joy street, Boston, Mass., by B. F. Jacobs, Jr.; Harold I. Bosworth, 160 Burrington street, Providence, R. I., by Wm. A. Heath; Harlie E. Buckey, 22 Manchester street, Pawtucket, R. I., by Arthur W. Blut; Alfred C. Noyse, 33 Eddy street, Providence, R. I., by F. C. Rexford; Amos W. Hazard, Jr., 197 Harrison street, Providence, R. I., by William E. Collins; Charles A. Domler, 1125 Broad street, Providence, R. I., by William E. Collins.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6186, William H. Logan, Jr., 1534 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Central Division.—6187, A. Frederic Saunders, care of Benedict Mfg. Co., East Syracuse, N. Y.; 6188, Fred. B. Kirchner, 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

REMINGTON UMC
TRADE MARK

NEW .22 LESMOK CARTRIDGES MAKE UNEQUALLED ACCURACY TESTS FROM MACHINE REST.

On March 13th, Arthur Hubalek testing Remington-UMC Lesmok .22's, made these ten-shot groups.

On March 14th, Mr. Hubalek shooting Remington-UMC Lesmok .22's broke the world's record, scoring 2484 out of 2500 in 100 consecutive shots.

Every man using Remington-UMC Lesmok .22's in this match added ten to fifteen points to his best previous score.

These facts speak for themselves!

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

REMINGTON ARMS - UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
299 Broadway - - - - - - - - New York City

Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

April 1.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 1.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 4-5.—Blue Mound (Ill.) G. C.
April 5.—Montclair, N. J.—Fifth amateur championship metropolitan clubs, Montclair G. C. grounds.
April 8.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
April 8.—Roakoke (Vo.) G. C.
April 11.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
April 15.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot.
April 19.—Springfield (Mass.) Shooting Club Patriots' Day tournament. C. L. Kites, Sec'y.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
April 22.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 28.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
April 29.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 30-May 1.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C.
May 2-4.—Kansas State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, under the auspices of Hutchinson G. C.
May 6.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 7.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. second annual interstate team shoot.
May 9-11.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C.
May 16.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 13.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 23-24.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State shoot, under auspices Northern Kentucky G. C.
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) Tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
April 24-25.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 26-28.—Detroit, Mich.—Memorial G. C. Frank H. Patton, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 27-29.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
April 29.—Glens Falls, N. Y.—Hudson Valley R. and G. C. John A. Norton, Sec'y.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 4-5.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 9-11.—Lawton, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Lawton G. C. G. A. Horton, Sec'y.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 15-17.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament. under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 17-19.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis T. S. A. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Gooding (Idaho) G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24.—Stratford, Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Bowles, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr. Pres.

May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 30.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.

June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith Gun Club. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Hickman, (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres
June 14-15.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 14-16.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 17.—Newmanstown, (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 29-30.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec'y.

July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.

Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1.000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug.19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg, (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.
Aug. 24-25—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec.
Sept. 12-16.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 26.—At the traps of the Hudson Gun Club to-day there were forty-three shooters that took part in the program events of the regular bimonthly club shoot, and helped inaugurate a series of six shoots for the Du Pont and the Western Cartridge Co. trophies. In the series of club prize shoots that have been going on for the past three months, and which was finished to-day, J. Putney was the winner of first prize, a silver loving cup; A. P. Lane was second with a solid gold watch charm. C. Von Lengerke won a cut-glass flower vase. Mr. D. D. Engle took a piece of cut-glass for fourth prize. Whitley and F. Thoben, who tied for fifth place, each took a silver cup for their prize. H. J. Burlington won a bronze ornament, J. Pape, half dozen cut-glass tumblers, W. Emmons a fancy silver-mounted jug, H. Pape an oil painting. Dr. Groll took a leather-mounted flask for his prize. T. Kelley took a piece of gold. J. Williams a fancy imported ash tray, Tober, Jr., a fly-rod, J. Leary an ash tray. R. Strohel selected a cut-glass water bottle, W. O'Brien a steel rod, L. Shorty a steel engraving, and Williams, Jr., a reloading tool.

In the Du Pont trophy event, J. Whitley and W. Raymond were high with their added handicaps, each scoring 25.

The Western Cartridge Co.'s trophy was shot for in event No. 4, and W. Emmons, J. Whitley and W. Raymond managed to scratch out straight scores.

After the "bunch" had started for home, Dr. O'Brien challenged Dr. Groll to shoot a match at 50 pairs of doubles. Dr. Groll accepted, and as the scores will show, Doc O'Brien had to pay for his foolishness.

On April 9, our next shooting date, the Emmons trophy will be shot for at 50 targets. There is no entrance fee in this event, and it is a very nice trophy to try to win, so remember the date, April 9, and the way to our grounds is by way of the Turnpike car to the Hackensack River bridge, where you will fall in line with the crowd that always attends our shoots, and lead you to the club house.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Dr Groll	16	17	15	13	14	18	17
W Higgs	17	18	20	18	17	12	..
J Williams	16	16	18	18	17	..	..
Burley	12	15	20	20	13	..	..
D D Engle	21	23	18	21	23	..	..
C Von Lengerke	19	22	21	23	18	19	..
J Putney	20	..	19	19	..	..	..
R Strader	13	15	10	..	..	..	..
A P Lane	20	21	21	19	20	19	17
C Durkee	..	13	10	16	11	15	..
J C O'Brien	9	11	..	..	..	..	..
J H Baker	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
H Fessenden	11	20	15	11	..	..	..
L Birch	17	17	18	19	17	14	..
J Leary	18	18	16	18	..	..	..
F Thoben	17	..	9	13	13	..	..
W O'Brien	15	17	17	18	18	..	..
F Thoben, Jr.	15	..	10	..	..	..	..
H Kattenstroth	22	23	19	19	20	..	..
J Pape	11	15	17	12	..	..	..
H Pape	17	17	10	11	..	..	..
L Cherry	18	11	10	17	..	..	..
W Emmons	..	17	18	18	24	..	..
T H Kelley	18	19	20	15	20	..	..
W Wright	18	19	19	..	..	..	..
T Boothroyd	..	13	9	8	11	..	..
L Schorty	18	20	19	23	19	20	16
J Fanning	..	21	19	23	23	..	..
J Whitley	19	15	17	19	19	20	..
R Phelps	..	12	14	11	13	11	..
R Strobel	..	14	16	15	19	..	..
W Raymond	..	13	19	19	18	19	..
M Wynne	..	14	16	19	23	..	..
Dr O'Brien	15	13	16	15	15	18	16
C Kurzell	..	13	11	10	12	..	..
J D Young	..	14	19	18	19	11	19
C Shields	..	..	..	19	20	22	21
H Jaeger	..	..	15	15	11	18	..
R Braithwaite	..	18	18	15	19	20	19
W Beimer	..	..	14	14	15	15	..
M F Anderson	..	..	6	9	9	11	..
F Vetter	..	..	10	15	15	..	..
F Verbury	..	10	11	10	14	..	..
Match at 50 pairs of doubles:							
Dr Groll	14	11	12	16	14—67		
Dr O'Brien	16	9	10	14	16—65		

T. H. K.

Championship of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Harry N. Kahler and "Butch" Landis divided the honors yesterday in the second shoot for the championship of Philadelphia and vicinity, each breaking 112 targets of their total of 120, over the Edge Hill traps, others of the Class A squad being George S. McCarty 110, Jesse Griffith 108, and Thomas Tansey 106. This brings the total to date as follows: Kahler 226, McCarty 222, Landis 219, Tansey 218, Griffith 217.

The new amateur trapshooting champion thus has a lead of 4 targets over his nearest competitor, McCarty, with one more shoot to decide the title. In the race in Class B, J. Franklin Meehan, by virtue of his excellent score of 110 yesterday, has jumped into first place with a total of 210, with Percy Pflegar only 2 targets away, followed by F. W. Mathews, 206 and W. H. Mathews 202.

An even prettier race is in Class C, where William H. Clegg and Dr. Wentz are tied with a total for the two shoots of 200, the former making 103 yesterday and the latter an even 100. Everything yesterday favored high scores, there being little if any wind, and the targets being thrown true. The shooters took full advantage of this, and the totals were correspondingly high.

Class A.	Champ.	T'l.		Champ.	T'l.
Tansey	106	135	McCarty	110	139
Griffith	108	134	Landis	112	110
Kahler	112	141			
Class B.					
Watson	101	128	Edwards	88	111
Meehan	110	138	Crothers	85	114
Mathews	106	128	Pflegar	108	130
Bender	94	118	Mathews	103	127
Wilson	94	118	Appleton	66	93
Cook	96	118	Clark	96	116
Ford	105	130			
Class C.					
Hand	108	128	Harkins	61	79
White	55	77	Roatche	40	40
Clegg	103	128	Umstead	83	104
Davis	89	109	Edson	74	97
Lindley	30	30	Bowers	95	119
Wentz	100	126	Muller	102	129
Rowland	81	104	Fontaine	93	114
Smith	67	82	C Watson	89	107

Indianapolis Gun Club.

SATURDAY, March 25, was a glad day at the Indianapolis Gun Club, due to the presence of Mr. Parry after an absence of three months spent in southern California. During that time both he and the old gun have grown a bit rusty, so the best they could do on 130 targets was 94 per cent., which included a straight 20. Smoke had a 25 to his credit, but generally his work was away below the high mark he maintained for many months.

In the cup contest Brennan posted 48 out of 50, Britton close up with 46. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	Shot	
Targets:	20	20	20	20	25	25	at.	Broke.
Dixon	18	17	17	16	..	..	80	68
Hymer	17	19	15	7	..	..	80	68
Neighbors	18	12	..	..	..	..	40	30
Britton	16	16	18	16	..	..	80	66
Parry	17	19	19	20	..	..	80	75
Stitle	17	16	..	..	..	..	40	33
Lewis	14	15	16	..	..	..	60	45
Moller	14	16	18	19	21	..	105	88
Barr	16	18	19	16	..	..	80	69
Brennan	17	14	..	..	..	..	40	31
Smoke	13	17	16	17	25	..	105	88
Short	13	12	11	..	15	22	110	73

President's cup, 50 targets, handicap:

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
Hymer	20	28	Britton	16	46
Barr	20	42	Parry	16	45
Dixon	18	42	Stitle	16	38
Lewis	18	41	Brennan	16	48
Moller	18	43	Smoke	16	42
Neighbors	16	32	Short	16	31

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., March 25.—Dr. Van Fossen was high gun Saturday afternoon at the traps by breaking 98 out of 100. H. E. Smith was next with 95. Smith also broke 25 out of 13 pairs. Webster, Chamberlain and Jones each had 94 out of 100. Weather couldn't have been better. Dr. Van Fossen, H. E. Smith and Shilling are in a tie for a point on the Du Pont trophy, each getting 50 straight with their allowance. Dr. Van broke 50 straight. The tie will be shot off Saturday, April 1, at 25 targets each.

We notice our brother secretary on the Lakes thinks we are too busy. Just let him bring that 90 per cent. team of his down and see how we will take care of them. When we get through with them you bet they will want to come again. Ask Circleville if they don't want to come back. But we don't like to wait a whole year for a return match. Any date will suit. April 20, our next monthly shoot would be a good time.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Webster	100	94	Dr Van	100	98
Wing	100	92	Bolin	100	88
Jones	100	94	Fisher	35	32
Roundy	100	94	Shilling	75	61
H E Smith	100	95	Postle	45	37
G Smith	85	71	Black	50	32

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets:

H E Smith	48	Bolin	46
G Smith	40	Dr Van	50
Shilling	41		

LON FISHER, Sec'y.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

The first of the weekly trophy matches of the club was shot on March 19, and drew a good crowd, fifteen men taking their places on the firing line. The weather conditions were hard, the day was pleasant, but a strong wind forced the targets to soar or duck in a most puzzling manner, and most of the shooters fell below their average. The match was at 50 targets, shot in two strings of 15 and two of 10 targets each, with a handicap of added targets. This handicap is never satisfactory, and the match to-day proved no exception. The trophy was won after two shoot-offs had resulted in the tie remaining unbroken, by the toss of a coin. The winner, Harrington, is a new man at the traps, having shot but six or seven times before to-day. He had 28 actual breaks, and his handicap tied him with Dea and Felix on perfect scores. The three tied on totals of 15 in the first shoot-off. In the second shoot-off, at 10 targets, Dea dropped out with two misses. Felix broke 10 straight, and Harrington broke 9, his handicap tying him with Felix. High score in actual breaks was made by Felix with 46; Dea was second with 43, and Schreck came third with 42.

Only a few over 50 targets per man were shot at, but those present had a whole afternoon of sport at a trifling expense. This is as it should be, and the sooner club officials realize that it is against the interests of the sport to try and force shooters to go beyond their limit, the better it will be for all hands.

Targets:	15	10	15	10	Bk.	Hcp.	Total.
Dea	13	10	12	8	—43	8	50
Harrington	9	4	10	5	—28	25	50
Felix	14	10	12	10	—46	7	50
Schreck	13	7	12	10	—42	7	49
Schotzman	8	5	8	8	—29	20	49
Keifer	10	7	12	9	—38	10	48
Voige	11	7	11	7	—36	10	46
Beall	11	8	12	8	—39	10	49
Shouse	9	6	5	6	—26	20	46
Wiegand	5	6	5	4	—20	25	45
Ed J	5	4	8	7	—24	10	34
Irwin	11	5	9	6	—31	10	41
J B C	10	7	8	7	—32	10	42
Gould	8	7	11	10	—36	10	46
Higden	12	7	..	..	—19	10	29

Shoot-off No. 1, 15 targets:

Dea	2	15	Harrington	7	15
Felix	2	15	Harrington	5	10

Shoot-off No. 2, 10 targets:

Felix	1	10	Dea.	1	9

Practice:

Targets:	25	15	25	Targets:	25	15	25
Ed J	16	..	20	Dea	19	..	..
Irwin	17	14	..	J B C	19	..	..
Voige	22	..	..	Voige	..	..	6
Schreck	20	..	..				

The weather on March 26 put a hoodoo on the club shoot and kept many away. The attraction which had been provided for the entertainment of the shooters was the visit of Fred Gilbert and Luther J. Squier, the latter known to many shooters as "Money-Back" Squier. In the morning the rain fell steadily, and the afternoon was made disagreeable by frequent showers. When the rain did not fall the air was full of a fine, penetrating mist, that made it extremely difficult to see the targets, as well as most uncomfortable on the firing line. However, seventeen enthusiasts hiked to the grounds and kept the traps busy until almost dark. Among the out-of-town shooters were Messrs. Donald, Sr., and Jr., and Houghton, of Felicity, O.; Francis, Turrell and Kater, of Harrison, O., and "Kid" Randall, of Mason, O. The second of the weekly trophy contests was won by Holaday, Sr., after one shoot-off, he being lucky enough to draw the short straw. In the main event Squier, Hammersmith, Holaday, Sr., Francis, Gould and Payne were tied on a perfect score of 50, including their handicaps, and in the shoot-off at 25 targets, Squier, Holaday and Francis tied again on perfect scores. By this time it was getting dark and raining again, so the winner was decided by drawing straws, with the result above given. Gilbert, scratch man, made high score in actual breaks, missing but 2 targets; Hammersmith gave him a close race, finishing with 47. Then came Payne with 45; Squier and Young broke 44 each.

In the morning Squier, Gilbert, Young and Holaday, Jr., attended the shoot of the new club in the East End Cincinnati, and in spite of the rain, there were four full squads in attendance. At this shoot a team match was started between Gilbert and Holaday, and Squier and Young, and was finished at the afternoon shoot at the Northern's grounds. Squier and Young had the best of the morning shoot, scoring 88 and 93, a total of 181, to Gilbert's 92 and Holaday's 94, a total of 176. The afternoon saw things reversed, Gilbert scoring 94, Holaday 89, a total of 183, to Squier's 83 and Holaday's 89, a total of 175, and giving the match to the former team by 3 targets, with total scores of 359 to 356 out of 400 per team. The next trophy shoot will be held on April 2, and all shooters are invited to take part. There is no entrance fee. There will be a special shoot on March 30, to which all are welcome. The club will be well represented at the merchandise shoot to be given by the Harrison Club on April 21. Luther Squier will have charge of this shoot, and Fred Gilbert and Charlie Young will be among the shooters, and help make things pleasant.

Targets:	25	25	15	20	25	Total.
Squier	19	13	13	18	20	83
Gilbert	23	14	15	19	23	94
Young	22	14	14	20	22	92
Holaday	23	13	13	16	25	89
Schreck	17	13	13	16	16	75
Randall	21	11	14	13	..	59
Donald, Sr	22	12	12	14	..	60
Donald, Jr.	23	12	15	18	..	68
Hammersmith	19	15	14	18	..	66
Turrell	22	14	12	12	..	60
Holaday, Sr.	..	14	14	16	..	44
Francis	..	13	14	15	..	42
Gould	..	12	13	16	..	41
Kater	..	9	11	16	..	36
Houghton	..	9	8	10	..	27
Payne	..	13	14	18	..	45
J B C	..	8	12	9	..	29

Trophy event, 50 targets, handicap:

Squier	6	50	Turrell	10	48
Young	0	44	Holaday, Sr	10	50
Gilbert	0	48	Francis	10	50
Holaday, Sr	4	46	Gould	10	50
Schreck	6	48	Kater	10	46
Donald, Jr	5	48	Houghton	15	42
Donald, Sr	7	45	Payne	5	50
Randall	7	47	J B C	8	37
Hammersmith	6	50			

Shoot-off, 25 targets, handicap:

Squier	3	25	Payne	2	17
Holaday, Sr	5	25	Francis	5	25
Gould	5	22	Hammersmith	3	23

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Philadelphia Y. C. at the Trap.

Philadelphia, March 26.—The Philadelphia Yacht Club's gun team defeated a team from the Beideman Club in a match shot yesterday at Essington. The teams were composed of five men each, and each man shot at 50 targets. The final scores was 204 to 199 in favor of the yachtsmen.

Yesterday's event was the final shoot of the season at Essington, and decided the winner of the silver cup offered by Commodore Bromley. The event was shot on each Saturday during January, February and March, eleven shoots in all, and Walter N. Stevenson won the cup with a total score of 39 points.

Eagle Gun Club.

Manoa, Pa., March 26.—Billy Severn and Fred Muller divided up the loot in the 10-bird event of the Eagle Gun Club match, which was shot yesterday afternoon at Manoa. Each gunner handed in a clean sheet for his afternoon's performance, and both firing from the 30yd. mark deserved the cash donated for high gun. Bivens and Murphy, with 9 apiece tied for second.

Amateur Championshp of America.

Travers Island, N. Y., March 23.—Seventy-five or more transhooters participated in the practice and preliminary events of the sixth annual championship at clay pigeons under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The weather conditions were not the best for high-class marksmanship, for a strong west wind whistled across the field, dipping the clay pigeons at all angles. Considering this handicap, the performances of many of the marksmen were meritorious. The championship event is at 200 targets, in strings of 25, and the first prize was a diamond medal. Prizes were also awarded for the first ten places.

Charles Newcomh, of the Independent Gun Club of Philadelphia, earried off the honors yesterday, winning first place in the preliminary event of 100 targets, in strings of 25, and he also was the high gun in the practice shoots. Newcomb's score in the 100-target event was 93, his strings being 23, 24, 24 and 22. W. M. Foord, of Wilmington, Del., and F. P. Stephenson, of the Crescent A. C., were tied for second place with 92 each. In the shoot-off, the Delaware gunner won the 25-target event by a score of 23 to 22. Harry Kahler, the amateur champion of Philadelphia, won fourth place with a score of 91. George S. McCarty, who has won the National Championship at Travers Island for the past two years, was eighth on the list yesterday with a score of 87.

The events began in the morning, practice being at four traps in strings of 15 targets. Charles Newcomb, the winner of last year's Eastern Handicap at Philadelphia, also captured first place in this event, breaking 56 targets out of a possihle 60. G. J. Lyon, a professional, held the high mark in the practice, smashing 57. Newcomb's strings were 14, 13, 15 and 14, and Harry Kahler, of Philadelphia, and N. Johnson, of Pittsburg, were tied at 53. W. M. Foord, of Wilmington, had a 53, while R. L. Spotts, the New York A. C. and Larchmont gunner, and E. A. Wilson, of the New York A. C., had scores of 52. J. L. Lyon was the best among the professionals in the 100-target event, breaking 95. The summaries:

Preliminary shoot, 100 targets, strings of 25:

C Newcomh, Philadelphia	23	24	24	22	93
W M Foord, Wilmington, Del	20	23	24	25	92
F B Stephenson, Crescent A C	23	22	25	23	92
H Kahler, Philadelphia	21	23	23	24	91
P E Osborn, Boston	22	23	22	23	90
G J Corbett, N Y A C	23	25	22	18	88
J H Hendrickson, Jamaica, L. I	23	22	20	23	88
G S McCarty, Philadelphia	24	19	23	21	87
Frank Hall, N Y A C	23	21	22	20	86
G H Piercy, Jersey City	22	23	20	21	86
F A Hodgman, N Y A C	21	22	20	23	86
H F Clarke, Boston	20	25	20	21	86
J H Anderson, Philadelphia	22	21	21	21	85
C W Billings, N Y A C	18	21	21	25	85
J B Sanders, Albany	22	20	23	19	84
N Johnson, Pittsburg	20	22	23	18	83
E A Wilson, N Y A C	19	23	21	20	83
R L Spotts, N Y A C	20	20	20	23	83
M W West, Montclair, N. J	18	22	22	21	83
N L Henrich, Hoboken	22	20	22	19	83
H M Brigham, Creseent A C	19	22	22	19	82
W W Peabody, Crescent A C	18	20	21	23	82
C F Marden, Salem, Mass	20	23	20	18	81
O C Grinnell, N Y A C	23	22	20	16	81
F H Schauffler, N Y A C	22	19	20	19	80
W B Ogden, N Y A C	19	21	18	22	80
H A Groesbeck, New York	22	14	22	22	80
D L Leahy, Crescent A C	20	15	22	23	80
F Ehrhard, N Y A C	19	19	23	18	79
G G Stephenson, Crescent A C	17	22	17	23	79
J L Griggs, Paterson	22	21	17	19	79
H P Herrman, Philadelphia	21	16	23	19	79
H E Greene, Albany	20	22	18	19	79
W J Simpson, N Y A C	18	22	19	19	78
A E Ranney, N Y A C	18	21	20	18	77
E M Hurd, Alhany	22	16	22	17	77
W J Brennan, New York	16	21	19	21	77
J E Englert, Catasqua, Pa	19	19	18	20	76
W F Towner, Rising Sun, Md	21	18	17	19	75
Wm Simonson, Bergen Beach	20	20	17	17	74
W A Hammond, Albany	19	16	19	20	74
John Martin, Bergen Beach	17	19	20	17	73
D F McMahon, N Y A C	15	17	24	16	72
F A Jackson, Philadelphia	17	18	15	22	72
C Blake, Bergen Beach	16	17	20	18	71
B E Eldred, Peekskill	15	19	20	17	71
Fred Shattuck, Columbus, O	13	20	18	19	70
H T Lee, Boston	12	21	18	18	69
W S Silkworth, Bergen Beach	16	20	17	16	69
E A Gunther, Bergen Beach	16	22	15	15	68
C B Holmes	17	16	19	16	68
G A Hohart, Paterson, N J	19	14	18	17	68
J N Huyck, Albany	15	17	22	14	68
J A Hamilton	16	17	12	22	67
H H Shannon, Jersey City	12	20	14	21	67
J B Fontaine, Philadelphia	12	20	19	15	66
H M Jackson, Amsterdam, N F	18	20	16	12	66
B A Eastman, unattached	14	13	14	13	53
B D Bogart, Paterson	9	13	9	11	42

Professionals:

J L Lyon	95	H H Stevens	83
J A R Elliott	95	J T Skelly	78
J S Fanning	88	T H Keller, Jr	73
Neaf Apgar	87	J F Pratt	72

March 24.—Harry W. Kahler, the youthful gunner from the Highland Gun Club, of Philadelphia, won the amateur championship of America at clay pigeons, at the New York Athletic Club traps, at Travers Island yesterday, smashing 173 targets out of a possihle 200. The championship emblem is a diamond medal. Second to Kahler in the tournament was George S. McCarty, winner of the title for the past two years. Young Kahler is a protégé of the former champion.

The largest field that ever took part in an amateur championship faced the traps, 120 taking part in the shooting. Veterans of several years' standing were among the competitors, and Kahler was one of the youngest.

Prizes were offered to the trapshooters who finished in the first ten places. There was a tie for third position between F. B. Stephenson, of Crescent A. C., and F. Hall, of the New York A. C. In the shoot-off Stephenson won, 22 to 20, and fourth place went to Hall. There was a tie between C. T. Day, Jr., of Newark, and C. H. Newcomh, of Philadelphia. In the shoot-off, Day won, 19 to 18, and got fifth place, Newcomh getting sixth. W. F. Clarke, of Boston, was seventh; G. G. McMurtry, of the Westchester Country Club, eighth; S. Scott, of the Larchmont Yacht Club, ninth, and John Martin, of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, tenth.

The competitors were divided into squads of five each, and shot from four shooting boxes. The weather conditions have seldom been worse for a national event. A strong wind, that at times almost blew a hurricane, came off Long Island Sound, and raised havoc with the blue-rocks. At times the gunners would hardly have a chance to sight the birds before they were caught by the gale and whisked away. The clay pigeons dipped and scaled far out of their course.

The national event this year was at 200 targets, the largest total ever attempted in the event, and the shooting commenced shortly after 9 o'clock, and the last target was not smashed until 5 o'clock.

Early in the day, Newcomb, who won the preliminary shoot on Wednesday, looked like a winner, for his work in the strong wind was excellent. His misses were made when the wind dipped the targets so quickly to one side that the gunner was completely puzzled in their flight. In the afternoon shoot, Newcomb's work was not so good, and he fell back. McCarty, the former champion, made a poor start in the morning, but his shooting in the afternoon brought his score up, and he was a contender for the title again, until the last string, when Kahler beat him out by two targets. McCarty smashed 171 to the new champion's 173.

The uncertainty of the conditions made the competition the keenest of years. Toward the end of the competition, John Martin, of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, and A. Lindley, of Newark, hoth had a good chance to tie the leader, and when they went to the traps for the last two strings, the gunners crowded around to see if they would forge ahead of young Kahler. The treacherous wind knocked out their chances, and both failed in the final attempt to reach the mark made by the Quaker gunner.

Although it was Kahler's first attempt at the amateur championship, he is no novice at the game. He is an Iowan by birth, and has done a lot of trapshooting in the Middle West, once figuring as a leader in the Grand American at Indianapolis. Last month he won the championship at Philadelphia.

There was some excellent shooting by the professionals, Lester German smashing 182, the hest performance of the day. In the two days' shooting J. A. R. Elliott had the highest total for the professionals with 270. George Lyon was second with 268. The summaries:

Amateur championship, 200 targets:

Harry Kahler, Philadelphia	88	85—173
G S McCarty, Philadelphia	82	89—171
F B Stephenson, Crescent A C	88	82—170
F Hall, New York A C	79	91—170
C T Day, Jr, Newark	81	87—168
C H Newcomb, Philadelphia	88	80—168
W F Clarke, Boston	76	90—166
G G McMurtry, Jr, Westchester C C	81	84—165
S Scott, Larchmont	80	83—163
J Martin, Bergen Beach	82	81—163
W M Foord, Wilmington, Del	77	85—162
A Lindley, Newark, N J	87	75—162
W H Matthews, Trenton, N J	86	76—162
E A Wilson, New York A C	78	83—161
G J Corbett, New York A C	80	80—160
L D Willis, Wilmington, Del	82	78—160
O C Grinnell, Jr, N Y A C	80	79—159
J E Englehardt, Mineola	80	79—159
R L Spotts, New York A C	74	84—158
P L Herrman, Philadelphia	79	79—158
N L Herrick, Hoboken, N J	75	81—156
J H Hendrickson, Bergen Beach	75	81—156
W F Toner, Rising Sun, Md	77	78—155
C W Billings, New York A C	74	81—155
J B Sanders, Alhany, N Y	76	79—155
C B Spears, Westchester	77	78—155
F H Schauffler, New York A C	78	76—154
E M Hurd, Albany	80	74—154
W W Peabody, Jr, Crescent A C	82	71—153
G K Kouwenhoven, Bergen Beach	77	75—152
T Lenane, Jr, New York A C	71	81—152
A E Ranney, New York A C	76	75—151
R Morgan, Bergen Beach	77	74—151
C Sherwood, Bridgeport, Conn	74	76—150
W Simonson, Bergen Beach	80	70—150
H E Greene, Albany, N Y	76	73—149
G F Pelham, New York A C	71	78—149
H L Hoyt, Manhasset Bay Y C	73	76—149
A Corlies, Crescent A C	75	74—149
F A Hodgman, New York A C	71	76—147
F Shattuck, Columbus, O	70	76—146
E Berg, New London, Conn	73	73—146
J H Anderson, Philadelphia	78	67—145
D Brandreth, Ossining, N Y	74	71—145
A L Ivans, Jersey City G C	70	75—145
G W Lemheck, New York A C	75	70—145
H M Brigham, Crescent A C	67	77—144
C Blake, Crescent A C	69	75—144
C G Southey, Bridgeport, Conn	68	76—144
G H Piercy, Crescent A C	67	77—144
R M Owens, New York A C	79	65—144
W J Brennan, New York A C	76	68—144
Dr De Wolfe, New York A C	72	71—143
P E Osborn, Boston	74	69—143
W O Burnett, New York A C	67	76—143
L D Gross, Boston	68	75—143
E Bryan, Dover, N J	67	76—143
M V Browne, New York A C	65	78—143
C Shrewvogel, Bergen Beach G C	75	66—141
L S Baines, New York A C	74	67—141
G L Bready, New York A C	70	70—140
E F Ward, Brooklyn	76	64—140
M Johnson, Pittshurg	73	67—140
C F Marden, Salem, Mass	66	76—142
G G Stephenson, Jr, Crescent A C	62	77—139
W A Hammond, Richmond, Va	67	72—139
W Kussmal, N. Caldwell, N J	71	68—139
T C Durham, N Y A C	66	71—137
Capt H W Dreyer, Bergen Beach G C	62	75—137
T J O'Donohue, Jr, New York A C	67	70—137
J B Fontaine, Philadelphia	65	72—137
W J Simpson, New York A C	65	71—136
F G Hinsdalc, Philadelphia	66	70—136
T D McMahon, New York A C	69	67—136
H D Bergen, Bergen Beach G C	66	70—136
H L Appleton, Jersey City	65	70—135
H S Sindle, N. Caldwell, N J	69	66—135
E A Gunther, New York A C	69	95—134
H H Shannon, N. R. G C	68	66—134
W S Silkworth, Bergen Beach G C	62	72—134
H T Lee, Boston, Mass	69	65—134
F Ehrhardt, Bergen Beach G C	64	70—134
A V Suydam, Bergen Beach G C	69	64—133
A M Dalton, North River G C	66	66—132
G B Prest, New London	67	65—132
F Sands, Newark	66	63—129
E Roesler, Montclair	66	63—129
L M Petry, Newark	66	63—129
J F James, Crescent A C	66	61—127
H M Jackson, Brooklyn	70	53—123
J O'Brien, Brooklyn	67	55—122
C R James, Crescent A C	50	68—118
Dr Moeller, Nyack	60	58—118
F A Jackson, Millstone, N J	53	62—115
E W Munford, Staten Island	47	67—114
A E Hendrickson, Crescent A C	54	58—112
J B Hamilton, Boston	57	55—112
L C Wilson, New York city	57	52—109
J L Lawson, Crescent A C	47	45— 92
J M Huyck, Albany	30	53— 83

Professionals:

Lester German	91	91—182
J A R Elliott	85	90—175
H S Welles	83	91—174
G L Lyon	85	88—173
N Apgar	83	86—169
W S Colfax	80	81—161
J T Skelly	81	76—157
H H Stevens	75	81—156
J S Fanning	72	74—146
R Schneider	65	72—137
J F Pratt	65	60—125
W Johnston	48	47— 95

Registered Tournaments.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending March 25, are as follows:

May 24.—Stratford, Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Bowles, Sec'y.
May 30.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 14-16.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.

Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas.

The Palefaces.

Boston, Mass., March 22.—Just a dozen shooters responded to the call of the Palefaces for their afternoon shoot, held to-day, and it sure was Paleface weather, with the exception of the fact that the rain was missing. Wind—and plenty of it—played havoc with the targets, and the scores were exceptionally good.

Frank still had the high average bug, and led the bunch by 3 targets at the finish. High in both matches were his honors of the day, but rules prevent this, and Jones was the winner of the added target race, with Dickey a good second and Charles in third position.

The doubles, as usual, proved a stumbling block, but Frank's single trigger was the candy, as usual, and a very neat score resulted. Scores:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Bk.	Hcp.	Total.
Frank	23	18	24	21	86	8	94
Jones	18	15	21	18	72	20	92
Dickey	22	18	22	21	83	8	91
Charles	21	13	21	19	74	16	90
Morse	22	19	19	18	72	12	90
Steele	21	16	19	22	78	8	86
Wigglesworth	19	16	21	20	76	12	88
Wheeler	20	16	20	16	72	12	84
Hassam	21	11	16	19	67	12	79
Lockwood	20	12	21	17	70	0	70
Crogg	16	10	7	..	33	0	33

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

New York Athletic Club.

Travers Island, N. Y., March 26.—The gunners attending the N. Y. A. C. shoot to-day had their marksmanship put to a severe test by the strong, puffy wind sweeping in off the Sound, and high scores were scarce. There was a good turnout considering the two-day shoot our boys indulged in earlier in the week. The summaries are given below:

Trial shoot, special, scratch, 10 targets:

F A Schauffler	9	B M Higginson	7
E A Wilson	8	J M Jones	7
W B Ogden	8	R R Debacher	6
A E Ranney	8	C Mayer	6
G F Pell	7	G Lembeck	5
W B Elias	7	G H Abbott	5
E N Huggins	7	D E McMahon	5

Bready cup, 25 targets, handicap:

F A Schauffler	1	24	E N Huggins	5	17
W B Elias	3	22	G W Kuchler	1	17
E A Wilson	2	22	C Mayer	0	17
G Lembeck	2	22	W B Ogden	1	16
D E McMahon	4	21	G M Jones	5	16
G F Pell	1	19	J Martin	0	16
G H Abbott	2	19	J I Brandenburg	5	16
B M Higginson	1	19	G M Thomson	3	16
P R Robinson	4	18	O C Grinnell	1	16
R R Debacher	5	18	A E Ranney	1	16

Special shoot, 15 targets, scratch:

A E Ranney	14	E A Wilson	10
W B Ogden	12	D E McMahon	10
G F Pell	11	G H Abbott	10
W B Elias	11	G M Jones	10
F A Schauffler	11	C Mayer	10
G Lembeck	11	B M Higginson	9
G Debacher	11	E N Huggins	8

March cup, 25 targets, handicap:

W B Elias	3	23	G M Jones	5	20
G Lembeck	2	22	J Martin	0	20
B M Higginson	1	22	J I Brandenburg	5	20
D E McMahon	4	22	P R Robinson	4	18
W B Ogden	1	22	G M Thomson	3	18
E A Wilson	2	22	G Debacher	5	17
F A Schauffler	0	22	O C Grinnell	1	17
A E Ranney	1	21	G H Abbott	2	16
G F Pell	1	20	G W Kuchler	1	16
E N Huggins	5	20	C Mayer	0	14

Spotts cup, 25 targets, handicap:

B M Higginson	1	24	G M Thomson	3	18
G Lembeck	2	23	J I Brandenburg	5	18
G Debacher	5	21	G F Pell	1	18
E A Wilson	2	21	W B Elias	2	17
E N Huggins	5	21	G M Jones	5	17
J Martin	0	20	P R Robinson	4	17
A E Ranney	1	20	G W Kuchler	1	17
W B Ogden	1	20	G H Abbott	2	16
F A Schauffler	0	19	O C Grinnell	1	14
D E McMahon	4	19	C Mayer	0	14

Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

G M Thomson	3	24	W B Elias	2	19
D E McMahon	4	23	W B Ogden	1	19
G Debacher	5	22	G Martin	0	18
F A Schauffler	0	21	B M Higginson	0	18
E N Huggins	5	21	G F Pell	1	17
G Lembeck	2	21	G H Abbott	2	17
J I Brandenburg	5	21	P R Robinson	4	17
O C Grinnell	1	20	G W Kuchler	1	15
A E Rannel	1	20	C Mayer	0	14
E A Wilson	2	20			

Stoll cup, 25 targets, distance handicap:

O C Grinnell	20	21	J Martin	21	15
A E Ranney	20	18	E A Wilson	19	14
G Lembeck	19	18	W B Ogden	20	14
G F Pell	20	17	G H Abbott	19	14
F A Schauffler	21	16	D E McMahon	17	13
P R Robinson	17	16	J M Jones	16	13
J I Brandenberg	16	16	G M Thomson	18	11
W B Elias	19	15	G Debacher	16	14
B M Higginson	20	15			

Shoot-off:

O C Grinnell	21	19	F A Schauffler	21	17

One hundred target handicap, in strings of 25:

G Lembeck	8	88	G M Thomson	12	76
F A Schauffler	1	86	G F Pell	4	74
E A Wilson	8	85	J I Brandenberg	20	73
D E McMahon	16	85	J M Jones	20	70
B M Higginson	8	83	J Martin	0	69
W B Elias	10	81	O C Grinnell	4	67
A E Ranney	4	80	G H Abbott	8	66
G Debacher	20	78	C Mayer	0	63
E N Huggins	20	77	P R Robinson	16	63
W B Ogden	4	77	G W Kuchler	4	62

One hundred targets, scratch, in strings of 25:

F A Schauffler	85	G M Thomson	63
B M Higginson	82	O C Grinnell	63
G Lembeck	80	C Mayer	63
E A Wilson	77	G W Kuchler	58
A E Ranney	76	G Debacher	58
W B Ogden	73	G H Abbott	58
W B Elias	71	E N Huggins	57
G F Pell	70	J I Brandenburg	53
J Martin	69	P R Robinson	47
D E McMahon	69		

DuPont Gun Club.

Wilmington, Del., March 26.—Eighty-two marksmen faced the traps at the weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club yesterday afternoon. Several expert amateurs from other clubs were among the competitors. Frank Mathewson was high gun, breaking 115 out of a total of 125 targets. He made a score of 25 straight, as did several others. Ties of the previous Saturday were shot off. The results were:

Class A, Frank Matthewson, 25 straight; Class B, Dr. F. A. Buckmaster, 22 out of 25; Class C, Dr. Darlington, 18 out of 25; Class D, Mr. Betts, 16 out of 25.

In a tie held over for two weeks, F. F. Lofland won from H. T. Reed. Lofland made 13 to his opponent's 12.

J. F. Pratt, of Philadelphia, visited the Du Pont Club yesterday for the first time. He had two valuable guns with him, one being a $500 Purdy hammer weapon. The club had on hand six guns presented by Gen. T. Coleman du Pont. The results in the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event were:

Class A, 25—Frank Matthewson.

Class B, 20 out of 25—Victor du Pont, 3d, Stanley Steele, H. C. Pollock, Dr. S. C. Rumford, W. A. Joslyn.

Class C, 16 out of 25—W. Tomlinson, Dr. Bedford, W. M. Hammond, C. R. Kenworthy, Dr. A. Patterson, W. B. Smith, Jr., Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr., S. Tuchton.

Class D, 12 out of 25—H. T Reed, S. J. Newman, J. B. Owens, William Coyne, J. W. Anderson, Jr.

The Du Pont Club members are greatly interested in the two-man team championship elimination race, which will start next Saturday. The prizes will be two silver cups, presented by a member who withholds his name. Club members only are eligible to compete.

The full scores of yesterday's shoot follow: J. W. Pratt 23 out of 25, William Edmanson 22, T. W. Matthewson 18, E. E. Handy 10, H. L. Morgan 18, H. T. Reed 12, M. Lynch 16, J. Monihan 11, William McKinney 9, J. Robison 9, J. W. Mathews 14, N. K. Smith 19, W. S. Simpson 18, J. McKelvey 22, F. Mathewson 25, Victor du Pont 20, H. H. Lukens 21, S. Steels 20, W. E. Ross 8, W. W. Bacon 11, L. Evans 19, H. Winchester 17, H. S. McComb 14, W. Tomlinson 16, E. H. Lambert 11, T. W. Young 15, S. G. David 15, J. J. Magahern 11, Dr. Bedford 16, Clyde Leedom 18, L. C. Lyon 16, Dr. Hibbert 13, H. G. Mitchell 13, Guy Lambert 5, R. S. Robison 7, J. T. Skelly 23, T. H. Keller 20, H. J. Donnelly 25, T. W. Keithley 21, D. J. Dougherty 14, W. M. Hammond 16, William Foord 21, S. B. Trott 22, C. P. Sharpless 6, R. Langford 7, J. Winchester 22, Col. Bryson 6, F. King 12, W. H. Neely 9, J. B. McHugh 22, S. Tuchton 16, J. R. Lynam 21, Dr. Darlington 18, S. J. Newman 12, P. H. Ferree 6, H. C. Pollock, 20, H. P. Carlon 17, R. L. Conner 17, I. Turner 14, C. R. Kenworthy 16, Dr. A. Patterson 16, W. B. Smith, Jr., 16, A. M. Lindsay 17, J. B. Owens 12, William Coyne 12, W. S. Garan 19, Eugene S. du Pont 21, R. A. Vance 18, Dr. F. A. Buckmaster 22, Dr. S. C. Rumford 20, Dr. Bullock 14, Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr., 16, W. F. Jensen 13, John Lindsay 19, C. A. Eckman 1, J. A. MacMullen 13, W. A. Joslyn 20, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 12, J. E. Ewing 22, T. E. Doremus 21, A. G. Reilly 12, G. T. White 4, E. J. White 6.

Crescent Athletic Club.

Bay Ridge, N. Y., March 26.—Weather conditions were very unfavorable to-day, yet a goodly number of shooters gathered before the Crescent traps and rolled up a number of creditable scores in the events on the program. Fred Shattuck, of Columbus, O., who won the Grand American Handicap last year in the West, was a visitor, and took part in several of the contests, shooting from scratch. The summaries:

Monthly cup, 50 targets, handicap:

R H George	8	45	A E Hendrickson	6	38
G G Stephenson, Jr	6	44	F S Hyatt	4	37
George Felix	4	43	C H Pulis	6	37
F B Stephenson	0	42	J F James	6	36
J S Lawson	10	40	J P Fairchild	6	36
G H Piercy	0	38	C R James	4	34
H M Brigham	2	38	W W Pell	10	34
W Green	4	38	*F Shattuck	0	28

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

G G Stephenson, Jr.	3	22	J F James	3	21
A E Hendrickson	3	22	F B Stephenson	0	20
J S Lawson	5	22	C R James	2	18
F S Hyatt	2	22	C J McDermott	3	18

Shoot-off: G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 24, Hyatt 21, Hendrickson 21.

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J F James	3	23	C Blake	3	19
G H Piercy	1	22	J P Fairchild	3	19
George Felix	2	22	F S Hyatt	2	18
H M Brigham	0	22	A Blake	2	17
A Bingham	1	21	W Green	2	17
F B Stephenson	0	19	R H George	4	21
C R James	2	19	C H Pulis	3	13
G G Stephenson	3	19	*F Shattuck	0	24
C J McDermott	3	19			

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Pell	5	25	A E Hendrickson	3	21
R H George	4	24	J S Lawson	5	21
F B Stephenson	0	22	G Felix	2	21
H M Brigham	1	22	C R James	2	20
W Green	2	22	C J McDermott	3	20
F S Hyatt	2	21	C H Pulis	3	19
G H Piercy	1	21	A Bingham	0	18

F. B. Stephenson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Pell	5	23	C H Pulis	3	17
W Green	2	21	J P Fairchild	3	17
A E Hendrickson	3	19	J F James	3	16
W Fredrick	0	19	G G Stephenson	3	16
F S Hyatt	2	18	J S Lawson	5	15
George Felix	2	18	C R James	2	13
H M Brigham	1	18	R H George	4	13
G H Piercy	1	17	F Shattuck	0	16

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	21	J P Fairchild	3	18
G H Piercy	1	20	George Felix	2	17
R H George	4	20	C J McDermott	3	16
A Bingham	0	20	C R James	2	15
F S Hyatt	2	19	J F James	3	12
A E Hendrickson	3	19	C H Pulis	3	19
W Green	2	19	F Shattuck	0	19

Stiner trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

George Felix	2	21	R H George	4	17
G G Stephenson	3	20	F B Stephenson	0	16
H M Brigham	1	20	G H Piercy	1	16
W W Pell	5	20	C R James	2	15
W Green	2	20	F S Hyatt	2	15
J F James	3	18	A Bingham	0	15
C H Pulis	3	18	J P Fairchild	3	14
A Blake	2	18	J S Lawson	5	13
C Blake	2	17	*F Shattuck	0	16

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Pell	5	23	C Blake	2	18
R H George	4	22	George Felix	2	18
J S Lawson	5	21	F B Stephenson	3	17
A Blake	2	21	J F James	3	17
C H Pulis	3	20	G G Stephenson	3	16
J P Fairchild	3	20	G H Piercy	1	14
W Green	2	19	C J McDermott	3	13
C R James	2	18	*F Shattuck	0	20
F S Hyatt	2	18			

*Guest.

Chicago Gun Club.

Chicago, March 18.—This was a fairly pleasant day, with the exception of a strong wind from the east, which made it rather hard to connect with the flying targets.

Stannard hung up the high score in event No. 1 with 46 out of 50, while Sharp was close after him with 44, Mathews getting third place with 43.

Young took first honors in event No. 2, at the doubles, scoring 32 out of the 20 pairs. MacLachlan was next in line with 30, while Sharp and Stannard each broke 29.

In the practice event Young and Stannard tied with 20 each, while MacLachlan and Mathews each scored 18.

Sharp took first place in the next event at 25 singles with 20 and scored 21 in another.

Frank Collins found time to stop in and shoot a century while on his way to Iowa.

C. B. Barnes took his first tryout on our grounds today, and says he is going to get back in the fray.

Hartman, Miss Sullivan and Koutsoumbos are new beginners, who will soon improve with practice.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	50	20p	25	25	25	25	5p
J H Shrigley, 18	31	23	..	..	..	..	..
J S Young, 20	38	32	20	..	..	..	..
A F MacLachlan, 18	39	30	18	..	..	..	8
W D Stannard, 16	46	29	20	..	..	..	7
G E Mathews, 16	43	28	18	19	..	..	6
J R Sharp, 16	44	29	16	20	19	21	5
J Weres, 16	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
T P Brie, 16	32	..	13	14	..	..	..
C B Ver Noay, 16	26	..	10	11	..	..	..
C B Barnes, 16	33	..	14	18	..	..	..
C H Hartman, 16	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
C Collins, 16	42	26	..	..	..	..	4
Miss J V Sullivan, 16	..	..	..	7	14	10	..
G P Koutsoumbos, 16	..	..	..	6	7	14	..

March 19.—This was the most pleasant day we have had since last fall, the sky being clear and the sun warming up the atmosphere, so that quite a large number turned out for an afternoon's sport at our park. A large number of visitors were present besides the thirty-eight shooters who toed the mark on the firing line. Fred Bills found time to stop with us for to-day, and although he said he had not done much shooting and wasn't feeling in the best of trim, he managed to top the list in each event with a total of 97 out of 100 at singles, and losing only two birds out of the 20 pairs of doubles.

Fetherston headed the amateurs by scoring 44 out of 50 in event No. 1, from the 19yd. mark, and breaking 27 in the doubles from 17yds. McGary tied Fetherston's score in this event, shooting from 16yds.

Shrigley also did good work in the handicap event by scoring 43 out of 50 from the 18yd. mark, Bonsor making the same score from 16yds. Thwaites landed a score of 91 from 18yds., while Hlarka broke the same number from 16yds. Mott and Sharp each broke 27 in the double event at 20 pairs. Bonsor and Martin each scored 25 in this event.

In the practice event at 25 singles, Sharp and Panesi each scored 22, Kausche and Emery breaking 21, while Eck, Nitschke, Taggart and Robb each made a 20.

W. W. Bonsor, of Duhuque, Ia., and J. G. Martin, of Harrisburg, Pa., were visiting shooters who made their first appearance in our park.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	20	20	20
J H Shrigley, 18	43	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Thwaite, 18	41	..	17	19	21	20	21	21	..	..	..
C R Seelig, 18	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston, 19	44	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	16
Geo Eck, 19	28	23	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F G Bills, 16	48	35	25	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Mott, 16	29	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J R Sharp, 16	36	27	22	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	
C O Smith, 16	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	
W B Fenstermaker, 16	28	..	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W W Bonsor, 16	43	25	19	19	21	13	..	..	..	..	..
J G Martin, 16	31	25	15	19	18	14	..	..	..	..	..
J W Hoffman, 16	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W F Riley, 18	36	21	15	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J W Killer, 16	26	..	..	19	17	14	15	..	..	..	..
L R Killer, 16	38	..	..	21	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
T J Cole, 16	34	..	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
P Ward, 16	35	..	..	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
F E Gould, 16	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C Nitschke, 16	34	..	20	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
C C Emery, 16	38	..	21	22	22	19	..	..	..	..	..
F Hlarka, 16	41	..	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C D McGary, 16	44	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S Doran, 16	36	..	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O Kausche, 16	36	..	21	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Panesi, 16	39	..	22	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F M Carter, 16	26	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J A Taggart, 16	39	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr C E Robb, 16	33	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr W C Sanford, 16	..	..	..	..	9	10	11	13	..	..	..
Dr R A Griffith, 16	..	..	..	..	5	9	11	8	..	..	..
O M George, 16	..	..	..	..	14	15	13	15	..	..	..
W W Flewellin, 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	..	..	..
J E Jones, 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..
Mrs Cather, 19	..	..	..	5	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Miss Sullivan, 16	..	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
F Mullady, 16	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Nitschke, 16	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wm. F. Merkle, Supt.

240 OUT OF 250

Scored by Mr. Neaf Apgar in the Trap-shooting Tournament (Indoor) at the New York Sportsman's Show. In this, the first event of the kind ever given, first honors went to

Peters Factory Loaded Shells

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Manhasset Bay Y. C. Invitation Shoot.

FORTY-TWO gunners took part in the invitation shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club on Saturday, March 25, and it was not until after sundown that the last gun was fired. Fourteen clubs in the vicinity of New York were represented among the shooters facing the traps.

The chief match of the day was the handicap shoot at 100 targets, which was won by D. Provost, of the home team by a score of 99, inclusive of his handicap of 25. C. Hinsdale and H. L. Hoyt, Jr., of the Manhasset Club, tied for second on 95. Hoyt's actual breaks numbering 90 gained for him the high gun price.

In a 50-target scratch shoot preceding the main event of the day. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., was the winner with 47, J. Hendrickson, 42, taking second. In the professional scratch shoot at 100 targets, J. Fanning downed 90 and C. Von Lengerke 81. Scores:

	Hdcp.	Total.
D Provost, Manhasset Bay	25	99
H L Hoyt, Jr. Manhasset Bay	5	95
C Hinsdale, Manhasset Bay	18	95
B Dominick, Rumson C C	30	90
H Whitney, C C of Westchester	10	90
E Lentilhon, Manhasset Bay	16	90
J Kerr, Manhasset Bay	18	90
J W Alker, Manhasset Bay	14	89
A Corlies, Crescent A C	10	85
W Waters, Garden City G C	10	84
E J Lowe, Garden City G C	12	84
F Long, Bergen Beach G C	8	84
T Foster, Bergen Beach G C	8	83
J Hendrickson, Crescent A C	0	82
W Borland, New York A C	18	82
J W Allison, New York A C	20	82
A Baxter, Port Washington G C	7	82
W Roesler, Garden City G C	16	80
N Borland, New York A C	16	79
C Speers, C C of Westchester	8	79
G Pennell, Jr., Port Washington G C	5	79
E G Unitt, Larchmont Y C	16	78
W Wadsworth, Plainfield G C	20	78
H Burg, Essex County G C	25	77
H Finke, Hillside (R. I.) G C	12	76
A Devau, Tuxedo G C	30	74
C A Lockwood, Crescent A C	8	74
J H Work, Jr. Garden City G C	25	73
E Roesler, Manhasset Bay	8	72
W L Carpenter, Rockaway G C	10	72
D Smull, Port Washington G C	6	72
C M Gould, Manhasset Bay	25	70
E T Tefft, C C of Westchester	30	69
W Erb, Port Washington G C	8	69
A De Quillfeldt, Port Washington G C	5	65
C Wyckroft, C C of Westchester	8	65
E Hyde, Port Washington G C	7	62
G McGraw, C C of Westchester	20	62

Professionals:

J Fanning ..... 99 C Von Lengerke..... 81

Fifty targets, scratch:

H L Hoyt, Jr, Manhasset Bay 47
J Hendrickson, Crescent A C 42

Scores made over the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club traps at Port Washington, L. I., on March 26:

Scratch shoot, 10 targets: E. P. Alker 8, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., 6, J. W. Alker 6, C. M. Gould 6, E. Unitt 5.

Scratch shoot, 15 targets: J. W. Alker 12, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., 11, E. P. Alker 11, C. M. Gould 10, E. Unitt 10.

Handicap shoot, 25 targets: H. L. Hoyt, Jr. (0) 24, J. R. Hoyt (7) 23, J. W. Alker (2) 22, E. Unitt (6) 21, C. M. Gould (4) 19, E. P. Alker (3) 19, S. F. Clark (4) 19, C. Clark (7) 19.

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap: E. P. Alker (3) 24, H. F. Clark (4) 24, E. Unitt (6) 22, H. L. Hoyt, Jr. (0) 22, J. W. Alker (2) 22, J. R. Hoyt (7) 21, V. Blyvenberg (7) 20, C. Clark (7) 16, C. M. Gould (4) 14.

Yearly prize, 25 targets, handicap: E. P. Alker (3) 25, H. L. Hoyt Jr. (0) 20, H. F. Clark (4) 21, E. Unitt (6) 20, J. W. Alker (2) 19, J. R. Hoyt (7) 19, V. Blyvenberg (7) 19, C. M. Gould (4) 18, C. Clark (4) 12.

Siwanoy Country Club.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 25.—Some of the members indulged in a practice shoot to-day. Mr. Winne, a member of the North River Gun Club, was a guest. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Percent.
C B Holmes	200	155	77.5
H V Morgan	190	119	62.6
H J Smith	165	90	54.5
W Thorpe	195	137	70.2
Z C Offutt	160	113	70.6
G A Wylie	130	84	64.6
J G Wintjen	75	52	69.3
W W Thorpe	64	39	60.9
Winne	50	37	74.0

C. G. STONE, Secy.

Lorain Gun Club.

LORAIN, O., March 25.—I inclose scores of our shoot on March 17, a little late, but will be more prompt in the future. Our club is new, and we have a great many things to learn. We are going to have a shoot on March 31, at which Mr. Squier and Mr. Gilbert will be with us, and we expect to have a good attendance.

Event No. 1, 25 targets: Gifford 19, L. W. Traxler 17, Standen 7, Canalos 13, Stephan 16, Canalos 14, Gifford 20, J. P. Taylor 23, Dorl 15, L. W. Traxler 19, Seher 6, Hall 14, Williams 17.

Event No. 2, 25 targets: Gifford 23, Stephan 10, J. P. Taylor 22, Hall 15, Williams 17, L. W. Traxler 19, Canalos 15, Williams 17, Gifford 17, J. P. Taylor 24, Hall 19.

J. P. TRAXLER, Ser'y.

Ludlam Gun Club.

THE regular weekly shoot of the Ludlam Gun Club was held on the afternoon of the 25th ult., on the grounds at Sycamore and Union streets, Wilmington, Del. The largest crowd of the season was present. H. S. Metz, a well-known marksman, was high man, breaking 19 out of 20 birds. Scores:

R. Chase (shot at 75) broke 55, J. Fagan (255) 15, J. Burnes (100) 76, A. Dubb (100) 67, J. Shepherd (20) 10, G Blackston (25) 9, H. Metz (20) 19, L. Pike (25) 15, J Smith (25) 14, D. Ludlam (75) 58, H. Manuel (25) 18, H. Minker (75) 45, J. Barden (25) 15, J. Clemmens (25) 19.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 25.—The Passaic County Gun Club visited Montclair to shoot the return match, ten men shoooting on each team, 50 targets per man. Several of the best shots were missing from each team and it was necessary to fill in with men who do not ordinarily shoot on either team. The scores were consequently lower than would otherwise have been.

In the three preliminary trophy events the shooting of Messrs. Coffin and Colfax was the best.

In the team race, event No. 4, Passaic won out by the margin of 13 points, H. Geiger being high man for the visitors with 45 breaks, and Coffin for the home team with 43. The North Caldwell Club visit Montclair on April 8.

Events:	1	2	3
Targets:	25	25	25
L Stager	18	21	17
S Francisco	16	18	22
F Sindle	12	19	..
W Kussmaul	19	20	21
S Fischer	15	..	..
H S Sindle	19	19	17
W S Colfax	21	21	23
H Geiger	20	21	25
C Hudson	..	..	15
W C Mathews	..	..	12
G W Boxall	21	17	17
Y T Frazee	15	20	..
E Winslow	22	13	..

Events:	1	2	3
Targets:	25	25	25
C L Bush	19	16	21
S R Soverel	15	..	..
Phil Coffin	23	24	22
I S Crane	16	18	..
I W England	13	16	17
H F Holloway	11	16	..
T J Dinkins	9	9	..
S Sorenson	16	18	15
J Stager	17	..	18
G Fischer	10	12	..
J H Francisco	..	15	16
J Spear	..	9	..

Event No. 4, team shoot, 50 targets per man:

Passaic County G. C.		Montclair G. C.	
L Stager	40	G W Boxall	42
S Francisco	33	Y T Frazee	37
F Sindle	29	E Winslow	36
W Kussmaul	41	C L Bush	36
S Fischer	32	S R Soverel	39
H S Sindle	41	Phil Coffin	43
W S Colfax	43	I S Crane	34
H Geiger	45	I W England	26
C Hudson	26	H F Holloway	25
W C Mathews	23—353	T J Dinkins	22—340

E. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Newton Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, March 25.—The Newton Gun Club to-day defeated the Linden Club in a match shoot at bluerocks, at the grounds of the latter club. There was a big crowd on hand to see the match and fairly good scores were made. There were five other matches. Samuel Powell won a prize shoot for an umbrella, and Thomas Gibbons won the shoot for the Du Pont trophy. The others were sweepstakes matches. There will be a return match between the two clubs in the near future. The following are the scores of the team shoot, 15 bluerocks each man:

Newton—Wallace 11, Strain 10, Parker 10, Chamberlain 9, M. Jungling 9, W. Jungling 7, W. McQuaid 4; total 60.

Linden—Gibbons 13, Bowe 12, A. Powell 10, J. Mealey 9, Ashton 7, Hill 1, Shubert 0; total 52.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

THERE was a big crowd at the shoot on March 25, Fred Gilbert and Luther Squier proving to be strong drawing attractions. Then those who attended had the pleasure of welcoming Pop Heikes and Charlie Young, whose presence was entirely unexpected. These four, with O. J. Holoday, our popular local man, made a squad hard to beat.

There were twenty-four shooters in the events, and over 2300 targets were trapped during the afternoon. Weather conditions were about perfect, and good scores were common, though some of the shooters fell a little below their average. Young shot a fast clip, breaking 96 out of the 100, and making a run of 80 straight in the practice and regular events. The professionals made up a little team match on the side: Gilbert and Heikes against Young, Holoday and Squier. The score of Young was to be used, and the five best scores of Squier and Holoday. The latter team won by a total score of 188 to 187. Pop Heikes was second with 95. Barker and Sunday, who used to be among the crackerjacks of the Cincinnati Gun Club, but who have been out of the game for a long time, demonstrated their ability to come back by breaking 93 each. Gilbert was a little puzzled on some of the angles, for which these grounds are noted, and didn't break quite so many as usual, but in the event at doubles, which closed the afternoon's sport, he had them all guessing. Welch built up a cheek pad on his gun, and his score went up over 90. De Mar was in good form, and shot a very event race, tying with Squier and Holoday. The latter started out with 24 in a practice event, then got four 18s and a 19 in the regular events. Squier had hard luck in his second event, which caused him to finish in the tie for fifth place. Johnson was not in good trim to-day, and had hard luck in three of the events. Dr. Leighner was not shooting as well as he knows how by several targets. Irwin was another shooter who fell below his average. Sampson is back in the game, but he has got to brace up; he has no business to miss 23 out of 100. Smith and Frohliger could find time to shoot in only one event each, their duties as scorer and financial man taking all their attention. Keplinger was a little off, but he will not stay behind long. Glad to welcome Richmond at the grounds, and hope he will come out often. He did very good work, considering his lack of practice, and tied with Keplinger, which is worth something. Rhodes made a fine start, but dropped in the following events. We were glad to see Reif out again. He got warmed up after a couple of events and shot in his old form. Sam Leever was a spectator, but was too careful of his "pitching" arm to risk shooting. Dull, of Goshen, was the only one to make a straight in the practice. An event at 14 pairs doubles, over expert traps, ended the sport. Gilbert was leader with 25, Heikes 21, Young, Holoday and Keplinger 19 each.

Messrs. L. J. Squier and Fred Gilbert will visit the Cincinnati Gun Club grounds on April 9. The members of the Hyde Park Gun Club will go to the Cincinnati grounds on April 1.

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	Total.
Young	20	20	19	19	18	96
Heikes	19	19	20	18	19	95
Barker	19	19	17	20	18	93
Sunday	18	17	19	19	20	93
Gilbert	19	17	18	20	18	92
Welsh	18	18	18	18	19	91
Squier	18	17	19	19	18	91
Holoday	18	18	18	19	18	91
De Mar	19	17	18	18	19	91
Johnson	19	17	17	19	17	89
Leighner	17	20	15	17	19	88
Richmond	18	14	18	17	18	85
Keplinger	16	18	18	17	16	85
Irwin	16	18	16	13	18	81
Rhodes	18	13	17	16	17	81
Sampson	14	13	15	17	18	77
Wellner	11	13	10	17	..	54
Dull	15	15	15	..	..	45
Reif	10	15	19	..	..	44
Besuden	10	14	..	..	..	24
Wilson	11	10	..	..	..	21
Smith	..	..	..	15	..	15
Frohliger	12	..	..	..	..	12
West	..	11	..	..	..	11

Practice, 25 targets: Dull 25, Young 24, Heikes 24, Holoday 24, Johnson 23, Richmond 19, Gilbert 22, Squier 22, Barker 21, Wilson 19, Sunday 20.

Trap at Higgins, Texas.

HIGGINS, Texas, March 22.—While we have no club here, some of the boys get out about every two weeks and shoot up a few. Below are the scores made on March 17. It was a warm spring day, and there was no wind:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	Shot at.	Broke.
E. M. Congdon	21	24	22	25	24	125	116
Ed. A. Hoyt	17	16	17	..	..	75	50
J. Linn	20	16	..	..	..	50	36
Guyton	16	20	..	..	..	50	36
Brewer	8	13	..	..	..	50	21

Yesterday we had another practice shoot, but the scores were not quite as good, as there was a strong wind at our backs and it made the targets duck a good deal. Most of the boys are new at the game, but with a little practice can do a good deal better.

We are going to organize a gun club here, and will be glad to have any one call, when in our neck of the woods. Come out and shoot with us.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Shot at.	Broke.
Congdon	21	21	24	23	100	89
Hoyt	23	22	22	19	100	86
Linn	18	15	17	15	100	65
Wilson	14	12	18	..	75	34
Garnett	7	9	14	..	75	30
Brewer	10	12	..	..	50	22

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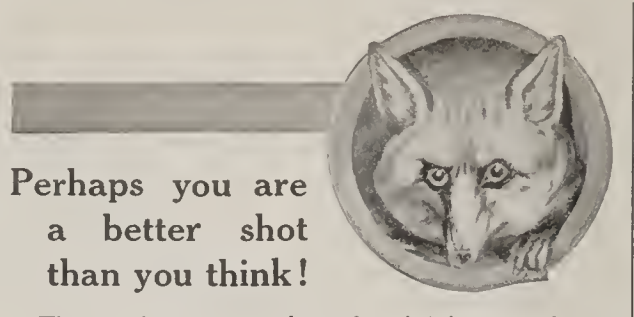

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FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THERE was little doing at the grounds on March 19, but the wind prevented any of those present from doing their best. Eight shooters came out and enjoyed the afternoon's sport, but none of them felt proud of the record made. Hammersmith was high gun on a score of 81, the wind being responsible for at least 10 or 12 of his misses. Randall, of Mason, O., was another one who shot away below his usual mark. Richardson is a new one in the game, and under the conditions to-day did not do so badly. Practice and normal weather conditions will enable him to make a much better showing. Hellman just couldn't catch the targets quick enough in their skyward climb, and made the poorest score he has recorded since his very first attempts. Tarbell was also a victim of the wind, falling considerably below his work at Hyde Park on the previous day. Towler has not been in the game a great while. Kemper went out with 80 per cent., which was fully as good as 90 percent. made under ordinary conditions. Dr. Bird had bad luck in his second event, outside of that he shot a very good gait in the wind. The next shoot of the club will be held on March 26.

Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	Total.
Hammersmith	11	13	17	10	13	17	81
Randall	14	13	15	12	9		63
Bird	13	9	14	12	12		60
Hellman	9	8	8	..	..	..	25
Towler	6	7	15	9	8	..	45
Kemper	12	13	15	..	..	..	40
Tarbell	..	..	14	12	12	..	38
Richardson	..	..	4	4	2	..	10

Hammersmith is pushing things at the club now, and since he got into the game there has been something doing each week. On March 25 ten shooters took part in the sport. No records were broken, but very fair scores were made. Hammersmith got in first place after a hard race with Bird and Codey, the two latter scoring 87 each to his 88. Hammer was not shooting at his best by a number of targets, but when his new gun arrives, he purposes to make them all hustle to keep in sight. Randall did not seem to point his gun with his old-time skill, and fell below the mark usual with him. Hellman did better than at the previous week's shoot, which shows that he needs to keep in practice. The club will entertain members of the Hyde Park Club on April 1, and a team match is one of the interesting events that will be pulled off on that date. On April 9, Fred Gilbert and Luther Squier will visit the club, and great preparations will be made to attract a big crowd to greet them. A number of the members are planning to attend the merchandise shoot of the Harrison Gun Club, to be held on April 21. Mr. Squier will be in charge of this shoot, which is an assurance that everything will be pulled off in first class shape. Fred Gilbert will also be there to show the boys how to be happy, even if you do miss a few.

Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	25	Total.
Hammersmith	13	14	17	13	15	16	..	88
Bird	13	10	14	12	10	12	16	87
Codey	7	10	17	11	11	11	20	87
Randall	13	13	16	15	13	16	..	86
Connelly	12	9	17	7	12	8	17	82
Stevie	9	7	12	10	7	12	20	77
Hellman	11	10	15	12	10	14	..	72
Pope	12	10	18	..	..	..	..	40
Bird, Jr.	12	9	15	..	..	..	..	36
20-gauge	11	10	9	..	..	..	..	30

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

MEMBERS of the Fred Macauley Business Men's Gun Club held their regular weekly shoot at the Speedway traps on March 21. Although a high wind blew over the traps, the scores were good. J. Geiger being high gun with an average of 22⅜, Louis Colquitt second with 22 1-3, and Philip Coffin third with 22 1-9. Considering the wind, this was an excellent showing.

There was a match shoot between William Stengel and Peter Bey, at 50 white flyers. Stengel was the winner, the score being 39 to 32. The shooters and their scores are as follows:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B M Shanley	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mihlon	12	18	23	21	20	21	17	..	..	..	..	..
P Bey	12	12	16	13	13	11	18	16	15	21	17	15
Colquitt	21	24	21	22	23	23	21	23	21	..	..	..
J Geiger	20	23	22	23	21	23	24	23	..	..	..	..
Coffin	20	23	24	21	22	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
G Ohl	13	14	11	11	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning	24	23	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Murphy	13	18	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S Kip	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stengel	16	14	12	16	18	19	16	21	..	..	..	..
H Smith	17	17	17	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bennett	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Laureate Boat Club at the Trap.

TROY, N. Y., March 24.—The two-day trapshooting tournament which will be held under the auspices of the Laureate Boat Club on April 21 and 22, gives promise of being a big affair. The construction of the new dam across the Hudson River at Troy will put the sport of trapshooting out of commission at the Laureate Club grounds, and this will be the last tournament held on these grounds. New grounds will be sought, and upon securing same, the sport will be resumed. The program for the April tournament calls for 200 targets each day. Events 9 and 10 on the first day will constitute the Laureate Handicap, and events 9 and 10 on the second day will constitute the merchandise event. A fine list of prizes have been secured for these two events. Handicaps will be arranged on the added target system.

J. J. FARRELL, Mgr.

Trap at Larchmont.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 26.—Ideal weather favored the Larchmont shooters to-day, and a most enjoyable day was spent by the attending gunners. E. A. Wilson and Stuart Scott tied for high gun on 109 and in the shoot-off at 25 targets, Scott won, 23 to 22.

Mr. Wilson's showing during the day was the feature of the shoot. He won the trophy offered in the 125-target handicap, and also headed the squads in the special 10 and 15 target events, and scored a leg on the Commodore's cup. In the Sauer gun shoot he lost, after a tie with W. J. Elias. The summaries:

Special shoot, 10 targets, scratch: E. A. Wilson 9, W. J. Elias 9, E. L. C. Robbins 7, S. Scott 7, K. R. Hooker 7, R. L. Spotts 6, Dr. W. B. Short 6. Tie between E. A. Wilson and W. J. Elias won by Wilson.

Special shoot, 15 targets, scratch: E. A. Wilson 15, R. L. Spotts 14, S. Scott 13, Dr. W. B. Short 12, W. J. Elias 12, K. R. Hooker 12, E. L. C. Robbins 11.

Gun trophy, 25 targets, handicap: S. Halstead (4) 24, Dr. W. B. Short (1) 22, S. Scott (0) 22, E. L. C. Robins (2) 22, E. A. Wilson (3) 21, W. J. Elias (3) 20, G. L. Bready (2) 20, K. R. Hooker (3) 19, R. L. Spotts (2) 19.

Commodore's cup, 25 targets, handicap: E. A. Wilson (3) 25, S. Halstead (4) 24, S. Scott (0) 23, Dr. W. B. Short (1) 22, W. J. Elias (3) 22, R. L. Spotts (2) 22, E. L. C. Robins (2) 20, J. R. Collins (4) 20, K. R. Hooker (3) 19, G. L. Bready (2) 16.

Sauer gun, 25 targets, handicap: W. J. Elias (3) 25, E. A. Wilson (2) 25, G. L. Bready (2) 23, S. Halstead (4) 23, Dr. W. B. Short (1) 22, J. R. Collins (4) 22, S. Scott (0) 22, K. R. Hooker (3) 21, R. L. Spotts (2) 19, E. L. C. Robins (2) 19. Tie between E. A. Wilson and W. J. Elias won on shoot-off by Elias.

March cup, 25 targets, handicap: R. L. Spotts (1) 25, E. A. Wilson (2) 23, W. J. Elias (2) 23, S. Scott (0) 22, K. R. Hooker (3) 21, G. L. Bready (2) 22, S. Halstead (4) 21, E. L. C. Robins (2) 17, Dr. W. B. Short (1) 16.

Special shoot for permanent possession of March cup: R. R. Spotts (1) 25, W. J. Elias (2) 23, Dr. W. B. Short (1) 20.

Trophy shoot, handicap, 125 targets: E. A. Wilson (9) 118, W. J. Elias (5) 110, S. Scott (0) 109, R. L. Spotts (8) 105, Dr. W. B. Short (4) 100, K. R. Hooker (12) 99, E. L. C. Robins (8) 96.

Ten double targets, scratch: R. L. Spotts 14, E. L. C. Robins 9, J. Shattuck 9, S. Scott 8, W. J. Elias 7.

High gun prize, scratch, 125 targets: S. Scott 109, E. A. Wilson 109, W. J. Elias 105, R. L. Spotts 97, Dr. W. B. Short 96, E. L. C. Robins 88, K. R. Hooker 87.

Tie for high gun won by Scott on shoot-off, 23 to 22.

Wilmington Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 26.—Willis was high man yesterday noon at the shoot of the club at Hazel Dell. The shoots have proved very interesting, and a large attendance was on hand. A midweek shoot will be held next Thursday afternoon. Yesterday's scores are as follows: J. W. Davis (shot at 100), broke 50, J. T. Birch (100) 63, W. Vandegrift (100) 54, C. H. Simon (100) 80, L. D. Willis (125) 114, A. Lobb (75) 68, J. Kaiser (75) 49, A. Hickman (50) 39, W. W. Stewart (50) 31, L. W. Buckmaster (50) 29, W. Hartlove (50) 23, F. M. Whitehead (75) 34, J. Parker (25) 18, C. Moore (25) 19, W. Kathrell (25) 15, R. Tadman (25) 15, G. Sands (25) 12, H. Hurlock (25) 15, Brice (25) 17.

Mineral Springs Gun Club.

JENKINTOWN, Pa., March 25.—At the regular March shoot of the Mineral Spring Gun Club, at Willow Grove to-day, with thirteen marksmen at the traps, Houpt won the club total shoot with 96 breaks out of a possible 100. Rorer, a new member, made a strong impression by finishing second. The program comprised four 25-target events. Totals: Houpt 96, Roerer 94, Nice 89, Hiltebeil 88, Pierson 83, Taylor 92, Haas 67, Nash 56, Mason 64, Williams 66, Kentner 46, Duckelec 42, Felton 25.

Lehigh Valley Shooting Association.

CATASAUQUA, Pa., March 25.—Owing to the high wind interfering with the gunners at the regular shoot of the Lehigh Valley Shooting Association, low scores were very much in evidence. Salome was the star of the match, breaking straight in the third and fifth events. In the special event Jones and Sobers, after tying three times, called the match off. All events were for 25 targets.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The Massachusetts Agricultural College and theUniversity of Iowa teams led the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League, with ten victories each, at the end of the tenth week. Columbia, Cornell and Washington State College each have seven victories and three defeats.

The scores this week were: Iowa defeated Cornell, 1877 to 1797; Massachusetts Agricultural defeated Missouri, 1876 to 1687; Minnesota defeated Arizona, 1730 to 1659; Dartmouth defeated Purdue 1765 to 1737; North Georgia Agricultural defeated Princeton 1707 to 1584; Washington State, New Hampshire College and Rhode Island State all won their matches by default against California, Louisiana State and Columbia respectively.

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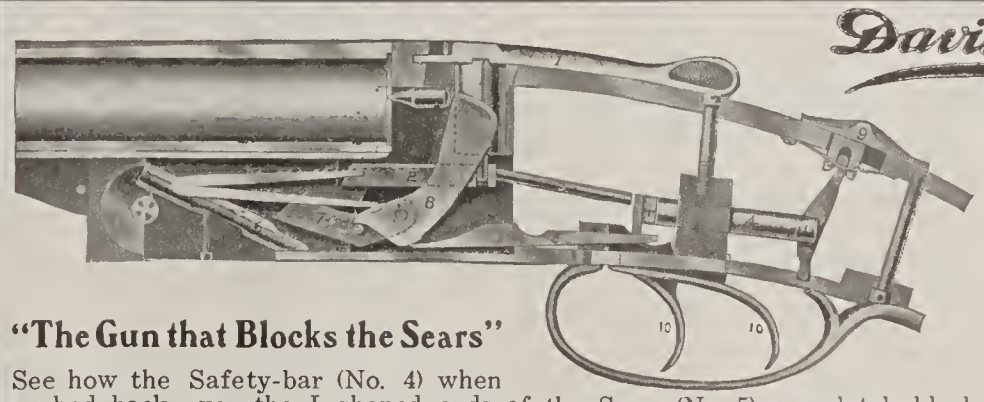

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National Rifle Association Notes.

The Interclub Rifle League is the first one of the series of indoor rifle shooting matches for the season of 1911 to come to an end. From every standpoint, it has been a most successful tournament, and if all the clubs that were fortunate enough to get in the League, carry out their intention of being on hand next winter, it will undoubtedly be necessary to organize at least four leagues with about fifteen clubs in each league. More than this number of clubs is unwieldy, and extends the matches over too long a period, so that we can look forward to an Eastern League, Western League, Pacific Coast League, and probably a Southwest League next winter.

The shoot-off between the Winchester Rod and Gun Club and the St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association should be a crackerjack, and should be very close. It is quite probable that a large gallery will watch the shooting of each team. In addition to the regular N. R. A. judge, an extra witness has been appointed for this match.

The Association's annual report for 1910, which is being published by the War Department in connection with the annual report of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, has been greatly delayed in advertising for bids and making the necessary contracts which the War Department regulations call for. The book is now on the press, and under the terms of the contract is to be delivered April 10. The book will have over 200 pages and 100 half-tone illustrations.

Owing to the great expense entailed in getting it out the distribution will be limited and none will be sold.

The executive committee of the National Rifle Association have agreed upon the following distribution: One copy to each life and annual member, Adjutant-General and State Secretary; ten copies to each State Association; six copies to each affiliated regiment; four copies to each affiliated battalion; three copies to each affiliated company, troop or battery; four copies to each affiliated rifle club; three copies to each college club, and two copies to each school club.

Affiliated organizations that have not already done so should furnish the N. R. A. with the names and addresses of those officers to whom the book should be sent, under the above distribution.

In case of civilian, college and schoolboy clubs, the report of officers for the current year is sufficient. Many clubs have not yet made their report of their officers for the current year, nor submitted a list of their members. Until these matters have been attended to, such clubs will not receive any reports or benefits for the year.

Some little time ago arrangements were made with the Chief of Ordnance whereby N. R. A. rifle clubs and individual members of the Association could purchase new Krag rifles from the Government arsenal at the cost of $10. Under this arrangement a good many of these rifles were sold, but it was found that the cost of ammunition was quite a hardship, and representation was made to the Chief of Ordnance of the benefits that would accrue for making a special price on the ammunition for use in these rifles. Word has just been received from the Chief of Ordnance, that under the same condition of sale as the rifle, the ammunition for same would hereafter be sold to N. R. A. rifle clubs and individual members for $15 per thousand rounds; the minimum amount of ammunition to be sold to be 200 rounds. This concession is a most welcome one and ought to greatly stimulate rifle shooting among the clubs. It reduces their ammunition cost from nearly 3 cents a shot to a cent and one-half.

As soon as the League shooting is out of the way the National Association expects to go ahead with its plan to build a model gallery range in the city of Washington. Data of every description which might be used to advantage in such a range is being gathered.

Within a week or so the National Rifle Association will begin mailing out to its affiliated regiments a hanging colored poster covering the different features of the N. R. A. work as carried on by the regiments. A similar poster is being prepared to send to the civilian rifle clubs. The National Association within a very few weeks will also be ready to issue official score cards for use on outdoor ranges. These cards will be issued to civilian clubs and individual members, and are so arranged that they can be adopted for use on any rifle range in the United States.

The Association has been sending out a new circular to riflemen, urging them to become individual members of the National Rifle Association, and giving the following ten reasons why every rifleman in the United States should lend their support to the National Association and the work it is doing by becoming a member:

1. You will receive a copy of "Rifle Shooting in the United States for 1910," and thus keep in touch with what is going on in the rifle shooting world. The book contains a full report of all rifle shooting events for last year, and is finely illustrated.
2. You will receive a copy of the joint program of the annual matches of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and the National Rifle Association of America, with entry blanks, etc.
3. You will be given an opportunity to qualify as a member of any international rifle team organized by the National Rifle Association.
4. You will be given an expert, sharpshooter, or marksman's decoration for qualifying in any of the above classes under Special Course C, War Department.
5. You will be eligible to buy a new Krag rifle from the Ordnance Department for $10.
6. You will get a reduction of $1 a year on a subscription to the shooting and military weekly, Arms and the Man.
7. You will get special prices from nearly all of the leading firms dealing in arms, ammunition and rifle shooter's supplies. (See "Rifle Shooting in the United States for 1910.")
8. You will be welcomed at any rifle club or gallery or at any rifle range of any organization affiliated with the National Rifle Association on presentation of your member's card.
9. You will be allowed to compete in the national individual match and the national pistol match without

cost, and will receive a big reduction in entrance fees in the N. R. A. matches.

10. Because every rifleman should do what he can to support the National Association and thus show his appreciation for what the Association has done for the riflemen of the United States in the last few years—national matches, international victories, new State associations, new trophies and innumerable benefits.

Springfield Wins Championship.

Springfield, Mass., March 21.—Official returns from the final matches of the Indoor League of the United States Revolver Association last week, place the Springfield Club as champion. The League has been in operation for two years, and Springfield repeated last season's winning performance. Manhattan, of New York, and Portland, Ore., are tied for second place, and Boston and Newark tied for fourth position honors. The scores follow:

	Won.	Lost	Per C't.
Springfield	22	1	.957
New York	21	2	.913
Portland (Oregon)	21	2	.913
Boston	19	4	.826
Newark	19	4	.826
Washington	16	7	.696
St. Louis	16	7	.696
Providence	15	8	.652
Century	14	8	.636
Seattle	14	9	.609
Chicago	12	11	.522
Duluth	12	11	.522
Emeryville (California)	12	11	.522
Oakland (California)	9	14	.391
Philadelphia	9	14	.391
Portland, Me.	8	15	.348
Oakland Bank	8	15	.348
Spokane	7	16	.304
Columbus	6	16	.273
Youngstown	6	17	.261
Louisville	6	17	.261
Culebra	2	21	.087
Belleville	1	22	.043
Sault St. Marie	0	23	.000

The official scores in matches 23 and 24 are given below:

Match 23:

Spokane	1096	vs. Louisville	1028
Duluth	1037	vs. Youngstown	990
Seattle	1031	vs. Willow	1025
Smith and Wesson	1111	vs. St. Louis	1052
Myles Standish	1007	vs. Newark	1061
Culebra	944	vs. Belleville	940
Shell Mound	1082	vs. Providence	1079
Oakland	1049	vs. Oakland Bank	1027
National Capital	1075	vs. Manhattan	1101
Osborn	908	vs. Philadelphia	1067
Century	1068	vs. Boston	1103

Match 24:

Duluth	1071	vs. Columbus	——
Seattle	1032	vs. Louisville	1055
Smith and Wesson	1101	vs. Youngstown	1029
Myles Standish	1024	vs. Willow	1049
Culebra	1006	vs. St. Louis	1083
Shell Mound	1081	vs. Newark	1065
Oakland	1084	vs. Belleville	920
National Capital	1084	vs. Providence	1045
Osborn	918	vs. Oakland Bank	976
Century	1072	vs. Manhattan	1117
Portland	1091	vs. Philadelphia	1032

Columbus not heard from.

Interscholastic Rifle Shooting League.

Washington, March 25.—The Morris High School, of New York city, leads the Interscholastic Rifle Shooting League with nine victories. The Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., stands second with eight victories and one defeat.

St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., defeated McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D. C., 919 to 879; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., defeated Marist College, Atlanta, Ga., 904 to 836. Central High School, Philadelphia, defeated Kentucky Military Institute, Eau Gallie, Fla., 828 to 803; Deering High School, Portland, Me., defeated Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 929 to 728; De Witt Clinton High School, New York city, defeated Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal., 928 to 880; Morris High School, New York city, defeated Salt Lake City (Utah) High School, 911 to 881; Ogden (Utah) High School defeated St. Matthew's School, Burlingame, Cal., 804 to 0; Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, defeated Portland High School, Portland, Me., 862 to 838; Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Md., defeated Western High School, Washington, D. C., 806 to 803.

DuPont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

Wilmington, Del., March 25.—Considerable activity was shown in the rifle division. The members are striving to make ten strings count in the qualification class. The best score of the day was made by Lieut. Harkins in the revolver and pistol qualification class, it being 90 out of a possible 100. T. H. Keller, generally known as "Tom" Keller, came from New York to take part in the shoot. He is one of the oldest ammunition men in point of service. As the Eastern representative of a large cartridge company, he is well known in this city and throughout the East. His scores in the revolver division were very creditable. The 50yd. revolver and pistol qualification scores were: F. B. Harkins 90, 87, 86, 86, 82, 75, 74, 70, 60; K. K. V. Casey 88, 85, 85, 82, 81, 81, 80, 77, 75, 72, 74, 72; E. G. Ackart 88, 85, 85; John Bancroft, Jr., 70, 69.

Revolver and pistol practice scores, 50yds.: A. G.

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Riley 80, 72; H. Morrow 70, 70, 63; J. T. Skelly 77; J. W. Pusey 69, 69; H. E. Haines 53.

Fifty-yard rifle (.22cal.) qualification scores: W. S. Weedon 78, 67, 57, 66, 61, 60.

Fifty-yard rifle (.22cal.) practice scores: C. H. Shepard 82, 71, 69, 65; S. B. Miller 68, 64, 60; James Owens 61, 45; C. P. Sharpless 56, H. E. Hains 54, 51, 79; H. L. Morgan 54, C. C. Brown 40, 41, J. E. Emmons 40, 25; L. Lofink 37, 30; J. W. Anderson 34, F. J. Gibney 27, 19; W. A. Murphy 18, 17.

Qualification prizes were awarded to the following club members: Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Class 7, for ten scores of 75 or better, as follows: 76, 75, 78, 77, 76, 76, 79, 78, 78, 75; John Bancroft, Jr., Class 9, for ten scores of 65 or better, as follows: 66, 65, 69, 69, 67, 65, 68, 68, 65, 68; Lieut. Frank B. Harkins, Class 7, for ten scores of 75 or better, as follows: 78, 79, 75, 79, 76, 79, 76, 78, 75, 77; also in Class 8, for ten scores of 80 or better, as follows: 80, 83, 82, 81, 81, 80, 80, 80, 81.

On the Seventh Regiment Ranges.

SEVENTY marksmen of the Seventh Regiment completed the competitions for the trophies in the final class rifle match of the season, in a two session shoot, on Friday night and Saturday afternoon at 124th and 125th street. Private A. Scholz, the present holder of the Seventh Regiment rifle sheet title, was returned winner of the cup in the expert class, his score, 139, lacking only one point for perfection. The summaries:

Winners in Class Cup Match No. 4.—Expert Class:

Pvt A. Scholz, Co. A	70	69—139
Sharpshooter Class:		
Sergt. F C Noble, Co. K	68	67—135
Novice Class:		
Pvt W L Rogers, Co. H	67	66—133

First entry prize winners; expert Class:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Pvt A Lumley, Co. D	34	34	68
Sharpshooter Class:			
Capt W H Palmer, Staff	32	34	66
Novice Class:			
Pvt A H Kropff, Co. G	31	33	64

Expert qualifications: Corp. W. O. Raymond, Co. G, 68 deliberate fire, 40 rapid fire; total 108. Necessary for qualification, at least 68 in deliberate and 40 in rapid fire.

Sharpshooter qualifications: Capt. W. H. Palmer, Staff, 32 at 200yds., 34 at 500yds.; total 66. Necessary for qualification, at least 65.

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Trout fishing in Sullivan county and nearby waters will begin on April 16, and most of them are reached via the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. The East Branch of the Delaware, the Willowemoc, the Neversink, and the Beaverkill are all famous waters, accessible from stations on that railway. Ask for particulars at 56 Beaver street, New York city.—*Adv.*

The attention of anglers is directed to the offer, made in our advertising columns, of a good split-bamboo rod for $5. This is made by the Abercrombie & Fitch Company, 57 Reade street, New York city. Catalogue G and "Guide on Fishing" will be mailed free if you mention FOREST AND STREAM. This house has a very large stock of fishing rods and tackle, and handles a number of up-to-date specialties about which progressive angler should know.—*Adv.*

Messrs. Parker Bros., of Meriden, Conn., announce that they are now prepared to take any Parker hammerless guns that are non-ejectors and fit them with a genuine Parker automatic ejector. These, however, cannot be applied to 8-gauge guns, and guns of the very highest grade can only be altered at a special price. The charge for altering hammerless guns of the $80 grade or under is $18.75; for altering the $100 and $150 grade, $19.75, and the $200 and $300 grades, $32.50. All correspondence should be addressed to the factory at Meriden.

Mr. Fred. Shattuck, of Columbus, O., has been appointed special representative of the Liberty Cartridge Co., of Mt. Carmel, Conn., with headquarters at Columbus, O., and territory unlimited. Mr. Shattuck is well known all over the country as a sportsman and a contributor to sporting papers, winner of the Grand American Handicap at Chicago, 1909; tied in the Western Handicap at Des Moines in 1908; organizer and secretary of the Columbus Gun Club for five years, during which time was held one Grand American Handicap and three Ohio State shoots, and many other big events. Mr. Shattuck's large acquaintance and congenial manner makes him particularly adapted for this line of work, and the best wishes of this publication go with him in this new capacity.

At the Zettler .22cal. rifle tournament, New York city, March 11-18, both the popularity and the superior shooting qualities of Peters ammunition were clearly demonstrated. There were 52 entries in the 100-shot championship match, of whom 35 used Peters Semi-Smokeless cartridges. Mr. Harry M. Pope won third place with the excellent score of 2468; Mr. M. Baal, seventh place, 2463; Mr. W. Keim, ninth, 2461, and Mr. Louis Buss, tenth, 2457. Mr. Louis P. Ittel tied for first place in the ring target match with five perfect scores of 75. Mr. Louis Buss won the Zimmerman trophy match with a score of 77. Mr. T. H. Keller, Sr., made the greatest number of bullseyes, 68; also a 10-degree bull in the general bullseye match, winning third place. In this match Mr. Gus Zimmerman was second with a 9½-degree bull, and he was also second in the U. M. C.-Remington bullseye match with a 7½ degree bull. From this it will be quite apparent that Peters Semi-Smokeless ammunition still holds the pre-eminent place that it has occupied for the past fifteen years.

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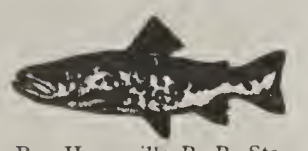

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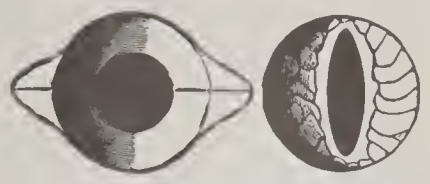

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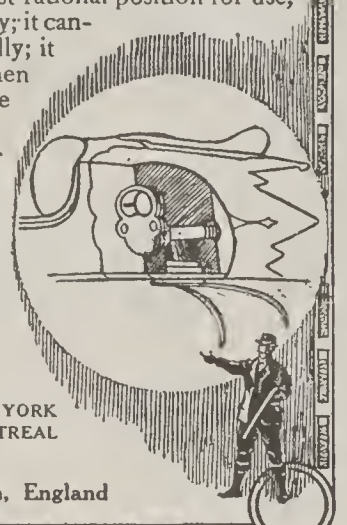

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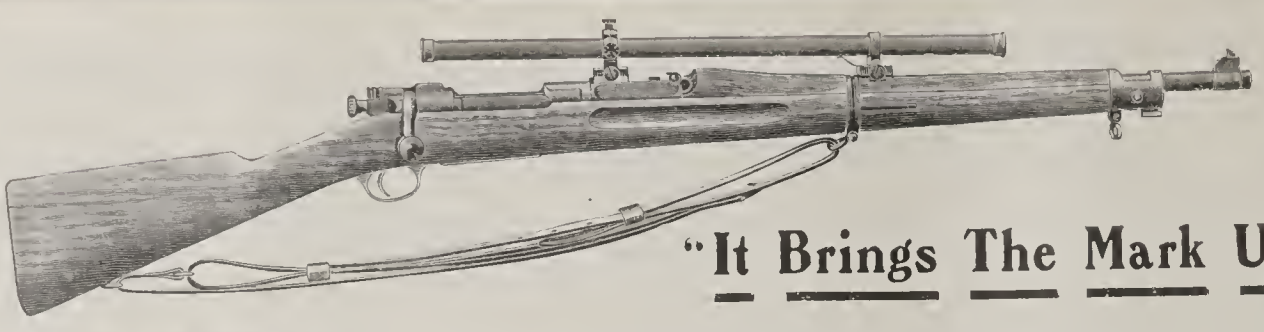

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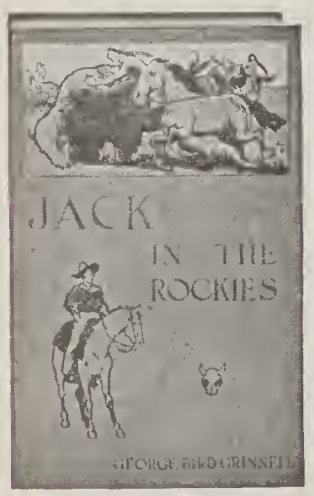

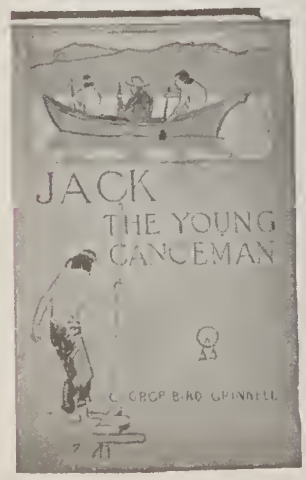

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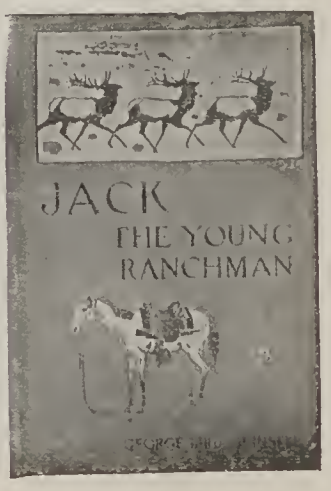

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Accommodation at Englishtown is not plentiful, and the arrangements are simple, but one or two rooms can probably be had at McRitchie's, Sellon's, or Morrison's, and a letter addressed some time before to Angus McRichie, who keeps the post office, will secure the best there is. There is not a boat in the bay fit for the work. My own was hired for £1 a week from Arthur Woodill, of Sydney, and it is at that port that the intending visitor would have to seek a boat suitable to such strenuous sport. There is a single power boat in the bay belonging to Buchanan, who lives at Indian Brook, on the north shore, and both Woodill and Lowe (the station agent at Sydney) have other suitable gasolene launches. It is absolutely essential to have something of the sort to stand by when a fish is hooked, as well as to tow the rowing boat the long distance to and from the grounds, and when the departure of Mr. Ross deprived me of the hospitality of his yacht I chartered Buchanan's boat at 10s. for the half-day, or £1 for the day. As the tuna seemed to feed only on the turn of low water (and rarely feed at all), the larger amount is incurred only when a fish is hooked.

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No. 6

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ers and fishermen who can handle a boat, but a little more than just that knowledge goes to the making of a tuna guide. Percy McRitchie, at Jersey Cove, is about the best, but he is employed by Mr. Ross during his stay. After him, I would choose his brother-in-law, Dan Montgomery, if able to spare the time from his farm. Bait is a still more serious difficulty, and the best plan of all would be to use one's own net for mackerel and gaspereau. Otherwise, bait can sometimes be had from Rory Macdonald, an Indian Brook, who will either send it in of an evening by the mailman, or will sail out in the morning and meet the motor boats. It is paid for at the rate of a dollar a dozen, with a gratuity for the mailman.

As regards tackle and bait, something has been said under these heads. Tuna tackle is similar to that used for tarpon, only the reel is larger, the line stronger, and the leader may be 12 feet instead of 6 feet. Personally, I regard this long leader (twice the length of the rod) as dangerous, but it is preferred by both Messrs. Ross and Conn, as they attribute the loss of at least one fish each during the present season to the use of the shorter wire. The mouth of the mackerel or gaspereau is sewn up and it is a good plan to sew in two or three links of the chain on the hook inside the mouth, as this throws the strain of trolling on the chain and does not tear the delicate mouth of the gaspereau open, as might otherwise be done.

Finally, the cost of a tip after these Cape Breton tuna is somewhat heavy, particularly having regard for the fact that not one fish has ever been landed. Assuming, however, that this only makes the chase more attractive, there should be many anxious to try their luck next year. In addition to the cost of reaching St. Ann's, by direct steamer to Halifax, or by C. P. R. Empress to Quebec, and thence by Intercolonial Railway to Sydney, there is the hire of man and boats, which, with the smallest available power boat, cannot be reckoned at less than 30s. a day. Bait will cost from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day, accommodation at Englishtown may be put down at 35s. a week. All of which means that a month at St. Ann's with fares out and back, would make a hole in £100. Frankly, this is a considerable sum to pay for the possible chance of landing a tuna, though, on the other hand, many would hold it reasonable enough for the honor of catching the first. Moreover, there is talk of a handsome cup being offered for the acceptance of the lucky sportsman, the possession of which would in some measure recoup him for his outlay. Well, the tuna are the victors for the moment. Perhaps by this time next year some fortunate adventurer will score the trick, and we shall be able to say *Calicem qui meruit, ferat!*—F. G. A., in the Field.

LIVE EAGLE UNDER HIS ARM.

With a live eagle measuring six feet six inches from tip to tip of wings under his arm, Dr. J. C. McLaughlin, 308 Junction Building, created considerable interest recently on the streets.

The bird was shot by Mr. McLaughlin's brother, H. A. McLaughlin, on his ranch near Moran, Kan. A rifle was used and the ball took effect in the bird's wing, which paralyzed it temporarily and enabled him to capture it alive. The wing has healed now and the bird, being young, was shipped here.—Kansas City Journal.

EAGLE A SHIP'S PET.

Aboard the steamer Pathan, which arrived recently from Manila, Singapore, Cebu and Port Said, was a large eagle bought from a native at Manila by Capt. Chaplin.

The bird, which was named Sammy, measures just nine feet from tip to tip of wings when spread. It was kept in a large wooden box on the bridge on the voyage, but for a few hours each day was allowed to roam about the deck with a rope tied to one of its legs.

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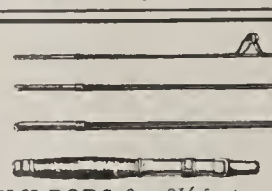

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Forest and Stream

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Copyright, 1911, by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.
GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, President,
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LOUIS DEAN SPEIR, Treasurer,
127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE BAYNE BILL.

THE hearing on the Bayne bill at Albany last week was interesting for the unanimity with which sportsmen, game protectors, scientific men and the public generally advocated the enactment of a law forbidding the sale of game in New York State—whether killed in the State or elsewhere. The opposition consisted of a single individual, understood to be an attorney in the employ of an association of hotel keepers.

The bill's advocates made a very effective presentation of the case, and, so far as the hearing went, the sentiment was all one way. On the other hand, no one can tell what view the Legislature will take of the matter, and the fight is not yet over. Many petitions in the bill's favor are being sent in to the Legislature and should carry great weight. It is to be hoped that all interested in the passage of the measure will bring to bear on their Assemblymen and Senators all possible influence, whether by writing letters urging a course of action or by inducing acquaintances of the legislators to represent to them the importance to the public of its passage.

Those who oppose the Bayne bill do so in part on the ground that it forbids the sale within the State of birds taken outside of the State, but as a matter of fact this is one of the most necessary features of the measure. Why should New York State be utterly careless of the well-being of her sister States? It is only the large cities that furnish a considerable market for game, that encourage commerce in it, and so put a premium on its destruction. How great that commerce and that destruction are has often been shown, but perhaps never more effectively than in the year 1901, when a New York game protector seized at a single cold storage warehouse in New York city 50,000 game and song birds which were being illegally held in close season.

At the time FOREST AND STREAM printed an account of that seizure, giving a detailed list of the game found there. This was one of the most effective game protection documents ever printed, and in this number of FOREST AND STREAM we repeat the figures. They should be brought to the notice of every Senator and Assemblyman. If this were done and the legislators understood the figures' significance, the Bayne bill would be sure to pass.

FOR MICHIGAN TO CONSIDER.

IT seems an odd circumstance that of all the States and most of the Canadian Provinces lying along the international boundary line, Michigan is the only one in which spring shooting is permitted. It seems as if it were time now that Michigan should step forward into line and take her proper place with her sister States.

It was shown years ago that the number of non-residents that visited Maine in the year 1902 for the purpose of shooting and fishing was more than 130,000. If each of these visitors left behind him in the State, for transportation expenses, subsistence, payment to guides and other purposes, $100, it is evident that the sum of $13,000,000 was spent that year in Maine by such visitors. It is said that in Scotland the game yields annually more than $15,000,000. With these statistics before her, does it not seem worth while that Michigan should do everything in its power to conserve its game?

A great mammal, the elk; an important bird, the wild pigeon; a unique fish, the grayling, once existed in Michigan in great numbers. There are none there now.

In Michigan there is enough wild land to make many great preserves, which, properly protected, would insure the existence there forever of numerous beautiful and useful birds and mammals. Is it not time that the best people in the State should take a stand against the comparatively small number who wish to kill everything all the time and insist that laws be enacted and enforced which shall be for the benefit of the whole people, and not for a small class only?

OUR NATIONAL PARKS.

MANY years ago, John Muir, one of America's chief apostles of outdoor life, said: "When in trouble take a trip up the cañon." These words contain a profound philosophy. The real lover of outdoor life—whether he be observer or active lover of exercise—when he gets close to nature drops from his mind the worries and the burdens that oppress him, and for a time at least, forgets his trouble and anxieties in the delights which surround him.

Year by year the importance of permanent grounds for public recreation is coming to be better understood. This is given special emphasis in cities where the poor little children have no place to play except the public streets, but it is felt also that there should be playgrounds for children of larger growth. For a number of years the few people who harped on this subject talked to deaf ears; their words were as the voice of one crying in the wilderness, and received little or no attention. Yet with the Yellowstone Park as an object lesson, people have gradually come to realize that there should be such National playgrounds, and a number have been established, all of them in the West. We have thirteen of these National parks, but we ought to have a great many more. More than that, they should be better known and should be visited by hundreds of people for one who now goes to them.

At a recent dinner of the Canadian Camp, the chief topographer of the United States Geological Survey, Robert B. Marshall, expanded this idea, and gave an interesting illustrated description of a number of our National parks.

High officials of the Government recognize the importance of this subject, and recently the President recommended to Congress the creation of a Bureau of National Parks. A bill to create such a bureau was introduced in Congress, but did not pass. The time is at hand when the importance of these playgrounds will be more generally appreciated, and when far more attention will be paid to their care than at present.

THE wintry blasts which greeted early trout fishers last Friday and Saturday gave ample proof of the fallacy of opening the trout season earlier than April 15. To see anglers faring forth at daylight on a wintry day, clad in heavy garments and wearing wool gloves, tends to call down ridicule on the sport. In the New England and middle Atlantic States April 1 is usually anything but springlike, nor do the rough winds calm down for another ten days. In Pennsylvania trout may be taken next Saturday, April 15, while in the southern tier of counties in New York State Sunday, the 16th, is opening day, but the majority of anglers will defer their first journey to the brooks until the 17th. A bill is now pending in the Legislature which provides that when opening day falls on Sunday, as it does this year, the previous day, Saturday, shall be the legal opening day.

SINCE additional ships have been put into service between British and East African ports, sportsmen traveling to and from East Africa have found the long journey much pleasanter than it was a few years ago, with fewer delays and discomforts.

THE United States imported more Indian buffalo hides than any other nation in 1909. Of the 1,011,000 buffalo hides sent out of India in that year, 416,585 came to this country.

FIRE has rendered two State Legislatures temporarily homeless this year. The Missouri State House was burned early in February, and the New York Capitol last week.

THE first International Anglers' Congress will be held in Berlin, Germany, June 1 to 7, inclusive, 1912, under the auspices of the Deutsche Anglerbund.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Kareits and Hamadryads

Some of the Reptiles that are Seen Occasionally by the Sportsman in Burma

By STARLIGHT

DURING a time of service with the British Army I once found myself stationed at a little place called Thayet-Myo. This little jungle town lies on the right bank of the Irrawady River, 600 miles or so north of Rangoon. This district swarmed with snakes, of which the kinds most frequently to be met with were the grass and rat snakes, cobras, Russell's vipers and kareits, though the python or anaconda was not rare.

Snakes were frequently found in the house. Many houses had snake proof little wire gates at the top of verandah steps, and at the foot of inside stairways. The favorite resort of these reptiles used to be above the ceiling cloths, where on looking up one could distinguish their shapes outlined by the sagging of the cloth under their weight. At that time most of the bungalows had these ceiling cloths stretched under the fiber-thatched roofs to prevent dust and insects from falling into the room. It was no uncommon thing to find mongooses and wildcats also in the roofs. But I write of snakes. Both the parade ground and the golf links were infested with snakes.

The only time I have ever seen the sergeant-major of a regiment draw his sword was to defend himself from a cobra. I was superintending morning signal practice from the flat top of the main guard house across the river. Adjutant's parade was taking place, and he was marching the battaiion across the ground in quarter column, which is a very close formation. The ground was sandy with small scrub. Suddenly there was a wild diversion in the middle of the column and amid the temporary confusion the column divided. Into the space thus left clear stepped the sergeant-major, drew his sword, and to my surprise made a hearty cut at something. I was told at breakfast that a big cobra had suddenly appeared, and that the sergeant-major had swept its head off.

One day while playing golf on the nine-hole links I heard, on approaching the sixth hole, a faint screeching, apparently issuing from the ground near my feet. The sound was as though a young rabbit was in trouble, only fainter. I looked about and soon saw a rat hole in the sandy ground from which I judged the sound proceeded. Closer inspection showed the head and shoulders of a fair-sized frog protruding from the jaws of a Russell's viper, the rest of whose body was down the hole. With my mashie I dug away the ground behind, exposed the snake and broke his back. I might add here that this snake is a very venemous species, and that probably more natives die annually from its bite than from those of all the other poisonous reptiles in Burma put together. This is, I think, in great measure owing to the fact that the Russell's viper is sluggish, seldom moving out of the way, as do the other snakes or most of them at the approach of danger. Having killed the viper, I very carefully rescued the frog. It was very much alive, though the hind legs were almost entirely digested, and where they joined the body resembled cord, tapering away to thin twine at the extremities. "Paralyzed from the hips downward" would doubtless have been the doctor's verdict, but the frog could haul itself along on its two forelegs, the hind ones trailing. My servant, acting as caddie, was told to take it home after the game, and it lived in my house for three days, being fed on flies and moths caught round the lamps at night. This incident serves to show how powerful are the gastric juices of these snakes.

Of the kareit, of which there are eighty-nine varieties bottled in the old museum, Bombay, I have had three experiences only, and do not wish for others. I was once stationed at Wellington Barracks, ten miles from Ootacamund, in the Nilghiris, Madras. One day one of the native cooks in one of the company's cook houses overturned a degchai (brass cooking bowl) on the shelf. A little kareit, nine inches long, was ready and bit the man on the tip of his left thumb. Now this man acted with a knowledge, energy and courage which are not always to be found among his countrymen. He ran at once to the meat block, took the chopper and lopped his left thumb clean through at the middle of the second joint. Putting the end of what had been his thumb into his mouth he made straight for the hospital, where the wound was at once cauterized and dressed. This prompt action, the doctor said, saved his life. His companions killed the snake and took it also to the hospital, and it was duly classified as a kareit.

My second interview with a kareit is of a more doubtful character as far as the identification of the species is concerned. I was thamin shooting in Burma, near Prome. It is the custom to be driven to the shooting ground in bullock carts. These are covered with the leafy branches of trees to hide the shooter, as these deer are in the habit of seeing the bullock carts carrying green forage, and so the shooter can get to his stalking ground without scaring the whole jungle for miles. It was early morning and we were just starting. I had climbed into my cart and was standing up in it, my right hand holding to a green branch to steady myself. Suddenly I felt something cold fall across my wrist and remain there. I knew at once what it was. Karim, my shikari, was standing a yard below me. "Karim," said I, not even turning my head, "there is a snake on my wrist; kill it, or knock it off at once." Not daring to move, hardly to breathe, it seemed ages before I received such a crack on the wrist that I thought my arm was broken. Karim always carried a stout bamboo to beat either the jungle or the beaters, as the fancy took him, and had used it on my wrist. The snake fell to the ground and was stamped on. It was a most lovely apple green all over, and its eyes were just like rubies, but the natives could not agree as to whether it were venomous or not. I, therefore, give the snake the benefit of the doubt, the more readily as I have never seen its picture in plates in snake books, nor its like in the bottles of preserved snakes that I have come across. My third experience was thus:

I was employed under the Indian Government at Nagpur in the Central Provinces, India. Returning on my horse from my office to my bungalow one morning in the hot weather, I saw my wife in our little bit of garden. She appeared to be picking roses. On reaching the path near her, I noticed something constrained in her attitude. Apparently she was holding the stem of a rose bush at arm's length, and her arm was quite rigid. I leaped off my horse and was beside her in an instant, knowing that something was wrong, and guessing what it was. Looking along her arm I saw a red and yellow kareit, lapped round her wrist like some brilliant oriental bracelet. Fortunately, I had gloves on, though I do not suppose it would have made any difference, as I feinted a little dash at the snake with my left hand and nipped his neck with my right, as he thrust out his wicked little head on the defensive. Having thrown him to the ground I put my foot on him. My wife said she had been standing like that for many minutes, afraid to cry out or move, just hoping that someone would happen along. This snake was duly identified as a kareit. The reptile had climbed into the foliage, probably in search of flies or grubs, and as the bush was shaken by my wife's pulling the flowers, had fallen upon her wrist and remained there.

I have always taken a considerable interest in

snakes, and a great many were brought to me by men of my regiment, as well as by natives during my stay in Burma. One day when out shooting the Chinese francolin—partridges we used to call them—two brother officers and myself came upon a large python which had swallowed a jungle sheep whole. This jungle sheep is the ribbed-faced deer called in Madras "jungle sheep" and in Burma "gyi." The deer's body was inside the snake, the head and antlers protruding from its gape, for mouth hardly describes the aperture through which the deer's body had passed. The snake could do nothing but wriggle, and that—to use a nautical expression—only "abaft" the sheep. It was soon dispatched, I am sorry to say, as I would now give a good deal to have remained there and watched the process of swallowing instead of stopping it. I have been told that while in the act of "assimilating" a large body like this, the upper and lower mandibles—or jawbones—disengage, and travel independently, while the snake heaves and heaves, and gradually hitches itself forward over the animal to be "swallowed," until—after vast stretchings of the whole of the skin of the head and neck the great job is completed—they reunite in their original places. After such a meal the reptile may well be torpid for weeks or longer before regaining its slim graceful shape. It is of course a generally accepted fact that these pythons kill their prey by compression. The deer mentioned above certainly appeared to be a mass of jelly, but the odor when the carcass was opened overpowered our curiosity.

Once again I was visiting the jail at Thayet-Myo. A python twenty-two feet long and about twenty-eight inches in girth was lying dead in a cabbage patch of the jail garden. It had been shot by the prison guard under the following circumstances: The prison had a sentry posted on the roof at each corner of the square building. His duty was to give the alarm to the prison guard if any prisoner tried to escape, or any unusual occurrence took place.

On the morning of my visit there had undoubtedly been an unusual occurrence. A python, dimensions as above, had entered the vegetable garden and crossed it to the fowl pen. Besides the fowls there were some five ducks in the pen. Now the front of the pen was fenced with diamond mesh, galvanized wire netting of a strong type. The snake could not resist a fat duck, so putting its head and neck through the stout diamond frame it seized and swallowed one. I have no doubt whatever that it would have "mopped up the bunch" inside the house, but that in adjusting number one to make room for number two it became aware of an uneasy feeling, owing to the wire around its waist. Neither have I any doubt that in addition to becoming uneasy it became seriously alarmed. Being now unable either to disgorge or to get away, it tore off the whole section of netting six feet by eight and returned with this necklace or waistband through the cabbages. Not unnaturally, I think, the sentry seeing a six by eight foot wire section of fencing marching through the cabbage patch without any visible means of support gave the alarm, and then opened fire. The prison guard rushed out and also opened fire, and very shortly our hero lay dead in his frame. He was skinned and his skin cured and dressed in the jail, where they are noted for this kind of work.

Of all the snakes in Burma, however, the hamadryad is, I feel certain, the one which commands most respect from among the natives and the white men who know. I have spoken to many native shikaris about the habits of this snake, and much regret never having seen one alive. Their stories all agree as to details which point to the fact that this snake really does attack man on sight at certain times. In appearance it resembles a very large cobra di capello, being hooded and spectacled in the same manner and in similar colors. But its size is certainly three times as great when full grown, possibly more. A large cobra will measure five feet, very seldom six. The only hamadryad I have ever seen hangs in the old museum, Bombay, or did some years ago, and measured sixteen feet four inches. The natives of Burma say that during the breeding season the male hamadryad remains near the female in a state of most restless activity. He is reported to be ready—nay, anxious—to charge out at great speed, and strike with lightning rapidity anything that approaches, from a rabbit to an elephant. If such is the case, it is no wonder that the naked natives dread him.

While beating through the jungle for small game I have sometimes seen the beaters stampeded, and on asking the interpreter the reason, he has sometimes replied: "They thought it was a hamadryad, sahib."

If one pictures to oneself a cobra sixteen feet long charging to strike, his head would be some four and a half feet from the ground at least, a very nasty height—his great hood spread, his rapid pace, the length of his strike. No, Broadway for mine.

The Burmese eat snakes, baked and boiled. I once ate a section of a cobra baked. It resembled whiting and was good. If I had not known it was snake I should probably have eaten lots and enjoyed it, but the fact that I knew it was a cobra, strangled me.

Some years ago there was a great increase in the number of deaths from snake bite in India. The Government decided to take steps to put a stop to so alarming a state of things. It did so. A reward of one rupee was offered for every venomous snake killed, accounted for, and verified through the proper official channel. The following year was a record, both for deaths from bites and for rewards for dead snakes. The following year was worse still and nearly depleted the ruling coffers in paying up the snake bounty. A commission was appointed to ascertain how it was that in spite of the enormous amounts paid as bounties the snakes—the venemous ones only of course—had so enormously increased.

The commission sat. It took evidence and ascertained that every native establishment throughout the length and breadth of the whole of Hindustan was a snake farm, with its own ova, hatchery, brooders, yearlings and so on, and that the larger companies were just being turned into trusts holding cobra stock at a rupee per capita.

The Oak Valley; an Idyl

By S. A. WHITE

THIS morning I counted the standing trees again, and there is one less. For the last four years their number has not changed—till now.

The shining ax has found another victim, and the mighty oak is gone, yet the action is not so ruthless as it might have been, for the all-bestowing hand of time had long ceased to ring its trunk. Among his living brethren this comrade stood, but he could not feel with them the changing seasons. His was not to know whether the spring breeze waked or the fateful wind of autumn went moaning to December's end. Their wondrous secret life was no part of him, and darkness was no different from light, only he held the place of his youth, but now even that place will soon be gone, for the stump is crumbling nearer and nearer to earth. Fragments of bark, worm-burrowed and insect-bored, filled with parasitic larvæ, are strewn here and there, together with broken bough ends, but the next freshet will sweep all away, destroying every trace—a summer's breath will pass, when only a heap of brown dust, home for the giant ants, will remain.

The others of the grove up through the valley are still alive, grim old veterans of a thousand storm fights. Lightning-seared, tempest-scarred, time-dismantled, they rise in stalwart bulk on both sides of the tiny streamlet's banks. Their rude, deeply ribbed bark is black, and torn heavy knots speak of ancient wounds on trunk and crotch, the sturdy limbs show all the battle strength that years of wrestling have imbued—they have stood immovable and greeted every red dawn coming up over the rim of the world, seen every sunset in the sea of the West. It seems that the scythe of death cutting at their contorted roots has blunted and turned its edge till, recognizing the futility of the attack, he has passed them by. The moss clusters cling round their bases, upholstering in nature's cool, green velvet the sloping margin of the stream for boyhood's hot feet or the tired frame of maturity.

Limpid waters fill the dark, rich earth with moisture, and searching fibrous rootlets know where to turn in the swimming heat of a full summer noon. Of a truth, they have taken the stream edge as their own and lie like dark snakes under the drooping sedge. Some places the river's course has changed; abruptly the grinding spring ice has torn away the bends, exposing the matted roots with tenebrous caverns underneath, and the little waves rush up laughing in pretended boldness as if to enter, but whirl in sudden fear and scud with blanched faces down to the safety of the open meadow. Rolling ground spotted with innumerable tussocks spreads away on all sides, slender, scallop-leaved shoots marking where fallen acorns have fulfilled their destiny. Pasturing beasts know the boon of the thick, dark shade thrown by the massive heads of foliage, and

feathered tribes love those old oaks in common with man and his servant animals. Warblers, vireos, thrushes, creepers and kinglets make them haunts of delight in summer, while the barred and snowy owls seek them as lofty perches in seasons of snow.

How wonderful the volumes of lore the grove could write. How tremendous the chronicles and annals hidden away in their unspeaking souls. What is man to them? They know him only as an atom. Those wood fathers have listened to the lover and maid as they walked under the mystic moon, heard the sweet whispers which are everything to human hearts, have heard and laughed, for the earthly ideal is no greater in their sight than the moisture drop at one rootlet's tip. They have seen the seed time, gazed on the harvest toil, known the cradle toddler and the tapping crutch, understood heavenly blessing and evil curse beyond all knowledge of mankind. They know and smile.

The Oak Valley is a bourne of rest in a coign of the universe—the symbol of immortal mortality.

The Haymakers of the Rock Slides.

The small fur-clad haymakers of the West whose interesting habits are little known except to mountain climbers and mammalogists, bear the familiar name of conies. In Proverbs, in an enumeration of the creatures which "are little upon the earth but are exceeding wise" we read—"The conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks." In an enumeration of animals that are forbidden food for the Hebrews the cony again figures, "because he cheweth the cud." But curiously enough, the name cony appears to have slipped into the Bible through ignorance of oriental mammals, the Hebrew shâphân being translated cony, old English for rabbit, though the rabbit was unknown in Syria until imported in later times. So the little animal whose name has been familiar to us since childhood was neither the cony of our Western States nor a rabbit, but apparently a *Hyrax* or daman, belonging to an order of oriental mammals so remarkable in dentition and anatomical characters that Cuvier placed them next the elephant and rhinoceros. African species of *Hyrax* were encountered by the Roosevelt Expedition and described and figured by Mr. Roosevelt in his "African Game Trails."*

Our Western cony or little chief hare, instead of resembling the strange little damans, so closely resembles the ordinary rabbits that it was once classed with them, and now stands in an adjoining genus—*Ochotona*. But though looking much like a small tailless *Lepus*, *Ochotona's* habits set him quite apart. While the various rabbits live from sea level to timberline and in all localities from deep forest to open plains, the cony lives almost exclusively in slide rock, ta'us from lofty peaks.

To those who have once climbed the noble mountains in which he makes his home, what treasured mountain memories are roused by the nasal *yamp* of our cony! How one's heart warms at the sound! The big woodchucks that whistle from the talus boulders add to the keen zest of wild life, but do not elicit the feeling of friendly companionship the small conies evoke. Original and interesting in their ways and withal as winsome and gentle as rabbits, the little fellows, like the familiar camp jays, are dear to the heart of the mountaineer, their voices from the rock slides rousing echo as companions in the big silent wastes of broken rock.

Having known them in the California mountains we were doubly glad to find them in the New Mexico mountains. Near one camp, at

THE LITTLE HAYMAKER RESTING AMONG HIS ROCKS.

Photograph by Edward R. Warren.

11,600 feet on Pecos Baldy, a rock slide that covered several acres made of stone cracked off from the rock wall above and wedged together in close confusion afforded them a congenial home. The place was alive with them and their sharp bleat was continually coming from one or another part of the slide. They were so tame that we climbed up to photograph them. Some were sunning themselves when we arrived on the scene; others squeaking and running about among the rocks on various errands. As they went trotting over the rocks they looked like little bags of meal with big ears and short legs, for, like rabbits, they show no anatomy back of their ears. Their heads might have been modeled but their tailless bodies look as if smoothed off round with one pass of the modeling knife.

Now, not only are these conies "exceeding wise" because being "feeble folk" they take refuge in the rocks, but because living in the high mountains they take advantage of the short summers to make hay, stacking up loads of dwarf clover, grass and weeds among the rocks to cure out of reach of rain, that they may have food during the long winters when snow covers the rock slides. Last year's hay, mats of old dry weeds, were seen in the Pecos Baldy slide under some of the rocks, while fresh piles of green stuff were found under others.

One of the small haymakers was hurrying back and forth hard at work. Going to one especial place in the weeds outside of the slide he would pick a green bouquet and carrying it in his mouth run back to his haystack under the rock. Once when carrying a load too big to see over, he ran plump against the foot of the photographer, frightening himself so that he scampered off and hid away in his cave.

Another haymaker that I watched, an old one with brown fur, worked as if the cold storm had convinced him that winter was upon him. Unlike his systematic fellow who went and came to the same spots, he ran out into the weeds wherever the notion took him and dumped his load of hay under a number of different stones scattered about his end of the slide. He brought a variety of material, old brown leaves, fresh green grass, a bunch of asters, and once such a big bunch of cow parsnip that it was a wonder he wasn't tripped up by it. When he was photographed—at ten feet, for he was apparently fearless—he was sitting on a rock with his mouth full of hay, a daisy sticking up from one corner like an Irishman's pipe. While resting between loads, at my insistent call, "Go to work, Cony, go to work," he would start off for his hay on a trot, perhaps startled by the voice, perhaps influenced by the urgency of the tone, which probably accorded with his meteorological observations.

While the conies were storing hay, one of the reddish ground squirrels named *lateralis* from his side stripes, was also seen putting away winter stores in the rock slide. From one of his trips he returned with cheek pouches so stuffed out as to suggest a bad case of mumps. At the terrifying sight of a human being he stood up on his hind legs and put his paws to his breast as a startled woman presses her hand

*Pp. 318, 364—Tree hyrax, facing p. 220.

to her heart. Cony meanwhile, doubtless led by his sharp little nose, ran up to the foot of *lateralis*' rock, and ventured up beside him; but at this intrusion the superior squirrel made a pass at him that put an end to all Cony's friendly interest, and he ran off as fast as his feet could carry him, while *lateralis* complacently raised a seed to his mouth.

While the provident conies of the rock slide were gathering stores, others were taking their ease, coming up from the dark hollows between the rocks to sun themselves in characteristic statuesque attitudes, some with heads up, some squatting with ears folded down like those of a frightened rabbit; while one was seen washing its face with its paws like a kitten. While I was watching them quietly a squeak by my side made me look just in time to see a young gray cony drawing back under a rock. He did not stay long, for there was a tempting little flat stone to sit on in the hollow at the foot of his big protecting boulder, and he could not resist one more look at the stranger. First a little white nose appeared, then a gray head, and finally the big ears and the gray body; but the face wore a solemn, anxious look, and after a quick glance, with a frightened squeak the little fellow disappeared down his cave.

Safe shelter from prowling foxes and swooping hawks the caves afford the conies in their long arctic night when roofed by the great white snow pile of the mountain sides! And with no work to do through all the long dark months, surely they may well afford to make hay while the sun shines!

Florence Merriam Bailey.

The Forest and Stream *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

A Freak Robin.

Fountain City, Ind., March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One of the robins in our yard saw his reflection in one of the cellar windows, and for four successive days he fought it until he was tired out. Then he would go away for a whi'e, and after a rest wou'd renew the attack. I also know of a sturdy turkey gobbler that came on the veranda and attacked his reflection in the window glass with such vigor that the glass was broken.

After all, these birds were not so different from some of us humans. No doubt a good many, perhaps all of us, have fought and worried greatly over enemies as imaginary as the reflections of these birds. A good illus'ration of this point is found in the story about the old German who, when he knew he was to die very soon, called his sons to the bedside and said: "Poys, listen vonce now to your tying fater's atvise. Many drouples a'l my life haf I hat, te most of vich neffer happened."

O. H. Hampton.

The Aquarium's Elephant Seals.

The six elephant seals at the New York Aquarium are flourishing, we are glad to say. Each day they receive from twenty to thirty pounds of fish for the six. They are eating heartily and their appetite seems to be continually increasing. They are offered small fish like tomcods and smelt entire, as well as cut up cod and larger fish. All this is eaten with relish.

The sea elephants seem to be rapidly recovering from the nervousness that followed their long journey across the continent, and as has been said, are eating well and becoming used to their surroundings. They are not at all shy, but devour their food in the presence of people. The cut printed in this issue is the best photograph ever taken of this species so far as known.

Woodcock West of the Rockies.

Jamesville, N. Y., March 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I recently noticed an editorial and some letters in Forest and Stream concerning the occurrence of woodcock west of the Rocky Mountains.

A few years ago I was hunting the pools along an arroyo about three miles east of Nampa, Idaho, with a companion, when in a little moist patch near a pool I flushed and ki'led a woodcock. On another day we flushed another within a mile or so of the same place which either of us might have killed, but did not, because one woodcock seemed rather small game among a bag of ducks and sage hens.

The bird we killed was seen by at least two witnesses, now resident in Nampa, Idaho, who, I have no doubt, would still recall the incident clearly. I myself know a woodcock at least as well as I know a Plymouth Rock rooster. I have no doubt that it will not be long before a freshly killed specimen will be forwarded from some point west of the Rockies. When I killed the bird mentioned I was not aware that the woodcock's range was not supposed to extend west of the mountains.

I do not know that the statements made in your columns regarding the range of the ivory-billed woodpecker are meant to cover any territory outside of the United States, but wish to mention that I have seen several specimens and killed one of these birds in the Sierra Madre about on the Chihuahua-Sonora boundary line, perhaps 300 miles south of the border.

W. W. Woods.

ELEPHANT SEALS IN THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM.
From a photograph by Elwin R. Sanborn.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Running Down Turkeys.

SOUTH of Fort Meyers, Florida, below the pine plains and north of the Big Cypress, the transitional territory is one of grassy plains in the dry winter season, with a very few pine islets, occasional reedy lagoons and hummocks (hammocks) of acorn-bearing oaks on which the turkeys feed. Palmetto patches are everywhere on the higher ground and cabbage palms give a tropical touch to the crisp winter air.

My guide, Dave Pool, and I started out on horseback from our wagon camp on a frosty morning with Cuff and Spot ranging ahead for game. The bare patches of ground showed deer tracks leading in every direction, with 'coon, 'possum, wildcat, otter and turkey tracks in a bewildering maze. Dave would ride one side of a hummock and I on the other and the dogs would go through the middle. The hummocks were about fifty yards wide by 200 yards long and scattered from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile apart over the grassy and palmetto-patched plains, and the trees not over high so the turkeys would not take refuge there from the dogs, but try flying to other hummocks.

I had never seen a turkey wild and the sight of several fine dead gobblers that some home-going hunters had shown us made me very anxious indeed to try for one myself.

The dogs came to a point at what fizzled out to be a skunk, which "varmint" was quickly dispatched and the turkey hunt continued. Before long the dogs jumped a band of fifteen or twenty turkeys in an acorn hummock. Most of the flock made straight for the next hummock, the dumpy little hens running like California quail and the gobblers flying strong. I rode fast to the further end of the hummock and took a stand to await developments. Dave went slowly keeping abreast of the dogs. As the dogs approached, a splendid gobbler ran out of the brush into the open not twenty yards from me. I spurred my horse toward him and he flew off at right angles to a very small hummock a half mile away. I was hot after him, tearing through palmettoes and splashing over boggy places and arrived a few seconds after the turkey. I thought he would make for distant timber, so started to circle the hummock, but he had adopted different tactics and had turned at right angles again and was running through the grass toward the oak timber.

It was chance that I happened to go on that side of the hummock or that I saw him at all as he was running away. I started after him at full speed, yelling to Dave and the dogs to follow. The splendid old fellow was running hard, swinging from side to side with head low. He made a beautiful sight with the sun glinting off his broad bronzed back as he went unswerving, straight for the oak hummocks. I was overtaking him fast, however, and as I came up with him he would swerve a little to avoid the horse, but kept doggedly on toward the oaks. He looked as if he would drop of apoplexy and finally as the dogs were coming up I jumped from my horse to save my first gobbler's tail. I grabbed him by the neck after a little dodging and saved his plumage from the little pointer who came snapping up.

I now saw why he had not tried his wings again. Fat layers of pure acorn fat lay all over the old fellow. I will not attempt to recall any dimensions or weights, but he seemed very heavy to me. The only thing I measured was his beard, which I now have, and this was thirteen inches long. I do not know whether this is common or not, but he was a big bird and in prime condition, and I was very proud of my first turkey.

We now went back to the wagon and decided to try for deer in the afternoon. We had gone probably a mile when the dogs flushed a fine gobbler, and I missed him point blank at ten yards with both barrels of BB's as he flew on my right and back, an awkward shot from the saddle. He must have been disconcerted, for he made a bee line for the open prairie, not rising more than ten feet from the ground, and flying hard for one-third of a mile with the pointer not far behind, and the rest of us doing the best we could to keep up. His strokes grew less strong and he started to sail, with an occasional flutter like a meadow lark and finally lit running and would have tried to hide in the palmettoes, but by the time we came up, the little pointer had him where his tail had been. He had been in the air probably a mile and had run three or four hundred yards.

This was my second turkey and the last running we did, as after that we kept to the wooded parts and shot turkeys only when the dogs happened to flush them. We devoted ourselves to the other game of the country, and in the whole trip I never had a shot at or saw another dumpy little hen turkey—"cute round little brown things" Dave called them—and was not sorry that we got none.

C. GRANT.

Washington Squirrels.

ACCORDING to special policemen assigned to duty in the various parks throughout the city the number of squirrels which cavort about the public reservations is rapidly decreasing. A number of the little animals are killed annually by dogs despite the vigilance of the park guards. Owing to the limited number of nut-bearing trees in this city, the policemen are required to give them nuts and other food supplies.

Another reason advanced for the decrease of Washington's squirrel population is their migration to woods on the outskirts of the city. Some perish in the attempt, and those that reach the woods never return.

Several years ago there was a small colony of the snow white squirrel in Seaton Park, but the tribe has entirely disappeared. The species seem to have been too delicate for this climate. The first male specimen was brought from the Mississippi Valley some five years ago and was turned loose in Seaton Park.—Washington Star.

From the Tropics to 46° North, for Moose.

A STORY in a January issue of FOREST AND STREAM, entitled "Two Thousand Miles for Moose and Caribou," prompts me to contribute an account of my own trip for moose last fall.

Nathan Prescott and myself are in business in Porto Rico, and both being natives of New England, we have an annual longing for a few whiffs of the bracing fall atmosphere and for a tramp in the Northern woods. For several months we had been planning a moose hunt in New Brunswick, and after the usual amount of correspondence decided to put ourselves in the hands of Dr. Greene, of Centreville.

We sailed from San Juan, the capital of the island, on Sept. 7, and arrived in New York four and a half days later, a trip of some 1,380 miles. After a whole year in the tropics, New York looked good to us, and as we were not due in Centreville until the 20th, we looked the town over until the 19th, when we took an early train for Boston. There we made a few purchases and took the evening train for Bridgewater, Me. Arrived there next morning, we found a double hitch waiting for us and departed for Centreville, New Brunswick, across the line and about eight miles from Bridgewater. It was a delightful drive that fine fall morning, not very cold, although the air seemed sharp to us, as we had lived in the tropics for the past seven years. We were in high spirits and anticipating the sport awaiting us in the green woods, which we could see stretching away for miles to the east of us.

At Centreville we had a good lunch at the hotel, and then took buckboard again for a thirty-mile jaunt to the Forks, which is the junction of the north and south branches of the Little Southwest Miramichi. It was nearly midnight when we reached there, went to bed, were up before daylight next morning and took canoes down the river about twelve miles where we established our home camp and were comfortably fixed by night.

For guides we had Dr. Greene, of Centreville, and Charley McEwen, the latter a good guide and a fine fellow. Manzar Clarke did the cooking, did it often and well, and was always willing and ready to please. How many of us have a faculty of "keeping on the right side of the cook"? Besides being a good cook he is a good companion, weighs 240 pounds and is a brave man. Left alone in camp many nights, he would turn in with a repeating rifle alongside of him and a big revolver within reach and sleep peacefully with never a thought of the many dangerous animals which prowl at night in that Northern wilderness.

We started at once to call for moose in the evening and early morning, but for five days did not receive a single answer. We were somewhat puzzled and could not account for it, as in our rambles during the day moose signs were abundant, and we had seen a number of cows and calves but no bulls. On the evening of the 27th we were calling at a point about four miles be-

low our camp where a deadwater makes up from the river, called McKeels Logan, and were about to give it up again for that night, when my guide stepped down to the edge of the water for one more call. As he parted the bushes at the river's edge he looked up the deadwater, and there, standing in mud and water almost up to their bellies, were a bull, a cow and a calf. They were fully 350 yards from us, and it was growing dusky. Under cover we worked our way up the shore for about fifty yards, and then took a peek.

The wind, what there was of it, was blowing toward them, and they were all three looking directly toward us with their ears pointing forward. My guide did not want me to chance a shot, and suggested waiting until morning or the next night, with hopes of calling the bull out under more favorable conditions and get an easier shot, but I did not feel like that. Sitting perfectly still for an hour or two, shivering with cold and cramps, waiting for an old bull to come out, gets wearisome after a week of it, so I said I would take a chance. The bull was in the middle of the deadwater, and just as I raised my gun the cow started to walk out. She went slowly and did not appear to be frightened. I took careful aim and fired at the bull. He went down and never got on his feet again, although he lived for some time after and I was obliged to shoot him again at close quarters.

When he saw the bull drop, my guide ran back after the canoe while I stood in my tracks, ready to shoot again in case the bull got on his feet. I then got into the canoe and we poled up to where the bull lay. It was an awful mud hole, and he was thrashing around and spattering rich black mud in all directions. I was somewhat nervous, sitting in the bow of the canoe as we poked up near the bull, but another shot ended his struggle, and with a lantern we began to look him over.

We found that my bullet hit him square in the throat, just above his breast and came out near the backbone just forward of his hind quarters. He had fourteen points and a spread of only forty-two inches, hardly worth mentioning, but think of the fun I had and how proud I felt as my guide praised and congratulated me. I had made a long journey for just that one solitary shot, but it was worth it, and I want to try it again next fall.

It was dark now and we poled down to our lean-to tent, talking and jabbering on the way and hoping the boys in the home camp had heard the shooting and would come down the river and lend us a helping hand in the morning.

We started for the home camp at about 11 P. M. It was inky dark, we were going against the current and the water was unusually low, so you can imagine we had trouble. I sat in the bow holding a lantern in my lap, thus shading the light from my guide who could see ahead quite well, but for me there was nothing but a blank blackness. We had two short carries around some swift water, the worst one called "Big Louis" and the smaller one called "Louis Pup" and finally arrived at about 1 o'clock A. M., routed everybody out, made a big fire and had a regular pow-wow. After breakfast we all went down and got the head and some of the best of the meat and brought all back to camp.

Prescott got his moose a few days later. He was leaving the camp just before sunset to go up river to call with Charley McEwen, when he saw a bull drinking on the opposite shore about 200 yards up stream. When he fired the first shot the bull dashed into the river and made for our side; I was a spectator to this and thoroughly enjoyed it. It was a picture to see that big animal splash the water in front of him in his rush across the river. Prescott kept the bullets flying and stopped him before he got across. He did not fall, but stood near the bank in about three feet of water and did not attempt to climb the bank, which at that place was rather steep. Prescott got into a dugout and Charley poled him up for a closer shot, which he delivered at about sixty yards and downed the bull. This animal had a very pretty head with seventeen points and about the same spread as mine, but he was as fat as could be and his coat was as sleek as that of a well kept Government mule. We took home with us the best part of this animal and enjoyed eating it with other members of our families who know nothing of the sport, but who appreciate moose meat.

This was my first experience in calling moose. I usually hunt in November after the rutting season is over. We called faithfully every evening and early morning from Sept. 21 for nearly two weeks without receiving an answer to our calls. We just happened to get the game; the calling was without result.

The woods were beautiful at that time of the year and we only had one rainy day. The trout fishing was always good and up to Oct. 1 we enjoyed this sport as well.

This section is a fine game country, according to the signs, but the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad is putting its line through there, and this I think will surely drive game to other parts. From our camp we could hear steam shovels at work and locomotives whistling night and day. Prescott's moose was shot within a few hundred yards of the railroad and must have crossed the tracks when he came down to drink. Little by little these grand game animals will be pushed further away, probably north of the belt now traversed by the railroads connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean. It is a sad subject for a sportsman to think about, but those who hunt moose ten or fifteen years from now will have to go further north for their game.

C. W. Coe.

MR. COE AND HIS TROPHY.

MR. PRESCOTT'S MOOSE.

Want Bounty on Squirrels.

Since the bounty on squirrels was stopped several years ago the little pests have greatly increased in numbers until the question of handling them has become of vital importance to the welfare of all growers of grain and vegetables.

Every farmer has to devote from five to fifteen days each year in fighting squirrels, and the annual cost of poison to each farmer averages $5.

During the operation of the former squirrel bounty law the animals became quite scarce in this section, for men often made wages in the spring by a systematic campaign against the squirrels. The amount of damage caused each year in this county by squirrels runs into many thousands of dollars, causing a consequent decrease in the amount of grains, grasses and vegetables produced and an increase in the cost of production.—Spokane Herald.

Pheasants in New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, March 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Section 96 of the game laws, as amended by Chapter 657 of the laws of 1910, provides that there shall be no open season for Mongolian, English or other pheasants, nor shall the same be killed or possessed, except in certain counties of the State of New York, prior to October, 1914. "And it is further provided that pheasants bred or purchased or liberated in Suffolk, Dutchess or Fulton counties by the game clubs or private owners may be possessed in Greater New York for consumption, but not for sale."

In the neighboring States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania there are game clubs and private owners who have pheasantries, raise pheasants, liberate them, shoot them and can, under the laws of those States, take them out of the State.

There are a number of sportsmen resident in Greater New York who belong to clubs such as those mentioned. Why should they not be allowed to possess in Greater New York "for consumption but not for sale" pheasants legally shot in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania as well as those shot in Suffolk, Dutchess and Fulton counties?

It seems to be an unreasonable injustice and I write in the hope that FOREST AND STREAM may be able to persuade the fish and game commission to have the law amended.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Michigan Efforts.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Michigan Legislature now has before it three of the most advanced and meritorious bills for the preservation of game and birds that it ever had a chance to consider. These bills were introduced by Senator Watkins in the Senate. One consolidating the Game Warden's Department with that of the Fish Commission by creating a new board of five to be appointed by the Governor, honorary (without salary) non-partisan. This bill is yet in the Senate. The other two bills have passed the Senate and are now before the committee on game laws in the House, and the chairman of the committee is unfavorable to our bills and thinks they are against the farmer. Of course this element always looks with suspicion on anything advocated by sportsmen, especially if said sportsmen live in the city. One bill is for the licensing of resident hunters for shooting protected game. It is $1 per year. License for resident aliens $10 per year, for non-residents for hunting other than deer $10, carrying with it the privilege of taking home out of the State a legal day's shooting. The deer license is left the same as now —$1 for resident, $1.50 for non-resident. This should raise a fund of $150,000 a year to be used by the, to be created, Game and Fish Commission. The third measure is our general game bill to put a stop to spring shooting. This is meeting with a lot of opposition from a lot of pot hunters who want to destroy the game and not save it. We have had this same gang to combat years before, and they have always defeated us, and they may beat us this time, for nine times out of ten selfishness seems to get the best of it. Our present limit on ruffed grouse is twelve a day, fifty in possession and no season limit. The new bill modifies this to six a day, not over fifteen in possession and not over fifty in a season, certainly a very liberal limit, and yet you will find many who are trying to have this limit increased. One feature of this bill is new, and that is that it will allow people to engage in the rearing of game in inclosures and the marketing of same under proper restrictions. It contains the Audubon bird protective features, the no selling of plumage feature, that may be combatted by the millinery interests.

Some of us have been laboring for a life time for better outdoor conditions to make it possible for the children of the future to enjoy outdoor life, to hunt and fish and picnic and canoe, gather wild flowers and put up bird houses for birds. The boy that likes to hunt and fish and live out-of-doors is pretty apt to be a good citizen. You do not generally have to pass prohibition laws for his benefit. I would a great deal rather bank on his future than the boy that hangs around town, smoking cigarettes, is a good pool player, must have an automobile if the old man has to mortgage his house to get it, but you cannot make the farmers in the Legislature see this. They always know a heap about banking and insurance legislation; they know exactly how to run railroads, but they never legislate anything for agricultural improvements.

W. B. MERSHON,
President Michigan Association.

New York Legislature.

The Assembly has progressed the bill of Assemblyman T. K. Smith, providing that if in accordance with the provisions of this chapter the open season commences or ends on Sunday, it shall be deemed to commence or end, as the case may be, on the Saturday immediately preceding such Sunday.

Bills introduced:

By Senator T. D. Sullivan and Assemblyman Gurnett, in relation to breeders of game and game fish. It provides that farmers and other landowners and their lessees who undertake to increase game or game fish may be licensed by the forest, fish and game commissioner. The license fee is made $10 annually. All licensed breeders must keep a registry of all such game or game fish sold, stating the kind, amount and date, and the party to whom sold. The bill provides an open season for game and game fish breeders as follows: For game, from Sept. 1 to April 1; for game fish, from April 1 to Dec. 31. It also provides for licensed game dealers who shall be authorized to sell the game or game fish reared by licensed breeders. The license fees for such dealers are to be $50 annually in cities of the first and second classes and $25 elsewhere.

By Assemblyman Colne, providing for the licensing of pheasant breeders. The license fee is made $25. Licensed breeders may kill pheasants bred in captivity at any time between Nov. 1 and December 31, but only in the presence of a game protector or justice of the peace.

By Assemblyman Shea, authorizing the hunting of game birds, rabbits and foxes during the open season with dogs licensed by the forest, fish and game commissioner. The applicant for a license for such dogs to give bond.

Wolves in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* News has been received here to the effect that wolves have been exceedingly bad near Rayville, La., and several calves and pigs have been killed by them. W. J. Coleman with two packs of trained dogs went out and hunted down a large wolf. The hunters in and near Rayville will keep up the hunt until they have destroyed all the wolves in that section. On account of the wolves the farmers have experienced much difficulty in raising hogs, calves and chickens.

Since the regular hunting season has closed in this State it is expected the reports of various game wardens will be made public shortly showing the game killed during the past season.

An effort will be made by the game commission to have some kind of measure passed which will protect the alligator in various bayous and streams. President Miller says that the alligator destroys the muskrat and the alligator gar, and both of those animals are destructive and a nuisance. The alligator gars devour game and table fish by the hundreds, while the muskrats ruin the levees protecting the farms and towns. The city council of New Orleans declined some time ago to pass an ordinance protecting the alligator in Orleans parish. It is claimed that souvenir stores sell scores of baby alligators, and professional hunters slaughter the big alligators in order to procure their skins for the manufacture of handbags and purses. It is said the alligator is fast becoming extinct, and something will have to be done to protect them at once.

Harry B. Farwell, of this city, a leading member of the Delta Duck Club at Myrtle Grove, La., died at the Touro Infirmary on March 23 of typhoid fever after an illness of about ten days. Mr. Farwell was a leading business man, clubman, capitalist and one of the best known men among the fishermen and hunters in this section of the South. He was a member of social and carnival clubs and a Mason of the highest standing. He was fifty-three years of age and was born in Maine, coming to New Orleans when a mere lad. He was very fond of hunting, fishing and boating and was looked upon as an authority on the sport.

Commissioner Miller has received a large collection of lantern slides in colors which he will display and explain in a lecture before the Louisiana Press Association at its annual convention, to be held at Lake Charles April 25 to 27. The slides show the haunts of various species of birds in Louisiana and also the scenes of a number of the most important fishing streams. Mr. Miller will give several lectures and tell the newspaper men of the importance of the conservation of the natural food supply of Louisiana. He hopes to enlist the press in the good cause and to assist in the education of the public on conservation subjects.

F. G. G.

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

The Use of Game.

Browning, Mont., March 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We all know that it is impossible for game to exist in most of the European countries except on preserves or under domestication, and we are rapidly drifting that way.

It has long seemed to me astonishing that the game laws of this State permit the killing of many of our wild game animals, but prohibit under severe penalties the saving or trying to domesticate them.

Where would have been the buffalo if men had been fined and imprisoned for caring for them? No doubt elk eat up some hay, but the accounts are probably exaggerated and many stories get into the newspapers that have very little foundation. Range cattle eat hundreds of tons of ranchers' hay where elk eat one. When we complain that his cattle destroy our hay, the rich cattle man laughs at us and jeeringly says, "Fence your hay." Can you get damages for this destruction? Try it and you will see where you stand. You will be out more than hay; in fact, it will take several crops of hay to make you even.

In my opinion a man should have the right to trap or to preserve beaver upon his own land. I believe the beaver is the greatest of moisture conservationists, and that he does hundreds of dollars' worth of good where he does one cent's worth of harm. Streams that used to run a large volume of water all summer fail now—the beaver have been trapped and high water has washed out the dams—just when the rancher and farmer need the water.

A trapper of the present day never makes a dollar or saves any amount of money, and I do not believe that many people will weep at the passing of trapping as a profession.

There is nothing more aggravating than to have a colony of beaver, or a family of kit foxes on your land and to have some trapper watch until you are away or busy, and then kill your foxes or trap your beaver. Beaver conserve moisture; kit foxes catch a great many squirrels and grain-eating animals.

Our plains, which are now almost barren, ought to support millions of antelope, grouse and wildfowl. There was a time on our great American continent when men both red and white lived by destruction, but the wilful and wasteful destruction of timber and the wanton killing of every living head of game that could be seen belong to the days that are gone forever.

I believe that a man should be permitted to domesticate game under proper restrictions. But the man who wants beaver trapped on his own land must produce absolute proof that he is not trapping beaver that have strayed from some other person's land for the night.

I presume that in the long run it would be best for the Government to take charge of such things, though we should all kick and roar for a time.

I believe elk would be a far more profitable animal for a man to raise for beef than cattle on the Western plains. Also that mountain sheep would be a great deal better from a financial standpoint than domestic sheep. Neither will winter kill or die of poison in the summer.

The time has come when we must cease living by destruction, for there is little left to destroy. We must now reconstruct what our forefathers and ourselves tore down. I would encourage the domestication and sale of all kinds of live game under proper restriction as regards capture. I would allow a man to trap or own beaver under proper supervision and on his own land.

I was once going down the Missouri River with the State game warden of Montana, and an antelope followed our boat for a half mile. I called the warden's attention to the fact that this antelope had been raised by a rancher and was as gentle and as playful as a lamb. It was against the law of Montana to catch or hold game, but the game warden only said: "That man is a Christian, but if he had that antelope in a small dirty pen and half fed with stuff unsuited to it, I would have him locked up inside of twenty-four hours."

And there is the secret of the whole matter; to allow an ignorant, coarse brute to catch and snare game that had always been free and attempt to raise this game as he would swine would be a crime. To compel a careful conscientious man to kill a slightly wounded or stunned animal when his whole nature longs to save it does injustice to the man and animal alike. Hence the need of careful and thorough supervision.

A FIVE-INCH SECTION OF POPLAR LIMB TAKEN FROM A TWO-YEAR-OLD BUCK'S CHEST.

A word about Federal or Government supervision is worth speaking. The average American does not so much object to supervision as he does to the manner of the man who does the supervising. A county official drawing a salary of $2,000 per annum is usually courtcous, pleasant and sociable. A $1,200 Federal official from a distance is often as cold and unapproachable as the Czar of Russia.

When the forest service was first started, many of the appointees did more to antagonize the movement than all other conditions combined. They seemed to imagine that the particular reserve on which they were stationed was their individual estate to rule as they saw fit. The publications of the Forestry Bureau and the careful culling out of undesirable officials have greatly changed the sentiment of the West, and the forest reserves are being appreciated.

So with game supervision; let the public and the supervisor know where he must stop and where the citizens' rights begin. Americans do not take kindly to supervision, and we take less kindly to rough orders from an old country emigrant who is sometimes the only one that will work for Government pay in this Western country.

A quiet sensible man who can answer questions as to diet, care and exercise, who hands you a pamphlet with laws, rules, regulations and advice, is worth all the bluffers on earth.

Let us have supervision, but let us have the right kind of article. J. B. Monroe.

Snagged Adirondack Buck.

Poland, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Not very long ago I was much interested in reading in Seton's "Life Histories of Northern Animals" the description of the snagging of deer and little thought then that I was soon to find an example of the same myself.

Last fall while hunting in the town of Wilmurt in the West Canada Creek country, we secured a two-year-old buck, and on dressing him out we were surprised to find driven into his chest a piece of poplar limb shown in the photograph. This piece measures five and one-half inches in length and one and three-eighths inches in diameter, and when found in the beast was encased in a sack of tissue. On the outside of the deer's chest there was no sign or scar showing where the wood had entered.

Trume Haskell, the well known guide of this section, who was along with us, claimed that of all the deer he had killed and seen killed, this was the second time he had noted such an occurrence. The first was some years ago and the deer was snagged in one of his hind hams. The first mentioned deer was apparently healthy and semed to be in no way affected by this accident.

Charles A. Gianini.

[The experience of our correspondent is an interesting one, and as Mr. Seton suggests in his admirable work, such accidents are probably much more common than we imagine. The snagging of horses when going through down timber used to be not uncommon in the West, even though every effort was made by their riders to avoid such a danger. Woundings from fighting or in the capture of prey are another class of accidents that sometimes happen to animals. We recall many years ago seeing the case of a Rocky Mountain goat which had evidently been fighting, and in the ham of which was found imbedded the broken horn of another goat. Not long ago, in talking with a recently returned African hunter, he told of a recently killed lioness, in the shoulder of which was found, on skinning, the fragment of the tusk of a wart hog. The lioness's hide showed no scar on the outside and the wound had been inflicted during the capture of prey some time before.—Editor.]

The Need for More Wardens.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Having read a great many leters from different parties concerning the Adirondacks and the game laws of the State of New York, I wish to make a few suggestions in regard to protection of the fish and game and timber in the Adirondacks. Having been a guide for forty years, and a hunter and trapper also during that time, I am fully acquainted with the woods and waters of nearly all of the Adirondacks. As I have guided parties through all the waters of the Saranac, Racket, Grass, St. Regis and Ausable rivers, I feel that I know as much about what is going on in regard to the protection of the fish and game as any one does unless he is older than I am.

When they made a law that every resident should pay a hunter's license of $1.10, and non-residents should pay a license of $20.50, it was said that the license money would be used to pay for extra game protectors and everyone seemed satisfied, but what are the results? We have no more game protectors than ever, especially in this part of the Adirondacks.

We have a law prohibiting the sale of trout, but they sell them all the time down to five inches in length. I do not wish to find fault with the game protectors, because they are all good men and try to do their duty, but how can one man look after a territory of, say, twenty-five miles square? While he is in one end of his beat, the poachers are busy at the other end. Nearly every house has a telephone, and they can all keep track of the protector all the time.

Now, if we had more protectors, each would have only one-half the work that one has now, and I think the forest commission could find good men for the work at $500 a year with $400 expenses. Then they would be so plenty that poachers could not get in their work so easily.

The commission knows all about some of the wood cutting that has been done this winter, but do they know half of it yet? This is a large country for one man to look after.

I would suggest that the State make fewer laws and the forest commission appoint more foresters and game protectors—good men at fair salaries. This country where I live is one of the best hunting and fishing countries in the State. I know that to be a fact.

I sincerely hope that the legislators will leave the laws for fishing and hunting as they are now, and that the forest commission will appoint protectors and foresters enough to look after the best interests of the State. Rawson L. Hayes.

I have recently noticed in various periodicals remarks on the efficient service that the commission has afforded the Adirondacks, especially on the increase of deer and the protection of the forests from timber thieves. This sounds well to the people living in the cities and large towns of Northern New York, but to me it sounds ridiculous. I live in the heart of the Adirondacks and where the deer are as plenty as any place except in private parks. It is a common occurrence to see two or three deer from our house nearly every day during the summer.

We see reports that such a man has done so much toward protecting them. No doubt he has, but even that little is so small it needs no consideration. Why does not the commission have enough wardens to cover the territory thoroughly, visiting it often instead of once perhaps in two or three weeks? The wardens cannot do this, as they have too much assigned to them; there are not enough wardens to afford proper protection. It is a common thing to see men going to the woods every day, summer and winter, and we know they do not go for nothing. They are mighty good hunters, too, as personally I know some of them live only by hunting. Only the other day a man hounded a deer to the ice and wounded it. The next day they found it nearly dead and finished it, and loaded it into a sleigh and drove home. This was in broad daylight, too, and several persons were witnesses. It was a pitiful sight and should be stopped. It may be asked, "Why do not you report it?" But we are not receiving a single penny for that if we did it and would not get a thank you, while the salaried men would get the credit. It is the same with the timber thieves. Logs are going to mill every day sent by men who never owned a stick of timber, but who dare to cut it and take the chance of getting caught by a warden, but the chance is so small that it is frankly no chance at all.

I am speaking not from hearsay, but from what I know and not to blame the protectors, because they do all they can, but to inform you of the situation as it is, not only here, but all through the Adirondacks.

What we need is more game wardens. If the State cannot afford to protect the forests and game, why make a poor attempt at protection?

If we had a warden for every ten or fifteen square miles instead of perhaps every twenty-five or fifty, there would be more cases in court in a year than there are in five years now. It would be better to have twice the wardens at $500 or $600 per year than what we have at $900.

I could write on this subject for hours and prove every statement by plenty of good woodsmen who want protection, but unless this impresses our commission and commissioners, it would be useless.

Come to the rescue of our deer before it is too late. Investigate a little. Do something for them. We are all good sportsmen and honor our game wardens, as they are the best friends we have. A Sympathiser.

[It is a waste of paper and ink to make complaints of the New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission for not having more game protectors. The law of the State provides that the commissioner shall appoint ninety protectors, and provides also what pay each one shall receive. If the citizens of New York wish to have more protectors, and to cut down or increase the pay protectors get, the remedy lies not in complaining of the Forest Commission, which is obliged to obey the laws, but in inducing the Legislature of the State to believe that the number of game protectors is too small for effective enforcement of the laws.

Sportsmen and forest lovers generally believe this thoroughly. They have succeeded on several occasions in having the number of game protectors increased. The force has been brought, we believe, to a high state of efficiency, but as has been so often said, the territory to be covered by each protector is far larger than he can satisfactorily look after.

It is only within a comparatively short time that it has begun to be realized that one of the chief duties of the game protector is to educate the people with whom he comes in contact, and to interest the residents of his district in the proper enforcement of the game, fish and forest laws, in order that such resident may lend the weight of his influence in behalf of the law. The game protector is much more than a mere constable, whose duty it is merely to arrest violators of the statutes, and the sooner this is realized everywhere, the better it will be for game and fish protection.

All sportsmen feel that there should be more protectors and better enforcement of the law, but they must try to secure these things by intelligent effort, and must not waste their time in empty grumblings which can by no possibility serve any good purpose.—Editor.]

Kansas in Early Days.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Some time ago I wrote you about antelope in the old West. Riding in to the railroad with a friend one day long ago in Kansas, we of course camped out and cooked our bacon. The weather was fine, the great expanse of ever-rolling and seemingly unending vista, with its great divides and far away valleys, marked by ribbons of cottonwood—never-failing sign of moisture of the plains—was enchanting.

As we came out on the plateau between the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers there were thousands of skeletons of buffalo. I asked how so many of them came to be there. My friend told me they had been killed for their hides, that the hunters got seventy-five cents apiece for them, and it was a great help to the homesteaders, as they could go out and get all the meat they could haul without price, as the hunters made no use of the meat. I said: "This looks to me as though there is so much of this country that can never be cultivated it would be better to fence the cultivated land and save the buffalo. They would always provide meat without labor or care."

It was a pleasure to see these huge innocent animals racing away in their rolling gait appearing so well to fit the immense surroundings. I understand that about 4,000,000 head of buffalo were killed in about four years after the railroad passed through this country.

In the winter one could camp among the herd and shoot down as many as he could skin during the day.

I was told two exhorters killed and skinned 700 in one winter. I think they got more hides than souls. I have always believed no one had a right to kill more than he needed of the Creator's creatures. There were now many teams hauling buffalo bones to the railroad for shipment. Thus they made a clean job of it, meat, hide and bones.

On the way back we came to a place called Bacon's Creek. My friend was telling me about the Indians having killed some people here the year before and showed me blood stains on the rock where it was claimed the people were shot. A few minutes later as we came near the divide we saw a large band of Indians come over the ridge. They gave one of their bluff yells. I reached down and commenced to raise up our shotgun. My friend asked me what I was going to do with that. "Nothing," I said, and lowered it, and he laughed. Heman Blackmer.

Hearing on the Bayne Bill.

On Wednesday of last week, while the Capitol at Albany was burning up, a large number of sportsmen passed it on their way to attend the hearing held on the Bayne bill before the Forest, Fish and Game Committee of the New York Legislature. This bill amends the present New York game law by forbidding the sale of game, whether birds or mammals, and whether killed within or without the State.

Owing to the fire at the Capitol, the hearing was held in the Albany City Hall. It was the only hearing had on that day and was largely attended. The advocates of the bill were in the great majority, and this support consisted of delegates from sportsmen's clubs all over the State, from scientific societies and from game protective associations. Dr. T. S. Palmer, who has charge of the game protection for the Department of Agriculture, was present.

The sole recognized opponent of the bill was Mr. Campbell, an attorney said to represent associations of hotel keepers.

Among the advocates of the bill were Dr. W. T. Hornaday, who appeared for the Camp-Fire Club; Andrew D. Meloy, president of the New York Forest, Fish and Game League; Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the Biological Survey; Madison Grant, secretary of the New York Zoological Society and of the Boone and Crockett Club; Robert B. Lawrence and John O'Connor, representing the New York Association for the Protection of Game.

Dr. Hornaday, who is largely responsible for the Bayne bill, made an excellent speech, showing why it was necessary to take away the market, if the game is to continue to exist. He quoted most effectively figures showing how game is destroyed, and how it is kept over from season to season, referring particularly to the seizure some years ago of 50,000 birds made at a New York cold storage warehouse, the figures of which were printed at the time in Forest and Stream.

Andrew D. Meloy made a telling opening to his remarks by saying that the Capitol just destroyed by fire could be replaced by the State of New York more easily and at less cost than could the game now so swiftly vanishing from the State be restored to its citizens. He spoke of the widespread interest in the bill among game protectors and sportsmen and declared that petitions signed by more than 200,000 sportsmen were about to be sent in to the Legislature. Senator F. D. Roosevelt of the committee confirmed this by declaring that these petitions were already being received.

Dr. T. S. Palmer pointed out that from his position he was able to survey the field for the whole country. He referred to the value of the game and the importance of protecting it, and declared that the present movement was not in behalf of any special class, but was for the good of the whole people. The public can get along without game to eat at restaurants and in private houses. He said that for two months after the burning of the Iroquois theater in Chicago, when all the theaters were closed, the sale of game in that city fell off to nothing. In other words, the people who purchased game were largely of that class which calls for "a hot bird and a cold bottle" late at night.

Madison Grant spoke briefly, but with telling force, warning the Legislature that this bill must be passed if any game was to be left, and that if the bill were not passed it would soon be necessary either to put a close season on all game or else to see the game wholly exterminated. Already one is obliged to pay $4 or $5 apiece for ruffed grouse, so that these have become luxuries possible only for the very wealthy. They are beyond the reach of people of moderate means. He urged the passage of the bill without amendment and insisted especially on the feature which forbids the sale of game in New York State, no matter where killed.

Mr. Grant pointed out that we are now facing a new set of conditions. In old times, while there was plenty of game, every one felt at liberty to kill it, and to do what he pleased with it, but now the game has become so scarce that this old time license can no longer be permitted. So in old times the skin hunters destroyed deer, elk and antelope and sold their hides, but this now is generally forbidden by law. It is a well established principle that the game belongs to the State. It should be no more lawful for a man to kill game belonging to the State and to sell it than it is for a man to fell timber which belongs to the State and sell that. Yet when a man does the latter, he is prosecuted. The present bill should be passed without amendment. When people have taken to rearing game in domestication, he believes that sportsmen and protective clubs will be glad to favor a properly drawn bill in behalf of the breeder of game.

Robert B. Lawrence spoke urgently for the bill in behalf of the New York Association. H. Le Roy Austin, former Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner of New York State, said that he knew nothing of game or of shooting, but that he had been greatly impressed by the large number of people who, during his service on the commission, had come to him and told him that unless some bill of this kind were passed, there would soon be no game left.

Other speakers told of the enormous destruction of wildfowl and other game in regions which were little settled, and how this game was smuggled out of the State without regard to law, and sent by sea or otherwise to the markets of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Mr. Campbell, speaking in opposition to the bill, declared that it was a measure which should not be passed, because it was solely for the benefit of a particular class—the sportsman. He stated that the Legislature had no right to enact such a measure with regard to this game, and especially with regard to game killed out of the State. He declared that the bill would take away the rights of persons who were engaged in rearing game, which under this law, if passed, they could not sell. He did not, however, give examples of anyone who was raising game and whose rights would thus be interfered with.

The hearing at Albany was remarkable for the substantial unanimity of those present in behalf of the Bayne bill, and it seemed evident that the committee was much impressed by them, the arguments offered in its behalf, and is in favor of the passage of the bill.

At a dinner given by Governor Dix a number of those interested in game protection were present; among them Dr. Palmer, Mr. Meloy and Dr. Hornaday.

Why Shooting is Poor.

(From Forest and Stream, Sept. 14, 1901.)

Recently a reporter of Forest and Stream accompanied Mr. Overton to another storage warehouse, where in sealed baskets samples of the seized game are kept, to be used as evidence in prosecution of the warehouse people charged with possessing game illegally. An examination was made of the samples for the purpose of identifying the species, and the samples were compared with the list made by Mr. Overton and his assistants at the time of the seizure. The quantity of game shown on the list is stupendous, and yet the bare statement of the number of the birds, or of the barrels and boxes containing so many dozens or so many hundred birds, conveys little impression to the average man. He passes over the words "a barrel of grouse," or "a box of English snipe," without much thought. But if he sees that barrel or that box emptied on the floor and takes in with his eye the number of individual birds that it contains, he then begins to realize something of what 1,000 or 50,000 birds may mean. He sees in this barrel or in this box perhaps more than he ever killed in all his shooting. He knows that this barrel or this box is not one-hundredth part of the game received by this particular storage warehouse in a single season, and there is then borne in on him—perhaps for the first time—a realization of what the sale of game means to the game supply of this country.

The samples examined were contained in fifteen large baskets, which, as stated, had been sealed up after they had been labeled and marked for identification at the time of the seizure. Each basket contained from twelve to thirty samples, and the work of going over the lots occupied several hours. Their contents included most of the commoner game of the country. Waterfowl were less numerous than upland game, yet there were hundreds of canvasbacks, redheads and mallard ducks, about 9,000 golden plover, about 7,000 English snipe, besides vast numbers of sandpipers and yellowlegs, and a few woodcock. Of quail there were between 4,000 and 5,000. There were nearly 1,000 ruffed grouse, about 1,200 sharp-tailed grouse and nearly 4,000 pinnated grouse. All these were highly interesting as game, and hardly less so as ornithological specimens, so great was the variety seen in them. The ground color of the sharp-tails varied from distinctly rufous to very dark slate; the pinnated grouse seemed to run through all the forms described, as did also the ruffed grouse.

Besides the birds distinctly game, there were nearly 10,000 song birds, chiefly bobolinks or reed birds and snow buntings. The snow buntings were tied up in dozen bunches and were usually fat and in good order, but the best of the reed birds—which were as fat as butter—were neatly packed in paste board boxes, a dozen in each, and were attractive to look at.

It has been stated that the freezer people were carrying on a legitimate business, and had nothing to conceal, but this statement is negatived by various marks on the boxes, which show attempts to deceive. Thus, boxes containing quail were marked "5 doz. squab." A box containing grouse and quail was marked "broilers"; another containing ruffed grouse, "small broilers"; a package containing woodcock was marked "B. geese";

golden plover were marked "ducks"; mallards were marked "pidgeon"; grouse were marked "fowl"; snow buntings were marked "fancy squabs"; 300 big yellowlegs were marked "mixed fowl"; 500 quail, "fancy poultry"; 2,400 English snipe, "ducks," and so on to the end of the chapter.

Besides the birds already mentioned there were of ducks, broadbills, pintail, green-winged teal, dusky ducks, blue-winged teal, widgeons, whistlers and ruddy ducks. There were thousands and thousands of sandpipers and hundreds and hundreds of upland plover. English pheasants and deer carcasses were there, the latter readily recognizable by bits of the hide and the tails still attached to the flesh.

Suits have been brought against the freezer company for penalties in large amounts, and if these should be carried to a successful issue, it is hoped that the business of keeping game out of season in New York city will have received a shock from which it will not easily recover. It is certain that nothing that could be done in the way of preserving the game supply would be at all comparable in importance with the putting an end to this freezer business. Men will not kill for the market unless they can sell their game, and purchasers of game—even in the cities—will not buy it in great quantities unless they can be sure that it will be preserved.

Attention has already been called in FOREST AND STREAM to the fact that the game held in cold storage in the rooms of the Arctic Freezing Company was in a double sense illicit. It was held unlawfully in close season, and besides this, it can undoubtedly be shown that it was shipped in violation of the laws of the States where it was killed. While, of course, in the case of many of the packages it would be impossible to determine whence the game came, yet there is evidence in the marks on barrels and boxes that some of it came from Indiana, a State in which the law provides that certain specified game as deer, quail, partridge, wild duck, grouse, prairie chicken and woodcock shall not be transported by any railroad company, express company or other common carrier beyond the limits of the State. It is, of course, well known that Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States forbid the export of their game, and such game reaching New York is contraband and cannot be dealt in.

We give below a list of the different lots of birds seized by J. E. Overton in May and June last, at the rooms of the Arctic Freezing Warehouse. This list, however, does not include the seizures of the first day, which by order of Police Justice Brann were sealed up and put back in storage before samples were secured by the game protector.

The "lots" enumerated often consisted of several boxes or barrels, but in the list are given the number of birds in each lot, the English name and the Latin name. The list is commended to the attention of all gunners: It follows:

ROOM 5, LOTS 1 TO 4.

741 quail (*Colinus virginianus*).
97 grouse (*Tympanuchus*).
2 pheasants (*Phasianus*).

ROOM 36, LOTS 5 AND 6.

808 wild birds, golden plover (*Charadrius dominicus*).

ROOM 37, LOTS 7 TO 10.

4 web-footed wildfowl, broadbills (*Fuligula marila*).
214 grouse, sharp-tail (*Pediœcetes*).
60 grouse, pinnated (*Tympanuchus*).

ROOM 4, LOT 11.

½ wild deer, not seen.

ROOM 3, LOT 12.

600 wild birds, English snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).

ROOM 39, LOTS 13 TO 31.

23 web-footed wildfowl, green W. teal (*Nettion carolinensis*).
333 grouse, sharp-tail.
63 web-footed wildfowl, mallards (*Anas boschas*).
45 web-footed wildfowl, canvasbacks (*Aythya vallisneria*).
602 wild birds, golden plover.
115 grouse, ruffed (*Bonasa*).
1416 wild birds, snow buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*).
10 web-footed wildfowl, dusky ducks (*Anas obscura*).
43 grouse, pinnated.
96 wild birds, pectoral sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*).
276 wild birds, English snipe.

ROOM 10, LOTS 32 TO 47.

22 wild ducks, mallards.
226 grouse, pinnated.
18 pheasants, English.
67 grouse, sharp-tail.
288 wild birds—reed birds, bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).
29 grouse, ruffed.
398 grouse, pinnated.
35 wild birds, upland plover (*Bartramia longicauda*).
26 pheasants, English.

ROOM 23, LOTS 48 TO 53.

52 grouse, pinnated.
598 quail, Virginia.
41 grouse, ruffed.

ROOM 24, LOTS 54 TO 64.

240 quail, Virginia.
38 grouse, ruffed.
120 quail.
121 grouse, pinnated.
96 woodcock (*Philohela minor*).
44 wild ducks, canvasbacks.
¼ venison, Virginia deer.
75 grouse, sharp-tail.

ROOM 25, LOTS 65 TO 68.

28 wild ducks, mallards.
61 grouse, sharp-tail.
72 quail, Virginia.

ROOM 26, LOTS 69 TO 89.

108 teal (domestic pigeons).
36 wild ducks, canvasbacks.
48 grouse, pinnated.
21 wild ducks, ruddy (*Erismatura rubido*).
228 wild ducks, redhead.
3600 wild birds, golden plover.
53 wild ducks, brant (*Branta bernicla*).
1152 wild birds, snow buntings.

ROOM 30, LOTS 90 TO 104.

1050 grouse, pinnated.
40 wild ducks, mallards.
9 grouse, sharp-tail.
7 carcasses venison, Virginia deer.

ROOM 29, LOTS 105 TO 118.

42 grouse, ruffed.
425 quail.
16 wild ducks, canvasback.
48 wild ducks, pintail.
74 wild ducks, mallards.
124 ruddy ducks.
80 wild ducks, brant.
68 grouse, pinnated.

ROOM 28, LOTS 119 TO 124.

186 grouse, ruffed.
40 wild birds, snipe (Bartram's sandpiper).
48 grouse, sharp-tail.

ROOM 27, LOTS 125 TO 129.

3168 wild birds, sandpipers
18 wild ducks, mallards.
1296 wild birds, English snipe.
60 grouse, ruffed.

ROOM 41, LOTS 130 TO 146.

103 grouse, ruffed.
720 wild birds, reed birds (bobolinks).
30 wild ducks, ruddy.
5760 wild birds, snow buntings.
121 grouse, sharp-tail.
174 grouse, pinnated
12 quail.
48 wild ducks, widgeon.
36 pheasants.
975 quail, Virginia.
143 wild birds, Bartram's sandpiper.

ROOM 43, LOTS 147 TO 155.

22 wild ducks, goldeneye (*Clangula clangula*).
230 grouse, pinnated.
4 carcasses venison, Virginia deer.
90 grouse, sharp-tail.
227 quail, Virginia.
65 wild ducks, canvasback.

ROOM 44, LOTS 156 TO 164.

10 grouse, ruffed.
36 grouse, sharp-tail.
288 wild birds, little yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*).
30 wild ducks, mallards.
28 wild ducks, green-winged teal.
96 wild birds, pectoral sandpiper.
64 wild ducks, canvasback.
150 wild birds, golden plover.

ROOM 45, LOTS 165 TO 177.

70 quail, Virginia.
1157 grouse, pinnated.
1200 wild birds, Bartram's sandpiper.
128 grouse, sharp-tail.
43 wild ducks, canvasbacks.
100 wild ducks, blue-winged teal.
200 wild birds, small yellowlegs.
20 wild ducks, mallards

ROOM 13, LOTS 178 TO 186.

16 wild ducks, broadbills.
129 grouse, sharp-tail.
36 wild ducks, mallards.
150 quail, Virginia.
49 grouse, ruffed.

ROOM 12, LOTS 187 TO 202.

458 wild birds, golden plover.
5 wild ducks, pin-tail
40 gray squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*).
3000 wild birds, sandpipers.
3000 wild birds, English snipe.
730 quail, Virginia.
300 wild birds, greater yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).
100 grouse, pinnated.
84 wild ducks, mallards.

ROOM 11, LOTS 203 TO 208.

144 grouse, ruffed.
1 carcass venison, Virginia deer.
168 quail, Virginia.
1800 wild birds, English snipe.
3200 wild birds, golden plover.

Sandhill Cranes in Illinois.

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., March 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In an article published several weeks ago your correspondent, Sandy Griswold, gave us some interesting notes on the old-time sandhill crane.

To me, who knew them well, it seems odd that they should be a thing of the past in Illinois, yet such seems to be the case. I doubt if there is now one of them to be found within the limits of the State.

I first met them in Central Illinois in the autumn of 1855. At that time the Chicago branch of the I. C. R. R. had just been constructed as far south as Champaign. There were few houses on the prairies, and the timber was almost confined to the streams in consequence of the frequent prairie fires. Game of many sorts was abundant and I remember counting fourteen deer in one herd about two miles west of Lodi. The prairie chickens and other birds were there in great multitudes and we seldom shot many of them unless to send away to some friend.

The cranes were conspicuous because of the noise they made. The great white crane was not numerous, but the others were very abundant. They were sometimes domesticated, and became very tame, although they would at times attack strangers, and the long sharp bill was a dangerous weapon. I never found one of their nests, but it was said that these were made in the top of a tussock, and the mother bird sat on them with her feet in the water. Their "dancing" was very comical, and I think not common. It seemed to be practiced as an amusement.

I have shot a number of them, and I found that the surest way to get them was by riding toward them at full gallop and to shoot in passing when perhaps thirty yards away.

They were very tenacious of life. I once sent a ball from my old "Punkinslinger" rifle through one of a flock. The bullet (32 to the pound) passed completely through its body, yet the bird rose with the rest and flew perhaps a quarter of a mile before it fell. When I reached it, it was dead. KELPIE.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

A Nomadic Angling Family.—III.

We lingered about the town next day, objects of curiosity to the inhabitants, until the passenger train arrived. When we attempted to board the train we found a photographer awaiting us, but if he took our pictures I am quite certain that he did not get our faces.

We left the Northwestern at St. Andrews, where the Soo Line crosses, and promptly set out east along the Soo road, our destination being Cavour, three miles distant, where the railway crosses the Peshtigo River. The afternoon was hot, our packs heavy, and owing to the dense woods on either side of the track, what little breeze there was did not relieve us. The perspiration rained down our faces but we struggled on. Had we found a respectable creek crossing the right of way, I am sure that we would have gone into camp at once, as I was about exhausted and Girl almost discouraged, though she bit her lip to keep from crying while she maintained that she was not the "least bit tired." Wife stood the drilling best of all. We would sight a tree, stump or other object some distance down the track and promise one another that we would reach it before stopping, then how good to slip out of the galling straps and rest! If Heaven is anything like those first few moments when I threw the heavy pack upon the ground and stretched myself beside it, I shall be satisfied.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

At last, after what seemed an interminable time, we saw Cavour and welcomed its few desolate buildings, for they indicated the end of the day's journey. The station-master proved a good fellow and informed us that we would find a good camping spot close to the river half a mile beyond the station. Again we shouldered our packs, and though every muscle cried out with agony, we did not set them down until we reached the place of which we had been told. Probably whoever first selected the spot for a camp did so because it was upon high ground and close to the river, but is was also very beautiful. Our tent was surrounded on three sides by tall spruces, while the fourth was open to the river. Once the tent was up and firewood collected, I jointed my rod and followed the river bank a little way, but as fish were not rising I returned to camp to rest my aching bones upon soft, fragrant spruce browse.

The next day the sun had been about his business for some time when at last we emerged from the tent, stiff and sore from our unusual exertions. That morning I would have been glad for a high range to cook on—it was so difficult to bend over the fire. Girl, with a child's ability for felicitous expression, said, "There is something in my back needs oiling."

Knowing that there was nothing like action to cure my ailment, I jointed my lightest fly rod and went down the bank of the stream, determined to limber up and secure enough fish for dinner. I found a number of likely looking pools, deep, dark and well shaded, but no rainbows were stirring. In all my rainbow fishing I have found the forenoon the poorest time of the day for casting, unless the day was stormy. Not until three o'clock do the fish begin to feed, and from six to dark is a better time. At a little rapid I hooked and landed three rainbows and was forced to be content with that number. On my way back to camp I walked into a bunch of ruffed grouse and the birds did not seem in the least alarmed. My first wish was for the .22, forgetting that it was the closed season, then I wished for the camera, to have taken a picture would have been easy. Some of the birds were within eight feet of me, but as I remained perfectly still they did not move, and eyed me unblinkingly. At last I found it impossible to stand the strain of so many eyes, so I started to walk away, upon which the birds burst into instant flight and disappeared.

After a hasty dinner we took down the tent and shouldered our packs once more, making our way back to the station. The agent informed us that the east bound train did not leave until 7 o'clock and for that we must wait. With five hours and more at our disposal we looked about us for amusement. Not far north of the depot we discovered the remains of an old dam, through the wreck of which the murky waters of the Peshtigo seethed and boiled, the certain promise of a deep pool below. Out came the fly rod, but the pool seemed literally alive with voracious chubs and I soon turned the rod over to Girl, who likes to catch chubs. Hardly had I retired from the projecting timbers of the ancient dam before Girl had hooked a fine rainbow. I shouted to her to keep cool and take her time, but before I could reach her side the fish had escaped, simply because the child was too much in a hurry to bring it within reach of the landing net. Those large rainbow must be played until exhausted before one attempts to reel them in. I then took the rod and soon hooked and netted a fish that weighed slightly over two pounds. Later Girl landed a smaller one. So the afternoon sped and as night shut in we took the train for Armstrong Creek, which takes its name from a stream, one of the confluents of the Peshtigo, justly noted for its rainbow trout fishing.

It was so late when we reached Armstrong Creek that we perforce went to a hotel, which we did not like to do. The next morning we were early astir and settled with our host, who was greatly disappointed when he found that we intended to dispense with his services as guide, for he takes fishing parties to and from the river. He insisted that we would be unable to find the trails without help and vouchsafed no information about their whereabouts, but nothing daunted we set out. Just to prove that I bear the man no ill will: if you would like to try some of the best, if not the best rainbow fishing in Wisconsin, write to A. Pinkowsky, Armstrong Creek, Wis., who will make all arrangements and satisfy you in every particular. The best fishing is not found in the creek, but in the main Peshtigo.

It is a short mile from the station to the creek, reaching which we decided to make a permanent camp in some secluded spot from which to make day-long excursions. It would have been better to have followed a plainly marked trail to a bit of rough water we discovered three or four miles down stream and named for our own convenience, "Lower Rapids."

When we had settled upon a position for the tent, the ground was leveled and the tent set, and we gathered a great heap of hemlock browse. It always pays to build a good bed. We dug a cellar in which to store our meat, butter and milk, and lest some may not understand what I mean by a cellar, let me describe

ours. A little hole not over eighteen inches deep was hollowed at the roots of a pine stump, on the north side, and lined with green leaves and ferns; then a pail of water was thrown in and the hole roofed over with sticks and dirt, leaving an opening on one side through which we could reach the articles wanted. The evaporation of the water kept the contents always cool, the butter would come out as solid as from the refrigerator at home. All the care necessary was to keep the hole filled with leaves and once a day throw in a pail of water. Butter and meat were kept in friction top tins, so the water did not harm them. Unless you have tried the scheme you will be surprised to find how successful it is.

Camp completed, we called it a day and spent the rest of the time in getting a good dinner, for we had brought with us from Cavour the large rainbow trout caught the night before, the cooking of which demanded time and care. Some editors think, so they have expressed themselves to me, that we out-door dwellers talk too much about our dinners and suppers and breakfasts; the fact is, those are the three points we count time from in the woods. "What time is it?" some one asks. "Two hours to noon," "three hours to supper," is the answer as the case may be. No, I am not going to tell of the planking of that rainbow, but it was delectable eating.

On Sunday we lay in bed until the glare of the hot sun drove us out of the tent. The day passed quickly, though we did not fish, for each had a book for just such occasions. Night came all too soon, and we realized that our last Sunday in camp had passed.

On Monday we were up early, and while Wife got breakfast, Girl and I tried for a trout, but though we saw plenty of fish, none condescended to touch our flies, baits or spoons, for we tried all. After breakfast we went down the trail with lunch, camera and rods, bent on discovery. That walk through the shaded aisles of the woods was a continuous delight. We saw both ruffed grouse and deer, neither of which seemed greatly surprised at our presence, but gazed at us with wide eyed curiosity. We spent two hours upon the trail before we came to the creek and then we found it a deep, sluggish river, mirroring the trees along its banks upon its placid bosom. It did not look fishy but before our shadows fell upon the water I sent a grasshopper skipping out over the surface and instantly it was taken, and shortly a pound rainbow was struggling upon the bank. Two more were caught and then the fish took a vacation. We spent the day wandering up and down the bank, fishing when the spirit moved, but for the most just loafing. By three o'clock we had several rainbows and some large trout, which satisfied us, and we returned to camp.

Some boys were fishing where Girl and I had failed to score in the morning. As they had a fairly good string of fish I asked them what they were using for bait. The boys informed me that pieces of chub alone would attract fish in that stream. When I informed them of my success with flies and 'hoppers further down, they only smiled and I saw that they did not believe me.

During our absence a fire had started some forty rods west of our tent and was burning furiously, a matter which disturbed us, for we knew that if the wind changed to the west the flames would be down upon us in short order.

The next day Girl and I repaired to the stream, determined to try the bait the boys were using so successfully the night before. The catching of a chub was a simple matter, for the stream was alive with them. We baited up with generous pieces of the white flesh and waited for a bite. Soon I hooked a fish, then Girl hooked and landed a trout that weighed almost two pounds; it was not so long, but was very thick, the largest speckled trout caught on the whole trip. Girl's satisfaction was complete, and without waiting to remove the fish from the hook she rushed up to the tent to tell her mother the story of the capture. That trout would take such bait in preference to flies or grasshoppers was a surprise to me, and I soon gave up fishing, for trout fishing with meat for bait did not appeal to me.

Having heard of another stretch of rapids a mile or so below those discovered the day before, we set out for them. The distance was long but at last we reached the rapids and a likely place it would have been, too, had there only been water enough; as it was we secured only a few small fish and soon tired of the sport. After a lengthy rest we started homeward, Girl complaining of a headache, her flushed cheeks indicating fever. We were not a little disturbed but concealed our anxiety as much as possible from the child. At the tent we administered what simple remedies we had with us, but her condition not improving at four o'clock Thursday morning we determined to start for home by the first train. By the light of the camp-fire we took down the tent and by seven o'clock were at the station. Fortune favored us, for we caught a south bound freight on the Northwestern line. A friend met the train with his automobile and hurried us to our home. Thirty minutes after we reached the house rain began to fall and continued all night. As we bent over the bed of the sick child we rejoiced that we had fled in time, but her sickness proved merely a severe attack of indigestion and was not of long duration.

As we look back over the events of the trip we feel that it paid, but we do not care to take another like it, because of the curious people we met. Next year if we pack we shall keep away from towns, and as much as possible from people.

O. W. Smith.

Fishing in Florida.

Punta Rassa, Fla., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The tarpon are here. Six large fish have been caught in San Carlos Bay and the pools of Matlachee back of Pun Island since the season opened. None has been caught in the Caloosahatchee River at Fort Myers, although they usually show there first. E. S. Burnham, of East Orange, N. J., came up from Caxambas this morning with the "bayonets" of two tarpon each of which weighed over 115 pounds, the capacity of the scale.

He said that a party of two anglers caught seventeen tarpon at Chockaloskee in one day, and that he never saw so many tarpon before, but they would not bite at anything. They merely rolled around the boat showing their backs. Mr. Burnham, who is a keen observer, says that he believes that the bayonet on the tarpon's fin is a useful member. He thinks that it is erected by the fish when at the top of water, and that it is a highly nervous appendage which quickly apprises the fish when it strikes the air night or day.

From now on the tarpon will undoubtedly be easy meat around here, but as usual the majority of the anglers are pointed for the North. Clayton E. Rich, of Seventy-fourth street, left with his wife to-day with a record of two tarpon caught and three strikes. Edward Vom Hofe and wife will soon follow, but there are a few others who will stay for a fortnight or more. Then the usual crowd will come down later to slaughter tarpon in Captiva Pass, Blind Pass, Boca Grande and the pools of San Carlos Bay. Those who fish in the passes in May and June often aggregate fifty or sixty tarpon a day, running ashore with the fish as soon as they are taken.

E. H. Tomlinson, who has a place at St. Petersburg, is an occasional visitor. He is a harpoonist of distinction and is out for big things, his pet sport being harpooning devilfish (manta) with a lily iron. He gets a few every year, but has found none this season. Mr. Tomlinson has a seven-foot stepladder strongly braced on the top of the pilot house of his big power boat, and he says that it is surprising how much a man can see from this height that he cannot discern from the deck.

Mr. Tomlinson showed the head and hide of a big porpoise at the wharf last week. He harpooned the fish, which was nine and a half feet long and so old that nearly all of its teeth were ground down to the flesh and were hollow. "I wonder whether he suffered from the toothache," he remarked. The cuticle of the porpoise was blue-black and as thin as cardboard, while the hard fat, or blubber, was three-quarters of an inch thick. The head when cut off fairly leaked oil."

Harrimac.

Casting Tournament at Paris.

The casting tournament held on March 9-12 inclusive at the Cercle du Bois de Boulogne, in Paris, under the auspices of the Casting Club de France was not so well attended as it should have been, and only a few of the British casters took part. The scores were not above the average.

Wilfred M. Plevins, who took up bait-casting while in New York three years ago, and adopted American tackle, showed improvement in light lure casting. His best cast with the quarter-ounce weight was 44 meters. With the half-ounce weight he scored 53 meters, but this appears to have been made in practice. In practice he scored 47 meters with the salmon rod, the length of which was restricted to 15 feet, as in this country. In practice M. Decantelle cast the 2½ ounce weight 92.20 meters (302 feet 2½ inches), whereupon the makers of the British reel he used came out in the Fishing Gazette with an advertisement in which it is said that M. Decantelle established a new world's record. How we love to roll the term "world's record" around our tongues! But M. Decantelle deserves great credit for this great cast, even if it does not count in the records. He won several first prizes in the tournament, and the Tuckerman special prize for highest general average.

The Lake Champlain Situation.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A matter of very great importance to the fishermen of our States bordering on Canada will come up at the special session of Congress called by President Taft for April 4 in the form of legislation intended to ratify regulations agreed upon by the International Fisheries Commission of the United States and Canada.

On April 11, 1908, the Hon. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, agreed to and signed with the Right Honorable James Bryce, English Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, a treaty relative to the fisheries contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which was ratified in due course. This treaty provided among other things that within three months the contracting parties were to appoint a commission to be known as the International Fisheries Commission, consisting of one person named by each Government, whose duty it should be to prepare a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters. It was provided that the regulations should embrace "close seasons, limitations as to the character, size, manner and use of nets, engines, gear, apparatus and other appliances; a uniform system of registry by each Government in waters where required for the more convenient regulation of commercial fishing by its own citizens or subjects within its own territorial waters or any part of such waters; an arrangement for concurrent measures for the propagation of fish; and such other provisions and measures as the commission shall deem necessary."

President Roosevelt appointed David Starr Jordan a commissioner representing this country, and T. S. Bastedo was appointed commissioner representing Canada. Mr. Bastedo was afterward superseded by Edward Ernest Prince. These commissioners in company traversed the international boundary waters and eventually draughted a set of "tentative regulations" which were submitted to Secretary Knox by Commissioner Jordan, and by Secretary Knox transmitted to President Taft on Jan. 31, 1910. On Feb. 2, 1910, President Taft submitted the regulations to Congress "in order that due legislative action on the part of the Government of the United States may be taken as stipulated for in Article III. of the convention." The message and tentative regulations were read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but no action was taken by Congress. Again on Feb. 10, 1911, President Taft sent a message to Congress stating: "I cannot too strongly urge upon Congress the importance of taking prompt action to put into operation the conservation measures provided in the regulations, and to which this Government is pledged by treaty stipulation." This message carries with it a report from David Starr Jordan under date of Jan. 20, 1911. It was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where the matter rests at present.

The Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the State of New York was never consulted in any matter having to do with the proposed regulations by Commissioner Jordan. The regulations in some respects appear very unfair and ill advised as applying to New York. The Lake Champlain situation is particularly significant in this respect. New York State for years has endeavored to secure co-operation in preventing net fishing in Lake Champlain. New York and Vermont came to an understanding in this respect and tried to get the Province of Quebec to co-operate with them, but though the two States sent several commissions to Montreal, and in one instance at least procured an agreement from the Quebec Minister of Fisheries that netting licenses would no longer be issued on the Canadian side, the agreement was not kept and Quebec has never ceased netting spawning fish in her end of the lake.

The situation has been extremely aggravating to public-spirited citizens of New York who are interested in conserving the fish supply of Lake Champlain. The lake is roughly 120 miles in length. Of this practically the entire extent is in the United States, forming a boundary between Vermont and New York, except Missisquoi Bay, which extends about six miles into the Province of Quebec. Missisquoi Bay, as it happens, is unfortunately the spawning ground for the wall-eyed pike which are by all odds the most important food fish in the lake. These fish are netted from March 15 to April 15 in Missisquoi Bay, and until recently were shipped away by the carload. In the last few years the authorities of New York and Massachusetts have cut off the most profitable market for the netters and not nearly so many fish are shipped. The result has been apparent in that many more pike are being taken during the open season in New York State and Vermont as a result of the saving of breeding fish.

The better people in Canada have not sanctioned this netting during the spawning season of the pike and have realized it was particularly unfair to their southern neighbors, but it is said an unsavory political deal has prevented an improvement of the condition. It was hoped that Commissioner Jordan would take some effort to improve this condition, but instead of doing so he has, if anything, made matters worse.

There is no earthly reason why Lake Champlain, a long narrow lake running southerly more than one hundred miles south of the international boundary, should be classed as a border water. Under the proposed regulations the police powers are taken away from New York and Vermont. Instead of prohibiting netting, the regulation permits the use of nets except within a radius of one mile from the mouth of any river flowing into the lake, and instead of making the months of March and April the close season for pike, as in New York State, the regulations permit these fish to be taken up to April 15, which has always been the limit permitted the netters under the Canadian license. Whether or not this is good judgment from a purely theoretical standpoint is doubtful, but from the practical standpoint the people who profit financially by stripping the lake of its breeding fish could have nothing better. When Professor Jordan was in the neighborhood of the lake, it is said, he spent his time with the Canadians chiefly and got his ideas from them. Some of the influential people in the northwestern corner of Vermont, whom he probably saw, are also beneficiaries of the Canadian net licensing matter in Missisquoi Bay. The Legislature of Vermont, evidently taking its cue from these proposed international fisheries regulations, which it is confidentially stated will be passed, have again permitted the netting of fish on their side of the lake. The situation is discouraging.

No one who has studied the situation believes that with the large number of inhabitants at the present time on its shores, Lake Champlain can stand any considerable amount of netting and have any fish left. The time has passed when this destructive method of taking fish can sensibly be permitted and the remnant should be conserved for those who fish with hook and line. Even with hook and line it was getting possible under the improved conditions which have lately obtained to make a large catch—thirty, fifty, eighty and even one hundred pike were taken last summer from a single boat in a day. It will now be difficult to resist the pressure of those wanting to net in New York State with both Quebec and Vermont raking the lake, and it is more than likely the next few years will see the supply of fish in this beautiful body of water most seriously depleted, unless—and it seems this is impossible—the shortsighted regulations formulated by Jordan fail of passage in Congress.

John Bird.

Opening of Maine Lakes.

John C. Phillips, of Wenham, Mass., has most kindly sent to us some information which will be of no little interest to many Maine anglers. It has to do with the average time of opening of Maine waters for fishing and comes to him through the kindness of C. E. Farnsworth, advertising agent of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Mr. Farnsworth speaks of the difficulty of obtaining detailed records of the going out of the ice in certain of these Maine lakes. From an official of the Maine Central R. R. he has received the following information:

"I find that it is impossible for me to give you the dates when the ice has left Sebago, Rangeley and Moosehead for the past five or ten years, but I am giving you below the dates the ice went out in the spring of 1910, which was an abnormal year, and some three weeks ahead of the usual schedule for that event.

"Sebago Lake, April 1. Steamer service commenced April 2. Singularly enough the ice left Sebago last year the very day the law was off, April 1.

"Belgrade Lakes, April 6. Last year, 1909, the date was April 26.

"Green Lake, and other fishing waters on our Mount Desert Branch, April 6.

"Grand Lake, April 10. Last year, 1909, the date was May 6.

"The Rangeleys, April 18.

"Moosehead, April 20. Last year, 1909, the date was May 15.

"Lake Moxie, and the other smaller lakes in Somerset Railway territory about Moosehead Lake, April 16."

The Bangor and Aroostook R. R. says that "the opening of navigation on Moosehead Lake for the last five years has been as follows: May 13, 1906; May 14, 1907; May 15, 1908; May 15, 1909; April 20, 1910."

The Maine Central Railroad has not been heard from with dates of the opening of Rangeley and Sebago lakes. The information is expected every day, however, and when received will be sent on.

Fishermen Protest.

New Orleans, La., March 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Petitions continue to come in to the State Game Commission, asking that the law passed by the last Legislature be not enforced making April and May a closed season for catching salt water fish. A big petition was received this week from fishermen in the parishes of Avoyelles, Concordia, Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana, who state that if the law is enforced they will suffer great hardships, and their families will be in dire distress. They assert that the law protects in April and May buffalo and catfish; that the buffalo spawn during March, and the catfish in June. They claim nothing will be gained by protecting the two species of fish named.

The petitioners declare that the Legislature passed this law without due consideration and without a proper hearing of those who are most concerned. The fishermen propose as a substitute for the present closed law an act which will make it a criminal offense for any railroad or public carrier to transport fish caught by those who have no regular license. They claim that such a law will protect the fish and conserve the natural food supply, and they will see that it is carried out. Fish dealers here are receiving many petitions asking that the closed season be not enforced. They are leading the crusade against the law. The fishermen say if the closed season is rigidly carried out, many of them will suffer for want of food, and furthermore they had not had sufficient time to prepare themselves for other vocations since the passage of the law a few months ago.

Fishing at the various places on the Gulf coast is steadily improving and some fairly good catches are reported. The unsettled weather and the cool spell of the past few days have served to keep a number of fishermen away from Lake Catherine, the Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Lookout, Waveland and the Barataria section. Those who have gone over to the clubs state that shrimp are coming in well, and good bait can be procured, but the weather is not yet quite settled sufficiently for the best results and the waters are yet somewhat cold. Spanish mackerel, speckled and green trout and sheepshead have been landed. It is expected that fishing conditions will improve considerably within the next ten days, and after Easter a large number of business men will have more time to go to the clubs and enjoy the sport.

President Miller, of the game commission, and Superintendent Tullian, of the hatcheries, have returned from an inspection tour at Morgan City, La., where they went to study buffalo and catfish for the purpose of ascertaining the time when these fish spawn. Mr. Miller and Mr. Tullian spent some time at the big canning factories and also questioned a number of the professional fishermen, but they announce they have not reached a conclusion and will investigate further. It is the intention of these officials to study the subject thoroughly, and also to get the opinions of scientists who are now engaged in a study of the question. Many of the professional fishermen claim that neither the buffalo nor the catfish spawn in April or May, the closed season. It is thought Mr. Miller will announce his conclusions within a short time.

F. G. G.

Too Early.

Springfield, Mass., April 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fishing season for brook trout opened in Massachusetts April 1 this year, it having been changed from April 15 by the Legislature last year. Quite a number of enthusiastic sportsmen in the western part of the State tried their luck, but with very poor success. A few large fish were secured, but only a few, and in several instances none were taken.

The swamps and woods are still covered with ice in many places, and nearly every sportsman that I have talked with agrees that the change to April 1 has been a bad one, and several of them say that they will use their influence to have the law put back as it was before—April 15.

George H. Graham.

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

The three-masted schooner building for Robert E. Todd at Staten Island is to be launched on April 13. The work on this yacht is well advanced and Mr. Todd expects to have Karima, as she is to be named, in commission early in June.

William E. Iselin's new schooner Enchantress is being finished at Lawleys. The motor is to be installed and then the yacht will come east to City Island, where the furnishings and interior fittings will be put in. This yacht will also be ready early, as Mr. Iselin is very fond of cruising, and he wants to get his yacht in shape for racing as soon as possible. A. Cary Smith & Ferris were the designers of this vessel, and Mr. Smith will personally have charge of the tuning up trials. This means much for Enchantress, as Mr. Smith by his long experience is invaluable on a new vessel.

At Herreshoffs, Elena is progressing fast. There have been some delays owing to the illness of Capt. Nat. Herreshoff, but the yacht is now plated and has been cemented. Work is being pushed as fast as possible, so that she may be launched on April 24, which is the 70th birthday of John B. Herreshoff, the head of the firm.

Harold S. Vanderbilt is the first to make a formal entry of his yacht, the schooner Vagrant, for the Bermuda race. Vagrant won this race last year. Bryan S. Permar, chairman of the regatta committee of the Boston Y. C., is sure there will be at least six starters, and these he thinks will be the schooners Sunshine, of New York, Margaret, Seneca, Vencedor, Shiyessa I. and Acushla II.

Yachtsmen interested have made the request that the race be given an early start, so the chances are that the date originally named, June 3, will be the final selection. The Boston Y. C. will have official charge of the start and will decide upon where the starting point will be. Chairman Permar is of the opinion that the most suitable starting point is between Thompson's and Castle Island. There was some talk of starting the race off Rowe's Wharf, but this would not be feasible for several reasons. First, it might interfere with shipping; secondly, there would be little room for maneuvering and the wind would be shut off from the yachts, or would come puffy from different quarters owing to the dock buildings. The starting point that Mr. Permar suggests would give plenty of room in any wind that might be blowing and a fine chance to observe the start either from Castle Island or from the pier at Marine Park in South Boston.

Hollis Burgess recently wrote to Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, suggesting that the city should offer a prize for the Bermuda race. He pointed out that the city of Philadelphia last year gave $1,000 for the Havana race. The City Council has voted a $500 appropriation provided there are six starters.

James O. Heyworth, of Chicago, has bought from the Lewis R. Alberger estate the 70-foot yawl Polaris. She will be fitted out and taken to the Great Lakes for cruising and racing.

Herbert M. Sears has sold the fast Sonder boat Eel to Commodore E. Walter Clark, of the Philadelphia Corinthian Club, who owns Queen, now Irolita. The sale was made through the Hollis Burgess Agency. Commodore Clark will use Eel for racing at Marblehead.

The Lakewood Y. C., of Cleveland, whose members are building 18-footers for inter-city racing, will this year be prominent in the 23-rater class of the Interlake Yachting Association. A. J. Prentice, secretary of the club, has purchased the 21-foot raceabout Psammiad. This boat has long been known on the Sound as a fast one. She was raced last season in the handicap class by L. H. Dyer. She was originally the Persimmon and was built by Stearns & McKay at Marblehead from designs by J. R. Purdon. She raced one season in Massachusetts Bay and was then taken to the Sound by F. T. Bedford. She is 32 feet over all, 21 feet on the waterline, 7 feet 6 inches beam and 5 feet 4 inches draft. She spreads 550 square feet of canvas. The Psammiad is smaller than the lake class R boats, but she comes in well under the rule. Mr. Prentice purchased the boat to stimulate the sport on the lakes and he hopes that other lake yachtsmen will get boats for the class.

The regatta committee of the Rhode Island Y. C. elected by the board of directors at the last meeting is composed of E. L. Arnold, chairman; Charles H. Weeden, Capt. Lew Tillinghast, Bradbury Barnes and Frank Sweet.

Mr. Arnold has long been a racing man, in fact he handled many of the famous Crosby cats; at present he is owner and skipper of Isuelo, for two years champion of Class Q.

Mr. Weeden owned the 21-footer Peggy, and these two men with their associates promise to bring the Rhode Island club once more into prominence in racing affairs.

This is the first club on Narragansett Bay to offer cash prizes. In every class where there are two or more starters the winner will have the preference of a cash prize or a suitable trophy of the same value. The board of directors has also decided to secure a paid judge to act at all regattas. It is also expected that the Bensonhurst to Pawtuxet long distance race for cruising sail and power boats, for which a trophy was offered more than a year ago by Mr. Day, will be held this season.

Many Ocean Races.

Ocean racing will be a feature of the coming yachting season. There will be races for big yachts, as well as those for smaller ones, which have been very popular in recent years. Of these there will be the Block Island, the usual events to Stratford Shoal light and Cornfield light on the Sound and some races on the south side of Long Island, but there will be races for larger craft over courses that will require skillful navigation and give those in charge opportunities to exercise their skill in seamanship.

The Eastern Y. C. has arranged two of these races. One will start from New London after the Harvard-Yale boat race, and the finishing mark will be at Marblehead. This race will take the yachts over the treacherous shoals off Cape Cod and at times those who sail this course have all the weather they want. Such boats as the Enchantress, Irolita, formerly Queen, and possibly Karima and Atlantic will take part in this race, which is for a prize offered by Commodore Clark, of the Eastern Y. C. After this race the fleet of the Eastern Club will cruise to the eastward, finishing at Bar Harbor and then the schooners and larger sloops will race back to Marblehead for the Norman cup. This trophy was first sailed for last year and the race was a most successful one. It was won by the old Irolita, and Commodore E. Walter Clark, of the Philadelphia Corinthian Club, hopes to win again with his present yacht, which is having some changes made to improve her sailing qualities.

The Corinthian Y. C. will have an ocean race this year as usual, which will take the yachts over to the north end of Cape Cod and to other marks well out in the ocean. This race will be a good one and the new course is expected to enable the yachtsmen to make a better contest than it has been in former years.

The Indian Harbor Y. C. will have a race from Greenwich to New London to get the yachts there for the intercollegiate boat race and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. has arranged a race to start after the boat race for those owners who wish to come west.

Three large schooners have been built this winter and their owners want some racing. Such boats as the Atlantic, Karima, the new one for Robert E. Todd; Enchantress, W. E. Iselin's new boat, and others of that size can do little on the short triangular courses and races over ocean courses are best suited for these craft to show their speed. To develop such boats James Gordon Bennett, when commodore of the New York Y. C., offered the Cape May and the Brenton's Reef cups, and after having been in the trophy locker for many years, they are to be in competition again. The Brenton's Reef Lightship cup is to be sailed over a course from Brenton's Reef Lightship off Newport to and around the Ambrose Channel Lightship and back. It is held subject to challenge and the race must be sailed within fifteen days of the issuing of the challenge, but the holder of the cup does not have to defend it more than twice in a season.

The conditions for the Cape May cup are similar to those for the Brenton's Reef cup, but the course is from the Ambrose Channel Lightship to and around the Five Fathom Lightship off Cape May and return. Robert E. Todd has challenged for both of these cups, which are held by the Atlantic, owned by Wilson Marshall. The regatta committee of the New York Y. C. is anxious to make these two races features of the season, and in addition to the Atlantic and Karima, defender and challenger for the cups, it is very probable that Morton F. Plant's new schooner Elena, William E. Iselin's new 100-foot schooner Enchantress and possibly some others will take part in the races. There are several cruising schooners owned by American yachtsmen that would do well in such races as these and their owners are becoming interested in the races.

The Brenton's Reef cup was offered in 1872 and the winners have been: 1872, Rambler, J. M. Forbes; 1873, Rambler, J. M. Forbes; 1876, Idler, Samuel J. Colgate; 1885, Genesta, Sir Richard Sutton; 1893, Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll; 1904, Atlantic, Wilson Marshall. The Genesta transferred the cup to Britannia and that yacht sailed against Navahoe.

The winners of the Cape May cup have been: 1872, Dreadnaught, A. B. Stockwell; 1873, Enchantress, J. F. Loubat; 1877, Idler, Samuel J. Colgate; 1885, Genesta, Sir Richard Sutton; 1886, Irex, J. Jameson; 1889, Wendur, T. B. C. West; 1893, Britannia, the Prince of Wales; 1904, Atlantic, Wilson Marshall.

Cruise of Aloha.

It is not the good fortune of all to be able to make long cruises in fine big sailing craft. The next best thing to making one of these cruises is to be able to read about those who do, and the recent run of former Commodore Arthur C. James' big yacht Aloha, from Newport to Nassau is interesting, because it gives a whiff of the sea. It is a tale told by one who was on the yacht.

"On Feb. 19, while the good ship Aloha was lying in Newport Harbor, we received orders to proceed to Nassau. The sails were loosed, the anchor hove short and broken out, and we steamed for Fort Adams. With the fort abeam at noon, steam was shut off, the propeller feathered and with the wind north, we moved along at a good pace and passed Montauk Light at a quarter past three o'clock that afternoon, with a smooth sea and under full sail.

"As the day wore on, the weather changed, the wind hauling southeast, and it looked like snow, which followed. The night was dark and gloomy. The gray old sea was showing signs of disturbance, and the yacht reeled off the knots in admirable shape. As the night advanced the wind increased and Aloha began to 'fly.' The weather was threatening at daylight, and soon after it was blowing a moderate gale, and Aloha at times was making fifteen and a half knots, which means 17.82 statute miles an hour.

"It had been found during Aloha's previous cruise that the 15-knot log was exceeded several times, so a 16-knot log was made, and recently a new machine was provided that will register seventeen knots. This speed it is believed by those interested in Aloha will be made by her some day under favorable conditions.

"The yacht has made under both lower topsails and a staysail 14¾ knots an hour, and you could not see for the spray she knocked up. But to stand under the lee of something and with collar turned up to keep the snow out of your neck and see her lunge through it the first morning out from Newport was a sight for the gods. The wind screamed through the gear, the weather rigging was as taut as iron bars, and as the yacht plunged a mass of foam flew from the lee bow as white as snow, with the wind from the sails tearing it into ribbons and sending it far to leeward; and while to windward the tops of the seas were knocked off in a shower of spray that struck your oilers like a shot hitting you.

"On Feb. 20, at noon, 212 knots were read off the automatic log as having been made since we left Fort Adams, an average of 8.9 knots an hour. That afternoon the wind shifted northwest, and as night approached, the sea increased and it was squally. The weather prevented any observation of Feb. 21, but at noon the log showed 238 knots, an average speed of 9.9 knots an hour for the twenty-four hours.

"The wind, still northwest, moderated during the morning of Feb. 22 and the skies were clear. At noon the log told the story of 220 knots, an average of 9.1 knots for the sea day. The yacht's position was latitude 31.9, longitude 74.31. Aloha was then under full sail, the wind being west-northwest and the sea moderate.

"The weather was warmer that night, and we had a glorious moon, not a New York moor that looks at times from long association like a stage moon, but a tropical moon in all its beauty.

"To stand that night and watch the shadows on the canvas was like being in fairyland. Backstays cast shifting black lines on the sails as the yacht swayed to the sea; weird shadows appeared and disappeared quicker than thought, while the wind sang in many tones in the rigging. If that night's scenes could have been bottled up and brought home with us it would, indeed, be a pleasure.

"The wind was northwest and moderate, with smooth sea, and the yacht still under full sail the morning of Feb. 23. It remained clear and bright during the day. With the sun striking the bow waves as they went far away to leeward, beautiful rainbows were seen in the mist. They came and went like phantoms, and at times the deck watchers could easily imagine a fairy dancing in the mist; probably the good fairy that watches over yachtsmen on dark nights; you can only see her when the sun shines—like a humming bird poised over a flower—there's a prismatic glitter, then 'tis gone.

"At noon this day, Feb. 23, Aloha was in latitude 27.1 north, longitude 76.38 west. The log's records for the twenty-four hours was 267 knots, an average of 11.12 knots.

"Elbow Key was abeam at 4:45 o'clock that afternoon, and at 8:45 o'clock that evening sails were furled and Aloha steamed to an anchorage off Nassau.

"There is no rig like the square rig for sea work, especially for men who are born with the love for salt water and all the poetry thereof."

Beach Yachts New Novelty Here.

The beach yacht is the latest novelty here. It has been popular at seashore resorts for some time. It is something like an ice boat, but has wheels instead of runners. It is said to handle as easily as any sailing craft and to be able to make 40 to 50 miles an hour. The craft has been designed by H. E. Dantzebacher, of Philadelphia, and one is to be built for use at Five-Mile Beach.

Bicycle wheels with pneumatic tires are used and the frame is either gas pipe or seamless drawn steel tubing. The frame complete weighs about 150 pounds. It is made to take apart easily and can be stored in a small space for transportation. There are three wheels, one aft and two forward, one at each side of the mast step. The craft is rigged with a jib and mainsail which are cut similar to the sails of an ice yacht. The helmsman keeps the craft on an even keel by sitting well out to windward.

Motor Boating.

Eliminating Trials.

The regatta committee of the Motor Boat Club of America announces that the eliminating trials to be held for the purpose of selecting three defenders for the British International trophy for motor boats will be held at Huntington on Aug. 16, 17 and 18. With a view to stimulating motor boat races in this country as much as possible, the club has decided to present a cup for high speed motor boats measuring 40 feet over all and under for a race that will be from 100 to 150 miles in length. The exact distance has not been agreed upon, but it will not be less than the century mark. This is probably the longest distance that has ever been arranged for such high speed craft, and

the intention is to make it for motor boats what the Grand Prize race is to automobile racing.

By limiting the over all length to 40 feet the boats that will race for the British International trophy will be eligible to enter the long distance high speed trophy contest. Five starters are expected for the elimination trials, and the two eliminated will have an opportunity to come back in the endurance event. There will be no limit as to horsepower and the event probably will be held during the national motor boat carnival at Huntington beginning on Labor Day, Sept. 4. The rules and regulations have not been agreed upon, but each boat taking part will be allowed to take on a fresh supply of gasolene if required.

Yacht Yards Busy Places.

Just now every yacht yard presents a very busy scene. Work is being rushed on the new boats and old ones are being overhauled getting in readiness for the season. The continued cold retarded things very much, but every one hopes that when it does settle in fine it will stay fine and get warmer without any setbacks.

There have been many yachts built during the winter, and the motor boats have been the most popular type. Motor boating is growing more each season, but while the fleet of motor boats grows the fleet of sailing craft does not get any smaller, and this winter there are more new ones on the stocks than there have been for several seasons.

One of the busiest spots in this vicinity is at Morris Heights, where the Gas Engine and Power Company is finishing boats of all sorts and sizes each week.

The largest yacht building and one that will attract much attention is the 165-foot twin screw, steel and tobin bronze steam yacht, designed by Charles L. Seabury for M. C. D. Borden. This vessel is rapidly nearing completion and will be launched very shortly; 35 miles per hour has been guaranteed for the Sovereign, which is the name of the new yacht. Capt. Charles Conk will be in charge.

The new twin screw, 138-foot steel motor yacht building from Charles L. Seabury's designs for Morton F. Plant at the same yard is also progressing very rapidly. This boat will be fitted with two air starting and reversing Speedway motors, and will be delivered on June 1, according to contract. The name of the new boat will be Thelma and it will be in charge of Capt. Wickes.

Carl G. Fisher's new 90-foot motor yacht Raven is almost completed. This boat has two air starting and reversing Speedway motors. Albert Y. Gowen's new 77-foot twin screw motor boat Speejacks is completed and will be launched at an early date. This boat has two six-cylinder Speedway motors installed of 200 horsepower each. Both Mr. Fisher's and Mr. Gowen's yachts will be used on the Great Lakes.

The 65-foot single screw cruising motor boat for Henry B. Joy, of Detroit, is well along. This boat will be equipped with a six-cylinder 100-horse-power engine and will be named Spray II. Mr. Joy will use the new boat at his summer home at Watch Hill, R. I.

A. B. Waring's new 65-foot motor boat for service on Moosehead Lake is growing. Two six-cylinder—60-horsepower each—engines will be installed. The 50-foot cabin motor boat Kalolah, for Albert H. Schmidt, of Detroit, is about completed and will be launched upon the owner's arrival from Europe. A six-cylinder 60-horsepower engine is installed.

The 42-foot raised deck cruiser Tsana III., built for Herbert W. Warden, was shipped recently to Havre, France. The boat will be used in that vicinity for a short time by the owner and then shipped to Lake Geneva in Switzerland.

The 39-foot mahogany speed boat Eph, also for C. G. Fisher, will be tried out very soon. A speed of 34 miles an hour is guaranteed for this boat. She has a six-cylinder 200-horsepower Speedway engine. W. V. Kelley, of Chicago, is having a 32-foot Speedway runabout built which is to make 15 miles an hour. A six-cylinder 35-horsepower motor will be installed. The boat will be used in the vicinity of East Hampton, L. I., where the owner has a summer home. John C. Eaton, of Toronto, Canada, is having a duplicate of the Kelley boat built for service on Muskoka Lakes in Canada.

Walter P. Bliss, owner of the steam yacht May, is having a new 28-foot mahogany motor boat built. The steam yacht Hiawatha, J. B. Ford, owner; the steam yacht Carmina, F. S. Smithers; the steam yacht Zara, A. L. Stephens; the steam yacht Winchester, P. W. Rouss and Alfred I. du Pont's steam yacht will all be provided with new Speedway yacht tenders built of teakwood.

E. S. Woodward, of New York and James R. Sheffield, of New York, also Mrs. E. V. Z. Lane, have placed orders for 30-foot Speedway runabouts. Arnold Wood, of New York, has placed an order for a 37-foot open gasolene launch with six-cylinder engines for service in Maine waters. S. W. Bonsall has purchased the 47-foot twin screw motor boat Nawquisi. H. J. Rock, Lake Charles, La., has purchased the motor boat Brownie II. and changed the name to Onward. C. B. Baldwin has purchased George McMinn's 37-foot hunting cabin cruiser Niobe for use on the Chesapeake Bay.

The steam yacht Kanawha, owned by A. Baudouine, is having new boilers installed as well as other improvements. The steam yacht Vixen, John D. Archbold, is having a new boiler installed. John F. O'Rourke's motor boat Lady Jane is having two new engines installed, four-cylinder type, 50 to 60 horsepower each. The Rober Machinery Company, of Portland, Ore., is having four Speedway engines shipped to it, two six-cylinder 135-horsepower twin screw, one 175-horsepower air starting and reversing, and one six-cylinder 60-horsepower.

George McKessen Brown is having a 28-foot mahogany speed hull built, in which a 100-horsepower foreign make of engine will be installed.

A four-cylinder 4½ by 5 Speedway engine has been shipped to J. White, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. A four-cylinder 40-horsepower engine has been ordered by M. A. Healey for a new launch he is having built in Wisconsin. A new power yacht tender has just been completed for T. M. Russell, of Middletown, Conn. A 16-foot power boat for use principally for fishing has been built for Albert H. Schmidt, of Detroit, Mich. A four-cylinder 40-horsepower engine was shipped to the Huasteca Petroleum Company, Tampico, Mexico. A new six-cylinder Speedway engine was installed in the 35-foot semi-speed boat Daisy Adele, owned by D. P. Duffle, West New Brighton, Staten Island. A new 125-horsepower six-cylinder engine has been installed in the 43-foot motor boat Winninish, owned by LeGrand C. Cramer, of Lake George.

The new 25-foot motor boat for F. C. Fowler, for service on Rangeley Lakes, is completed and ready for shipment. A four-cylinder, 40-horsepower engine was installed in a 40-foot open launch owned by St. John Wood. A four-cylinder 20-horsepower engine will be installed in the owner's tender belonging to the yacht Enchantress, now building by Lawley for W. E. Iselin. The new 20-foot mahogany motor boat which was exhibited at the Hotel Breslin during the motor boat show was tried out a few days ago and made 19 miles an hour. H. Anderson, of Philadelphoia, Pa., has bought Major C. Ewin's hunting cabin launch Bessie. A new six-cylinder 60-horsepower engine has been sold to E. W. McCready, to be installed in his 60-foot hunting cabin launch Mary Ann, which he uses on Chesapeake Bay.

Scripps' Cruise for Motor Boats.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Scripps' cruise for motor boats has framed the rules and arranged the details. The rules were made similar to those governing the Glidden tour for automobiles.

The members of the rules committee were D. H. Lewis, Buffalo, chairman; W. E. Scripps, Detroit, donor of the trophy; Robert E. Power, Cleveland; Frank M. Martin, Buffalo; Dr. A. E. Hubbard, Commodore of the Great Lakes Power Boat League, and H. H. Boggs, Detroit.

The cruise will start from Detroit, Aug. 7 and will wind up at Buffalo Monday, Aug. 14. The first day's cruise will cover 82 miles and the checking in point will be the Rushmere Club. The first leg of the cruise will be by way of Chatham. A trifle over 77 miles will be covered on the second day of the cruise. The start will be made from the Rushmere Club bright and early and the windup will be at Mount Clemens. Stag Island will be passed on this leg. Put-in-Bay will be the point at which the cruisers will put in at the end of the third day's run. This will cover 84½ miles. From Put-in-Bay the cruisers will make for Toledo by way of Point Pelee.

The distance to be covered on this leg will be 75 miles. About 90 miles will be covered on the sixth day of the cruise. From Toledo the cruisers will ship for Rocky River, just west of Cleveland. Saturday's run will be the lightest of the cruise. Only 54 miles will have to be negotiated by the cruisers. The controlling station will be at Rondeau. Sunday's cruise will be a long one, 95 miles. Erie will be the destination point. The final leg will be from Erie to Buffalo.

The cruise will be open to boats of the cruiser type of not less than 30 feet in length. Each cruiser must carry at least one man for every 10 feet of length. Entrants must be members of clubs affiliated with the Great Lakes Power Boat League, the Western Power Boat Association or the American Power Boat Association The cruise will be a severe test of the cruisers. There will be only one control, this at the end of each day's run. Every entrant will be penalized for every minute that his engine stops during any leg of the cruise. The engines will have to move continuously from the time that boats start out in the morning until they have checked in at night. Entries must be filed with H. H. Boggs at Detroit not later than July 15.

Flag for Gasoline Boats.

Morris M. Whitaker, secretary of the American Power Boat Association, writes:

"At a recent meeting of the American Power Boat Association, the matter of a distinguishing flag to be used in connection with gasolene supply stations was brought up, and as secretary, I was asked to get in communication with the different papers interested in and fostering motor boating, and with the principal oil companies, with a view of recommending the use of a distinguishing flag, flown above each station, so that it can be readily seen by boats passing by, as under present conditions these supply stations are often located at the head of slips or at points not readily discernible from passing craft.

"It was suggested that a rectangular white flag with a black cross, the arms running vertically and horizontally, would be readily distinguished against most any background, and I trust that you will give this matter of a distinguishing flag publicity, which will be instrumental in leading to its adoption.

"If clubs and individuals will impress upon the fuel dealers the value of such a distinguishing flag in bringing them business, I think its universal adoption would be a matter of only a short time."

Engine Builders Elect Officers.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, held at the Engineers' Club, New York city, the following officers were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, John J. Amory. First Vice-President, Henry R. Sutphen; Second Vice-President, W. J. Reynolds; Third Vice-President, W. H. Mullins; Treasurer, James Craig.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Sparks.

A racing launch, which is expected to be one of the fastest afloat, has been designed by H. E. Dantzenbecher, naval architect. The length over all of this boat is 40ft. 5in., and with her twin 6-cylinder engines, is expected to make 40 miles per hour. The hull is of special construction, and this, as well as the engines, which are all of Mr. Dantzenbecher's design, are expected to be marvels of lightness and strength. Each engine will give over 200 horse-power and weigh only 1250lbs. This boat, when finished, should make a stir. She is to be entered in the international race for the Harmsworth trophy and the American Power Boat Association gold challenge cup on the St. Lawrence River.

Harry Rusmussen, of Essington, is preparing to launch the glass cabin launch of Mr. Bretsford, of Woodbury, N. J. Rusmussen is also building a 24ft. gas launch for Mr. Chambers, of Ocean City, and a 40-footer for Mr. Schaffer, of this city.

Weather Spoiled the Paint.

The weather has been very tantalizing to those owners who are fond of early outings on the water and who like to have their boats in commission this month. There have been some fine warm days and many wet and cold ones. One enthusiast a few weeks ago thawed out with the warmth, purchased $4 worth of paint and spent the day painting his boat. She looked fine when he got through at sundown and he figured on getting the boat overboard the next day. That night there was a snow and sleet storm and the craft looked as if it had weathered several winter storms the next day. The paint was all washed off. He waited then until last week and with $2 worth of paint he worked again and had the deck yellow, the top sides white and the underbody a bronze red. It rained that night as if it had never rained before and was making up for lost time. The next day the yellow had run down to the white and the white was smeared over the red. "Two days' hard work and $6 gone to waste," said the enthusiast. "Now, I'll wait until July."

The Marblehead Race.

The Motor Boat Club will handle the Marblehead race this year. For two seasons this event has been managed by the Crescent Athletic Club, and the prizes donated by Commodore F. M. Wilson have been the most handsome offered for motorboat racing. Two years ago there were twelve starters and Elmo II. won. That year a boat named Kitcinque, really not a cruising boat, but technically within the rules, started and was burned off Gay Head. That boat did much harm to motor boating. Last year another boat, Blue Peter V., was built. She had a 60-horsepower motor, and although she made fast time and finished first, she was beaten by Elmo II. on corrected time. The Crescent Club thought that the rules should be amended so that in some way power should be limited and would not handle the race again until some such change had been made. The Motor Boat Club of America will start the race this year from off the Château des Beaux Arts, and it is said the rules will be changed so that high power boats will not be eligible. This race is to start on July 14.

New 25-Footers.

Two 25-foot motor boats are building by J. E. Vanderslice at Camden for members of the Ocean City Y. C., and others, it is said, will follow. The plans were drawn by J. W. Hussey and the boats should be seaworthy and have some speed. The freeboard is greater by about four inches than is usual amidships and the flare forward gives quick lifting where the sea runs high. The reduced deck crown gives a greater and larger appearance and is permitted by the unusual low engine position.

The motive power is a four-cycle Sterling engine under hatches forward of the bulkhead, with exhaust led aft through seamless and very thin copper tube, water-cooled and with spark throttle and reverse lever controls at bulkhead, which enables the owner to operate the boat with the ease and comfort of an automobile. The cockpit is ample, with accommodations for four on the two permanent seats and two more in chairs.

The construction is carvel built, light but effective, and every timber and carline adds to the hull stiffness. The frame spacing of five inches insures a perfectly tight hull under stress. The finish is in mahogany and a special feature is an inlaid cockpit floor of two-inch white pine and one-eighth inch mahogany alternating. The decks are canvased with canor finish and fittings polished brass. The rudder and strut are especially designed for minimum resistance and maximum rigidity.

This type of boat forming a one-design class bids fair to add greatly to the interest of motor boat racing. A speed of 22½ miles an hour is expected.

The Fitting Out Season.

Winter lingers and the owners of small craft who are fond of fitting them out early and doing the work themselves are fretting. It is useless to attempt to get a boat ready for the season until the weather is warm and settled, and those who start in early often find that they have to do the work all over again. The Yachtsman in its last edition tells what should be done to get a motor boat in shape. These fitting out yarns are told almost every season, but while they often tell what is generally known they fill in time and often they give new wrinkles to the veteran and lots of good instruction to the novice.

Any disquisition upon the subject of fitting out a motor vessel must naturally be of a character to appeal to the man who is accustomed

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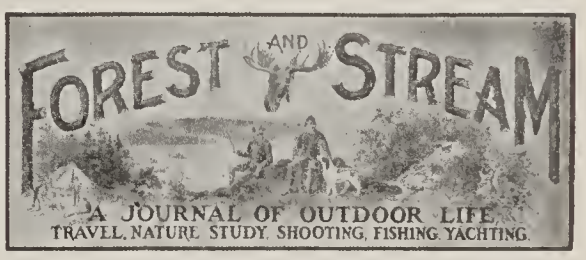

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to, or who intends to fit out his own vessel entirely, or almost entirely, by himself. The man who does not go in for fitting out on his own account can be treated very simply; he only needs to place his boat in decently competent hands to have the whole series of operations which constitute fitting out done for him without more ado. Indeed, one is inclined to give this advice to all men who do not take a really keen personal interest in their craft; with all boats, sail as well as power, the mere running of them is only a part of the pleasure to be extracted from their ownership. The true yachtsman, the "husband" of his packet, finds a wealth of pleasure in attending to the little wants of his boat and applying corrective remedies to the ailments which afflict her from time to time. People are remarkably fond of referring to the winter season as the "off" season; in reality it is one of the busiest times of the year for the yachtsman. There are a thousand and one little matters connected with every boat which need attention; there is little time available in the summer and autumn—the "yachting" season—so the yachtsman really can do more to his boat in this "off" season and be brought into more intimate contact with her than at any other time in the twelvemonth.

To get the most out of any boat, to extract the fullest enjoyment from her, the owner must be in such sympathy with her that he becomes a part of his vessel when running her. This understanding is quite as necessary in a power boat as in sail yacht. The really enthusiastic motor boat man admits that his engine "talks" to him, his ear is attuned to the engine's note, and the slightest change in the rhythm of her running lets him know exactly what she is about to do. A great deal is to be learnt in this direction while the motor is running, and a great deal more, almost, while the owner is taking care of her between runs or between seasons.

It strikes one as a particularly healthy symptom that the number of men who perform all the operations that go to the fitting out of their boats is on the increase. Naturally, such owners are to be found more in connection with the smaller size vessels. A large motor boat or power yacht entails as much, if not more, work in fitting out than does a yacht of the same dimensions. If a man has not the time to spare—or lacks the inclination, perhaps—then the best thing he can do in his own interests is to entrust his boat to one of the numerous firms available and get things done for him, properly and thoroughly. But the man who, for any reason, is keen on doing things for himself, will find intense pleasure in getting his boat in trim for the next season's running. Fitting out is hardly a job to be worked off in a short time, just before the season opens. As a matter of fact, it should begin when the boat is being laid up; paradoxical though such advice may sound.

Laying up and fitting out are much more intimately connected than many men realize, particularly so with motor boats. Protection from the winter's weather is the chief reason for laying up, of course, but a great deal can be done at that time of year which will save time and trouble in the early spring following. An early start in fitting out brings its own reward very often in our climate, as the owner is then in a position to take advantage of any spell of fine weather which may happen along while his more dilatory acquaintances are slaving ashore.

Everything connected with the fitting out of the motor and its gear together make up the bulk of the work entailed in fitting out any motor boat. The hull is, in a way, a minor question, as unless the driving gear is in perfect form, the most resplendent of hulls is very little use. It is also the work which must be undertaken first of all; it can become a frightfully messy job under certain circumstances, and it is an immense convenience to be able to fit out without regard (comparatively) to the hull. There is no use at all in approaching the job in a namby-pamby spirit or with the tips of the fingers. Oil and grease are there, and the best and most sensible course to pursue is to get right in and (suitably clothed) not worry about the state of filth one will ultimately get into. And, on this subject, a word of advice: wear aged clothes, useless for anything else, and don't worry about overalls, which are a nuisance, always.

If the boat has been properly laid up, a large proportion of the preliminary spade work will have been done. With most of the small movable accessories stripped from the boat and stored indoors they are available throughout the winter, and the prudent owner will have operated on some, at least, of them, finishing them off betimes. But the prudent owner is none too common, and the following actual experiences of the worst and foulest fitting-out job ever undertaken by the writer should convey a useful moral in addition to covering most every point connected with fitting out.

The boat was a small launch, half-decked, with a useful 2½ to 3-horsepower motor running at a moderate speed. Both engine and boat were what might be called "popular priced" articles; not a penn'orth of decent finish about them, but fairly well made, especially the motor, and capable of affording a deal of fun. When the boat was delivered on the scene of operations—a back garden, in fact—she was a thing to strike terror into any man's heart. Everything was in her just as it had been left the last run—many months before.

A start was made by cleaning the inside of the hull sufficient to allow of the possibility of sitting down. Then the whole ignition gear was stripped from her; coil and battery, wires, switch, and contact maker; and that laid on one side for attention in the evenings. Every scrap of brasswork about the hull: cleats, fairleads, tiller rope sheaves, even to the brass letters of her name; were all removed. The reversing propeller, with lever and linkwork, was removed, together with the stern tube. Carburetter and lubricators were taken off the engine. The pump, copper piping, and strainer of the water circulating system, were also removed. Lastly, the fuel tank and piping came out; leaving a bare hull and the stripped engine.

After some consideration it was decided to start on the remains of the engine first; when that should be finished the hull could be proceeded with while the accessories were being got ready. The cylinder head was removed and the cheeks of the crank case taken off to get inside and remove the crank shaft, after casting the big-end adrift. The piston lifted out of the top of the cylinder; and all the component parts were get-at-able. The state of the cylinder wall was a proof that a motor can receive remarkably little attention without being much the worse for neglect. Though the engine had never been opened up since the boat had been bought the inside was in a very satisfactory condition. Scraping with an ancient dinner knife, worn thin and springy, removed the carbon deposit; the inside was thoroughly wiped clean and greased. The piston rings were badly stuck; lengthy soaking in paraffin cleared them, and after thorough clensing of the connecting rod parts and crank shaft, these parts were all assembled again, after thorough greasing. It was remarked that we were putting on as much grease as would suffice for the launching of a liner, but it did no harm apparently, beyond making a frightful smoke for some time after she was got running again. The joints where the crank case ends fit are extremely important in a two-cycle engine; so the faces were thoroughly scraped with the invaluable table knife, and the joints remade with oiled brown paper, the very best thing to use in that part of a motor.

The cutting of joint rings is a simple matter—when the method is known. They are not cut, as a matter of fact, but hammered out. A circle of brown paper is cut something larger than the outside diameter of the joint; this is laid over the "check," then gentle tapping with a small mallet—the end of a hammer haft will do—round the inside diameter removes the useless interior. The ring is treated in the same way for the outside, and for each if the bolt holes. It is useless to try and perform the operation with scissors; the result will only be failure and much bad language. The rings when cut were soaked in oil and then smeared with a mixture of thick cylinder oil, to which finely powdered blacklead had been added. The result was perfectly successful.

The joint on the cylinder head was made in a similar manner, but asbestos millboard was used instead of brown paper; cut in the same manner, also soaked in thick oil and smeared with much oil and blacklead, and the cover then screwed down tight.

The oil burns out after starting up, and the cover should be tightened up some more. The burnt oil and blacklead together make a perfect joint, which appears to have the additional advantage of being easy to "break" when wanted. As the work had to be done outside, and the only protection available for the engine was the tarpaulin boat cover and some sacks, great care was taken throughout to prevent wet or moisture entering the inside of the engine. The cleaning of the piston, connecting rod, and crank shaft, was hurried through with all speed, and once the motor was re-assembled the corburetter orifice in the crank chamber, and the spark plug and priming-cock holes on the cylinder head, were carefully plugged with wooden plugs wrapped in oil-soaked cloth.

The overhauling of the reversing propeller demonstrated certain facts in electro-chemistry very plainly. The inner rod connecting the reverse lever with the blades was of iron, while the blades themselves were bronze; as the cover on the after end of the boss was missing the steel rod was eaten right through. Happily it meant nothing more dreadful than obtaining a turned rod of certain diameter and length with little extra in the way of pins or screw cutting. But it taught a lesson in carefulness; everything should be of bronze in a propeller; if by chance there is any iron in proximity to bronze there should be proper protection from sea water.

As the boat lay usually on mudflats, drying out at every tide, a certain amount of filth in the water circulating system was inevitable, as there was no gauze in the strainer on the water suction pipe. Happily it was a plunger pump with a remarkably powerful delivery, so the amount of silt was really less than was anticipated. However, as a matter of precaution, the pipes were washed through by coupling up to the domestic supply, and the pump thoroughly cleaned and re-packed round the plunger. Every joint on the water circulating system was looked to; they were sort of conical joints, which were stated to be a continual source of annoyance; so they were attended to with a little emery just to make sure.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

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Eastern Division.—Edward A. Scigliano, 33 Broad street, Boston, Mass., by Sidney G. Barnstead; John J. Martin, 175 Gardner street, West Roxbury, Mass., by Sidney G. Barnstead; Charles A. MacDonald, 196 Whipple street, Fall River, Mass., by B. L. Goodwin.

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Atlantic Division.—6192, John F. Miller, Bordentown, N. J.; 6193, Richard A. Barry, Bordentown, N. J.; 6194, Allen H. Robinson, 115 Harvard avenue, Collingswood, N. J.

Eastern Division.—6189, George H. Copeland, 29 Elma street, Providence, R. I.; 6190, Charles M. Sillers, 230 Pearl street, Somerville, Mass.; 6191, Walter E. Hewins, 61 Monument street, West Medford, Mass.

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April 19.—Springfield (Mass.) Shooting Club Patriots' Day tournament. C. L. Kites, Sec'y.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
April 22.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 28.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
April 29.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 30-May 1.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C.
May 2-4.—Kansas State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, under the auspices of Hutchinson G. C.
May 6.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 7.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. second annual interstate team shoot.
May 9-11.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C.
May 16.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 13.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 23-24.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State shoot, under auspices Northern Kentucky G. C.
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 1-3.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's seventh annual tournament, on the grounds of the Smith G. C., Newark, N. J. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) Tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
April 24-25.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott. Sec'y.
April 26-28.—Detroit, Mich.—Memorial G. C. Frank H. Patton, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 27-29.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
April 29.—Glens Falls, N. Y.—Hudson Valley R. and G. C. John A. Norton, Sec'y.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 4-5.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 9-11.—Lawton, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Lawton G. C. G. A. Horton, Sec'y.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 15-17.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 17-19.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis T. S. A. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Gooding, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Gooding G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y, Gooding, Idaho.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24.—Stratford, Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Bowles, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr. Pres.

May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 39.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith Gun Club. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $1000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 14-16.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 17.—Newmanstown, (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo. N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Alhia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson. Sec.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1.000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug.19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg, (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec.
Sept. 12-16.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

DuPont Gun Club.

Wilmington, Del., April 2.—Despite a cold wind, which swept across the grounds, close to ninety shooters faced the traps of the Du Pont Gun Club yesterday afternoon. The cross-wind, together with the uncertain flight of the targets prevented the usual high scores of some of the club's best marksmen. The best score of the afternoon was made by J. B. McHugh.

He broke 24 out of a possible 25 in the trophy event and thereby won one of the T. Coleman du Pont silver spoons. This was the best shooting of the day, although H. H. Lukens, in a practice event, missed but one in a string of 25 birds.

The ties in the merchandise event of last Saturday resulted in Drs. Steele and Rumford again tying in Class B. The spoons in Classes C and D were won by G. H. Mitchell and William Coyne with scores of 22 and 18 respectively.

The two-man team championship race proved attractive in the neighborhood of thirty two-man teams competing. This will be an elimination race. The winning team wil be presented with two silver loving cups.

The scores in the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise events were:

Class A, 24 out of 25—J. B. McHugh.

Class B, 19 out of 25—D. A. Grier, J. McKelvey, R. P. Choate, Clyde Leedom, L. R. Beauchamp.

Class C, 15 out of 25—J. E. Gregg, H. S. McComb, H. L. Morgan, W. A. Casey, W. M. Hammond, L. C. Lyon, Dr. Betts, H. C. Pollock, H. P. Carton, S. Tuchton, W. S. Garvan.

Class D, 12 out of 25—P. T. Pennington, William Neely, C. R. Kenworthy, W. F. Jensen.

The full scores, 25 targets each man, follow:

Guy Lambert	9	C B Holliday	16
Bayard John	15	S J Newman	13
J E Gregg	15	W Tomlinson	11
D A Grier	19	P T Pennington	12
E H Anderson	13	D Rutter	4
J Winchester	17	Clyde Leedom	19
H S McComb	15	Wm Foord	22
H Winchester	20	Wm Neely	12
H L Morgan	15	J W Anderson, Jr.	13
F P Ewing	15	W W Baun	11
H W Bush	22	P S Gregg	12
A B Richardson	20	W Mathewson	16
J M McKelvey	19	J B Owens	11
S Steele	20	Dr Betts	15
H H Lukens	16	R A Vance	22
J B McHugh	24	W S Gavan	15
W S Simpson	17	C R Kenworthy	12
J W Matthews	16	Dr C R Jeffries, Jr.	16
William Coyne	18	H C Pollick	15
W A Casey	15	W H Goodman	14
E H Lambert	14	T W Keithley	21
E E Handy	11	W F Jensen	12
Dr Bedford	20	H P Carlon	15
Dr Hibbert	5	R L Conner	18
G H Mitchell	22	R C McCardle	16
L W Crawford	13	W B Smith, Jr.	14
Thorpe Martin	22	P H Ferree	11
W M Hammond	15	W J Hartlove	10
L C Lyon	15	J A Kaiser	15
J J Magahern	16	S Tuchton	15
J Roberson	21	D J Dougherty	17
E P Ewing	21	D Lindsay	17
J T Skelly	21	C Gerno	16
S G Davis	16	Dr S Rumford	21
H C McLane	17	L R Beauchamp	19
N K Smith	18	Hunter Grubb	4
Dr H Darlington	16	Shellenberger	5
Schumaker	8	W A Joslyn	18
J Fenton	2	Dr H Patterson	21
A J Curley	2	J A MacMullen	14
D D Poffenberger	17	A J Reilly	12
R S Robinson	14	M Carey	5
S B Trott	21	G White	5
R P Choate	19		

Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

Philadelphia, Pa, April 2.—A surprising defeat for Highland and South End's victory yesterday made the outcome of the championship in the Trapshooters' League anything now but a certainty. Providing the Camden gunners can continue their good work, the Edge Hill men will have to shoot much better than they did yesterday to come out on top.

The much-trampled-on Meadow Springs Club made all this dope possible. The West Philadelphians, by giving Highlands their first defeat of the season, not only accomplished what every other club has been aching to do, but failing to accomplish, but as well put the result of the race in the doubtful class. South End cleaned up both the S. S. Whites and Haddonfield teams, hut had to shoot some to do so.

The day favored good shooting, hut very few high scores were turned in for the afternoon's pastime. South End's victorious score of 412 was the best team mark, with the Whites second with 402. Meadow Springs smashed an even 400, trimming the leaders, while the Highlanders totaled 387. Haddonfield made 364.

Forty-five smashes out of fifty targets was the best any of the League gunners could get. Cordery, Tomlin and Cook, all South End men, reached that mark, while Tansey and Landis, of Highland, and Hogan, of Meadow Springs, all broke 44.

The points scored and targets broken follow:

	Points.	Broken.
Highland	14	2168
South End	13	2119
S. S. White	11	2073
Haddonfield	9	1965
Meadow Springs	8	2054

South End in Second Place.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 2.—The South End Gun Club yesterday cinched second place in the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League race by a victory over the S. S. White and Haddonfield teams over the South Camden traps, the scores being: South End 412, S. S. White 402, Haddonfield 364. The contest for high honors was keenly contested, and the South End and Whites ran neck-and-neck almost down to the last squad. Then Dr. Cook swung into the breach, and by a 45 settled the fates of the Dentists, although Appleton came through with 40, he being the last man at the traps. South End's victory was largely due to the shooting of Cordery and Tomlin, who shared the high gun honors with Dr. Cook. These two shooters were in the same squad, and the South Enders let out a mighty yell when they had finished.

The Whites did not have a large turnout, and that they did as well as 402 was a commendable performance, as they were minus some of their best guns. Frank Cantrell worked hard to keep his club to the fore, and his 44 was made under trying conditions. Billy Severy started the hall rolling with 42, and Hand secured the same total, while Fontaine went them one better with a 43. Haddonfield proved unexpectedly weak, and though they had a large squad, their members appeared to be all out of their usual League form, and their total was decidedly below the average. They only had three men with 40 or better, of whom J. Peacock starred for his club with 42.

South End.		S. S. White.	
Cordery	45	Cantrell	44
Tomlin	45	Fontaine	43
Cook	45	Severn	42
Quigley	41	Hand	42
Hineline	40	McKean	40
Muller	40	Appleton	40
Green	40	Wilson	39
Chalmers	39	Ford	39
Watson	39	George	38
Butler	38—412	Beyer	35—402

Haddonfield.			
J Peacock	42	F Holloway	38
E Tomlinson	40	Gaskill	33
F Tomlinson	40	Eyster	32
S Bergen	39	Tompkins	31
E Webster	38	Bennett	31—364

Scores made by gunners who failed to qualify for their teams:

South End—W. Johnson 38, Wakeman 37, Rexon 37, Slear 37, Peak 37, Simpkins 37, H. Anthony 37, Holloway 36, Shattuck 34, Fleming 34, Dehner 34, Peckman 32, Bartlett 31, Murphy 31, J. Anthony 26, Horner 26, Newkirk 25, Bavington 24.

Haddonfield—K. Peacock 37, G. Bergen 29, C. Holloway 29, Stafford 28, J. A. Logan 28, Dungan 26, Manning 22, Pedloe 22, Lye 21, J. Logan 21.

S. S. White—*James 38, Sidebotham 35, *Lewis 33, *Watson 33, Rowland 33, Abbott 32, *Pratt 29.

*Visitors.

Meadow Springs Wins from Highland.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 2.—Meadow Springs Gun Club pulled a nice little first of April surprise on the Highland gunners of Edge Hill yesterday afternoon at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue by winning the Trap-shooters' League match from the leaders by a score of 400 to 387. Meadow Springs shot a consistent race from the start, and six of their ten high men succeeded in getting 40 or better. The Highlands were erratic. The usually high men from Edge Hill shot away below form, only four getting 40 or higher.

The weather favored good scores, although the wind at times carried the bluerocks on flights which were not of the best for the sportsmen at the traps. But very few had any actual cause to blame old Boreas, for the most of the misses were due to over-anxiety and not the wind.

Hogan led the Meadow Springs men with 44 breaks, while Tansey and Landis, of Highland, both reached that mark. Lester German, Shattuck and Slear also shot in the day's events as visitors. Shattuck is a Grand

American Handicap champion. German was the high man of the day, breaking 47 out of his 50, while Slear broke every one of the 25 he pointed his gun at. Shattuck lost 7 of his 25. Scores:

Meadow Springs.		Highland.	
Hogan	44	Tansey	44
Sloan	43	Landis	44
Hillpot	41	Pflegar	42
Williams	40	F Heeman	40
Henry	40	Hoover	37
Clegg	41	Biddle	37
Coyle	39	Dalton	36
Mardin	38	Anderson	35
Kirsch	37	Wentz	35
Moore	37—400	Perry	37—387

Scores made by gunners who failed to qualify for their teams:

Meadow Springs—Keenan 22, Wiley 36, Emerson 34, Pierce 26, G. Smith 30, Pepper 25, Hewlett 32, Gideon 36, Chandler 34, Murdock 30, Garrett 27, G. L. Emery 30, Torpey 35, Fish 22, Woodward 26, Renner 34, Lemmon 26 Warren 36, Hall 36, Kincker 33, Letford 21, Gothard 29.

Highland—German 47, F. Meehan, Jr., 16, Lindsley 28, Davis 31, Hibbs 32, Harkins 32, Flannagan 34, T. Meehan 31.

Tenneesee Trapshooters' Association.

Memphis, Tenn., March 26.—The Tennessee Trapshooters' Association was formally launched at a meeting held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Hotel Gayoso, attended by prominent trapshooters from various parts of the State. The purpose of the organization is to advance trapshooting in general and to provide for the holding of State registered tournaments.

A general discussion of the purport and meaning of the organization was entered into. No action was taken as it was deemed advisable to defer active work until by-laws and rules could be drafted and submitted to the board meeting, to be held in Memphis on April 8. A committee consisting of James Day, J. B. Goodbar and B. H. Finley, was appointed to draw up the rules and regulations.

Those in attendance yesterday were: D. A. Edwards, Union City; P. B. Plummer, Chattanooga; Fred Schmidt, James Day, J. H. Sims, J. B. Goodbar, B. H. Finley and John W. Turner, of Memphis. The following cities were represented by proxy: Johnson City, Morristown, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Brownsville, Collierville and Dayton.

The following were elected officers: D. A. Edwards, Union City, President; B. H. Finley, Memphis, Vice-President; John W. Turner, Memphis, Secretary.

Every gun club in the State is accorded the privilege of joining the State Association. The membership and initiation fee is $5, subject to the remittance of the secretary and treasurer.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 7.—No high scores were posted at the weekly shoot of the Indianapolis Gun Club on April 1, the conditions being again unfavorable. In practice, Smoke was high gun with an average just under 90 per cent. Fayette second with 84. In the trophy contest Brennan posted the high score of 45 out of 50. Fayette again was second with 43.

Practice· Events:	1	2	3	4	5	Shot at.	Broke.
Targets:	20	20	20	20	25		
Dixon	15	15	14	18	..	80	62
Lewis	15	19	15	13	..	80	62
Brennan	11	15	18	..	..	60	44
Aymer	15	17	17	..	..	60	49
Parry	16	16	17	..	22	85	71
Denny	10	14	..	..	..	40	24
Smoke	18	16	19	..	23	85	76
Moller	17	17	18	..	19	85	71
Golden	8	8	..	..	..	40	16
Dark	16	13	15	..	..	60	44

Dupont trophy, 50 targets:

Parry	43	Dixon	37
Denny	39	Lewis	40
Smoke	41	Brennan	45
Moller	42	Hymer	40
Golden	30	Dark	35

Clearview—Riverside.

Darby, Pa., April 2.—The Clearview Gun Club won the return match shot with the Riverside Gun Club of Essington yesterday in a ten-man team contest on the Draby grounds by a score of 370 to 323. The previous match shot at Essington a few weeks ago ended in a tie, but yesterday the Darby men easily captured the race with 47 targets to spare.

Clearview had four men to get scores of 40 or better, McCullough breaking 43 out of his 50 birds and leading the entire field for the day's sport. Bockius broke 41 and Fisher and Ferry each totaled 40. Not a Riverside man succeeded in reaching the 40 mark. Wiltbank was the highest with 37. Scores:

Clearview.		Riverside.	
McCullough	43	Wiltbank	37
Bockius	41	Eachus	36
Ferry	40	Clark	34
Paulson	36	Warbel	33
Dalton	36	Donohue	33
Elwell	36	Johnson	31
Hunter	35	Worrell	30
Lohrmiller	33	Lodge	28
Fink	30—370	Bowers	27
		Fisher	40—323

Other scores made by gunners who failed to qualify for their teams:

Clearview—Krietzber 30, Ullman 29, Bonsall 27, Darby 23, Bevan 27.

Riverside—Eisel 26, Siberling 21.

Linden Gun Club.

Gloucester City, N. J., April 1.—There was a special open shooting match at the grounds of the Linden Gun Club this afternoon. The weekly shoot was discontinued for the day. The prize for the shoot to-day was an English setter dog. At the end of the fifth round there were five who were tie with a clean score, so they shot it off, and Thomas Horner won the dog for Albert Dasch.

The scores were: T. Horner 5, Clarence Redfield 5, Horner (Dasch) 5, Horner 5, Wedemyer 5, Holloway 4, Ben Martel 4, Tomlin 4, Martin 4, McMaster 4, Gaynor 4, Murray 4, Hallowell 4, Harman 4, Madara 4, Rexon 4, W. Powell 3, J. Healy 3, Tomlin 3, Gibbons 3, Hawlings 3, Martel 3, Mahan 3, Murray 3, Beck 3, Barley 3, A. Powell 3, Blymer 3, Neunheuser 3, Phillips 3, Shubert 3, Beckett 3, Barley 3, Horner 3, Bobo 2, S. Prickett 2, Holloway 2, Phillips 2, Mealey 2, Howarth 2, Stewart 2, Bennett 2, McMaster 2, Murray 2, McQuaid 2, Quingling 2, Ashton 2, Bowe 2. The others broke one or missed all of their chances.

Sweepstake: William Howarth 8, J. Mealey 7, J. Healy 7, T. Gibbons 6, F. McQuaid 6, Murray 5, W. Powell 5.

Sweepstake, 10 bluerocks: J. Mealey 8, W. Howarth 7, W. McQuaid 6, Schubert 6, Gibbons 5, W. Powell 5.

Lorain Gun Club.

Lorain, O.—The following scores were made over the traps of the Lorain Gun Club on March 31. Owing to the gale blowing off Lake Erie, it was very disagreeable for the gunners, nevertheless some good scores were made. We were pleased to have Messrs. Gilbert, Squier, Heikes, Taylor and Chamberlain with us. We had a good attendance considering the bad weather. The scores were as follows:

Event No. 1, 100 targets, strings of 20, experts:

R O Heikes	19	19	20	19	19
W R Chamberlain	17	17	18	19	19
J R Taylor	18	16	19	19	19
L J Squier	16	20	20	20	19
Fred Gilbert	18	17	18	19	20

Event No. 2, 25 targets: Gifford 11, Todd 5, Canalos 13, Black 17, Ayliffe 6, Weikel 21, Traxler 10, E. B. Gilbert 17, Faragher 14, Black 21, Hahn 18, W. Freeland 22, R. McCotter 18, J. Smith 11, Gifford 12, Ayliffe 9, Weikel 18, Murray 17, Traxler 20, E. Gilbert 23.

Event No. 3, 25 targets: Faragher 16, Black 23, Traxler 23, Damon 18, Smith 16, W. Freeland 23, Gifford 13, Hall 22, Murray 22, Hahn 22.

J. P. Trayler, Sec'y.

Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League

The newly formed league, whose prime objects are the promotion of trapshooting and the protection and propagation of fish and game, is now fairly under way. The six clubs comprising the league are busy increasing their membership and making all efforts to further the interests and objects of the associated organization. Several more clubs are expected to join before the shooting year comes to an end. Already a number of trophies have been offered for competition, as well as a substantial contribution from the Interstate Association. H. H. Hall of the Mattatuck Rod and Gun Club of Waterbury, is secretary of the league.

Tournaments for the season have been arranged as follows: May 13, Bethel Gun Club, at Bethel. May 30, New Haven Gun Club, at New Haven. June 21, Hillside Gun Club, at Long Hill. July 22, Pahquioque Gun Club, at Danbury. Aug. 19, Seaside Gun Club, at Bridgeport. Sept. 4, Mattatuck Rod and Gun Club, at Waterbury.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the League are concise and to the point, and might well serve as a model for other associated clubs of this character, and read as follows:

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this Association shall be the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League.

ARTICLE II.

This Association is formed for the purpose of securing and maintaining proper legislation for the protection and propagation of fish and game throughout the State, and for the vigorous enforcement of fish and game laws, and for the promotion of kindly intercourse and generous emulation among sportsmen at the traps.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall be composed of the following organized gun clubs in the State of Connecticut: Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club, of Danbury; Bethel Gun Club, of Bethel; New Haven Gun Club, of New Haven; Seaside Gun Club, of Bridgeport; Mattatuck Gun Club, of Waterbury, and Hillside Gun Club, of Long Hill, any other organized club which this Association votes to accept. Each club shall be entitled to three delegates to represent them at all meetings. Proixes count as delegates.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Any club desiring membership in this Association shall present to the secretary or any officer of the association a written application signed by its president and secretary, setting forth the name of the club, date of its organization, names of its officers and the number of members composing it, which shall be acted upon at any meeting of the board of directors.

Sec. 2. No shooter will be eligible to compete for any prize offered by this Association designated in program for members of League only, unless he is a bona fide member of a club or association that is also a member of this Association.

Sec. 3. The membership fee for clubs shall be $5, and if necessary the board of directors shall determine the anual dues to be charged not to exceed $5 for each club.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of six directors. Seven shall constitute a quorum. The office of secretary and treasurer shall be held by one person.

Sec. 2. The officers and board of directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting to be held at Bridgeport on the third Monday in January, at 1 P. M. The officers then elected shall respectively hold office until their successors are elected.

Sec. 3. Any vacancy in any office may be filled by appointment by the board of directors.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings and to call extra meetings whenever he shall deem it necessary. He shall have no vote, except on equal division, when he shall have the casting vote, and shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-president to perform the duties of the president in his absence.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of this Association in a book; to notify clubs and individuals of their election, to issue notices of meetings, to take charge of all communications, to reply thereto in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the Association, and to keep a record thereof in a book, and he shall deliver to his successor in office all books and property belonging to the Association in his possession.

Sec. 4. The treasurer shall receive and hold all funds of the Association, and shall disburse the same by check as he may be authorized to by a vote of the Association or by the president. He shall keep a correct and detailed account in a book of all moneys received and disbursed by him, which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of any of the officers of the Association, or any committee duly authorized therefor, and he shall report at each meeting of the board of directors a full statement in detail of all receipts and disbursements.

The treasurer, upon entering his office, shall execute a bond to the Association, the amount to be $500, the cost to be paid by the Association. He shall deposit all moneys in a national or savings bank and shall credit all interest accruing upon such deposit to the Association.

Sec. 6. Any meeting may be adjourned from time to time by vote.

ARTICLE VII.

No delegate shall be admitted into the Association unless he shall have handed or forwarded to the secretary a certificate, signed by the president or secretary of the club he may represent.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Board of Directors shall have charge of all business matters not otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

ARTICLE IX.

All proposed alterations, additions and amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be submitted in writing to the secretary at the annual meeting or any special meeting called, and shall not be adopted unless by a two-thirds vote of those present.

ARTICLE X.

The management of the tournaments held by this Association shall be given to each club under whose auspices the tournament is given. Such club shall conduct the tournament under the By-Laws and Constitution, and Rules of this Association. The financial control, expenses, liabilities, profit or losses of the tournament shall be vested in such club.

ARTICLE XI.

Section 1. The Interstate Association rules to govern.

Sec. 2. A handicap committee shall be appointed each year by the board of directors, consisting of one member from each club.

ARTICLE XII.

Each club holding a registered tournament shall duly notify the secretary of this association two weeks in advance of holding said tournament, who shall duly notify the secretaries of the clubs belonging to this Association. The club holding the tournament shall see that the secretaries of the clubs belonging to this Association are provided with necessary programs.

Sec. 2. There shall be a team race at every tournament held by this Association.

Sec. 3. The number of targets in each regular program of any tournament held by this Association shall not exceed 150. Special events optional.

ARTICLE XIII.

All tournaments given by this Association shall be registered with the Interstate Association, and a copy of the official score sent to the secretary of said Association; also the chairman of the handicap committee of this Association. All dates of tournaments held by this Association must be settled at the annual meeting.

By-Laws.

Section 1. The order of business at all meetings shall be as follows: 1. Roll call. 2. Reading of minutes. 3. Report of committees. 4. Unfinished business. 5. New Business. 6. Election of officers.

Sec. 2. Any member belonging to this Association behaving in an ungentlemanly manner may be expelled by a majority vote of the members present.

Sec. 3. All charges against any member or club must be submitted in writing to the board of directors, and notices of such charges furnished such member or club so charged, who shall be entitled to submit a written defense.

Chicago Gun Club.

Chicago, March 25.—This was a beautiful day, and had it not been for the stiff wind blowing, it would have been ideal for trapshooting, but that several excellent scores were made.

Barto did fine work on both singles and doubles, breaking 48 out of the 50 singles, and then brought down 42 out of the 24 pairs. This is a fair sample of his shooting when he gets down to business with his gun, and as better weather is about due, we expect to see him among the regulars from now on.

Our Kentucky friend, Mr. E. O. White, was high in the fray and shot after Barto with a score of 46, while Mr. H. K. Cramer, a visiting shooter from Nelson, British Columbia, put up the good score of 44, this being the first time he has ever shot on our grounds, and as his gun went wrong early in the afternoon, he did most of the shooting with a borrowed gun, which was much too short for him.

Sharp was in good form and did fine in both singles and doubles—four scores of 23 out of 25 is consistent shooting; but he says he will feel better satisfied when he can mix in a few scores of 25 sctraight, and here's hoping he will get them the next time he is with us.

Barnes is coming along fast, and will soon be among leaders.

Skeel is going to try to get away from business every once in a while and to get back in the sport.

Miss Sullivan's scores show up well for a beginner, and she feels quite encouraged at her success in smashing the flying spheres. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	50	24	24	24	25	25	25
J B Barto, 19	48	22	20	..	..	..	..
A F MacLachlan, 18	36	20	17	..	..	..	..
J H Shrigley, 18	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
J K Sharp, 16	42	20	19	19	23	23	23
E O White, 16	46	..	..	..	20	..	..
H K Cramer, 16	44	..	..	14	17	..	..
C B Barnes, 16	35	..	..	..	20	20	19
F F Skeel, 16	34	..	..	..	14	9	20
L M Fetherston, 16	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
J A Fuzzott, 16	..	..	..	12	..	..	19
Miss Z V Sullivan, 16	..	..	..	..	10	12	14

Events Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were at 12 pairs.

March 26.—The weather man had to butt in again today with a rainstorm, which continued all day and a strong southeast wind drove the rain into the faces of the shooters, which not only made it quite disagreeable, but also made the targets exceedingly hard to connect with.

Fetherston "copped' first honors in the handicap event at 50 singles, breaking 43 from the 19yds. mark. Thwaite was next in line with 40 from 18yds. Thomas scored 39 from 19yds., Sharp coming close on his heels with a score 38 from 18yds.

First place again went to Fetherston in the second event with a score of 32 out of the twenty pairs. Sharp was a close second with a score of 30, while Thomas broke 29 and Seelig 26.

In the practice event at 25 singles, Sharp, Thwaite, Fetherston and Emery each broke 20, Hlvaka scoring 18 and George 15.

Thwaite took first place in the next two frames of 25 targets, breaking 21 and 24, the latter score being the high score of the day in a single frame.

Thomas and Thwaite shot a race from 23yds., in which Thomas brought down 22 out of the 25, while Thwaite scored 18. They then shot another race from 16yds. in which Thomas again won out with 22 to Thwaite's 20.

Mr. O. D. Baxter, of Lima, Ohio, was in the city for to-day, and being a lover of trapshooting, Mr. Sharp induced him to come out for the afternoon. Although he had not shot targets for fifteen years, he connected with some of them in good shape.

Dr. Griffith did not do quite as well with his 20-gauge to-day as he did with the 28-gauge a week ago, but then the weather was not quite so bad as to-day.

George had one poor frame, but the other three scores showed that with a little more practice he will be back to his old form.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	10
L M Fetherston, 19	43	32	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
D E Thomas, 19	39	29	..	19	..	..	22	22	8
H Thwaite, 18	40	..	20	21	24	26	18	20	..
J K Sharp, 18	38	30	20	..	..	..	..	..	4
J H Shrigley, 18	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C R Seelig, 18	25	26	11	14	..	..	9	..	..
C C Emery, 16	34	..	20	..	21	..	..	..	6
F Hlvaka, 16	37	..	18	14	..	..	..	..	..
W A Baxter, 16	21	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
L R Keller, 16	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R A Griffith, 16	..	..	..	6	8	11	10	..	..
O M George, 16	..	..	..	15	8	15	18	..	..

Event No. 2 was at 20 pairs; event No. 9 at 5 pairs.

Wm. Merkle, Supt.

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 27.—The fine spring weather had its effect on the gunners, thirty of whom enjoyed an afternoon's sport at the Frontier traps on Sunday, among them being many visitors and several from out of town. Lawson, of Niagara Falls, took high honors with 89 per cent., followed closely by Jack Talcott, who broke 87 out of 100. In the cup race, A, B and C classes, points were won by Suckaw, with 23; Peasland 17, and Hehler, 13, respectively. Ed. Youngs reappeared on the grounds, just recovered from a severe attack of grip. He proved interesting in the gun race, for he tied Wakefield with 21, but lost by one bird in the shoot-off. The strain had a telling effect on his weakened condition.

President Patterson and Secretary Jeffries, of the Bridgeport Gun Club, were among the visitors. A live-bird shoot is to be held on their grounds on Saturday, April 8. All members and friends of the Frontier Rod and Gun Club are requested to meet at the Sportsman's Show on Thursday evening, March 30. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	10	15	25	25	10	15
M J McKenna	6	12	16	13	7	11
George McKenna	9	..	18	..	..	..
Wakefield	..	..	16	21	8	10
Peasland	..	..	17	17	..	..
Eberhardt	6	5	12	10	5	2
W Bidell	4	12	15	15	6	8
E Bidell	..	..	9	15	..	..
G Faber	5	12	15	17	4	..
Eichberg	5	14	20	18	8	11
Dewald	8	13	19	20	6	10
Lawson	10	12	22	22	10	13
Talcott	9	14	23	21	10	10
Oehmig	7	9	19	11	6	10
Suckow	7	11	23	16	10	18
C J McKenna	3	10	19	..	..	..
G B Smith	9	15	19	23	6	12
Rappich	6	9	16	18	7	10
Kamman	..	..	12	14	..	..
Heitzman	..	..	15	12	..	..
Philipphar	..	..	14	18	..	..
Gay	..	..	..	8	8	..
Mack	..	..	..	..	3	10
Mehler	..	..	13	6	..	..
Hewitt	..	..	..	7	5	4
Goetz	..	..	12	15	..	..
Young	..	..	17	21	..	..
H Utz	..	..	14	..	..	..
Miller	7	..	..	16	7	9

Event No. 3, cup race; event No. 4, gun race.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

Members of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club held their regular shoot Tuesday afternoon, March 28, at the Speedway traps and a large crowd turned out, considering the weather, and there were some good scores made.

C. W. Billings captured the prize donated by President B. M. Shanley by breaking 47 out of a possible 50. He was closely followed by H. H. Shannon, who broke 46 out of 50. Peter Bey was third, breaking 45 out of a possible 50.

Several prizes were donated to be shot for at the weekly shoots. There was also a match between J. J. Quinn and William Stengel, Quinn winning by breaking 15 out of 25, while Stengel broke 13. C. W. Billings donated a diamond pin, to be shot for next Tuesday. There were 1,500 white fliers thrown from the traps. The scores:

C. W. Billings, 23, 24, 19, 22, 22, 23; B. M. Shanley, 17, 15, 18, 17, 16; H. H. Shannon, 21, 22, 22, 19, 21, 22; P. Bey, 15, 16, 15, 17, 19, 16, 20, 19; J. S. Fanning, 20, 19, 20, 22; L. Cook, 13, 14, 14, 15, 10; G. Ohl, Jr., 7, 12, 10, 5, 14, 15, 13; J. Murphy, 12, 12, 16; W. Stengel, 15, 13, 11, 12; C. Von Lengerke, 22, 20, 19, 20; Sweeze, 10; Quinn, 9, 16, 12; Bennet, 7; Higgin, 7.

Smokeless.

Interclub Shooting at Bay Ridge.

Through the courtesy of the Crescent A. C., the New York Athletic gunners ran off their regular events in connection with the two team shoots at the grounds of the Crescent A. C. Both of the team shoots, which are the first of a series of home-and-home matches, were won by the New York A. C. In the five-man tri-cornered match between New York A. C., Crescent A. C. and Larchmont Y. C., the New York A. C. led the other two teams by 3 targets, and in the fifteen-man high score match between New York A. C. and Crescent A. C., the former led by 101 targets. The shooting was hard, as a stiff wind blew "steady by jerks" all the afternoon, making high scores impossible. Only one straight score was shot; that one being pulled through by W. J. Elias.

In spite of the difficulty experienced in hitting the ducking and soaring bluerocks, every one had a good time and enjoyed the hospitality of the Crescent shooters exceedingly:

Five-man tri-club match, first leg:

New York A. C.		Crescent A. C.	
F Hodgman	81	H M Bingham	79
F Hall	78	W W Peabody	79
C W Billings	77	F B Stephenson	75
G J Corbett	72	F W Moffett	73
O C Grinnell	72—380	G H Piercy	71—377
Larchmont Y. C.			
R L Spotts	85	W B Short	72
R K Hooker	75	G Lembeck	70—377
E A Wilson	75		

Fifteen high-score team match:

N. Y. and L. A. C.		Crescent A. C.	
R L Spotts	85	H M Brigham	79
F H Schauffler	83	W W Peabody	79
F A Hodgman	81	D T Leahy	79
W B Ogden, Jr.	81	F B Stephenson	75
B M Higginson	80	F W Moffett	73
G L Bready	79	A Blake	72
W J Elias	79	G H Piercy	71
F Hall	78	A Corlies	71
C W Billings	77	G W Felix, Jr.	71
M V Lenane	77	C Blake	68
E A Wilson	75	J P Simpson	67
A E Ranney	74	G Stephenson, Jr.	66
T J O'Donohue	73	C H Pulis	65
G J Corbett	72	J F James	65
O C Grinnell	72—1166	C R James	64—1065

Regular events of the New York A. C.:

Events:	1	2	3	4	100-Target Scratch.	100-Target Hcp.
C W Billings	1 18	1 22	1 19	1 22	77	81
F Hall	0 22	0 14	0 24	0 18	78	..
E A Wilson	1 13	1 23	1 22	1 21	75	79
G J Corbett	1 21	1 21	1 19	1 15	72	76
O C Grinnell	1 15	1 23	1 21	1 17	72	76
G Lembeck	1 12	1 21	1 21	1 20	70	74
F A Hodgman	0 19	0 18	0 24	0 20	81	..
R L Spotts	0 20	0 20	0 24	0 21	85	..
G L Bready	1 18	1 17	1 20	1 17	68	72
F H Schauffler	1 19	1 20	1 24	1 24	83	87
G F Pelham	1 15	1 13	1 22	1 23	69	73
B M Higginson	1 22	0 20	0 22	0 17	80	81
D F McMahon	3 21	3 18	3 19	3 16	62	74
A E Ranney	2 16	2 23	1 22	1 19	74	80
J G Batterson	2 20	2 18	2 22	2 16	68	76
W J Elias	2 21	2 20	0 25	1 18	79	86
W B Ogden	1 21	1 21	1 23	1 24	81	85
M V Lenane	1 18	1 20	1 23	1 20	77	81
R R Debacher	5 16	5 16	5 22	5 20	54	74
T J O'Donohue	2 16	2 20	2 25	2 20	73	81
D I Bradley	1 18	1 22	1 22	1 21	79	83
G W Kuehler	2 17	2 21	2 24	2 15	69	77
Wm Minford	2 18	2 20	2 20	2 21	71	79
J V A Cattus	3 17	3 22	3 20	3 16	63	75
W J Simpson	2 15	2 19	2 21	2 20	67	75
G M Thomson	2 19	2 18	2 25	2 17	71	79

No. 1 was for the Bready trophy and was won by B. M. Higginson. No. 2 was the April cup, won by A. E. Ranney. No. 3, the Spotts cup and won by W. J. Elias. No. 4, the Travers Island trophy and won by F. H. Schauffler.

The 100-target scratch shoot was won by R. L. Spotts. The 100-target handicap was won by F. H. Schauffler.

Trap at Larchmont.

Larchmont, N. Y., April 3.—At the regular weekly shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, eighteen gunners faced the traps. Very good scores were made under fair weather conditions. E. A. Wilson carried off the honors of the day, for he won five of the eight matches. With a score of 14 in the 15-target contest he defeated the seventeen other competitors. A. Bryan Alley was the runner up with 13. In the special match at 25 targets, Wilson broke all of his clay birds, with R. L. Spotts as the runner up, breaking 24. The leg for the commodore's cup also went to Wilson, who returned a card of 24, and he won both of the 125-target matches—the first a scratch contest, with 112, and the second, a handicap, breaking 115 out of the 125.

R. L. Spotts, shooting against seventeen, won the 10-target scratch contest with a full score. He also won the leg for the April cup with 22 as his score. The leg for the Sauer gun went to Dr. W. B. Short. He tied with a full score of 25, W. J. Elias and K. R. Hooker, and in the shoot-off he won with another full score. The summaries:

Special shoot, 10 targets, scratch:

J G Batterson	8	E L Hatch	8
W E Bemis	5	R A Gillespie	6
H T Shriver	4	A S Pitt	7
W J Elias	7	B S Allerie	4
K R Hooker	6	E G Unitt	5
D McMahon	8	G L Brenan	8
E A Wilson	7	J R Collins	6
R L Spotts	10	A B Alley	7
E L C Robbins	9	W B Short	7

Special shoot, 15 targets, scratch:

J G Batterson	11	E L Hatch	10
W E Bemis	8	R A Gillespie	7
H T Shriver	8	A S Pitt	8
W J Elias	11	B S Allerie	11
K R Hooker	10	E G Unitt	9
D McMahon	10	G L Brenan	10
E A Wilson	14	J R Collins	9
R L Spotts	12	A B Alley	13
E L C Robbins	10	W B Short	12

Special shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

J G Batterson	3	17	E L Hatch	0	18
W E Bemis	4	20	R A Gillespie	0	19
H T Shriver	3	20	A S Pitt	0	13
W J Elias	3	22	B S Allerie	0	16
K R Hooker	3	23	E G Unitt	4	21
D McMahon	3	17	G L Brenan	3	23
E A Wilson	1	25	J R Collins	4	23
R L Spotts	1	24	A B Alley	5	21
E L C Robins	3	21	W B Short	3	24

Commodore's cup, handicap, 25 targets:

J G Batterson	3	16	E L Hatch	0	19
W E Bemis	4	20	R A Gillespie	0	12
H T Shriver	3	19	A S Pitt	0	10
W J Elias	3	21	B S Allerie	0	15
K R Hooker	3	22	E G Unitt	4	21
D McMahon	3	15	G L Brenan	3	20
E A Wilson	1	24	J R Collins	4	22
R L Spotts	1	22	A B Alley	5	22
E L C Robins	3	19	W B Short	3	22

Sauer gun trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J G Batterson	3	23	E L C Robins	3	23
W E Bemis	4	20	E L Hatch	0	20
H T Shriver	3	20	B S Alvin	0	20
W J Elias	3	25	E G Unitt	4	22
K R Hooker	3	25	G L Brenan	3	17
D McMahon	3	21	J R Collins	4	24
E A Wilson	0	24	A B Alley	5	23
R L Spotts	1	24	W B Short	1	25

Shoot-off won by Short.

April cup, 25 targets, handicap:

J G Batterson	3	17	E L Hatch	0	18
W E Bemis	4	15	R A Gillespie	0	11
H T Shriver	3	20	A S Pitt	0	15
W J Elias	3	20	B S Alvin	0	11
K R Hooker	2	21	E G Unitt	4	15
D McMahon	4	14	G L Brenan	3	18
E A Wilson	0	21	J R Collins	0	w
R L Spotts	1	22	A B Alley	0	w
E L C Robins	3	17	W B Short	2	22

Shoot-off won by R. L. Spotts.

Special shoot, 125 targets, scratch:

J G Batterson	89	E L C Robins	86
W E Bemis	82	E L Hatch	95
H T Shriver	79	R A Gillespie	60
W J Elias	94	A S Pitt	72
K R Hooker	96	B S Alvin	77
D McMahon	73	E G Unitt	77
E A Wilson	112	G L Brenan	84
R L Spotts	110	W B Short	103

Handicap, 125 targets:

J G Batterson	92	E L C Robins	98
W E Bemis	88	E L Hatch	86
H T Shriver	91	R A Gillespie	95
W J Elias	106	A S Pitt	60
K R Hooker	107	B S Alvin	73
D McMahon	85	E G Cluett	93
E A Wilson	115	G L Brenan	96
R L Spotts	114	W B Short	114

Ten double targets:

R L Spotts	16	K R Hooker	11
E L C Robins	10	D McMahon	11

Cincinnati Gun Club.

The attendance at the shoot on April 1 was not up to expectations, only nine shooters facing the traps. The day was partly cloudy, with a strong, chilly wind blowing in the faces of the shooters, causing the targets to soar badly, and keeping the scores lower than the average for most of the contestants. Several members of the Hyde Park Gun Club visited the grounds, and a three-man team match was arranged between the two clubs. The visitors put up a good race, and in the last round led their opponents by two targets, but lost the match by a score of 210 to 220. Welsh was high for the visitors; breaking a total of 83; Irwin made the highest score in a by a total of 83; Irwin made the highest score in a single round, missing but one target out of 25. There was quite a close race between Hammersmith and R. Trimble for first place, the former finally going out with 3 targets to the good, getting this lead in the first 50 targets shot at. In the last half of the contest, Trimble tied him on 43. On April 9 the well-known experts, Messrs. Gilbert, Squier, Young and "Pop" Heikes will visit the grounds, and their presence is expected to draw a record crowd, if the weather is pleasant. The club has applied for a registered tournament, the dates claimed being Sept. 22 and 23. In to-day's scores, 20-Gauge makes rather a poor showing; he was using a 20-gauge gun and only 7/8oz. No. 9 shot, a handicap for the kind of conditions that prevailed; with a 12-gauge and trap loads, he is an 80 per cent. or better shooter.

Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	Broke.
Holaday	11	11	14	10	10	20	76
Hammersmith	13	13	19	12	13	18	87
Welch	12	14	16	11	11	19	83
Frohliger	7	9	8	7	5	12	48
Connelly	8	13	12	6	9	12	60
Irwin	12	11	19	12	11	14	79
Bird	11	15	15	12	10	10	73
Trimble	12	12	17	13	13	17	84
20-Gauge	3	7	6	..	..	..	16

Team match, 100 targets:

Cincinnati Gun Club.		Hyde Park Gun Club.	
Hammersmith	87	Welsh	83
Bird	73	Irwin	79
Connelly	60—220	Frohliger	48—210

The Palefaces.

Boston, Mass., March 29.—Four squads of New England's best shot through the Paleface program to-day, and it is a sure guess that many shoots will pass before another such spirited contest for high average takes place. Looking over the list, at least half of the entrants had a look-in for the coveted honor, and not till well into the double event did a possible chance present itself to pick a winner. Steele, Edwards and Clarke were the trio to finally fight it out, the former pair entering the last event two targets to the good, and while Clarke made a game effort to close in on them, could only reduce the lead to one target, Steele and Staples breaking even. Naturally, in the tie something had to bust, and a prettier shoot-off would be hard to see. Steele started in like an expert and ground target after target like a year's average winner, and never let up on one, cleaning up the 25, while his rival let three go away unscathed. George was warmly congratulated for this exceptional piece of work, and goes to show what this enthusiast is capable of when anywhere near right.

In the added target race, Steele, through his win of high average, was ineligible for this, leaving President Charles a winner. This being Charles' fourth win of this match during the five shoots for March, many unkind remarks were made, and it is up to the official handicapper to get his ax busy before April 5th shoot.

The doubles brought out Staples' strong work, 24 in all being good enough for any shoot. Steele and Charles took second in this event, just a pair less.

High average for the month was won by Frank, making his second win, and now shoots off with Doc. Clarke on April 15 for the final possession of the trophy. This will be a dandy event, and no pair of trapshots in this section could make any better attraction to watch than this pair of trapshooters.

Targets:	25	20	15	25	Broke.	Hcp.	Total
Steele	24	17	22	22	85	8	93
Charles	22	17	22	20	81	12	93
Edwards	24	15	24	22	85	4	89
Chapin	21	17	20	21	79	8	87
Lockwood	21	14	19	19	73	12	85
Osborne	25	17	17	18	77	8	85
Clarke	23	17	21	23	81	0	84
Dickey	21	17	19	22	79	4	83
Frank	19	18	19	23	79	4	83
Wigglesworth	21	12	17	21	71	12	83
Mixter	18	10	20	21	69	12	81
Russell	15	12	20	14	61	20	81
Cook	19	14	11	19	63	16	79
Sibley	20	18	14	19	67	12	79
Heard	18	15	13	18	64	12	76
Andres	15	10	11	15	51	24	75
Ordway	11	15	14	14	47	24	71
Williams	9	7	18	15	47	24	71
Thomas	..	15	20	16	51	0	51

Double-target match, best three scores to count:

Frank	25	24	23	72
Charles	23	22	22	67

Marine and Field Club.

Bath Beach, N. Y., April 2.—Five well-known professionals gave an exhibition over the Bath Beach traps of the Marine and Field Club yesterday. The best work was done by H. S. Welles, who broke 153 out of a possible 175 targets. There also was an amateur shoot at 125 targets, which was taken by C. D. Ludwig with a total of 96 breaks. In the April cup that was started, the high gun for the day was Paul G. Chase. The scores:

Professional shoot, 175 targets, strings of 25:

H S Welles	17	24	22	22	20	24	24	153
J A R Elliott	19	20	20	21	17	21	22	140
J G Snyder	18	21	21	17	18	22	21	138
J Fanning	14	21	19	18	18	21	17	123
J W Hessian	14	20	20	21	11	19	18	123

Amateur shoot, 125 targets:

C B Ludwig	15	18	17	21	25	96
P G Chase	20	17	19	17	20	93
C D Sayre	15	21	15	19	21	91
P R Towne	20	14	18	19	20	91
J H Emanuel, Jr.	17	14	18	20	21	90
Dr Elliott	16	18	20	19	17	90
E Church	15	16	17	21	18	87
E H Lott	18	16	18	13	18	85

April cup, 100 targets:

P D Chase	60	73	J H Emanuel, Jr.	4 69
C D Ludwig	60	71	E D Church	24 69
T R Towne	6	71	E H Lott	0 65
C D Sayre	12	70		

Ludlam—None Such.

Wilmington, Del., April 2.—The Ludlam Gun Club and the None Such Gun Club held a shooting match at the latter's grounds at Newport yesterday afternoon with the following results, each man shooting at 25 targets in both matches:

None Such Gun Club.		Ludlam Gun Club.	
W Edmanson	19	R Chase	23
J P Groome	21	D Ludlam	18
J P Lynam	21	J Burnes	20
R King	17	E Clark	18
T W Young	19	C Henderer	17
J Slack	14	J Clements	19
H Steward	22	L O Porter	24
C Scarb r	21	L Pike	15
P Hanna	17	H Manuel	18
W Allen	20—191	J Smith	10 178
Ludlam Gun Club.		**None Such Gun Club.**	
R Chase	16	W Edmanson	21
J Burnes	22	A R Lynam	16
L O Porter	17	H Steward	21
J Clemens	19	T W Young	10
D Ludlam	17—91	J P Groome	19 87

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Ossining Gun Club.

Ossining, N. Y., April 1.—The following scores were made on the grounds of the Ossining Gun Club to-day. Event No. 1 was practice. The 60 targets in events 2 to 5 inclusive made up a competition for two fine scarf-pins, donated by a member. Blandford won first from scratch, and J. H. Moran got a tie with Col. Brandreth, who waived his rights to a shoot-off, Moran taking the pin, with his handicap of 8. All others shot from scratch. Event No. 6 was for the Du Pont fob. Col. Brandreth won in this event with a margin of one from Mr. Moran, including the club handicap of misses as breaks. Events 7 and 8 were sweeps from 20yds.

Figures immediately following names denote handicaps in event No. 6, as figured in 1910:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	10	15	15	15	15	25	10	10
C G Blandford, 2	7	12	13	12	13	19	9	10
D Brandreth, 2	7	11	11	10	9	18	8	5
J T Hyland, 3	7	11	12	9	12	18	9	6
Col F Brandreth, 3	7	12	14	9	12	21	9	7
E Brewerton, 4	8	9	11	12	11	10	..	..
J H Moran, 10	7	9	9	11	10	13	..	..
J T Blandford	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..

C. G. Blandford, Capt.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

The last live-bird shoot of the season was held on the grounds on March 30, with an attendance of only three members. The weather conditions were fairly good, and no complaint could be made of the birds, which were fast and strong ones The first event resulted in a tie between Gould and Payne, on 17 out of 20. The shoot-off was won by Gould, and he added the trophy to his large collection. Payne won the last event with a straight score, and was high man for the afternoon with 30 out of 37 shot at, Gould being only one bird hehind in the total. Schreck was not doing the work he usually does on pigeons.

Event No. 1, 20 birds, entrance $5:

Payne, 31yds. .....20111222112111020111—17
Gould, 30 .....21111211110112002112—17
Schreck, 31 .....22222222201022210012—16

Shoot-off, 10 birds:

Gould .....1110122220—8 Payne .....0000111222—6
Schreck .....1001022212—7

Event No. 2, 7 birds:

Payne .....2222222—7 Schreck .....0201220—4
Gould .....0012120—4

Montclair Gun Club.

Montclair, N. J., April 1.—Five faithful trapshooters showed up to-day. Conditions were not very favorable, the weather being cold and at times a very strong gale blowing. In the first event at 15 targets, Frazee ran 14 straight, losing his last bird, easily winning out. In event 2, 25 targets, handicap, the third leg of the Du Pont trophy, Frazee again was winner with 21 breaks to his credit, or a total of 24 points. In the third event, the first leg for the members' April cup, Bush and Frazee tied with 25 points each. In the shoot-off Frazee easily won again.

The North Caldwell Gun Club team of ten men will visit Montclair on Saturday the 8th to shoot a return match. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3
Targets:	15	H.25	H.25
Chas L Bush	11	3 21	3 25
Y T Frazee	14	3 24	1 25
G W Boxall	11	3 20	3 22
E Winslow	11	5 23	5 21
H F Holloway	9	5 21	5 19

E. Winslow, Sec'y.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

Twenty-one gunners took part in the sliding distance handicap at the Jamaica Bay traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, on Saturday, April 1. The event was shot in five strings of 20 targets each, R. Morgan proving the winner with a score of 88. The summaries:

R Morgan	17	17	18	16	20	88
J Martin	14	15	19	17	18	83
J F Simonson	17	16	18	16	16	83
A V Suydam	15	17	13	18	18	81
T Von Boeckman	13	17	16	16	18	80
K Kelley	12	19	13	15	19	78
W Simonson	17	18	10	14	18	77
A Griffith	13	17	15	16	17	78
W Silkworth	14	13	16	17	16	76
Dr Griffith	12	13	18	15	18	76
S Isaacs	14	16	15	15	15	75
H W Dreyer	15	14	16	17	12	74
W L Skidmore	13	17	14	17	13	74
H Hull	15	15	15	15	13	73
J Gaughan	13	13	18	10	16	70
E Lein	12	16	11	16	13	68
D Cloghorn	9	11	14	18	12	64
L Harding	7	14	11	7	14	53
F Chaffee	13	9	12	9	8	51
W Hewes	10	11	6	8	9	44
O Keppler	5	9	9	11	9	43

Registered Tournaments.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending April 1, are as follows:

June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.

Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas.

Lehigh Rod and Gun Club.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 1.—Good scores were made at to-day's trap shoot of the Lehigh Rod and Gun Club. Bitterling and Smith tied in the club shoot, each breaking 25 targets, but Bitterling was high gun in the other events. He broke 119 out of 125 targets. Sobers was second with a score of 103 out of 125. Summary:

Club event, 25 targets: Bitterling 25, Smith 25, Schroeder 24, Sobers 18, Grant 17, Werst 16, Earlbruch 13.

Ten targets: E. J. Bruch 10, Dorn 7, Earlbruch 7.

Ten targets: Bitterling 9, Miller 9, Sobers 8, Keiser 6.

Ten targets: Keiser 10, Bitterling 9, Miller 8, Sobers 8, Snyder 6.

Ten targets: Dorn 10, E. J. Bruch 9, Smith 9, Grant 7, Schroeder 7, Gapp 6.

Ten targets: Sobers 9, Miller 9, Bitterling 8, Keiser 6, Snyder 5.

Ten targets: Bitterling 10, West 9, Gapp 9, Miller 7, Sobers 6, Snyder 5.

Fifteen targets: Bitterling 15, Gapp 13, Miller 12, Sobers 11, Werst 10, Snyder 9.

Fifteen targets: Bitterling 14, Miller 14, Keiser 12, Sobers 11, Snyder 8.

Fifteen targets: Smith 14, Gapp 13, E. J. Bruch 13, Dorn 12, Grant 10, Schroeder 9.

Fifteen targets: Sobers 15, Bitterling 15, Miller 13, Keiser 10, Snyder 8.

Fifteen targets: Miller 15, Bitterling 14, Dorn 14, Sobers 13, Keiser 11.

Salt Lake Gun Club.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 20.—Members of the Salt Lake Gun Club displayed good marksmanship yesterday afternoon at the traps, seven men shooting 45 or better, possible 50. The weather was ideal, which added to the day's sports, and from now on weekly contests will he held. With a perfect score of 50, Kingsley led the field, although he was close pressed by John Sharp, Jr., and Miller, with 49 each; Morgan with 47, Mills and Burgess 46, and Gillette 45 placed the first seven men at a score that would break up most club shoots in the country. The scores follow:

Kingsley 50, Sharp Jr., 49, Miller 49, Morgan 47, Mills 46, Burgess 46, Gillette 45, McGamery 45, Sharp, Sr., 43, Riley 39, Bodmer 39, Young 37, Hewitt 36, Bain 36, Cowan 36, Salisbury 35, Ball 34, Ryan 34, Albertson 33, Bartlett 29, Smith 24, Rumel 22.

Interclub Shoot at Wilmington, Del.

The second interclub match between teams representing the Wilmington and Baltimore Country Clubs will be held on the Wilmington Country Club's grounds on Saturday afternoon, April 8. In the first match, shot at Baltimore, March 11, the Wilmington team lost by a close margin, making all the best individual scores.

Practice on the Wilmington Country Club's grounds is being held throughout this week, in preparation for the return match.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

The Cole—Clarke Shoot.

In announcing their yearly event, the promoters say: "On June 17 next, at the Paleface shooting grounds, Wellington, Mass., the writers intend to hold their 1911 trapshooting tournament, an event looked forward to in this section as one of the season's best shoots, probably due to the fact that our previous efforts have been most successful and enjoyable. This year we naturally wish to eclipse all former shoots in attendance, etc., and we are soliciting the aid of both shooters and sportsmen, feeling that the results will be of mutual advantage. One thing we wish to state relative to our shoot is the fact that it is not run for any monetary consideration on our part, simply an effort of our own to boost the game and keep it in the front, where it belongs."

G. E. Cole, Boston, Mass.
W. F. Clarke, Melrose, Mass.

Eastlake Gun Club.

Wilmington, Del., April 2.—The Eastlake Gun Club held its regular Saturday shoot at its grounds, Thirty-fifth and Monroe streets, yesterday afternoon. The following scores were made: E. Potter (shot at 30), broke 14, W. Gray (45) 22, H. Jones (25) 12, W. Fincher (50) 22, H. Black (45) 28, K. Davis (45) 12, J. Loyd (10) 5, R. Gray (15) 11, H. Kirby (25) 12, W. Jones (45) 20, P. Quigley (10) 6, C. Haverbeck (25) 10, V. Davis (20) 6.

Pennsylvania Live-Bird Match.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 1.—In a live bird shoot for a purse of $30), at 13 birds each, 21yds. rise, between George Sagaritus, of Connerton, and John Coler, of Girardville, to-day, Sagaritus won by killing 6 birds to his opponent's 5. A high wind interfered with the shooting. Coler was the favorite.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Interscholastic Rifle Match.

The third annual competition for the Astor cup, emblem of the interschool gallery championship of the United States, will be shot at any time between May 15 to 20. Targets to be used in the match will be issued from the office of the National Rifle Association to those schools entering a team or teams. The N. R. A. will also appoint a judge to take charge of the firing when the match is shot. All entries must be in before May 10. The conditions of the match are as follows: Open to teams of five pupils from any N. R. A. rifle club in good standing of any public or private preparatory school. Each team may shoot as many members up to ten, as desired. The best five scores to count for the team's record score. Distance, 50ft. Target, the N. R. A. 50ft. gallery target, especially stamped for the match, must be used. The targets to be returned to the office of the N. R. A. after being fired on. Number of shots, 20 for record each boy; 10 standing and 10 prone; to be shot in strings of 5. Two sighting shots allowed at the beginning of score. Boys to shoot in pairs, if the target facilities permit. The entire team must shoot at the same time. Position, standing, body and rifle must be free from all artificial support; prone, head toward target, rifle free from all artificial support; match shot without the use of strap. Rifle, any .22cal., with sights (other than telescopic) in front of the firing pin. Ammunition, .22cal. short. Eligibility: Competitors to be bonafide scholars of the school which they represent, certificates to this effect to be furnished by some duly authorized authority. Entries of more than one team may be made from the same institution, provided an entrance fee is paid for the extra team or teams. A competitor is not allowed to shoot on more than one team. Judge: The National Rifle Association will appoint a judge to supervise the firing of each team entered, and no scores will be accepted unless such judge is present when the scores are shot. Entrance fee, $2 per team. For extra teams, $2 per team. Prizes: The championship Astor cup, to be held by the school represented by the winning team for one year, when it will again be put in competition by the N. R. A. Silver medals to the individual members of the winning team; bronze medals to the members of the second team. The cup will become the property of the school winning it the most times in twenty years. It was won in 1909 by the Morris High School, of New York city; in 1910 by the De Witt Clinton High School, of New York city.

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

Philadelphia, April 1.—The first weekly competitions of 1911, of this Association were shot to-day, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa. Although the attendance is usually good on the opening day of the season, the only members who showed up were Rangemaster Dill, Secretary R. L. Dubbs, J. G. Schnering, Dr. G. G. Davis and Williamson.

Record match, 200yds., rifle: Dr. Davis 147.

Offhand match: J. G. Schnering 218, 215, 210, 205, 201.

Military match: H. A. Dill 45, 44, 44, 43, 42, 41; Dr. Dubbs 44, 44, 43, 42, 42; Williamson 46, 44, 42, 42, 40.

Pistol match, 50yds.: Williamson 80, 79.

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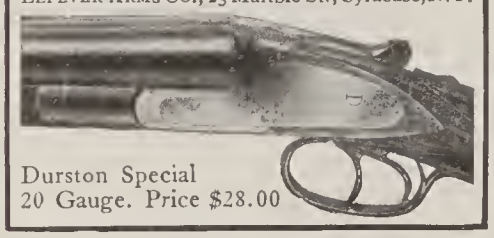

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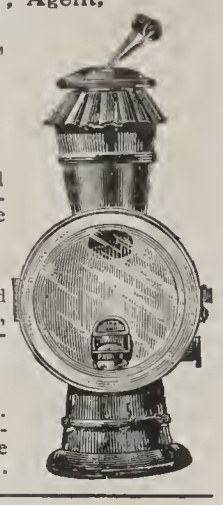

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A Demonstration Before a Jury.

DENVER, Colo., March 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Shooting his way out of prison is quite a sensational way to gain notoriety, but that is the manner in which Captain A. H. Hardy, one of the world's greatest fancy rifle and revolver shots, became known to the public. Captain Hardy is now located in Denver with a large cartridge company, and but few of his Denver friends and admirers remember the interesting incident which first brought him before the public as an expert marksman.

In shooting his way out of prison, he did not terrorize a sheriff or murder a jailor, nor even attempt to shed blood, but the manner in which he escaped a term in jail in a little town in Nebraska in 1895, not only made him friends, but established one of the most interesting anecdotes of Western court procedure.

Shooting was a hobby with Hardy even when he was a small boy, and by the time he had reached the age of sixteen he was beginning to attract some attention as a marksman. It was then that he and his brother, E. E. Hardy, who was also a crack shot, decided that they would take a trip westward from Columbus, Neb. Being short of cash, they decided to make use of the side-door Pullman instead of paying railroad fare.

Everything went well until the boys reached Hyannis, a little town in western Nebraska, where an over-important brakeman demanded a little cash from them before he would let them ride over his division. The amount asked would have left the boys without money, so they decided to take chances on stealing a ride between the cars. They agreed that in case either of them was put off the train, he would fire a signal shot to notify the other, in order that they might not become separated.

Shortly after leaving the station at Hyannis, a brakeman spied young Hardy hanging on a ladder on the side of a car, and swooped down on him without warning and began to strike at him with his heavy lantern. Hardy was forced to drop from the train, and after falling and rolling down an embankment, he drew his revolver and fired the signal shot to notify his brother, as they had agreed, that he had left the train. His brother also dropped off and fired an answering shot to let the other know his signal had been heard.

That is where the trouble began. The brakeman, thinking the young men were shooting at him, went into the next town and swore out a warrant for their arrest, charging assault with intent to kill. It was a serious proposition. They were arrested at Alliance, and taken back to Hyannis by the sheriff. They secured bail and went to work until the time for the trial to come around. In the meantime, A. H. Hardy had taken advantage of every opportunity to demonstrate his ability with a revolver, and before the next term of court opened, he had gained a wide local reputation as a marksman, and had made many friends. Hyannis in those days was a rough Western town, where every cowboy, ranchman and most of the townspeople admired a good shot as much as they did a good rider.

The time for the trial finally came around, and it aroused a great deal of interest. People came in from all directions to hear the testimony. The railroad was represented by its able attorneys, who were determined to make an example of the two gun-men. The Hardy brothers secured the services of a bright young lawyer of Alliance by the name of Mitchell, who put up a strong fight for his clients. Heated arguments were made by the attorneys on both sides, and the case simmered down to the question as to whether Hardy was really shooting at the brakeman or as a signal. The case began to look discouraging for the two brothers.

"Your Honor," said Hardy's attorney to the judge, "we contend that if the defendant had shot at this brakeman there would be no brakeman here to tell the story, and if you will adjourn court for a few moments and take the jury in charge of a bailiff to the rear of the court house, I will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the judge, jury and the attorneys for the prosecution that my contention is right."

Judge Thompson granted this request, and after the jury had lined up on one side with the judge and the attorneys and a large crowd of spectators on the other, A. H. Hardy was given the revolver he had used on the night of his arrest, and with this he gave a most remarkable demonstration of his marksmanship. He cut playing cards held edgewise between the fingers of his brother at a distance of twenty-five steps; shot potatoes off his brother's head, and broke small lumps of coal tossed in the air. A dozen gun-wads were pinned to his brother's hat, and each one was knocked off by bullets without touching the hat-brim. Other equally difficult tests were successfully demonstrated before the jury.

Upon returning to the court room, Hardy's attorney addressed the jury, and again declared that if the young marksman had been shooting at the brakeman there would have been a different story to tell, and the brakeman was forced to admit that no attempt had been made to shoot him. The jury went out for a few moments and brought back a verdict of "Not guilty."

The trial at that time was given wide publicity, and papers far and wide published pictures of a jury watching a shooting test. Hardy's friends rallied to his support, raised a fund to start him in the saddle and harness business, and from that time on he prospered and became known as one of the best shots in the West.

Few of Captain Hardy's present admirers remember the time sixteen years ago when he shot his way out of jail.

WM. A. BARTLETT.

Seventh Regiment Championship.

THE season's rifle shooting over the Seventh Regiment ranges in the armory at Park avenue and Sixty-seventh street, came to an end Friday night, March 31. Final figures for the season showed that Private J. K. Boles, of Company I, had won the regimental rifle championship by the closest possible margin over Private A. Scholz, of Company A. Private Scholz, in taking the title last year, established a new record total of 115

out of a possible 120, the maximum being 70 for deliberate fire and 50 for rapid fire. This year, however, both Private Boles and Private Scholz bettered the score and set up a new mark of 116.

The fine shooting of Private Boles has been the sensation of the season at the Seventh Regiment. He enlisted less than a year ago, and that he should win the championship in so short a period is considered remarkable, and is unprecedented. Private Boles came to the Seventh Regiment from the State militia of Arkansas, in which he was a leading crack. He represented Arkansas in the national military shoot at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Chicago National Guard Revolver Tourney.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 25.—In the annual officers' revolver shoot of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, held last night in the armory, Lieut. J. M. Richmond won first prize with a score of 181. As the shoot was conducted over a four-course range of 50yds., slow fire, with 10 shots, two scores of 5 shots each on a 25yd. range, with 20 seconds each; two scores of 5 shots each at 25yds. in 10 seconds, and two scores of 5 shots each on a 15yd. course, with 8 seconds each, expert marksmanship was necessary.

The competitors were divided into three divisions: The expert, of which Capt. Edward Bittle took the title with a score of 179, and the sharpshooters, of which the championship went to Capt. C. M. Gale with a score of 170. Capt. Richmond was rated as a novice. In all classes the shooting was keenly contested, the winners securing their prizes by a few points.

Appropriate awards were made, and as only commissioned officers were allowed to compete, the scores were very good.

As the regiment officers have challenged all other regiments stationed in the city, including the Naval Reserves, the meet was well attended. Much time has been expended in an effort to improve the marksmanship, as many teams have answered the challenges. The summaries:

					Total.
Lieut. Richmond	44	46	44	47	181
Supt Bittle	44	47	42	46	179
Capt Borgmeier	43	43	44	48	178
Lieut Fox	43	47	39	45	174
Capt Gale	41	44	43	42	170
Lieut Eddy	41	41	40	46	168
Capt Haines	36	46	43	43	168
Lieut Fife	40	44	42	40	166
Lieut Hohn	42	39	41	43	165
Lieut Smith	40	41	41	43	165
Lieut Ridgway	40	43	40	41	164
Capt Crippen	34	41	44	43	162
Lieut Walroth	27	41	45	44	157
Capt Keep	39	42	30	45	156
Capt Guerson	40	36	32	37	145
Lieut Wagner	35	38	35	37	145
Lieut Leenheer	27	36	34	35	132
Lieut Hannan	35	25	34	35	129
Capt Hendon	35	20	26	41	122
Chief Surgeon Wells	16	3	10	15	44

DuPont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—On the rifle and pistol range of the Du Pont Gun Club, a number of scores were fired yesterday, both for qualification and for practice. The qualification prize system used on this range has proved popular, as it affords every club member an opportunity to win a prize in some class.

During the past week qualification prizes were awarded Capt. K. K. V. Casey for ten qualifying scores in Class 6, as follows: 84, 84, 82, 80, 83, 83, 83, 82, 81, 81. Also for ten qualifying scores of 85 or better in Class 5, as follows: 86, 87, 88, 88, 86, 86, 88, 87, 88, 85, 85.

The scores for yesterday were:

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol qualification scores: F. B. Harkins 90, 87, 86, 86, 84; K. K. V. Casey 89, 87, 85, 84, 80; E. G. Ackart 87, 82, 75, 72.

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol practice scores: I. Shepard 75, 58; J. T. Skelly 71; A. G. Riley 66, 64, 41; J. L. Fagan 48; S. B. Trott 43; W. J. Pumphrey 38, 35, 24; M. Carey 21.

Fifty-yard rifle (.22cal.) qualification scores: W. S. Weedon 56, 56, 55.

50yd. rifle (.22cal.) practice scores: D. Appleby 84, 83, 80, 77, 69, 66, 60; John B. Grier 72, 61, 60, 59, 57, 52, 43; S. B. Miller 64, 62, 55; H. E. Haines 63, 51, 69, 58, 56; G. A. Wilson 69, H. H. Bedford 56, W. McElwee 51, D. R. Rutter 44, G. T. White 42 L. Lofink 36, 22, M. Carey 34, E. E. Shallenberger 33, P. Dougherty 37, 19.

Interscholastic Rifle Shooting League.

THE Morris High School, of New York city, stands first in the Interscholastic Rifle Shooting League, at the end of the tenth week with ten wins.

Results last week were: Morris High School, New York city, defeated St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., 925 to 808; Deering High School, Portland, Me., defeated Kentucky Military Institute, Eau Gallie, Fla., 923 to 830; McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, defeated Culver Military Academy, Ind., 892 to 888; De Witt Clinton High School, New York city, defeated Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 912 to 0 (by default); Salt Lake City (Utah) High School defeated Ogden (Utah) High School, 888 to 829; Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal., defeated Western High School, Washington, D. C., 903 to 0 (by default); Marist College, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Central High School, Philadelphia, 853 to 840; Portland (Me.) High School defeated Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 850 to 742.

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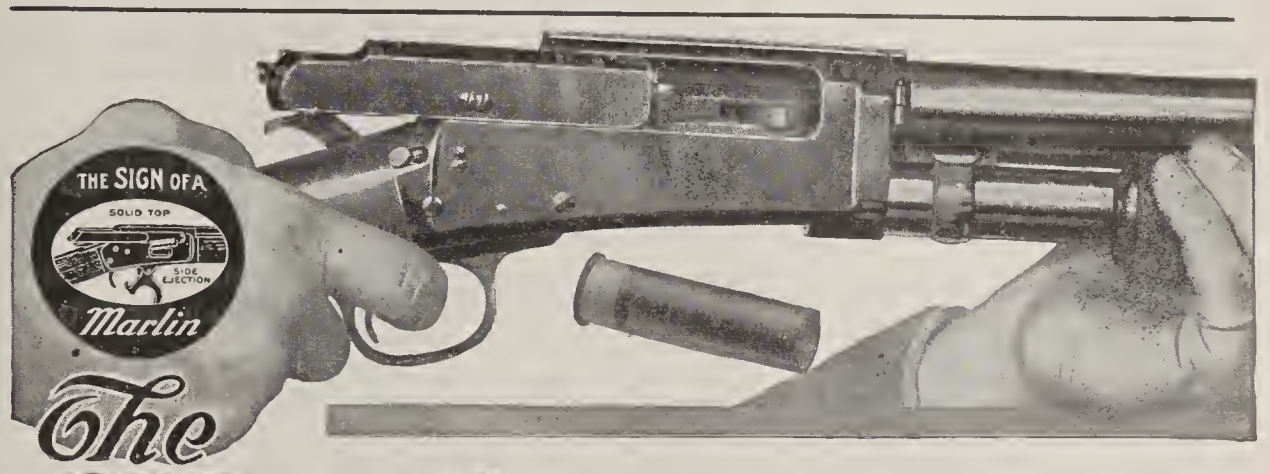

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U. S. R. A.

The unofficial scores made at St. Louis during week of March 19 to 26 in indoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association follow:

Match A, revolver:					
C C Crossman	89	92	92	88	94—455
Chas Dominic	90	89	89	91	88—447
Wm C Ayer	83	89	88	92	86—438
Dr M R Moore	92	82	90	88	85—437
Paul Frese	81	81	84	87	90—423
W H Spencer	86	92	87	73	81—419
Dr A E Everett	78	83	82	83	89—415
Match B, pistol:					
Dr M R Moore	88	91	87	91	92—449
Chas Dominic	83	85	88	93	85—434
Wm C Ayer	86	80	82	83	88—419
Match F, pocket revolver:					
C C Crossman	33	34	36	42	36—181
Chas Dominic	36	41	36	32	26—171
Geo C Olcott	30	35	39	27	38—169
W H Spencer	32	27	38	32	35—164
Wm C Ayer	24	35	34	30	33—156
Dr M R Moore	26	27	30	26	37—146

Clarence E. Orr, a professional from Alton, Ill., shot on the range of the St. Louis Revolver club. His scores, which will count in connection with other contestants living in Illinois, follow:

Match A	88	80	86	88	90—432
Match B	88	93	89	95	88—453

April 1.—Below find unofficial scores made by St. Louis Revolver Club, against National Capitol Club, of Washington, to decide tie for place in final standing of Indoor League:

C C Crossman	42	44	45	44	39—214
Dr M R Moore	35	43	44	44	47—213
Paul Frese	44	40	39	42	42—207
W L Schrader	41	44	42	40	40—207
W C Ayer	40	38	40	41	44—203—1044

Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—Massachusetts Agricultural College and the University of Iowa are tied for first place with a clean record of twelve wins in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League matches.

Results this (the twelfth) week were: Columbia defeated Arizona, 1879 to 1675; Iowa defeated Dartmouth, 1876 to 1783; Cornell defeated Rhode Island State, 1783 to 1703; Washington State defeated Missouri 1773 to 1732; Massachusetts Agricultural defeated New Hampshire, 1870 to 1706; Purdue defeated Princeton, 1745 to 1739; North Georgia Agricultural defeated Louisiana State, 1746 to 0 (by default), and Minnesota defeated California, 1604 to 0 (by default).

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Geo. L. Carter, of Lincoln, Neb., won high general average at David City, Neb., March 22-23, using Peters factory loaded shells. He scored 293 out of 315.

At Peoria, Ill., March 26, Mr. E. K. Crothers, of Bloomington, won high amateur average, 93 out of 100, and Mr. H. W. Cadwallader won high professional average, same score, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

At Crawfordsville, Ind., March 17, Mr. H. W. Cadwallader won high professional average, 191 out of 210; also high general average at New Holland, Ill., March 14, 193 out of 205. At the New Holland shoot, Mr. A. C. Connor, of Springfield, was high amateur, 185 out of 205. Both Messrs. Conner and Cadwallader used Peters factory loads.

At the second annual Maryland Trapshooters' tournament, held at Baltimore, March 18, Mr. Clarence Malone, a son of Capt. J. R. Malone, scored 39 out of 40 live birds from the 29yd. mark, and not only won the high average, but the live-bird championship of the east. This is a most creditable performance, inasmuch as the other competitors included some of the best live-bird shots of the country. Mr. Malone used Peters factory loaded high grade shells, and every bird was killed clean as a whistle, except his 19th, a difficult bird, on which he led a little too much.

USEFULNESS OF BIRDS.

Did you ever stop to think how much we owe to the birds for their care of our spreading shade trees, our fruitful orchards and our verdant woods?

The birds is just as necessary to the tree as the tree is to the bird. The tree furnishes the bird with nestling places, shelter and food. It bears buds, blossoms and seeds which birds eat, and also furnishes food for insects and other animals on which birds feed.

In return the birds distribute the seed of the tree, that other trees may succeed it and that its descendants may occupy more ground. They assist and regulate nature's pruning of the tree; they guard the tree against destruction, for they check the increase of many creatures that feed upon it.

The truth of these statements has been proved by a study of the habits and food of birds. Let us see then how birds work for the welfare of the trees.

As the trees grow they produce too many limbs and twigs, too much foliage and fruit. The pruning of limbs is left by nature to shade, wind, ice and snow, but much pruning of twigs, leaves, buds and blossoms is accomplished by the birds that feed on them. The ruffed grouse or partridge, rosebreasted grosbeak, purple finch and other species live largely on buds, leaves or blossoms.

Such pruning as they ordinarily give the trees is beneficial. The food habits of many woodland birds also tend to prevent an excessive amount of pruning by insects, and this brings us to the most important office that is performed by birds.

Birds guard all parts of the tree from the too injurious attacks of its insect enemies. The young or larvæ of beetles and cicadas live in the ground, where they feed on roots. Birds which feed much on the ground scratch or dig up such larvæ or grubs, or eat the beetles and cicadas when they come out of the ground to fly about and mate. These insects form a favorite food of very many birds. Other insects which feed on the tree bury themselves in the ground to undergo their transformation; others still hide among the dead leaves of the forest

floor. Such insects are sought but by scratching birds, like the partridge, brown thrasher and chewink.

The trunks and limbs of trees are pierced by the larvæ of boring beetles. These grubs cut channels or burrow in the wood. Other species, known as dark beetles, tunnel between the bark and the wood.

The grubs of boring insects are dug out of their hiding places by woodpeckers. These birds are of great service, for a borer will sometimes kill a tree, and a single woodpecker often destroys many borers in a day. Insects that hide in the crevices of the bark are sought by prying chickadees, creepers and nuthatchers. Insects that eat buds and leaves are hunted by warblers, vireos, thrushes, orioles, tanagers, cuckoos—a host of birds that feed much among the foliage of trees. Insects that reach the flight stage and fly about among the treetops are taken on the wing by warblers and flycatchers.

Those that escape all these and test their newgrown wings by longer flights are chased by flycatchers; while those that reach the upper air are pursued by swallows, swifts or nighthawks.

When we realize that the unchecked increase of one species of insects might easily be sufficient in a few seasons to enable it to destroy most of the trees of the woods, and when we consider that the birds restrain the increase of hundreds of species of insects, then we can appreciate the value of birds as protectors of trees. It is now well understood that the birds and other natural enemies of insects ordinarily keep most tree pests so well in check that they do no great or serious injury to trees.

When it is stated on good authority that the people of the United States have suffered from the ravages of insect pests to the extent of about $700,000,000 in a single year, when the agriculture of the small State of Massachusetts is said to lose nearly $5,000,000 annually from the attacks of insects, it is time to look about us to see how we can get help in the war against them; it is time to do something to increase the numbers of the creatures that feed upon these insects.

But possibly the most useful bird to crops is the bobwhite, the common partridge. The agricultural reports of the Southern States, especially Virginia, show that annually several hundred tons of pernicious weed seeds are destroyed by bobwhites alone.

It is figured that from Sept. 1 to April 30 annually in Virginia alone the total consumption of weed seed by bobwhites amounts to 573 tons.

Some of the pests which it habitually destroys, the report says, are the Mexican cotton boll weevil, which damages the cotton crop upward of $15,000,000 a year; the potato beetle, which cut off $10,000,000 from the value of the potato crop; the cotton worms, which have been known to cause $30,000,000 loss in a year; the chinch bug and the Rocky Mountain locust, scourges which leave desolation in their path and have caused losses to the extent of $100,000,000 in some years.

While we can do little to multiply those useful insects that feed upon other insects, we can protect useful birds, and so bring about their increase. An increase of birds always occurs where conditions are favorable. Tree planting in the prairie States was followed by a multiplication of the numbers of insectivorous birds.

One of the best possible ways to observe arbor day is by planting trees, shrubbery and vines that will produce food for the birds to eat. Trees like the mountain ash, that retain their fruit in winter, are very attractive to birds. Such shrubs as the barberry and sumach and vines like the Virginia creeper or woodbine also furnish fruit for birds in the late fall and winter.

There are many trees, shrubs and vines which bear fruit that is not eaten by human kind, but is acceptable and nourishing to birds. The Russian mulberry is one of the most valuable trees to plant, as its fruit ripens early, and many birds prefer it to early cherries or strawberries.

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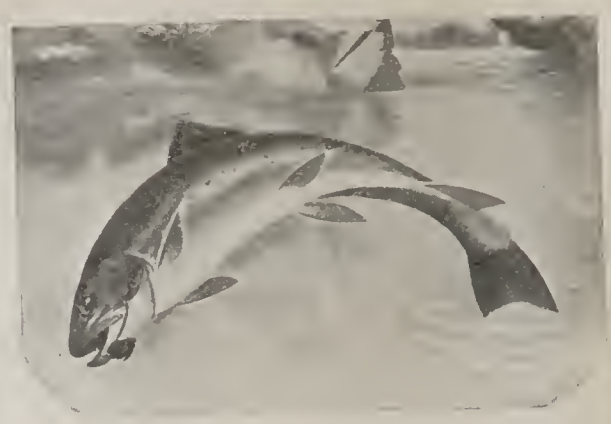

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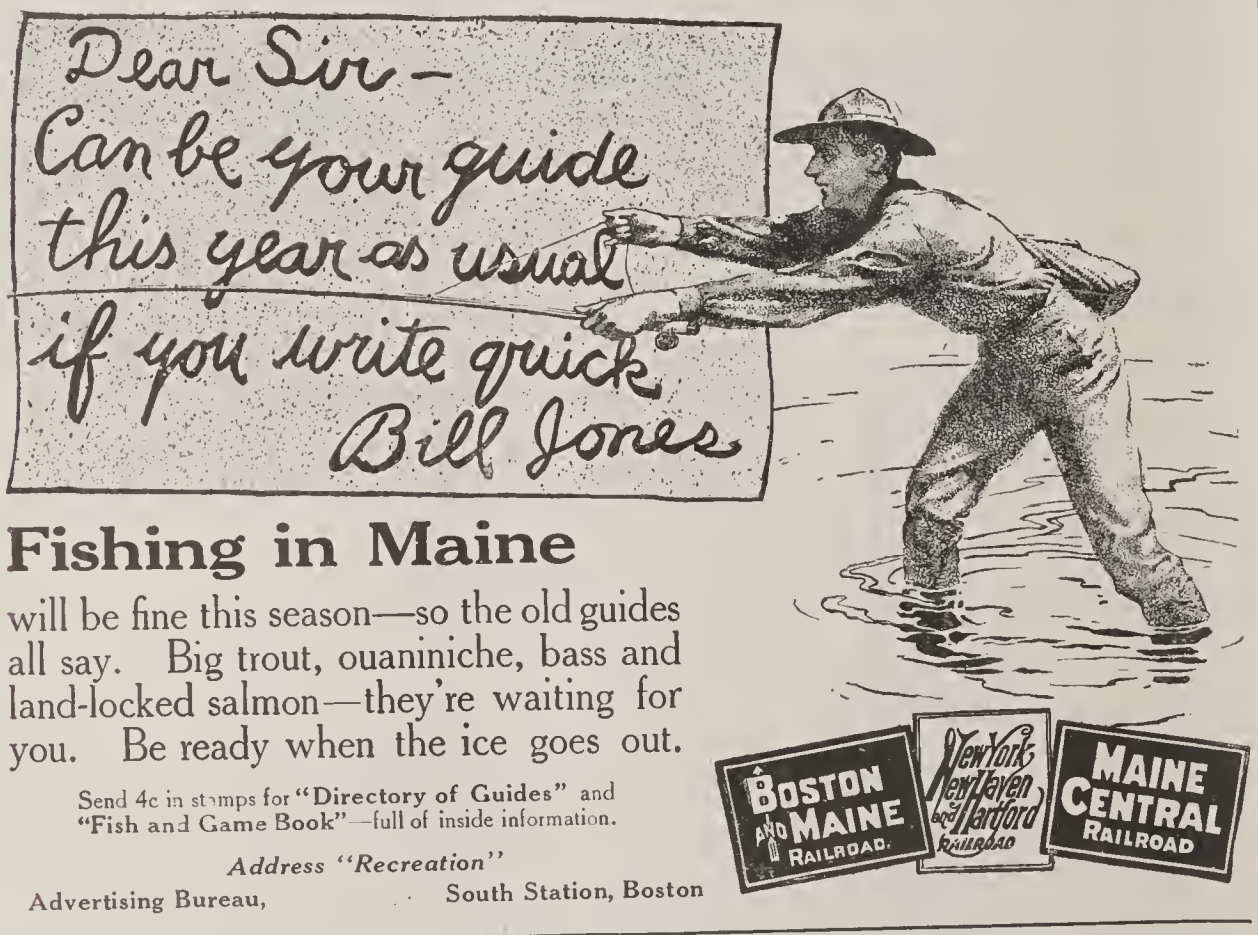

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Even if our feathered friends were of no practical value they would still be indispensable to the world's best happiness. As little messengers of good cheer, as exponents of grace, song and living beauty, as examples of parental devotion, they help to brighten and uplift our lives. All that we can do to render their lives freer, safer and happier should be done as a duty as the willing payment of an obligation that we owe.—Massachusetts Arbor Day Manual.

BIG TROUT.

Among the biggest trout captured within recent history pride of place belongs to the monster of Loch Stennes, which weighed twenty-nine pounds and was caught on a hand line in 1889. It was one of those big brown trout which have taken to salt or partially salt water ("slob" or estuarine trout), and the fine cast of it made by Mr. Malloch and now in the Fly Fishers Club shows that salt-water agreed with it. Another big trout was caught in Lough Ennel in 1894. This weighed twenty-six pounds and took a spoon bait.

The Irish lakes have yielded several fish of fifteen pounds or more in recent years. A trout of twenty-one pounds was caught in Loch Rannoch in 1904 by a young lady, and in the same year a youthful angler of 10 got one in the Test at Broadlands which weighed sixteen pounds. The largest trout caught in the southern streams of late, however, was the eighteen pounder from the New River, which fell a victim to a lobworm in 1908. The record Thames trout was caught in 1880 and weighed sixteen pounds fifteen ounces.—Journal of the Salmon and Trout Association.

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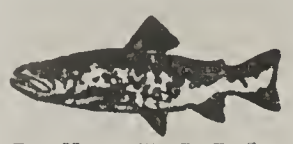

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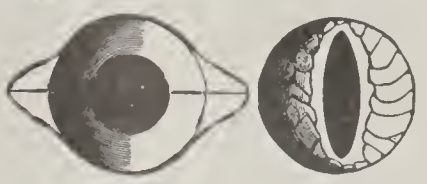

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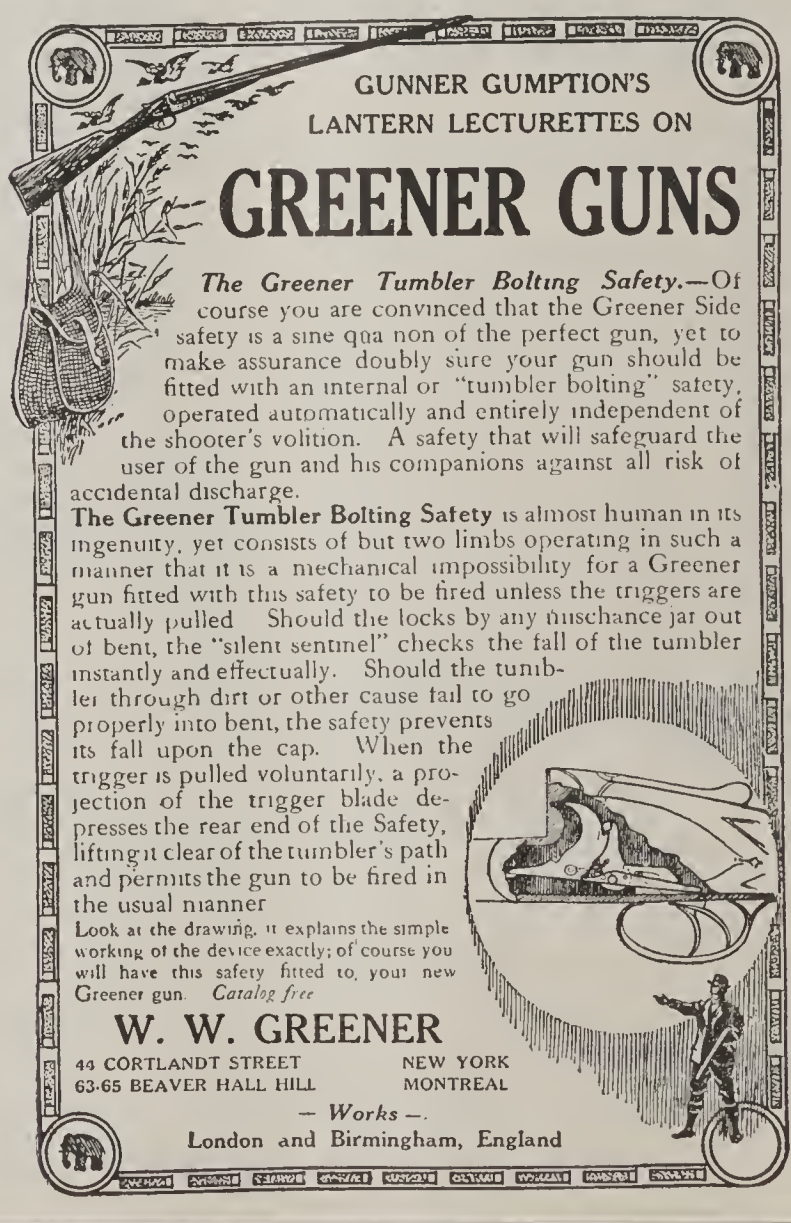

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Smith and Wesson.

P J Dolfen	5078	
L P Castaldini	4997	
F W Wakefield (21 matches)	4849	
C S Axtell (19 matches)	4139	
I R Calkins (20 matches)	4404	
E G Perkins (3 matches)	624	
A F Woodworth (3 matches)	588	
W W Lawrence (1 match)	199	
W A Smith, Jr. (1 match)	205	25,083

Best team score, 1126.

Portland.

F C Hackney	4993	
W H Hubbard	5074	
F L Sanders	4950	
W Hansen	4968	
J T Moore (20 matches)	4294	
G W Wilson (3 matches)	609	24,878

Best team score, 1129.

Manhattan.

A P Lane	5159	
J A Dietz	5159	
Dr J R Hicks	5030	
Dr R H Sayre (22 matches)	4799	
P Hanford (20 matches)	4238	
I E Silliman (2 matches)	422	
G P Sanborn (2 matches)	437	
J A Baker (1 match)	217	25,461

Best team score, 1140.

Boston.

N A Taylor	5112	
K D Jewett	5072	
G H Hoffman (22 matches)	4731	
Dr R W Percival (21 matches)	4412	
O E Heathe	4837	
Fletcher Robie (2 matches)	413	
R J Thanisch (1 match)	202	24,781

Best team score, 1103.

Newark.

T P Nichols	5071	
Wm H French	5001	
A M Poindexter	4947	
R M Ryder	4720	
G W Jackson (21 matches)	4558	
W C Hinn (2 matches)	398	24,695

Best team score, 1101.

National Capital.

Sheridan Ferree	5076	
J C Bunn	4908	
H Leizear	4563	
M B Atkinson	4843	
F Holt	4633	24,328

Best team score, 1084.

St. Louis.

Dr M R Moore	5017	
W C Ayer	5011	
C C Crossman	4947	
Paul Frese	4769	
G C Olcott (13 matches)	2532	
W L Schrader (9 matches)	1885	
I M Barcur (1 match)	206	24,457

Best team score, 1083.

Century.

C Dominic	5031	
S Sears	4960	
A E Everett	4777	
W H Spencer	4737	
G W Oleman (17 matches)	3458	
L A Fassett (6 matches)	1268	24,262

Best team score 1097.

Providence.

W H Freeman	5207	
Geo E Joslin	4866	
E C Parkhurst (22 matches)	4607	
H C Miller (17 matches)	3608	
W H Brow (15 matches)	3049	
W B Gardner (13 matches)	2539	
Robt Domaghy (2 matches)	377	24,253

Best team score, 1086.

Seattle.

G Armstrong	5239	
W Hinckley	4837	
F T Liggett (22 matches)	4347	
L H Bruns (14 matches)	2771	
Fred V. Berger (6 matches)	1812	
L Crossley (9 matches)	1809	
L A Gribble (7 matches)	1285	
F A Whitmore (5 matches)	814	
G H Garrison (3 matches)	550	
A Denny (1 match)	152	

Best team score, 1087.

Duluth.

Col. F E Bosche	4503	
Oscar Olsen	4978	
Jos McManus	4778	
Lieut F E Smith	4552	
G E McDean	4553	23,704

Best team score, 1075.

Willow.

Geo Springer	4888	
W G Krieg (21 matches)	4340	
F L Byrne (21 matches)	4296	
John Turner (19 matches)	3533	
Iver W Lee (17 matches)	3492	
C H Bean (7 matches)	1491	
S M Tyrrell (6 matches)	1203	25,543

Best team score, 1080

Oakland Revolver Club.

W E Cooley	4789	
R Mills (21 matches)	4449	
R A Summers (19 matches)	3962	
R P Prentys (15 matches)	3292	
C W Randall, Jr (11 matches)	2128	
W C Prichard (10 matches)	2124	
J R Trego (6 matches)	1243	
F O C Ord (4 matches)	533	
Dr Dudley Smith (4 matches)	819	
P A Becker (2 matches)	422	24,061

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C W Whaley (11 matches)	2197
A M Poulsen (9 matches)	1805
J E Gorman (4 matches)	885
F P Poulter (4 matches)	817—24,058

Best team score, 1082.

Philadelphia.

G H Smith	4940
Wm T Smith	4919
H L Reeves	4912
W H Rickey	4559
N Spering (20 matches)	3970
P J Wood (2 matches)	347
F B Bower (1 match)	176—23,823

Best team score, 1074.

Columbus.

Dr J H Snook	5007
W A Morrall	4812
Jesse Smith	4581
Chas Reem (22 matches)	4364
Frank Grove (17 mtaches)	3394
J H Pember (7 matches)	1308—23,466

Best team score, 1068.

Louisville.

H W Mattmiller	4750
F Keller (21 matches)	4454
P Altscheler (19 matches)	3768
S Smith (15 matches)	3034
K L Chambers (13 matches)	2724
J B Wathen (11 matches)	2117
J H Linderberger (8 matches)	1589
Wm J Morton (3 matches)	568
A A Hook (1 match)	185
E Spier (1 match)	169—23,358

Best team score, 1066.

Oakland Bank of Savings.

H A Harris	4967
F M Carini	4669
J Davidson	4551
W A Pierre (22 matches)	4179
H J Hough (17 matches)	3555
D A Bulmore (5 matches)	1071
D Caig, Jr (1 match)	175—23,167

Best team score, 1048.

Myles Standish.

N W Stevens (22 matches)	4651
E H Resse (22 matches)	4525
R H Crosby (20 matches)	3917
N I Nesmith (20 matches)	3845
A L Mitchell (19 matches)	3819
S B Adams (6 matches)	1240
V W Hale (4 matches)	745
F L Hayden (1 match)	185
M P Stiles (1 match)	170—23,097

Best team score, 1050.

Youngstown.

W C Brown	4693
J J Kane (22 matches)	4558
G S Koppitz (17 matches)	3365
E S Arkright (10 matches)	2095
J E Stafford (10 matches)	1925
W R Gallaher (10 matches)	1869
Jos Seaborn (8 matches)	1503
W A Gifford (6 matches)	1139
Wm L Arkright (5 matches)	1010
N F Kane (3 matches)	547—22,607

Best team score, 1042.

Culebra.

C B Larzelere	4596
F A Brown	4392
L D Cornish (19 matches)	3891
C S Boyd (21 matches)	3740
F M Sterns (18 matches)	3462
W L G Perry (7 matches)	1305
H F Tucker (3 matches)	529
Wm Hadley (1 match)	169

Best team score 1006.

Spokane.

Frank Fromm	5019
W C Bartholomew (21 matches)	4525
V A Rapp (21 matches)	4353
J E Wilburn (19 matches)	4052
L B Rush (18 matches)	3750
W H Whitney (1 match)	171—21,870

Best team score, 1096.

Belleville.

C Zerban	4694
G Mertens	4303
A Sprich (17 matches)	3145
Dr N F Merck (16 matches)	2910
R N Duvall (12 matches)	2406
R H McCullough (13 matches)	2295
L Zimmerman (6 matches)	1014
D C Gamble (5 matches)	915—21,682

Best team score, 982.

Osborn.

G Kirvan	4229
P Patterson (22 matches)	4547
C Hewitt (23 matches)	3353
Dr A E Lamon (17 matches)	2857
G H Adams (17 matches)	2636
Otto Supe (7 matches)	1121
T M Hunter (5 matches)	391
M Wiley (1 match)	39—20,361

Best team score, 942.

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PINEHURST, N. C., April 8.—Results in the annual United State Revolver Association State championship pistol shoot were announced to-day. At the head of the list is Thomas Le Boutillier, of Westbury, N. Y., with 420; L. C. Hopkins, of New York, is second with 357, and J. W. P. Moore, of oston, thBird, with 243.

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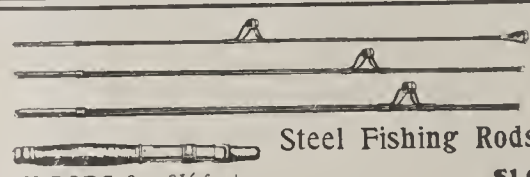

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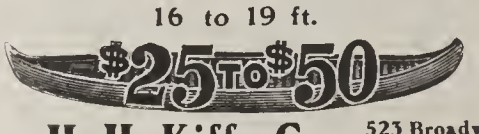

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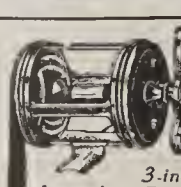

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1911.

VOL. LXXVI.—No. 15.
No. 127 Franklin St., New York.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Copyright, 1911, by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.
GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, President,
CHARLES B. REYNOLDS, Secretary,
LOUIS DEAN SPEIR, Treasurer,
127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

NEW YORK SPRING SHOOTING.

IT is reported that the efforts to repeal the New York law prohibiting spring wildfowl shooting are to be renewed at Albany, and a letter from a Rochester correspondent printed in this issue sounds a warning note that should be heeded.

The Long bill, which extends the wildfowl season to March 31, passed the Senate by a bare majority, was defeated in the House by a vote of 66 to 73, and was then laid on the table. At any time, however, it may be taken from the table, provided a sufficient number of members wish to have this done. The situation calls for especial watchfulness on the part of game protectors, all of whom should be prepared for any effort to do this.

The method of bringing a tabled bill to a vote on final passage is more or less laborious. A vote of seventy-six members will take from the table the motion favoring the bill. After that has been done, seventy-six votes will be required to reconsider the adverse vote on the bill's passage, and finally after the bill has been taken from the table and the adverse vote reconsidered, the bill will come up on its passage and seventy-six votes will be required to pass it. Unless the game protection sentiment in the New York Assembly is less strong than we believe, and unless sportsmen through over-confidence cease to watch this bill, there should be little danger of its passage. Yet, in dealing with game protective bills in State Legislatures, eternal vigilance is the prices of success.

THE good work of the Kentucky Fish and Game Protective Association deserves the support of every sportsman in that State. Judge James P. Gregory recently said of the organization and its plans: "If we were to stock the streams and forests of Kentucky with fish and game, and protect them as they should be protected, our State would be a veritable hunters' paradise." Kentucky is, indeed, a wonderland of which the seeker after recreation never tires, but its fine streams and its covers have been sadly abused, and there is abundant need for work in renewing its stock of fish and game.

AN APRIL MORNING.

WHEN the good people of a large part of the country awoke on Sunday last, a great surprise awaited them. The world was covered by a white blanket such as is seldom seen save in winter. The greening sward was hidden and the trees bent low under a moist burden. Every object was outlined in purest white, and the vista of fields and woods was far more beautiful than pen can describe.

When the sun rose, turning the treetops to spires of dazzling brightness, the background of hills in the distance assumed deep tints of purple and azure. Fields were beautiful, woods a fairyland. Robins sat about on fences and low trees, strangely quiet and subdued, as if trying to solve the problem of their advent into a wintry instead of a vernal season. Bluebirds flitted about, equally mystified, while jay and crow scolded from the higher treetops.

The full brooks ran noisily through meadow and woodland, their waters strangely black, their margins strangely white. Every little feeder was picked out in hard black, its overhanging willows and huckleberry bushes lined out in white. Every pussy willow and gray birch catkin supported an oval globe, and the bursting buds of the witch hazel peeped out on a wintry aspect. Here and there the opening leaves of the skunk cabbage showed patches of lavender and green in the universal white, and the deep shadows of overburdened pines and hemlocks stretched far toward the west.

As the sun rose higher the buds of the red maples appeared first, as if claiming their right to herald the real coming of spring. By and by the red-browns and the greens triumphed over the white covering, and where this had been completely dissipated, the evidences of the near approach of the season of tender greens and of blossoms were complete.

MISSOURI'S AWAKENING.

THE sportsmen of Missouri are to be congratulated on the fact that Jesse Tolerton is not to be removed from the office of State Game Warden, merely to satisfy the politicians. Mr. Tolerton has prosecuted a vigorous campaign against law breakers in regions where for many years it has been the rule to destroy game and fish by wholesale.

It is not an easy matter for wardens to perform their duties in many of the backwoods counties, where public sentiment is bitterly opposed to any laws which serve to restrain the people from doing those things which they mistakenly believe it to be their hereditary right to do. And if the leader of these wardens is not a man of action, backed by a governor like Herbert S. Hadley, all the advance that has been made will soon be lost.

That large portion of Missouri which lies south of the Missouri River is peculiarly adapted to the needs of game birds and mammals and fish. A little protection is productive of excellent results, but until recently the people's assistance has never been sought in a popular way. Too often the residents have regarded visiting sportsmen with suspicion, considering them as outlanders, to be feared and avoided, but in recent years a better visiting element has sought the backwoods for recreation, and through them and through the work of Mr. Tolerton's wardens a great deal of missionary work has been performed, the result of which is increasingly satisfactory. The people's eyes are being opened to the beauty of their own surroundings and the possibility of turning it to account in attracting visitors. It follows that they are coming to realize now as never before, that the game and fish they destroyed so ruthlessly, and the forests they sold for a song, will, if replaced, prove a valuable asset.

To lose the able assistance of Mr. Tolerton now would be for Missouri a grave misfortune.

FOGAS—PIKE PERCH.

A RECENT article in one of the Sunday dailies described at some length a certain fish, the fogas, which is to be brought from Hungary to this country to be served April 26 at the dinner of the Hungarian Republican Club of New York, when President Taft is to be its guest. The article states that the fogas is caught in only one lake in Hungary, and is to be the especial delicacy for the dinner.

The sentiment here implied is charming. We have no doubt the fogas will be good, and that Mr. Taft and his fellow diners will enjoy it; but for the sake of accuracy, it is perhaps just as well to say that the fogas is the ordinary pike perch, an excellent fish, but one that might readily be obtained from nearer waters.

The fogas of Hungary freshly taken from the Danube is cooked in Budapest in such a way as to furnish an excellent dish. It is reported that in Louisville, Ky., also they have a special method of cooking it so that after one has eaten it there, the mention of jack salmon—the local name—always makes his mouth water.

THE findings of the United States Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases, in the matter of heat resisting garments for the tropics, are not without interest for the sportsman. It was the board's intention to ascertain the effect of the sun's rays on various fabrics, with a view to recommending that color which would absorb the least heat. White drill, it was found, was the coolest material, gray was second, and dusty brown khaki seems to be third, with the olive-gray of the regular army uniform in fourth place.

The Sunrise Buck

A Day on a Stand and an Evening Beside the Camp-Fire With an Adirondack Guide

By PAUL BRANDRETH

THE fire had burned low. Overhead, between the dark silhouettes of the balsams the stars glittered with that peculiarly brilliant luster which precedes the break of day. Gusts of air, cool and fragrant with the odor of frosted leaves, circulated around the camp, puffing slender columns of smoke from the dying embers, and in the forest there had fallen a complete and unbroken silence—the silence of night lulled to the deeper silence of the early morning.

I knew it was time to be stirring, but no sooner would I get one eye open than the other would close. A charred log slid off the fire and sent a cloud of sparks whirling upward into the darkness. High among the treetops a light wind rustled almost inaudibly. I looked at the Naiad comfortably tucked in a red blanket, deep in slumber and quite oblivious to the struggle I was making in the name of sport. The sight being more than human nature could stand, I went to sleep again.

Further sleep, however, was destined to be brief, and I had barely dropped off when I was roused by hearing Rube cough in the tent adjoining our spruce bark tepee. As a matter of fact, Rube's cough is more compelling than any alarm clock ever invented, especially if one is bent on the daylight quest of game or fish, and thenceforth I remained awake. Presently I heard him shake himself out of the tent, throw an armful of birch logs on the fire, and a few minutes later the tea pail commenced to bubble and twitter over a crackling blaze.

By this time a yellow streak of dawn had broken in the east, and looking off into the woods, one could vaguely catch the outlines of the trees, standing black and shrouded in billows of gray-white fog. The air was fresh, but lacked the sting of frost, for it was still early in the autumn. When I had dressed and emerged from the camp, I found Rube squatted before the fire, in one hand a frying-pan and in the other a fork with which he kept a golden island of butter circling and sizzling on the bottom.

"Hev an egg fer breakfast?" he inquired without looking up and endeavoring to wave back an assault of pungent smoke. Eggs being a decided luxury in camp, I made haste to say, "Yes," and from a tin cracker box he produced four — white, spotless, appetizing. These he deftly broke into the pan, and in less time than it takes to tell, breakfast stood hot and smoking on the rickety affair we used as a dining table. Then we sat down, and with visions of deer, great and small, walking in my head, and dawn brightening between the balsams, I forgot to envy the Naiad and her dreams.

"Awful still, ain't it?" Rube remarked when we had eaten for some minutes in silence. He poured himself a third cup of tea from his much treasured tea pail, and stirred it thoughtfully with a spoon.

"I guess we'll hev to let the still-huntin' go fer this morning and watch the pond instead," he added.

"All right," I agreed; "those eggs are fine, Rube."

"They do taste kinder nice, don't they?" In the half light his patriarchal beard flickered steadily as he did honor to the repast, and always with the alertness of the born woodsman, his glance kept searching the shadowy vistas of the outlying wilderness. His had been a lifelong and intimate relationship with the things that lay therein. Every square foot of the region in which we were camped he knew, even as you and I might know a room which, for many seasons, had housed and sheltered us. Indeed, there were times when we were hunting together that I believed him possessed of an intuition as mysterious as the forest itself; a knowledge that only years of living in the wilderness could make perfect. On occasions too numerous to mention I have seen him hasten through the woods, careless of the noise he made, breaking twigs at every step, and bent solely on picking out the easiest trail. Then suddenly he would alter his pace, stealthily moving forward without sound, and a little while later you would either hear or see a deer.

Breakfast over, we put the dishes aside, built up the fire, and slipped away from camp without wakening the Naiad. Rube walked ahead, a weather-stained canvas pack slung over his shoulder and a small pocket axe swinging in his hand. The pack, which was his own invention, contained a coil of stout rope, a pulley block and a few hardtack, the former to be used in hanging up game if we were lucky enough to bag any—the latter to ward off hunger pangs in case we were late in getting back to camp. In the line of firearms I carried an old model repeater. Otherwise we went unburdened, and when you are hunting it is a never-ending comfort to travel light.

The trail to Buck Pond led northward from the camp. For the first quarter of a mile it zig-zagged through a belt of low, swampy ground where the balsams stood close together and twilight fell before the sun had set. Beyond it emerged on a wide expanse of beaver meadow. Clumps of alders, young spruce trees and flag pole tamaracks decked out with long streamers of gray-green moss were scattered far and near, and in all directions deer runways crossed and re-crossed each other in a labyrinth of pathways. The pond lay in the southwest corner of the meadow, a narrow strip of water scarcely a hundred yards wide in any place and not more than half a mile in length. On the further side it was backed by thick timberland and a rocky fire-swept hillock. Yellow patches of marsh cut the edge of the woods in various places, and the shore skirting the beaver meadow was soft and boggy, running grassy tongues out into the cool black mud where in summer and early autumn the deer loved to wallow. An abiding seclusion, abundance of food, and the fact that every condition was favorable to their wants had long made it their chosen haunt.

We followed the trail in silence, picking our way over the slippery tree roots and seeing the woods fill with light as it grew time for the sun to rise. Bluejays chattered in the balsams, and as we came out on the beaver meadow, several whiskeyjacks passed overhead, mysteriously silent. The mist lay so dense in every direction that it was difficult to distinguish anything further than a few feet in advance, and while near objects loomed up dark and strange, those further away melted into a ghostly vagueness and uncertainty.

The trail now fell in with a runway. On each side the small spruce trees growing in the marsh were wreathed with dew-sprinkled cobwebs that flashed and sparkled as though covered with hoar frost, and through this miniature glittering forest we advanced noiselessly, our moccasined feet sinking ankle deep at every step in the spongy reindeer moss. Behind us, over the rim of a hog-backed hill, flame ravaged and sentineled by the gaunt figures of dead pine trees, the rising sun blazed through a rift in the clouds and touched the cobwebs with gleaming rainbow tints. Above the phantom sea of mist it resembled a livid moon. Then as quickly as it had broken its cloudy nightcap, it disappeared again, drowned in a gulf of milky fog.

When we reached the pond, the mist had apparently grown more dense than ever. It was impossible to see the opposite shore, so there was nothing to do but sit down and wait. Pres-

ently the fog lifted, disclosing hazily the outlines of the marsh. We scanned it carefully, but there was no sign of life to be seen, not a motion in the grass nor the flicker of a bush.

"Suppose we hunt down the pond careful and hev a look at the lower marsh," Rube suggested. The plan seemed a good one, and after circumventing a piece or rough ground we gained the shore and crept cautiously forward. We were within a hundred yards of the lower end when Rube grabbed me by the arm.

"Righ over there," he whispered; "a nice buck, just behind that little spruce."

Through the mist that was curling off the water like white steam I caught the outlines of a deer silhouetted on the opposite shore between two dwarf spruces. He was standing broadside, motionless as a statue, his head partly hidden behind one of the little trees, his blue coat glistening velvety and almost black through the rifts of moving vapor. Evidently he had either seen or winded us, for the rigid poise of his body bespoke alarm, and he appeared to be looking straight in our direction. It was a sight to be remembered — the water with its cloudy breath and sharp reflections, the yellow marsh struck by a shaft of early sunlight, the dark figure of the buck looming and fading through the thin clouds of mist.

"Are you sure it's a buck?" I asked softly.

"Sure," he replied. "I seen his horns."

I shoved the sight on the rifle up to the second notch for long range, knelt down on the boggy ground, took a good steady knee rest and fired. As the smoke cleared I saw the buck standing in exactly the same position—missed clean! Only one who has had a similar experience can appreciate my feelings. While I was staring at him and wondering why he did not fall or show signs of being hit, he turned and started for the woods.

"Shoot him again! Shoot him again!" cried Rube.

A second bullet sped harmlessly over his back and I groaned inwardly. He disappeared for a second, only to reappear almost immediately, evidently bewildered as to the direction of the shots. This time I drew a very fine sight and somewhat nervously pulled the trigger. At the report, he gave a jerking bound, and we saw him lurch out of sight behind a screen of alder bushes.

Rube gave his beard a contemplative stroke.

"Well?" I interrogated.

"Oh, he's hit all right," he answered after a pause, "but I guess we'll let him alone for a while. It's a poor plan to chase a deer up too quick when you don't know just where they're hit. A wounded one's always lookin' back and 'll go twice as far if he hears ye comin' after him. Let him be fer a time and he's pretty sure ter lie down."

Back we went to the lower watch ground, settled ourselves comfortably in the long grass and waited. An hour passed. The fog cleared and the sun came out warm and friendly. It was one of those mellow September mornings when the autumnal tints of the forest glowed softly through a bluish haze, and the sky, mild and serene as in Indian summer, brooded tranquilly above the quiet waters and golden shadows of the wilderness. Now and then an insect shrilled in the long, dry marsh grass. Occasionally a broad-winged hawk sailed out over the treetops, or rising abruptly to a greater height, spun slow, measureless circles against the filmy blue of the heavens. A yearling doe, scrawny and still in the red coat, came out on the shore opposite to where we sat and walked about leisurely in the edge of the water. Presently she was joined by a large blue, long-eared doe who fed restlessly and kept lifting her head with every mouthful, while her nose searched the air for a taint of danger. Both remained out for nearly half an hour, quite oblivious to the fact that they were being watched by human eyes. Then with slow jerky steps they disappeared in the woods, and the shores of the pond were again left empty.

Another hour passed. The sun climbed higher and a little breeze sprang up. Still Rube continued to sit in the shadow of a low bush, peacefully whittling a stick of wood, now and then taking a squint at the pond. Always I grew more dubious as to the probability of ever finding the wounded buck. The thought of having missed a deer twice in broad daylight at a distance that could not have exceeded seventy-five or a hundred yards was anything but consoling.

BUCK POND.

Moreover, I imagined the buck putting miles between us, escaping into the forest to perish miserably in some remote place, and gradually my patience wore away.

"I suppose we might as well," said Rube in answer to my question. "We'll hev ter go awful careful, for I don't believe he's gone very far."

This sounded good. A second time we took our way up the shore of the pond and reaching the end crossed the inlet—a narrow stream of cold, clear water—and struck into the woods on the other side.

Instead of picking up the trail from the spot where the buck had stood when shot at, Rube went in diagonally, meaning to take it up on whatever runway the animal followed. And this he did. It was as pretty a piece of hunting craft as I have ever seen, for the woods just there were literally chopped into a network of deer paths, yet he had gone only a short distance when he halted, stooped down, examined the ground closely, then straightened up with a quiet smile. Cut clean and fresh in the soft soil of a runway were the buck's tracks, and here and there on the green moss a telltale spot of red.

The trail led forward up a steep spruce-clad hill. Half way to the top we saw where the buck had turned off at right angles and clambered along the side of the slope. When a wounded animal leaves a runway thus, it usually means that he is hit very hard and will only go a short distance further, so we advanced with greater caution than ever.

Just ahead a giant spruce had been tumbled down the hillside, its roots, matted with dirt and boulders, flung upright like a barrier across the trail. When we came within a few feet of it, Rube stopped, craned his neck, took a step forward, and slapping the gun to his shoulder, fired. Then he heaved a profound "Ah!" and threw the shell out of the chamber. Behind the upturned roots lay the buck, a swift bullet having put an end to further suffering.

"I just see the tip of his horn," he explained. "I kinder had an idea he'd be layin' behind that stub, but when I first see the motion I thought it was a squirrel flickerin' round. Then I stepped up closer and seen it wasn't. Well, he's a nice deer, ain't he?"

"Where's he hit?" I asked, remembering the morning's fusillade.

"Ye held fer his shoulder, didn't ye?"

"Yes," I said, grimly.

"Well, I can't find no mark." Then in a mild tone: "I guess ye hit him in the hind leg."

Further questions I did not ask. As a matter of fact the best thing to do if you make a fluke shot, when without doubt you should have made a good one, is to retire discreetly into the profunditics of silence, and blame the conditions—blame anything so long as it eases your conscience. Rube, however, was kind, and after talking it over we came to the decision that the moving fog had been the cause at least in part of such poor marksmanship.

"Ye got the deer, anyway," was his final comment. "That's the main thing."

From the canvas pack Rube now brought forth rope and pulley block. These he secured to a stout balsam log which he stood in a half slanting, half upright position against the old spruce stub, and here the buck was swung high, beyond the reach of foxes or other marauding night prowlers. Twenty minutes later the head was skinned and packed and ready for transportation to camp. The horns were slender and symmetrical, lacking the massive beauty of a heavier deer's, but making nevertheless a pretty trophy to recall, in the grime of civilized paths, memories of the wilderness.

We sat late that evening around the campfire. The night was mild and dark with a smell of coming rain in the air. When the dishes had been washed and the blankets spread, we stretched ourselves luxuriantly and someone called for a bear story.

"Let's build up the fire if you're going to tell any bear stories," said the Naiad.

So Rube stirred the glowing bed of coals with a beechwood poker, laid on two or three fresh logs and returned to his seat. The embers, catching the yellow curly birchbark, flared brightly while the circle of light warmed and

A SKI JUMPER.

widened, chasing backward the inky shadows of the forest.

"You never got that one you chased for two weeks last fall, did you, Rube?" I inquired by way of a beginning.

He twirled his thumbs meditatively and stared into the flames.

"No, I hed hard luck with thet feller," he said at length; "ought ter hev got him, too."

"Ever see him again after the first time you shot at him?"

"I seen him once," he said slowly. "I'd been chasin' him fer a week in the snow, findin' a little spot of blood here and there, pickin' up his trail fresh from day ter day. Well, this time his tracks went up a mounting, and when I'd got about two-thirds of the way up I seen a small spruce jist ahead thet looked queer. Sure enough it was the bear lyin' curled up under it, only a piece of him showin' about as big as yer hat. I let go fer the piece thet was stickin' out and the next minute a black streak went scootin' down the hill. Thet was the last I ever seen of him."

"He was wounded badly, wasn't he?"

"The bullet went square through his shoulders, 'cause he bled both sides, but it hit him too high up. I followed him fer another week, then it snowed one night and I lost the trail."

He paused and we listened to the snapping and crackling of the fire. Off in the woods a tree toad whistled plaintively. Still further away an owl gave vent to prolonged hootings. Presently Rube's voice broke upon the hush.

"Ye run onter bears sometimes in queer ways," he began. "I heerd of a young feller down ter Long Lake who came mighty near gettin' mauled in jist such a way. He was huntin' rabbits one day in November, and round noon set down to eat his lunch near an old log road. There was a big pile of brush off to one side partly covered with snow. The sun was right on it, makin' a nice warm place, so he clim' up and made himself comfortable. Pretty soon when he was eatin' his lunch he heered a little scratchin' underneath him in the brush pile. It sounded jist like a rabbit, so he picked up his gun and peaked down through the twigs, tryin' ter see what it was. Then all of a sudden the whole brush pile heaved up under him, dumped him over backward, and a great big bear went rushin' out the other side and away up the log road. Well, sir, I guess his hair must hev stood on end till he got out of sight. It's jist at times like this when a bear's scared thet he'll pounce on a man. I don't believe thet feller took much stock in rabbit huntin' fer a good while afterward," he ended with a chuckle, and I vowed inwardly to be wary in the future of large comfortable looking brush piles.

"There was a minister livin' down there about the same time who hed jist such another squeak," Rube went on. "Trailed a big bear in the snow up ter a ledge of rocks and found where he'd gone in a cave. I guess he must hev been kinder green on huntin', fer he stood right in front of the cave, peerin' in and tryin' to see the bear. It must hev made the old feller restless bein' looked at like thet by a dominy, and out he come lickety cut. His head struck the preacher square in the stomach and sent him flyin' over a ledge into a snowbank."

Here Rube doubled up in a spasm of mirth. It was some minutes before he got breath enough to finish the narrative.

"I've always wondered who run the fastest—the bear or the man. I'll bet a dollar thet dominy never stopped ter look fer his gun, but jist picked hisself up and dug fer home. It was lucky fer him thet bear didn't change his mind and come back. He must hev been skeered of gettin' called up fer a revival meetin'."

Rube stopped speaking, shifted his hat back and forth on his head until it rested in the right place, and commenced idly to pluck the needles from a balsam twig. The shadows seemed to draw closer; the circle of firelight to wane and narrow. Contrasted with the outlying world of blackness the interior of the tepee glowed with a warm and homely atmosphere. A faint aromatic perfume came from the thick bed of balsam fans; a lone candle burning at the back and ingeniously fastened to an upright birch stick, cast wavering fantastic figures on the walls of yellow spruce bark. Always the smell of rain grew stronger, the darkness of the night more impenetrable. Perhaps it was only a threat; perhaps next morning we

would wake to an autumn gale and blinding downpour.

"I wish I could hear a bear sometime at night when we're out like this," remarked the Naiad sleepily.

"Or a panther," I suggested.

"Sugar! If ye ever heered a panther screech in the dark, yer hair would stand straight up," said Rube, who was busy building up the fire and laying a pile of logs handy for use during the night.

"Didn't you see one a few years ago on a pond near here?" I asked, fishing for another yarn.

A suspicious twinkle came into his eye and he poked the blazing logs vigorously.

"You mean the feiler I see catchin' frogs?" he inquired.

I nodded. The gleam of humor deepened and broadened into a grin.

"I ain't seen a panther fer twenty years," said he. "I jist told of thet one so the folks would hev somethin' interestin' ter talk about fer awhile."

Winter Sports in Norway

By CHR. G.

HAMAN, Norway, April 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am sending you a few photographs from a ski jumping competition, which may interest your readers. In our neighborhood we have a hill that holds the record for jumping in Norway (51 meters) made last winter.

A month ago there was the annual contest and some 140 of Norway's best skiers competed for the prizes, the first of which was the King's cup. It was a very close competition and a difficult matter for the judges to decide. There were as usual two runs combined, first the long distance run of about ten miles and afterward the jumping, the result of both being combined.

In the jumping the judges give more attention to the graceful position of the contes'ants, and the manner of holding the skjis while in the air than to the length of the jump, and this of course has some influence on the length, as one who is among the first in the long dis'ance run naturally does not like to risk his chances by getting a fall in the jumping. Still there were many elegant jumps of 40 meters and more, and one of 47½ with a fall.

I saw it stated some time ago in FOREST AND STREAM that ski jumping was a very dangerous sport. To this I cannot agree, however. Take it, for instance, here in Norway. Every Sunday in winter there are thousands of men and boys practicing jumping and accidents are very seldom heard of. If there is one, nine times out of ten there has been too little snow, or a stone or stump in the way.

It does look neck-breaking, however, to see a person sailing through space for 45 meters with a sheer drop of 28 meters, as in the above mentioned hill whose pitch is about 40 degrees, but as stated before, if there is plenty of snow, a clear way and a decline to land on—a level place would not be very healthy—there is a minimum of danger.

In combination with the ski competition the rifle club also had an interesting contest starting with a sham fight. The members all had skiis and were divided into two parties under command of army officers. After the fight there was sharpshooting at figures, unknown distances.

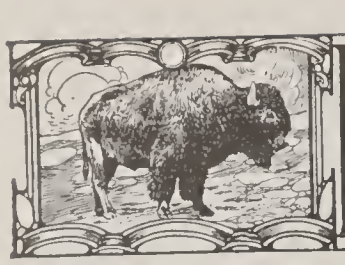
We generally have a scrap or two like this every winter, and it is great sport, but the funny thing is that some of the best range shots are outclassed at the unknown distance shooting. That is where the man who "goes a hunting" has the best of it.

A SKI JUMPING COMPETITION AT HAMAN, NORWAY.

Black Fox.

GEORGE L. WORTHLEY, of Norridgewock, shot a black fox, which is estimated to be worth from $250 to $500. Mr. Worthley thought he was on the trail of a red fox.

He had set his Kentucky fox hound on a scent and in a few minutes after the dog had made a circuit of several miles the fox ran up close to where Mr. Worthley was on the watch. It took but one shot to kill the animal. This is the sixth black fox that has been killed or captured in Norridgewock this season. Three of them have been captured and are still alive.—Lewiston Journal.



NATURAL HISTORY

Queen Charlotte Island Caribou.

PENTICTON, B. C., April 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I spent last summer near Masset, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, and since my return my friend, Allan Brooks, has asked me to write to you on the subject of *Rangifer dawsoni.*

From actual experience I can give you no information about the animal, but from what I was able to find out from Indians, inhabitants and prospectors there can be no doubt that the animal is not numerous and that the existing specimens are wholly confined to the northwest corner of Graham Island.

The distinctive characteristics of this species of caribou have been set forth by competent, interested naturalists, but no one, I fancy has arrived at the reason for the existence of a few degenerate caribou in the corner of an island 200 miles long and anything from twenty to seventy miles wide, all of which area is well suited to caribou; in fact, exceptionally well suited for any species of deer.

It has been suggested that these few animals are the remains of a herd which happened to be on Graham Island before it became an island by the forming of Hecate Strait in the far off ages.

There appear to me to be conclusive objections to that theory.

To begin with, in that case there would be scattered degenerate caribou in all the suitable parts of the Queen Charlotte group, but we may fairly ask why degenerate? In-breeding would have to be very exceedingly close in wild animals to produce degeneracy, and I believe, as a matter of fact, does not occur, nature providing against it.

Even if it were only one small herd isolated there, in a country of that size and suitability their descendants would never have degenerated, but in time would undoubtedly have spread over the whole country.

One might as well expect the wapiti and blacktail deer of Vancouver Island to be degenerate.

The black bear of Queen Charlotte Island is not degenerate, very much the reverse; neither do any other mammals of the islands show any signs of weakness, though from their long isolation they show, I believe, certain modifications in structure.

If these caribou were a subspecies of their own genus as are the black bear, they would, like the black bear, be all over the islands. Hecate Strait is over twenty miles wide at its narrowest place, and being the roughest piece of water on the Pacific coast, no land animal of any species ever swam it. These caribou were, therefore, undoubtedly introduced.

The Haida Indians of Graham Island are quite the most virile race on the north Pacific coast, and have always been constant, though at one time unwelcome, visitors to the mainland.

I have no doubt that during some expedition to the mainland some Indian, perhaps 200, perhaps 300 years ago traded for or took a pair of caribou calves from a mainland Indian and brought them over to his home on Naden Harbor, probably presenting them as pets to his children.

These calves—no doubt the offspring of one cow killed just after calving—wandered off from Naden Harbor into the suitable caribou country which begins within a mile of the beach, and being male and female, and finding neither wolves, coyotes nor cougar on the island, were able to breed unmolested, but it would certainly occur that before they became a band large enough to scatter in the least, they became so in-bred that they lost many of their caribou characteristics, including their size, and no doubt had there been vermin on the island, would not have survived. C. DE B. GREEN.

Mr. Allen Brooks, of British Columbia, to whom we owe the first news and photograph of the only ones of these caribou ever secured by naturalists, writes us of them as follows:

I examined a specimen of this animal (*Rangifer dawsoni* (Seton)) in Victoria two months ago—January, 1911—and was at once impressed by the extraordinary slender formation of the head and limbs as well the small size of the animal. The animal—a bull of two or three years—was no larger than an ordinary sized mule deer and of a peculiar pale yellowish brown color, or rather a grayish brown tinged with yellow. The neck was whitish, which color ran up toward the face, which was brownish, not dark black or brown as in most caribou. It had a white nose and white around eyes, white around the feet and up posterior aspect of all the legs. The whole belly was white and there was a light—but not abruptly paler—area on the buttocks; no dark brown or black anywhere.

Late Spring Storms.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A Saginaw paper says that a white robin had made its appearance here and was to be seen on South Jefferson avenue. Presumably this is the white robin that is looked for each spring by the employes at the postoffice, and which has made an annual appearance in Federal Park for some years.

For a number of years the arrival of the white robin in the postoffice grounds has been noted. This probably is the same bird. I am wondering what became of him. The weather was warm and spring-like until a few days ago when we had a blizzard and it has been at the freezing point ever since. There are lots of robins, killdeer, meadow larks, horned larks, and I have been told that the bluebirds are here. I wonder if they go back south or if they simply starve to death?

I once was on the North Branch of the Au Sable River about the 1st of May. For several days the banks of the stream had been literally alive with warblers, waders, purple grackles and thrushes. The woodthrush predominated; there were hundreds of them. Then came on one of those sudden changes that Northern Michigan is noted for. Eight inches of snow fell. The first day it was not cold and wherever the snow melted the birds congregated. The next day it turned cold and there was a regular old blizzard. I know we stopped three times to warm ourselves by fires that we started, and in some places the birds would come and sit in the bushes near by as if they, too, were warming by the fire. In waiting for the team to take me home toward evening I went into a deserted log camp and a number of birds were in there sheltered from the storm and some of them so numb that I could pick them up. A storm of this kind meant death to thousands of our songsters.

W. B. MERSHON.

Mammals of West Virginia.

IN the report of the West Virginia State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending Dec. 30, 1910, is found a paper of much interest on the mammals of West Virginia. It is prepared by Fred. E. Brooks, of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Morgantown, W. Va., and covers all the known native species. Except for a briefly annotated list of Thaddeus Surber, of White Sulphur Springs, no systematic effort so far as known has before been made to record the names, distribution and habits of the animals of the State.

Deer still occur in some numbers, and Mr. Brooks quotes Emerson Carney as writing in FOREST AND STREAM that as late as 1900 one hunter killed thirty-five deer and three bears in the mountains of Pocahontas county.

The elk has long been extinct. Records are given of animals killed in 1830, 1835, 1840 and 1843, which last is the final record so far as known. It will be recalled that the last elk in Pennsylvania was killed in 1867.

The buffalo probably once roamed in considerable numbers over the greater part of the State. Hale, in "Trans-Allegheny Pioneers," p. 62, says that the last buffalo killed between the Kanawha and Ohio rivers was taken in 1815, but Maxwell speaks of a cow and calf killed in 1825.

Beaver, which were once common, are probably long since extinct, though there is a well authenticated case of a beaver killed in Pocahontas county in 1907, but this was perhaps an escaped captive.

The panther, which is generally supposed to be extinct, Mr. Brooks thinks still exists, though he has not succeeded in obtaining convincing proof of this.

The spotted skunk, sometimes known as civet cat, occurs rarely in the southern and southeastern sections of the State.

Black bears are still quite common, and it is reported that twenty-five sheep belonging to one man were killed by bears in the Canaan Valley in the year 1908.

Mr. Brooks' list is very interesting and reflects credit on him. Evidently, however, he did not have an opportunity to revise his proofs. We have mentioned only a few of the rarer or extinct species which it names.

Widgeons of Europe and America.

HOW TO TELL THE EUROPEAN WIDGEON (*Mareca penelope*) FROM THE AMERICAN WIDGEON (*Mareca americana*) OR BALD PATE.

It is well known to sportsmen that the widgeon of the Old World is not infrequently taken in America. It is not, however, realized that this bird must be far commoner in our waters than the long list of recorded instances of its capture would indicate, because almost the only examples which are noticed as peculiar, and therefore saved as specimens, are adult males. Such birds must be outnumbered at least three to one by females, young males and adult males in eclipse plumage—the male widgeon not assuming its nuptial dress till near mid-winter.

It is not surprising that gunners have failed to find birds when out of plumage, because ornithologists have always been puzzled to distinguish with absolute certainty between the American and European species when clothed in these nearly similar dresses. The European species is usually more ruddy in coloring, especially about the head than the American bird in corresponding plumage, but this character is not always found to hold. Worn or faded specimens of the female or young male of the European widgeon are almost identical with our American species so far as a superficial inspection goes.

There is, however, a very simple though infallible way of telling the European from the American species, regardless of the sex, age or plumage of the specimen, and if this point is attended to by gunners, we shall soon have more accurate information regarding the status of the European widgeon in this country. The character referred to is the color of the axillars. The axillars, which are well developed in ducks, are the long, stiff, narrow feathers which are found under the wing, lying close to the body of the bird, and about four inches in length. They rise from a point close to where the wing joins the body. In our widgeon these feathers are pure white in all plumages, while in the European species they are always gray.

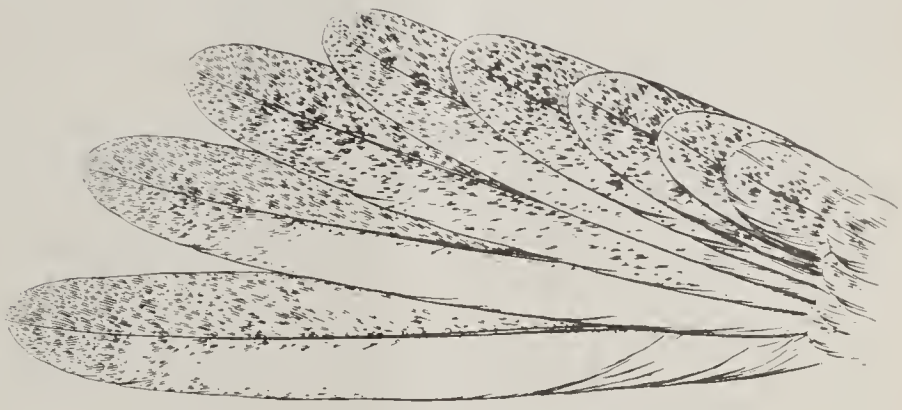
It is necessary to explain a little further so that no confusion may exist. In fully adult European widgeon the axillars closed together may look almost white, but if the feathers are spread apart, the inner web will always be found to be distinctly marked with gray. In the American bird, both webs (that is, both sides of the central shaft of the axillars) will always be found to be white. Occasional specimens sometimes show a very slight dusky discoloration at the extreme tips of the feathers. Sometimes also the shafts of the axillars will be found blackish in color, but this does not affect the pure white of the feather as a whole, both of the inner and outer webs.

The accompanying sketch shows at a glance the appearance of the whole group of axillars in each species, drawn from adult male specimens.

It is hoped that this note will encourage gunners to examine and report on their bags of widgeon, so that we may get a better idea of the distribution, migration and numbers of the beautiful European bird undoubtedly well established and breeding somewhere in this country.

J. C. PHILLIPS.

AXILLARS OF BALDPATE (*Mareca americana*).



AXILLARS OF EUROPEAN WIDGEON (*Mareca penelope*).

Bluebirds in New Jersey.

NEW YORK CITY, April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Bluebirds were seen by me for the first time this year late in February, although a neighbor's boy, who is frequently abroad, told me that he had seen them frequently throughout the winter. This I can readily credit, for I saw some in December, after the first cold snap.

On March 11 bluebirds were present in numbers, and thinking the youngsters of last year's hatching might return to their home, I put up their box, which had been repaired and painted. I also put up a new box and the two are on high poles thirty feet apart. Sparrows immediately took possession of both boxes and began to make nests. I lowered the boxes, cleaned them, put them up again, and since that time have shot a number of sparrows and frightened away others, so that they seem to be less active than at first.

A pair of bluebirds first began to take an active interest in the boxes on March 18, though they had visited one of them earlier. They inspected the old box first, then the new one, and this they continued to do at every visit until the 23d, when they seemed to be content with the old box. During that week they dominated the sparrows. The latter would alight in a tree close to the box and twitter a challenge, then both the bluebirds would swoop down and drive them away. If the sparrows alighted on the new box, the bluebirds drove them from that, too.

Now and then the sparrows would seek help from their kind and harass the bluebirds, and on two occasions when scrimmages occurred, a starling swooped down and drove the sparrows off to their winter refuge in a wild cherry tree. As starlings were seen in the vicinity every sunny day during the winter, but seldom took more than passing interest in the bird boxes, their action in befriending the bluebirds was surprising, but gratifying, for while I peppered the sparrows with .22 bullets every time I saw one while I was at home, the starlings acted as wardens during my absence.

During the active nest building work I often let opportunities to shoot sparrows pass, fearing that the bluebirds might be frightened away by the report, but when I did shoot, the bluebirds flew away but returned presently, while the surviving sparrows lost some of their boldness.

Last year the pair of bluebirds that nested in my box in June reared four young ones, and all returned once after their first absence in the fall, but so far this spring only one pair has returned to the old box, although there is room in the two boxes for four families. It would be interesting to know whether this pair are the old birds or two of their offspring.

BERGEN.

New Publications.

HUNTING WITH THE ESKIMOS, by Harry Whitney. Octavo, cloth, 453 pages, illustrated from photographs, $3.50. New York, the Century Company.

With the main facts connected with Mr. Whitney's journey into the Arctic region, the public is familiar through the publicity given his presence there during the time Commander, now Rear Admiral Peary was prosecuting his last and successful pole-hunt. Mr. Whitney went along merely to hunt and fish, to see the vast region and its people, and to collect specimens. While he devotes considerable space in the book to all these, it is by no means a dry narrative of events, but a vivid pen picture of the vicissitudes that beset every human being in the Arctic, Eskimo as well as American. He lived with the Eskimos and they hunted with him. The story, and the excellent illustrations from the author's photographs, make a volume of absorbing interest.

NOTES ON NEW ENGLAND BIRDS, by Henry D. Thoreau. Arranged and edited by Francis C. Allen. Cloth, 452 pages, illustrated from photographs from life, $1.75 net. New York, Houghton, Mifflin Company.

These notes are taken from Thoreau's "Journal" and arranged in compact form for the use of bird lovers and those admirers of the great naturalist who are most interested in feathered creatures. The bird pictures are from photographs made by H. K. Job, H. W. Gleason and others.

GAME BAG AND GUN

With Old-Time Fox Hunters.

THE fascination of fox hunting will never be lost to the old-time fox hunter of Meigs county, Ohio, so long as he can light his lantern after the shades of night have fallen, and with the old hound pick his way through the trees and underbrush to the highest knob in the neighborhood, where he will await the first bay of his good hound, announcing that he is on the trail of old red fox. With great expectancy he waits developments, where every note of the hound means something to his experienced ear, and tells him the direction taken by the fox and about how far behind the hound is, and when the hound begins gaining and keeps getting closer, then the music comes fast and furious, and the old fox turns his head every little bit to see just where his pursuer is and how much faster he ought to run, or doubles on his trail or executes one of the many other cunning tricks which often keep hound and hunter guessing. And about the time you think old Drive has lost him, you hear a faint bay over some ridge telling you that red fox is still being pursued.

The old fox hunter generally starts out soon after nightfall, as the fox, after being holed all day or lying in some thick cover, is then on the move to seek some covey of quail or a luckless rabbit that may happen in his path. The love of nature and its creatures is the incentive which promotes that desire to be out under the canopy of the sky with its stars and moonlight, or the blackness of a stormy night and clouds. It is all the same to the fox hunter. Even a little rain or snow does not deter him nor dampen his ardor and enthusiasm. If very cold or damp he will build a little fire in the niche of a rock protected from the wind, and there keep in touch with the work of the hound. Knowing the crossings well, it is not unusual to see the fox on moonlight nights.

Frequently other hounds are turned loose in the neighborhood by farmers who are out feeding late and hear the hound of the lone hunter on the hill. They see the little fire and go up to be in at the finish. Often a half dozen will congregate and have as many as a dozen hounds all running at the same time.

Having accepted the hospitality of Hartwell Stanbery, of Pomeroy, for the quail season of 1910, we were most comfortably located in a fine old log cabin in Bedford township on the Whaley farm, known as Loren Parsons' Hollow, near which were a number of large caves and numerous springs, making excellent hiding places for fox, and many an evening while resting before the log fire the hounds of the neighborhood would take a fox past the cabin a stone's throw from the door.

Mr. Stanbery wished to give the fox hunters of the vicinity a little party, and invitations were sent by mail, telephone and horse to the fox hunters to be present on the evening of Nov. 21 for a big chase and a turkey roast on Turkey Knob. As early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st they began to assemble at the cabin with dogs and lanterns, and by 6 o'clock, all being ready, old Drive, a hound belonging to William Whaley, was released back of the cabin and all the other dogs led up the hollow about a hundred yards. In just twelve minutes she gave tongue and had a fox started. The whole pack was then released and the chase was very lively, as a portion of the pack were running him close and the noise they made was great music to that crowd of sixty men who listened until the hounds took the fox over Bear Wallow Ridge and down Irwin Creek where Reynard worked a trick on them, but the hounds turned him up again on Jones Ridge and down on Shade River bottom over on to Bunker Hill and Middle Branch. Old Drive and a dog belonging to Ed. O'Brien, were well up, while a number of other hounds were prominent in the chase.

It was an ideal night, but clouded later, and a little rain fell, making it fine for the hounds. After starting the hounds, all hands were taken to Turkey Knob, the highest point in that vicinity. A clear place having been found, a large fire was built between two hickory saplings and a pole run across between them where I was to do the honors of the turkey roasting, a twenty-two-pounder being candidate for browning. The turkey was suspended on a wire in the center of a pole directly over the fire and high enough to keep it away from the flame, and as the fire burned down to coals, the turkey was lowered. The light of the fire shining on the faces of a fine assembly of sportsmen made a fanciful scene, with the grizzled beards of the older men and the different characters. I walked away from the light of the fire and looked at them. It was a picture. Little groups of men would leave the fire to get away to more clearly hear the progress of the hounds, and the stories of former chases told by the older hunters were immensely interesting.

Old "Daddy" Reinhart told of when he came with three other fox hunters from Pomeroy in 1879 to hunt. He walked the eighteen miles to meet the best dogs they had in that county. "They knew we were coming," said he. "I knew that we had splendid hounds, as they had been training ever since the first frost that fall. My big long-bodied Old Gun Barrel I had picked as one hard to beat. My other dog was Whistle Trigger. We had a few little side bets up on the relative merits of our dogs, but when we had run a few chases we cleaned up on the Bedford boys so hard that they would not bet any more, so we ran a lot of new dogs they brought in just for fun. We stayed there nearly ten days and had one of the best times I ever had in my life."

Daddy is getting old now, but his spirit is young and he likes to sit by the fire and see those dogs running in the coals. Among those in attendance not mentioned were Jackson Howard, eighty-four years old; Loren Miles, seventy; John Carsey, sixty-six (we called him General Custer owing to his likeness to the ill-fated general); Daddy Reinhart, sixty-three; Servitus Hart, fifty-nine; John Hines, fifty; Benny Morris, Mike Williams, Charles Hines, Dell Whaley, Luther Carsey, Welby Whaley, Otis Whaley, Earl Hines, Ernest Hart, Ray Morris, Click Howett, Dale Whaley, Will Beechman, Ed. Sharp and Theo. Minnick were from Pomeroy.

At 10:45 the turkey was brown as a berry and looked fit to eat, so all hands were directed to cut a forked stick and toast themselves a slice of bread and come for a slice of turkey which, with the other refreshments liberally provided, made a very fine lunch for the hungry hunters. "General" Loren Miles, who was an old soldier, made a very able address, as did also Mr. Howard, eighty-four. John Carsey, Bob Perry, Ike Cullom and Ed. O'Brien all made addresses, and in concluding the banquet Mr. Stanbery told them it was a pleasure to meet such a fine lot of hunters, and he hoped it would not be the last time.

About 11:15 the dogs holed the fox about a mile distant, and the chase was over. The Bedford boys passed a vote of thanks for the entertainment and begged the privilege of entertaining us on Nov. 28, before breaking camp. We accepted.

Monday evening, the 28th, found all the hunters on hand for the second chase. The night was a bad one with a drizzle, and it was found necessary to hold the turkey roast in Devil's Cave, 200 yards from the cabin, where ample room for 500 men was to be had. This cave is one of the largest in that section of the country and well fitted for an event of this kind. The turkey, a very large one, as well as chickens and various other good things, were furnished by the fox hunters of the neighborhood, and the chase and the banquet given in our honor. I was pressed into service to roast the big turkey. Three dogs were loosed back of the cabin at 5 o'clock, and in less than five minutes had a fox started up Loren Parsons' Hollow, less than 500 yards away, and the whole pack was loosed and the fox followed the ridge around just above the cave where a number of dogs were pressing him close. The tracking was good, and Mike Williams' hound and William Whaley's Drive kept well along toward the front. The chase was continued from one ridge to another, across Shade River and Middle Branch, twice bringing the fox near us, and the music of the hounds was most pleasing to the entire party.

While the turkey was roasting, the string band from Pomeroy and Columbus rendered fine selections. The smooth side of a large cut slab was found and Dell Whaley had his brother Will play his famous "Clucking Jenny," and Dell did a line of clog dancing that would have made some vaudeville performers turn green with envy. Dale Whaley, a lad of twelve years, did some fine clog work. Uncle Jackie Howard, eighty-four years of age, gave the boys a good talk, and by his presence that stormy night showed that he was indeed a believer in what he preached. General Miles also addressed the assembly at some length, and time rolled around until about 10:30, when the turkey was ready,

the toast made and the carving began. The evening was pleasantly spent, and Mr. Stanbery, Mr. Shattuck and the visitors from Pomeroy thanked the boys of Bedford township for their hospitality. Responses were made by the old fox hunters, and they said they would look forward to our coming the next year and hoped to be able to have as good times as in 1910. The fox holed about 11 o'clock, the turkey was all gone, and preparations were made to break camp. The scene of that big fire in the middle of the cave just near enough to the front to allow the smoke to go out was, indeed, of the type of a pirate's cave with the hidden treasures, but it was only a crowd of congenial spirits, and their treasures were the true enjoyment of life in the open, with the old fox hunters of Meigs county.

Fred Shattuck.

A Remarkable White Sheep (*Ovis dalli*) Believed to be a Record Head.
Courtesy British Columbia Bureau of Provincial Information.

British Columbia Game and Fish.

The Bureau of Provincial Information in the sixth edition of its Bulletin 17 gives a very great deal of extremely interesting information about the Province, the means of getting about in it, the game and fish to be found there, and useful talk on guides, cost of outfitting and other subjects. In British Columbia one must of course have a guide, and the success of the hunter or angler depends largely on the excellence of his guide. British Columbia is a country of long distances, and getting about there is naturally expensive. The best guides understand the value of their services, and while there are plenty of cheap guides, they often prove worse than useless. In British Columbia, pretty much every variety of North American game now accessible may be had. Moose, elk, caribou, deer of three species, mountain sheep of several species, white goats, bears, wolves, panthers and fur bearers may be had here or there; while of waterfowl and game birds there are a great multitude, and the fishing for trout and salmon, as is well known, is quite beyond compare. On the other hand it must be remembered that after they reach fresh water, the salmon do not rise to fly or bait. There are some people who believe that in that Province salmon have never been given a really good try with a fly, but most anglers are satisfied that they will not rise to the fly.

The material brought together in this booklet was gathered chiefly by A. Bryan Williams, J. P., Provincial Game Warden. His address is Vancouver, B. C. He has prepared a beautiful book illustrated with extraordinarily interesting engravings, some of which, through the kindness of the Secretary of the Bureau of Provincial Information, we are permitted to reproduce.

The Last Wolf of Niagara County.

Lockport, N. Y., April 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* About a year ago, Karl Brong, of this city, showed me a mounted wolf which he said was killed in the town of Wilson, and the last wolf killed in Niagara county. Questioning him I learned that it formerly belonged to the late George F. Smith. I then remembered to have seen it in Mr. Smith's place of business more than forty years ago, but never learned its history. I immediately wrote to my old (eighty-six year) friend, R. Wilson Oliver, living at Wilson, asking him if he knew anything about the last wolf that was killed in Niagara county and received the following letter:

"The wolf you speak of was killed about three miles south and one mile west of this village on a farm owned by F. Richmond about seventy-one years ago.

"I saw the wolf after it was killed. The wolf had been followed by relays of men—there being snow on the ground—for three weeks. On Saturday quite a number of sleigh loads of men turned out. The men on the track of the wolf had horns they blew, so they could tell which way the wolf was going. A pair of gray horses driven by Peter Haner with a load of men was driving west on the Richmond road. They saw the wolf fifteen or twenty rods away and shot it about 2 o'clock P. M. My impression is that the wolf had lost one of his front feet in a trap. The wolf was brought to the village. This was the last wolf killed in Wilson.

"The same winter the gray wolf was killed. Walter Brown killed a black one near Ransomville."

Ransomville is in the town of Porter adjoining the town of Wilson.

The mounted specimen of Mr. Brong shows that it has a mangled fore foot and no doubt is the one seen by Mr. Oliver. J. L. Davison.

Warden Tolerton to Remain.

Doniphan, Mo., April 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Missouri retains intact her present game law. One of the strongest fights ever made in this State to prevent the extirpation of game was waged. On the other hand, the following that came with the intention of repealing the law were very strongly represented, and it looked for a long time that the violating element would carry things as they pleased, but they reckoned alone on their usual capabilities of controlling a majority supposed to be prejudiced against game legislation. Hopeless as it appeared to those interested in game that the present law would remain intact, they found the strongest factor, and he alone their salvation, in Governor Herbert S. Hadley.

Scanning carefully the pages of the history of game protection in our State, we can find no instance where a governor has supported a game law so substantially as the loyal manner in which Governor Hadley stood toward the interest of the sportsmen. Every bill antagonistic to protection failed when the Governor threatened it openly with his official veto. While the chief official had many pet bills of his own that he could have carried through by bending to the influence of those who were fighting the present protective law, he sacrificed his own measures to stand by the sportsmen. His acts were grand and far-reaching, considering what it meant to the lovers of outdoor recreation in search of game.

When the legislators first met they were, if not a certain majority, at least sufficiently influenced by the sections that for time immemorial have fought with vehement potency every attempt to secure legislation for game protection. The battle cry that at first raged through the House was, repeal the game law. Fortunately for us every member had a pet game bill, and it met a reverse on presentation. Trying with all the influence they possessed to secure its passage, but failing, they diverted their attention and in a spirit of revenge began an attack on Game Warden Tolerton, who has so faithfully and efficiently performed his duties. They directed an investigation of his office. A very superficial investigation was held by the Senate. On the committee that it appointed were placed two who were prejudiced by the fact that their own pet bill abolishing the office of the game commissioner had met defeat. They began an investigation that for method of procedure was similar to that of a prejudiced prosecution. The game commissioner was not permitted to be present, and even the established custom in all courts of equity, that of being allowed to cross-question the witnesses, was entirely denied him. Every letter in the game commissioner's office, whether personal or otherwise, was distorted into evidence of malfeasance in office. The report of the investigators recently showed nothing, but rather suggested by its bold accusations that they had only one way to make atonement to the public as an excuse for such a farcical trial—to find the official guilty on about every count without submitting any facts to prove it. Their findings were submitted to their brother members in the House and showed that the investigation was held for the single purpose of getting the scalp of Mr. Tolerton.

In the meantime the demands from the public at large became insistent for the usual appropriation. Realizing that it would not be well to deny their wishes, the Legislature made the paltry appropriation of $90,000 to carry on the work during the next two years, with a rider spitefully attached that none of this appropriation could be used while the present game warden (Mr. Tolerton) was in charge; in other words, a forcible demand for his resignation. The report of the political minority was very flattering to Mr. Tolerton; in fact, on account of its fairness, shou'd have been the accepted finding, for none on this side had any pet bills to fight against or for game laws.

Again comes the Governor to the front, and in a masterly manner tells the Senate that he appointed the present warden, and as long as he, the Governor, was in office, Mr. Tolerton would stay. He had the power to appoint and would ignore the decision of the Senate, for Mr. Tolerton had, as every one knew, performed his duties faithfully and effectively, and until evidence to the contrary could be brought he intended to keep him in his present office. In this decision Governor Hadley met the approbation of every sportsman in the State.

While they have made a small appropriation it will seriously affect the efficiency of his department, as it cuts down the number of deputies to one in each congressional district.

Having had the good fortune to be connected with the department of Mr. Tolerton and travel through every county in Southeast Missouri, I was in a position to appreciate the efficiency of his methods in stopping violations and restoring the fields and streams of the State with game and fish, so the action of this tribunal could be felt in its full absurdity. J. B. Thompson.

County Laws.

Hendersonville, N. C., March 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since my last letter to you, our Legislature has "quit," and again it passed a job lot of county game laws, and we in this county have our share.

This county has the privilege (?) of shooting during January and February, and during those months it is explicitly stated quail can be bought and sold in the county, but not sold outside the county, and a non-resident tax of $5 is charged sportsmen of other counties who are not property owners in it. I wrote our representative requesting him not to carry through this bill, but to support the Dillard bill, a State measure, but he got it through, anyhow.

It may possibly be that after our game is all destroyed that we may be able to induce our Legislature to look at the game proposition as something of value and admit, when too late, that no system of county game laws is worth the time lost in making them. It is said that this State has passed more game laws than all the rest of Uncle Sam's broad domain. Most certainly, unless we can in a very few years get a fair law passed for all the State, the game, more especially the bobwhite, will follow the wild pigeon.

The destruction may not be complete, but the birds will become so scarce that they will seldom be seen.

The experience of sportsmen and those who study conditions in the field counts for nothing with the Legislature. If we could have a State-wide law making the open season from Nov. 15 to Jan. 1, or if we must have two open months, then Nov. 1 to Jan. 1 and a bag limit not over twenty or twenty-five, presumably I would be satisfied with fifteen, and a resident tax. But think of January and February, when the birds find it hard to exist and they are shot until then on all sides of us; all the counties surrounding us to contribute to the destruction of our birds. And a county license of $5 against other counties! Naturally, what will other counties do when the next Legislature meets?

A closed year entirely would have been better for us than our new law, yet I feel quite sure a reasonable law, with bag limit, and resident tax for all the State, is the thing we need.

In our State it looks to me like it must be every county for itself "and the devil take the hindmost" in passing game laws that must act as boomerangs. Ernest L. Ewbank.

Kill the Pernicious Long Bill.

Rochester, N. Y., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* As chairman of the legislative and law committee of the Western New York Sportsmen's Association, I desire to call the attention of all the sportsmen in the State to the possibility of the Long bill—so-ca'led—being passed, permitting persons on Long Island to shoot ducks and wildfowl until April 1.

This bill has already very unfortunately and through a misunderstanding on the part of some of the Senators, as alleged, passed the Senate by one majority, as I am informed. It is now in the Assembly, and has once been defeated by a majority of seven votes against it. Thereupon the bill was laid upon the table and now, as I understand it, is in a position which will admit of its being called up at any time and a vote be taken. I desire in this communication to request every sportsman throughout the State to at once write his Assemblyman to be on guard against the passage of this bill by the Assembly. No sportsman and no right-thinking man who has a drop of sportsman's blood in him should neglect this matter. For ten or fifteen years past this same bill or one similar to it has been before different Legis'atures, and in every instance has been defeated. This year one branch of the Legislature, most of whose members are new in office and unaware of the past annual controversy in regard to this same subject, has voted for it, not appreciating the effect of their vote. The proposed bill is one of the most pernicious ever introduced in relation to waterfowl. It is proposed by this bill to permit shooting down to the time these birds are practically on their nests, reproducing their kind, after they have been shot at for a period of three months and over.

These birds are God given creatures. They do not exist by the grace of man, but rather in spite of man. Shall they be allowed to be exterminated as was the passenger pigeon, and as practically the prairie chicken, and some of our game anima's have been? Shall we be aroused when it is too late? This bill, which is against decent sportsmanship, can be defeated only by your prompt action. Write your Assemblyman at once to vote against the Long bill, known as Senate Bill No. 9, House No. 2, introduced by Frederick Sheide. John R. Fanning.

The Use of Game.

Linville Falls, N. C., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It will be thirteen years ago this summer that I made my first trip into Routt county, Colorado, one of the most attractive regions in the Rockies. Steamboat Springs was then eighty miles from the nearest railway and deer were all about there. Back in the hills thirty miles, where we went for our permanent camp, the deer were thick, fairly nosing our camp in coming to water. On the way from Steamboat Springs to our camp we saw many antelope. Now the Moffatt line has reached Steamboat Springs and its marvelous variety of water, possessing in its uncounted springs all the different minerals the average man can think of, hot and cold—soda, sulphur, iron, magnesia, phosphorus, etc., both separately and united; all these wonderful waters are "on the market." The crowd is going there and the game has left. And that is only thirteen years. There was no gun license then; now it is $25 and little to shoot. I used to think Wyoming was foolish to impose such restrictions—$40 gun license and no game shot except in company with a licensed guide, but the men who made that law were wise. Wyoming has more game than other States that let everyone in free. If Colorado had done likewise, the State would be richer now, for with its advantages of accessibility to the great rich Middle West and even to Eastern sportsmen of means, it would have a large income from hunters who can afford to pay a $50 license if they get something for it.

The people of the country, of the States, are just awakening to the economic necessity of saving the game, the wild life, as well as the trees and the streams from the wasteful hand of the destroyer, from the man who wants it all now for himself without regard for the future or any other man. We have been going too much on the theory that we must get our share while it is going, and that probably it will last as long as we want it, anyway. That is the main obstacle in the way of the stopping of spring shooting of wildfowl, which everyone knows is absolutely necessary if we would avoid the extermination of ducks. In most parts of the United States the geese and brant have already been entirely driven away. I do not believe that sportsmen are such hogs, either. They simply do not stop to think what their reckless slaughter means. Some of them are living long enough to see it, however, and be ashamed.

The preservation of wild life is not only important to the sportsman and to the lovers of nature in her normal condition, but it is highly important in many economic ways. It has been well enough established to be no longer disputed by any except the very ignorant that agriculture and horticulture need the help of birds; that when you interfere with the economy of nature, with the divine plan of balancing one thing against another, you want to be very sure you know what you are doing, or you will uncover an enemy by destroying a friend. In this region ignorance has permitted the destruction of many birds, so that they are only just beginning to come back as the people are learning that the birds are the friends of the farmer and the gardener and fruit raiser and must not be destroyed. And what will the woods and fields be without the birds and squirrels? Who would not rather watch a beautiful squirrel enjoying life in the trees than have the morsel of meat he gives to the hunter's pot?

I have no patience with the argument that market hunting should be permitted for the sake of those who are unable or unwilling to hunt themselves. Those who do not want to go to the trouble of hunting for game should not have it any more than they should have the other benefits far greater than the mere meat that is obtained, of engaging in the invigorating sport of following the game through forest and over field, along the stream and even to the lake and the sea. These blessings can only be had by going after them. No lazy man can buy them in the market, and he should not have the privilege, for it is not a right of buying the game which is merely incident to the outdoor life. Every time that game is sold in the market it lessens the chance of the man who is willing to go after it in a legitimate way. It reduces the attractiveness of the outdoor life, and fewer people will enjoy its benefits. The sale of game ought to be stopped entirely at all times everywhere.

Nor is there any danger that game will become destructively numerous, for as soon as it is, if the regulations are reasonable it will attract sportsmen. Some years ago a herd of deer began to grow in Southwestern Iowa. Now there are several hundred. The law prohibits killing any. A report was started that they were damaging the farmers. A hunt was organized, or "drive" it was called. It was proposed to drive the animals into an inclosure and sell a larger part of them. Hundreds of men and boys were to do the driving. But those who planned the drive forgot one thing—they did not consult the farmers. When the latter heard about it they quietly said there would not be any drive; not over their properties. They wanted the deer left alone. What if they did eat a few tons of hay and a little corn. They said it was worth much more than it cost to see the beautiful little things with the cattle and almost as tame. No one had ever hurt them and no one should.

Let us have more wild life everywhere. It is worth protecting, as other people have found out. I hope we may learn our lesson before it is too late. Frank W. Bicknell.

Connecticut Spring Shooting.

Essex, Conn., April 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A bill has been reported to the General Assembly at Hartford which will close the month of September for the shooting of ducks.

I do not believe the gunners of Connecticut are at all in sympathy with any bill repealing the present law forbidding spring shooting. I have talked with several, some of whom were at one time genuine dyed-in-the-wool spring shooters, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that the present law is excellent. Among those whom I have consulted I might mention one whose prowess as a shooter has already been referred to in Forest and Stream. I refer to one of the two hunters who were reported to have killed 800 ducks, mostly blackducks, near the mouth of the Connecticut River last season. This report, however, was an error, as this man told me himself that the number was around 500; this including what he, his partner and their guests killed during the four open months.

My own idea is that the present law, under existing conditions, could not be much improved upon. Whenever a game law is proving its efficiency, it should certainly be retained. Anyone who has at all observed our wildfowl during even the period our spring shooting law has been in force, cannot but see that they are on the increase, and this, too, in spite of our army of gunners which increases greatly from year to year.

It is a pleasure to me every morning upon arising to look down upon the cove a few rods distant to see what is there in the shape of wildfowl. Every morning some variety is in evidence, mostly shellduck, occasionally blackduck, but nearly always some kind or other to gladden the eye and heart, and this is made possible through the abolition of spring shooting.

I sincerely hope that every sportsman in the State who has the interests of our game at heart will do all in his power to thwart any attempt of the spring shooters to push their bills through. To alter our present excellent law would indeed be a backward step.

George W. Comstock.

Massachusetts Deer.

Boston, Mass., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Massachusetts Legislature has made some progress during the past week upon fish and game matters. Representative Frank A. Palmer, of the Eighth Berkshire district, made an eloquent speech for the substitution of his bill for an adverse report of the committee on fisheries and game. His bill provides for a close season on deer until the expiration of ten years from the third Monday of November, 1910, after which date "it shall be lawful to take or kill by the use of a shotgun a wild deer in the counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire and Worcester. Mr. Palmer said only $400 was paid last year for damages caused by deer in Berkshire county while license fees for hunters amounted to $2,000.

Representative Langtry, of Springfield, ably seconded Mr. Palmer moving the substitution of his own bill for a close season of ten years in the five Western counties, deer committing depredations to be killed by wardens. He declared that the killing of deer with shotguns last year resulted in cruelty to the deer which had been tamed by years of protection. Representative Look, of Tisbury, a member of the committee, defended its report, claiming that in a close season of ten years the number of deer would increase to more than 200,000.

Mr. Underhill, of Somerville; Mr. Hardy, of Huntington; Mr. Wright, of Southboro; Mr. Avery, of Charlemont; Mr. O'Hearn, of North Adams, and several others spoke in opposition to substitution, and the House refused to substitute either the Palmer or Langtry bill and the report of the committee was accepted.

H. H. Kimball.

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

Game in New York State.

Recently we printed an extract from the report of Deputy Forest Fish and Game Commissioner Burnham, covering his last year as chief game protector of New York State. From the other recommendations made by him the following paragraphs are taken. He says in part:

The game protectors prosecuted a total of 1,496 cases during the past year, and procured a recovery for violations of fish and game laws of $51,363.67. In addition to this the game protectors originated thirty-eight actions for trespass on State lands, resulting in a recovery of $6,999.10. This is the best showing ever made by the Department and indicates increased efficiency as a result of systematic organization and the following out of the principle that a game protector must do as good work for the State as would be expected of him if employed by an aggressive business corporation.

Owing to the dropping of inefficient men and other causes, the number of protectors in actual service at any one time is never up to the maximum permitted by law, and during the past year the number of men actively employed was less than usual. Under these circumstances the record of cases shows an average of about thirteen cases per protector, or one case per month for every man on the force during the year. When it is added that only about 5 per cent. of the cases handled were lost, it will be seen that the record of the protectors of the State of New York for 1910 is very commendable.

As a straight business proposition it would undoubtedly pay the State to establish a Bureau of Inland Fisheries, as a division of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, with an executive officer to be known as the Superintendent of Inland Fisheries. The expense of such a bureau should not exceed $5,000 per year, and it is estimated that it would produce a revenue to the State of twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars annually. The bureau would have charge of all the commercial fisheries of the State not already cared for by the Bureau of Marine Fisheries. The chief business of the latter is the leasing of State oyster lands, and it also looks after the lobster and other shell fish industries and the menhaden and other salt water fisheries of the State.

The fresh water fisheries of the State, which are hardly of less importance, are now cared for by one clerk under the supervision of the chief protector in a department already overburdened with work, and it is no reflection on this department to say that the revenue received by the State from this source is not what it should be. Lakes Ontario and Erie and the Hudson River have very important fisheries from a commercial standpoint, and there are many other inland waters that could be made to yield good returns. From this entire territory the State received in 1910 a revenue from the sale of netting licenses of but $9,207.76. This is altogether too small an amount to be paid by existing fisheries. There is good reason to believe, moreover, that under proper supervision and suitable laws the revenue could be tripled or quadrupled, the increase coming chiefly from what are now neglected sources.

There is one injustice in the present hounding law which should be remedied. Some suitable amendment shou'd be made which would permit the possession and use of dogs for legitimate purposes in the Adirondack section. The owner of a dog should, as at present, be held responsible if his dog pursues deer, but the farmer and the citizen who is not interested in hunting, also the bird shooter and fox hunter have rights which cannot be disregarded. These men are not law breakers, but as the statute stands at present they are often made to suffer for the sins of the illegitimate hunter.

A proper system of registration of dogs would no doubt solve the difficulty. The law could be amended to permit the use of dogs for legitimate purposes in the forest preserve counties outside the Adirondack Park on the sole condition that such dogs be registered and have at all times tags, giving the registry numbers attached to their collars. It should be made a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of $100 to permit a dog to run at large in the forest preserve counties without the tag attached as indicated. Such a law would give the game protector a much

(*Continued on page* 597.)

Trout Fishing at Panther Gap.

James K. Polk France was a fixture of the Farmer House. If he was not enthroned in the most comfortable chair that chanced to be unoccupied by nine in the morning or two in the afternoon, all Richmondville knew that Polk was hunting or fishing somewhere among the rugged hills. Of a little more than average stature, broad shouldered, lithe as an animal and of prodigious strength, he belonged to an older race of men. Time and again when the villagers attempted feats of strength and endurance he had demonstrated his rare powers by lifting a full sugar barrel from the ground to a wagon by its chimes.

His sharp straight nose, firm chin, blue eyes and determined furrowed face were physical characteristics that marked him a man of more than ordinary intelligence, quick to grasp a situation and to act with the prompt, deliberate judgment of a born leader. Dressed in the height of business fashion and transplanted to New York's great financial center, he would have been secretly admired as a great money king. But money was not his god; he worshipped at the shrine of three lesser deities—hunting, fishing and horse trading, and he obtained more genuine pleasure out of each of his particular hobbies than the average man could out of unlimited means and a steam yacht.

The Farmer House was the accepted club of the sportsmen of the village and vicinity, and nearly all of Polk's fishing and hunting pilgrimages had their conception and ending there. Early one summer morning Polk was lounging on the porch as usual. He never appeared to sit in a chair, but rather to recline, apparently lulled to sleep by the steady drone of mowing machines and the perfume of new hay drifting down over the village. In reality he was watching through half-closed eyes an unruly horse and its dare devil driver plunging down Summit Hill in a fight for mastery. The driver's soiled shirt rendered him conspicuous and Polk observed him bouncing up and down with every vibration of the rickety buckboard with a growing sense of admiration for his skill as a horseman. By the sheer strength of his muscles he forced the hard-mouth animal to vary his course this way or that as necessity demanded, and with quick, precise judgment threw his weight to right or left as the wheels slid from the narrow roadway into long neglected ditches, yet never for an instant allowing the horse to gain control of his head. Reaching a level stretch near the foot of the hill, the horse suddenly planted all four feet forward, and sinking to his haunches threw his weight against the wagon. The rear end shot violently upward. Instinctively the driver's hand reached out and he threw his huge body backward in the nick of time to avert a serious fall.

"My old Charley hoss, by thunderation!" gasped Polk in amazement. "He's the meanest critter that ever wore a crupper. There isn't another hoss this side of Jericho with a bucking trick like that. When it comes to trading points he is the best appearing hoss I ever swapped, and I reckon Abe Stimpson is driving over here purpose to deal for my roan mare. On account of that bucking trick old Charley ain't worth a dollar twenty-five of a millionaire's money as a swapping hoss in these parts, and I reckon if I hang around here I'm likely to get him, so I guess I'll go fishing. But it's a disgrace to spoil Abe's calculations like this right in harvest time."

Polk hurried home for his tackle, which he always kept methodically arranged in the kitchen bed room. He pulled on his wading boots, paused before the kitchen stove long enough to load his pipe and drop a hot coal on the tobacco, and slipping out the door he disappeared behind the barn, trailing wisps of blue smoke over his shoulder.

He skirted the base of old South Mountain with the steady, tireless, grinding speed of an

APRIL SPORT

From a photograph by F. F. Sornberger.

Indian runner until he reached Panther Gap, a narrow defile in the hills through which turbulent Kenhuragara Creek winds and falls on its way to the valley.

Behind a thin line of hemlock scrub crowning the chasm's rim 300 feet above the stream the remnants of a once great forest spread over the mountain tops. Throughout all that region there is no more difficult stream to fish than Kenhuragara Creek where it passes through Panther Gap, and few of those who fished the Kenhuragara year in and year out attempted to penetrate this labyrinth of pitfalls. To Polk its obstacles were a flaunting challenge to his skill. He adjusted his tackle and making a few preliminary casts wormed his way through the bushes, and wading thigh deep beneath overhanging bushes he cast with consummate skill. Pot holes and swift currents alternately forced him to fish many of the very best pools from shore, yet no matter whether he crouched behind boulders or lay prone upon the ground, each cast was accurately planned and executed. To him it was an art, and he found as much pleasure in forcing the rod to drop the flies in exactly the position he judged to be the most advantageous as most fishermen do in the quick dash, the swirling water and the sharp struggle that sets the blood pounding through the veins.

A noisy rift yielded two ten-inch trout. Six others darted from beneath overhanging banks and rested side by side in Polk's creel. A two-pounder, lying alert beneath a mass of drift, snatched a dusty miller before it fairly touched the water. The fish had every advantage, and for fifteen minutes the contest taxed the veteran's ingenuity before he could use the landing net.

Only one more pool remained to complete the chain through the gorge, a wide backwater bay formed by the channel cutting close to the rock face, and then Panther Gap spreads out into a fertile, timbered valley and the Kenhuragara again rolls in and out among sunny, cultivated fields and fragrant woodlands.

Well pleased with his day's sport, Polk was inclined to fish this last pool and hurry home over the mountains, but his muscular body clamored for rest and a bit of green sward surrounded by skunk cabbage and violets offered an exceptional couch, and loading his pipe afresh he stretched out full length and was lulled to sleep by the murmuring water. Two hours slipped by before he stirred, gazed about and jumped to his feet.

The setting sun reflected its prismatic colors in the pool, and Polk, cautiously parting the bushes, gazed down at the colors. To him nature was supreme proof of God's existence, and from her manifold works he sought and found literal truths for his spiritual and moral guidance. Preoccupied with his study he failed to detect a shadowy form glide swiftly up from the depths until a trout noisily left the water. For an instant its beautiful body seemed poised in the air, then disappeared with a swish of its tail. Polk rubbed his eyes as though loath to believe his sight. Never had a trout of such proportions been captured in the waters about Richmondville. Even Old Adam Weller and Deacon "Hi" Pepper, who seldom lost an opportunity to boast of certain miraculous catches made in the days of long ago when the country was new and big trout swarmed in every stream and rill, would have hesitated to credit a native trout with the proportions of this monster.

Polk feared that his opportunity had passed, and it was only by an effort that he curbed his feverish anxiety to cast. He stripped off his coat and rolled up his sleeves in anticipation of a struggle, then bent on a new leader and flies of a larger and lighter pattern in accordance with a theory of his own, and from an inconspicuous opening sent the flies leaping over the water, but the trout obstinately refused to look at them.

He tried various combinations in which the colors of the cowdung and black gnat predominated and dropped them delicately over the fish to no purpose. Then he abanadoned all theories and went straight through his book, whipping the pool until a dull pain from shoulder blades to finger tips forced him to stop. As he stood swinging his arm backward and forward to ease the cramped muscles, a grasshopper dropped at his feet like a good omen. It was not one of those gourmandizing, red-legged weaklings that swarm over hillside pastures and meadow stubbles, but a lusty sun worshipper—one of those gaunt, thin-shanked gray-backs with black, lemon-bordered wings that spring from dusty roads and blistering rock piles like jack rabbits and fly away with the speed of a bird.

Here was a lure that kindled anew the diminishing spark of hope in Polk's breast, and he slapped at the grasshopper frantically with his hat. It avoided the hat and settled on a twig beyond reach, but Polk finally caught it, spread its wings and let the bait float gently down stream with the current.

The unexpected temptation proved too strong, and the trout rose with a rush and whirled away. With only a few yards of line and handicapped by the bushes, Polk's position was not secure. By a single move the big trout had gained an enormous advantage and was swinging down the pool. If the fish had gained the current at the outlet, the cast must have snapped had not Polk slipped into the pool and crept forward until the water was over his shoulders. He swept the rod to the right and felt the fish yield slowly to the steady pressure.

Polk met rush after rush, cooly applying every atom of drag that the line would stand. He forced the trout back and the fight settled down to a gruelling contest of endurance. Skimming close to the gravel bottom, darting to the right, plunging to the left, breaking the surface with mighty leaps, whirling and jigging, the fish remained master of the situation.

Polk's arms ached under the strain. For half an hour the big trout clung desperately to the current and deep water, then suddenly bolted into a shallow stretch. Polk followed, retrieving a little line. The big fish moved slowly to the far end of the pool and plowed its nose in the gravel. A sharp lift of the rod put a stop to this and he raced down stream in a series of sidelong skittering leaps, then turned on his side and Polk's hand closed over him.

CARL SCHURZ SHAFER.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The April dinner will be held at Kuntz-Remmler's, 303 Wabash avenue, 7 P. M. sharp on Saturday, April 22. The question considered at the meeting held Jan. 16 that a suitable token be given to the member who stood high in each event, as well as a token for the member making the highest average in all of the events, requiring an amendment to the constitution, will be taken up for final action at this meeting.

The following suggested amendment to Rule 5 has been given consideration by the executive committee and will also be presented for consideration: "To any member making a perfect score in any of the bait or fly events, other than distance events in this club's contests in amateur team contests, in amateur tournaments of the N. A. S. A. C., or in any amateur contests whenever the score is credited to this club, will be awarded a suitable trophy, the cost of which shall not exceed $20. The trophy shall be known as the 'perfect score trophy of the Illinois Casting Club.'"

In accordance with authority vested in the executive committee at the January meeting in the matter of awarding another degree and emblem in bait-casting in scores between 98 and 99 per cent., and the question of giving members who could not attend events on Saturday the privilege of casting their score on the day (Sunday) following, it is agreed to amend the rules covering the subjects as follows: "Amend Rule 4, Clause (d) after the words reading '98 per cent. master bait-caster' by inserting the words '98½ per cent. (senior master) bait-caster.'" Clause (d) as amended to read: "To each member who shall in one season make a general average of 95 per cent. or higher in quarter-ounce accuracy bait and half-ounce accuracy bait shall be awarded one of the following degrees and a token emblematic of that degree. Ninety-five per cent., proficiency bait-caster; 97 per cent., expert bait-caster; 98 per cent., master bait-caster; 98½ per cent., senior master bait-caster; 99 per cent., artist bait-caster."

Note.—The selection of "senior master" was agreed upon after giving the matter thorough consideration and deemed the proper designation for the new degree.

Amend Rule 8 by the addition of the following:

"A—A re-entry shall be made previous to the entry in the regular event.

"B—No more than two scores in any one event shall be cast in one day.

"C—By notifying the captain before April 15, members who are unable to attend contests on account of business may cast off their scores, conditions permitting, on the days following regular contest days."

H. D. WILLIS, Sec'y.

Catfishes.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* How heavy do catfish get, or what is the weight of the largest caught in the United States? THOMAS KEE.

[The Mississippi catfish, common to all large bodies of water from the Great Lakes to Florida and Texas, and one of the largest of the catfishes, attains a weight of 150 pounds or more. These fish are abundant in the Mississippi and its largest feeders, and catfish weighing fifty to seventy-five pounds are frequently taken, while specimens weighing one hundred pounds or more are captured occasionally. We have no data as to record catfish, but think 200 pounds would be a fair estimate.—EDITOR.]

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

San Francisco, Cal., April 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following scores were made on Stow Lake in Golden Gate Park in variable winds on March 25:

Event No. 1, distance, feet:

J. B. Kenniff	122	F. J. Cooper	82
T. C. Kierulff	98	J. D. McKee	78

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

C. G. Young	98.4	F. A. Webster	98.1
Geo. C. Edwards	98.4	F. J. Cooper	98.9
Jas. Watt	93.8	W. D. Mansfield	98.1
J. F. Burgin	92.19	J. D. McKee	96.7
J. B. Kenniff	99	F. H. Reed	98.2
T. C. Kierulff	99		

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
C. G. Young	98.52	99.10	99.1
Geo. C. Edwards	98.52	99.30	99.11
J. B. Kenniff	99.12	99.40	99.26
T. C. Kierulff	96.32	98.40	97.36
F. A. Webster	98.40	98.30	98.35
W. D. Mansfield	98.56	99.30	99.13
J. D. McKee	97.52	96.10	97.1
F. H. Reed	98.52	99.20	99.6

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Distance Lure.
C. G. Young	97.7	...
Geo. C. Edwards	97.5	...
James Watt	95.7	128.8
J. F. Burgin	95.8	132
J. B. Kenniff	98.3	105.8
T. C. Kierulff	97.7	135.6
F. A. Webster	79.3	...
F. J. Cooper	96.2	148.4
W. D. Mansfield	91.2	...
J. D. McKee	88	69
F. V. Bell	91.9	128
F. H. Reed	87.2	...

March 26.—Under the same conditions the following results were had:

Event No. 1, distance, feet:

H. B. Sperry	101	T. C. Kierulff	99
C. H. Kewell	85	Paul M. Nippert	60
Austin Sperry	103	J. B. Kenniff	118

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

H. B. Sperry	98.5	C. A. Kierulff	98.10
W. D. Mansfield	98.6	F. V. Bell	97.14
J. F. Burgin	92.6	P. M. Nippert	94.8
C. H. Kewell	98.11	F. J. Cooper	98.6
Austin Sperry	96.4	F. H. Reed	98.4
T. C. Kierulff	97.12	J. B. Kenniff	99
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.6	C. G. Young	98.12
W. L. Gerstle	97.6	James Watt	97.8
J. D. McKee	97		

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
H. B. Sperry	98.16	199.30	98.58
W. D. Mansfield	99.4	99.30	99.17
C. H. Kewell	97.12	99	98.6
Austin Sperry	95.16	99.40	97.28
T. C. Kierulff	98.8	99.40	98.59
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.4	99.40	98.52
W. L. Gerstle	95	95.10	95.5
C. A. Kierulff	96.32	98.20	97.26
F. V. Bell	95.36	96.50	96.13
Paul M. Nippert	97.48	95	96.24
F. J. Cooper	97.52	98.10	98.1
F. H. Reed	98.36	98.40	98.38
J. B. Kenniff	98.4	100	99.20
C. G. Young	98	98.50	98.25
James Watt	97.32	97.30	97.31

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Distance Lure.
H. B. Sperry	96.4	126
J. F. Burgin	92.2	127
W. D. Mansfield	93.3	138
C. H. Kewell	95.4	128.6
Austin Sperry	94.3	102
T. C. Kierulff	95.1	94.6
Dr. W. E. Brooks	91.6	106
W. L. Gerstle	80	69
John D. McKee	98.2	...
C. A. Kierulff	90.9	62
F. V. Bell	91.1	122.4
Paul M. Nippert	89.9	70
F. J. Cooper	97.3	123
F. H. Reed	76.8	71
J. B. Keniff	98.7	140.4
C. G. Young	92.5	87.4
James Watt	96.1	52

E. O. Ritter, Clerk.

Club Elections.

The Sherwood Hunting and Fishing Club has been organized in Chicago and will maintain a large preserve on the Illinois River. The officers are: President, Jesse Sherwood, Chicago; Vice-President, John Rader, Maples Mills, Ill.; Secretary, A. A. Walters, Chicago; Treasurer, W. A. Kittermaster, Chicago; Directors, Walter L. Darlington, Thomas J. M'Coy, Charles A. Kennedy, Dr. Henry Boettcher and W. A. Kittermaster.

The Niagara County Anglers' Club, which was one of the many that protested against spring shooting, held a meeting recently and decided to apply to the State for game birds and bass and crappie for restocking purposes. John Moon was re-elected President; Vice-President, Fred W. Korff; Secretary, Carl J. Brong; Treasurer, E. A. Fry; all of Lockport, N. Y.

The Gulf Fishing and Hunting Club of Mobile, Ala., has elected officers for the year as follows: President, G. M. Van Liew; Vice-President, A. D. Bloch; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. White. The membership has increased to 150.

The Egg Mountain Club has been organized in New York City with a preserve on Egg Mountain, in Vermont, not far from Salem, N. Y. Land has been purchased and leased in Bennington county, giving the club control of several thousand acres embracing ponds, streams and covers. The members will be permitted to shoot in Vermont by procuring resident licenses. It is proposed to improve the property by the erection of bungalows for members, by culling timber, planting trees and tapping the sugar maples. George W. Kinney, of Paterson, N. J., is president of the club; Vice-President, J. G. Sherman; Secretary-Treasurer, George W. Dennehy, of New York city; Clerk, George Hawes; Directors, W. L. Race, G. C. Schnitzer and Frank Beatty.

The Baltimore County Game and Fish Protective Association, of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated by Dr. A. C. McCurdy, County Game Warden; Upton S. Brady, James Kelley and T. Scott Offutt. The association was formed for the purpose of preserving game, birds and fish in Baltimore county.

The Poplarwood Hunt Club has been incorporated and will maintain a small preserve in Forestport, N. Y.

The Kentucky Fish and Game Protective Association, with headquarters in Louisville, has re-elected all of its officers, as follows: President, Joseph G. Sachs; Vice-President, Benjamin W. Folsom; Corresponding Secretary, E. H. Nobbe; Financial Secretary, W. T. F. Fiedler; Treasurer, Emil Pragoff. The membership is increasing.

Mr. Curry's Bugs.

Tenafly, N. J., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your last issue appears an article with the caption, "Bugs For Bass." From the description of the bugs (the specific name of which the writer does not give), I think I recognize them as the ancestors, by evolution, of the swift flying and beautiful dragon fly. Is this right?

A. Bug.

[No. The "bugs" referred to by Mr. Curry belong in that group of crustacea known as isopods, meaning equal-footed, though their numerous legs are not all of equal length. Included are the wood lice and those aquatic insects known as asellidæ. *Asellus aquaticus* was probably referred to by Mr. Curry. It is also known as the water-hog louse, perhaps from its habit of feeding on decomposed organic matter.

Mr. Curry says he knows this insect as the "gribble (*Limnoria terebrans*), family asellidæ," but according to Routledge the timber-boring shrimp or gribble is only about as large as a grain of rice.—Editor.]

THE TOP RAIL.

Greatly distorted impressions are often received in looking through the windows of an express train; the things seen are sometimes astonishing, and there is no time to verify or disprove these impressions.

Take, for example, the glimpse one has in passing of the Passaic River. Once the name recailed all that was beautiful; now it is understood by many people to signify sewer. Its waters below the mill towns are a greasy metallic black, and that they are deadly to all life is shown by the condition of the trees whose roots absorb the fluid. These are less healthy—even in time of drouth—than those standing on higher and dryer ground away from the river.

One March evening I glanced at the Passaic from a car window, and lo! its waters were tinted a bright pink in a band stretching half way across from the west shore, while little tongues of color, wind-blown, were spreading into the black water to leeward. As the sun was setting in a blaze of red, I looked away to make sure that my eyes had not deceived me, but on gazing again, the same thing was seen, and it then occurred to me that silk dyeing waste was being discharged into the river.

Another day the waters of the Saddle River were dyed orange, with a tinge here and there of pale blue. And the Saddle River is stocked with trout every year. Certainly these trout never descend the river, at least beyond a point where pollution commences.

* * *

There is a series of ponds that I pass daily. To look at them from the car window is restful, for the surroundings are pretty. In winter boys skate over them; in autumn I have an occasional glimpse of a man with a gun and a dog, framed in red maples and yellow birches. Once I saw an angler wading one of the ponds, casting a fly. For a long time this puzzled me; in fact, until I worked out the problem for myself. In spring a tiny rill connects the series of ponds with a brook, and trout find their way through the flat lands into the pond. Perhaps that angler thinks his secret knowledge is safe, but if so he showed lack of judgment in fishing while the train was passing.

* * *

As the train passes, all these ponds appear as regular, well-behaved ponds, save one, which seems to be tilted at such an angle that the water should flow out of it. A gentle lurch of the train explains the matter, for that pond is opposite a curve in the track, and the car windows, suddenly tilted away, distort the vision.

* * *

With a friend I was shooting at a target one afternoon in a meadow when two boys came along. Boylike, they were highly interested in the .22 caliber revolver and rifle with which we were practicing, and examined the targets critically when these were changed after each string

of ten shots. They squabbled over the shells that fell into the long grass, and were so eager to recover them that I asked what they wanted them for, thinking it merely a boy fancy to add them to the marbles and bits of string in their pockets. But no; one boy explained that they intended to cut off the heads of parlor matches, put one in each shell, bend the copper mouth down tightly, place the shell on a rock and explode it with a stone. In his imagination it "made a big noise," he confided. And these are the sort of boys so many good people are attempting to train into the belief that a "noiseless Fourth of July" is good for them.

* * *

Two small darkies joined the others. One of them they called "Hound." I asked why. "Show him," urged the white boy, whereupon the black lad loped off through a thicket, yelping in a perfect imitation of a long-eared hound that we had frequently seen on the trail of a swamp rabbit. "Go for 'im," shrilled the white lads; "hunt 'em up, Hound." Later on the black returned, grinning sheepishly and his big eyes rolling, but not without pride in his achievement.

* * *

THE old hound mentioned keeps up his interest in life by chasing a swamp rabbit daily, but the chase always ends in the same way. The rabbit, grown familiar with the hound's habits, correctly gauging his speed, or lack of it, and evidently fond of hearing the music, leads the old dog over the paths and through the swamp thickets until weary, when he makes for a shed behind an old barn. The roof has fallen so that a corner is within a fair jump from a pile of boards on the ground, and here the dog always loses the trail, nor guesses that bunny is laughing at him from his secure perch behind some hay further up the slope. Men who would not hesitate to shoot game out of season know of this, but let the rabbit alone, respecting his ability to cope with his four-footed enemy.

* * *

I CAME on one of these men one day in the close season. He carried a gun and was followed by three rabbit dogs. "Hunting rabbits? No. Looking for a hawk that is after my chickens," he replied to a query. And he was two miles from home and the haunts of the hawk in question.

* * *

ONE of the gunning shantics on the Hackensack meadows is within sight of a road along which I passed the other day. It is frequented by shooters in the wildfowl season, but deserted now. On the truck of the flagstaff sat a marsh hawk, serenely scanning the nearby meadow for a meal, seemingly conscious that it was safe from molestation.

* * *

EVERY camper who takes fire-arms into the woods should make a note of the following wrinkle: Carry with you a little tin box containing a lump of mutton tallow. Instead of smearing oil over firearms, rub a little tallow on the palm of one hand, then rub every steel part of rifle or revolver with that palm. The tallow is very tenacious and repels moisture, but unlike oil, does not soil clothing with which it may be brought into contact. Guns shot over salt water may be preserved in this way.

Revolvers carried into the woods in leather holsters rust easily if the leather has not been water-proofed inside and out, for the spongy flesh side of the leather absorbs and retains moisture. Tallow rubbed in while hot will help. Your little lump of tallow is a good thing, too, for chapped hands and wind-blistered faces, especially on snowshoe trips or in midsummer.

Prepare the tallow by cutting it into small pieces and dropping these into a vessel of boiling water. Let this simmer for a while, then skim the tallow from the surface of the water and put in a convenient small metal box. In this way it remains as white as snow and free from salt.

* * *

THERE are few better rifle cleaners than the knobbed brass rod and flannel patch, but no matter how careful one may be, occasionally the rod will cut through a tight patch, the latter will refuse to be pushed or pulled out, and you are in a predicament. Work the rod until it is loose in the patch, then drop a little oil down breech or muzzle and give it plenty of time to saturate the patch, when it will generally come away or release the rod. In cleaning the popular solid frame .22 caliber revolvers, a patch sometimes sticks at the juncture of cylinder and barrel when cleaned from the muzzle with the cylinder in place, but oil will help to remove the patch. For all .22 caliber arms the cleaning rod should be of hard brass 3/16-inch thick, and the patches rather small, cut from new flannel.

I find that it pays to be very particular about cleaning rods. Soft brass is too easily bent, and any rod smaller than 3-16 gives poor satisfaction. The knob should be about 3-16 inch long, and the neck behind it fully an inch, tapering back slowly, and small enough just back of the knob to permit the edges of the patch to fold down and hold, whether the rod be pushed or pulled. If the ends of the knob be square cut, the patch will hold well. They should not be sharp, of course, so that they will cut through the patch, but rounding them is not advisable.

* * *

IN the light of the failures of twenty years ago to make a satisfactory .22 caliber revolver, one little improvement employed to-day seems marvelous. The old difficulty was to secure a tight fit between cylinder and barrel, but at the same time to permit the cylinder to turn freely. In one of the new .22 caliber revolvers this is accomplished in this wise: While the hammer is being raised and the cylinder turned, there is quite a space between cylinder and barrel. When the hammer is cocked, out pops a little spring-actuated pin which pushes the cylinder against the barrel and holds it there until the arm is fired or the hammer lowered, when the pin is withdrawn It is one of the ingenious simple devices that serve their purpose well, and I for one doff my shooting cap to the inventor.

GRIZZLY KING.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

THE 31-raters, Class P, will be the most popular boats this season. This fleet is divided into two divisions, one racing in these waters and one around Massachusetts Bay. Three new ones are building for each division, and there may possible be more new craft.

Efforts are being made to sail in an inter-city race off Marblehead in August after the disbanding of the New York Y. C. cruise. Last year the Eastern 31-raters Amoret, Mavourneen and Timandra, of Massachusetts, met Cara Mia, Windward and Crescent of these waters in a series of races off the Atlantic Y. C. at Sea Gate and Amoret won.

The new yachts for this class, which is one of the best for racing and cruising, are being built for New York and Eastern yachtsmen, and the racing promises to be of the best. The Manhasset Bay challenge cup has been the incentive in local waters. This cup was won last year by Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia, that yacht representing the American Y. C., defeating the Windward, of the Indian Harbor Y. C., and Mavourneen, of the Corinthian Y. C., of Marblehead.

Cara Mia will defend the cup again this year and will have to meet a fleet of new yachts. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. has challenged, and a syndicate of members is having a boat built at Herreshoffs'. Commodore W. H. Childs, of the Indian Harbor Y. C. is having a boat built at Herreshoffs' to be named Joyant. It is reported, too, that new boats are building from Gielow, Gardner and Mower designs.

In Eastern waters there are the old boats Amoret, owned by C. B. Wheelock; Timandra, owned by J. B. Fallon, Jr., and four new boats building from designs by George Owen. One, named Sayonara, is for Vernon F. West, of the Portland Y. C., and another is for George Lee, who sold Mavourneen. These Eastern boats are after the cup race and will compete in these waters during Larchmont week.

If the New York boats can be induced to visit Marblehead for an inter-city match the races will be sailed off Marblehead under the auspices of the Corinthian Y. C. Aug. 17, 18 and 19.

In the Manhasset cup race the Eastern Y. C. will be represented by J. B. Fallon's Timandra, the Boston Y. C. by George Lee's new boat, the Corinthian Y. C. by C. B. Wheelock's Amoret and the Portland Y. C. by Vernon F. West's Sayonara. The local boats will be Joyant, the new Seawanhaka boat, the Gardner boat and the defender, Cara Mia.

The South Jersey Yacht Racing Association held a meeting at the Yachtsmen's Club, Phila-

delphia, last week, and after a very full discussion, decided to adopt the American Power Boat Association rules to govern motor boat races. The Cape May Y. C. has scales on which the boats can be weighed, and when a boat is measured, a rating card will be sent to the association, and one to each club in the association. H. E. Dantzebacher was chosen as measurer. The schedule of dates is as follows: Stone Harbor Y. C., Saturday, July 1; Yachtsmen's Club, Saturday, July 8; Seaside Y. C., Saturday, July 15; Ocean City M. B. C., Saturday, July 22; Ventnor City Y. C., Saturday, July 29; Ocean City, Y. C., Saturday, Aug. 5; Seaside Yacht and Motor Club, Saturday, Aug. 12; Holly Beach Y. C., Friday, Aug. 18; Wildwood Y. C., Saturday, Aug. 19; Cape May Y. C., Saturday, Aug. 26; Chelsea Y. C., Saturday, Sept. 2.

The meeting was attended by M. E. Brigham, chairman; R. S. Murphy, secretary-treasurer, and the following delegates: Cape May Y. C., Commodore R. W. Starr, Reuben B. Clark; Holly Beach, W. L. Dickel; Ocean City Motor Boat Club, Commodore W. D. Snow, H. D. Le Cato; Ocean City Y. C., Samuel Wood, George Bissler, Jr.; Sea Isle City, Y. C., the Hon. J. J. Coyle; Stone Harbor Y. C., Commodore James Thompson, Fred Biddle; Ventnor City Y. C., Commodore Joseph Thompson, Frank R. Scull, Joseph R. Stubb; Wildwood Y. C., Minor Harvey; Yachtsmen's Club, J. G. N. Whitaker, Richard L. Young and Walter Bibble; Chelsea Y. C., Commodore Joseph Swoyer, Ward Nichol, Edward Liebe.

At a meeting of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association it was decided to have all regattas on the New Beach Channel course, and a committee consisting of Vice-Commodore Thos. King, Old Mill Y. C., and C. H. Greene, Bergen Beach Y. C., to decide and lay out a course feasible for the waters. The adoption of the Beach Channel course will in no way interfere with any club holding its open races over the established course on the north side of the bay, the special advantages of the former course being that the yachts contesting will have much deeper water in which to sail. It is hardly believed that a triangular course can be established on Beach Channel owing to the narrowness of the channel and the prevalence of sandbars, and it is most likely that a straightaway course will be recommended. The races to be held over this course will be sailed on the handicap system in a series of events, the prizes to be awarded to the yacht having the greatest number of points to its credit. The association will offer two handsome prizes, one for sail and the other for power boats, to be awarded at the end of the series.

Owing to the large number of pleasure yachts that visit Rockaway Point during the yachting season there will be much more interest taken in these events than there was shown when the races were confined to the north side of the bay. President Clarence A. Martin, Canarsie Y. C., was re-elected for another term. The other officers chosen are: Vice-President, Thomas King, Old Mill Y. C.; Frederick Fox, of the same club, Treasurer; William McLaughlin, Canarsie Y. C., Secretary. C. H. Greene, Bergen Beach Y. C., was appointed measurer and official handicapper of the association.

A new class of S boats is being built for yachtsmen who have summer homes at the eastern end of Long Island, and these new boats are to be raced on the southwestern edge of Gardiner's Bay. They will fly the burgee of the Gardiner's Bay B. C., and J. N. Steele, Jr., is responsible for the class. He has induced six lovers of the sport to order boats, and he expects that others will join the class before the season opens.

The boats have been designed by Morgan Barney and five are now being built at the Milton Point Works at Rye. The contract for the sixth will be signed soon. These boats will fit the S class and it is possible that the best of the lot may be sent to Gravesend Bay later in the season to try and win a leg on the Lipton cup, held by the Crescent Athletic Club. They will rate about seventeen according to the measurement rules. Their general dimensions will be 28 feet over all, 18 feet waterline, 7 feet 2 inches beam and 4 feet 7 inches draft. They will spread 375 square feet of canvas in mainsail and jib. They are keel boats and will carry 1,100 pounds of outside lead on their keels. Among those interested in the class are Mr. Steel and Pichmond Levering, who owned the Heather, winner of the Bermuda race two years ago.

A new club house is to be built on the Gardiner's Bay shore, four and a half miles from East Hampton. Tennis courts, a pier and bath houses are to be built and be ready by June 1.

Plans are under consideration at Harvard and Yale for a joint cruise of the yacht clubs of the two colleges. The trip will be under the auspices of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., of Oyster Bay, L. I. If the plans go through the trip will start from New London the day after the big college crew races, and they will go to the Seawanhaka club on Long Island. Harvard has four 35-footers and six 25-footers, and more boats will be added if the proposed trip is undertaken.

A thoroughly renovated and improved clubhouse will greet the members of the Rhode Island Y. C. when they begin to gather there within the next few days. Repairs and improvements more elaborate than have been attempted during any winter for some time have been going on during the past few months and they are now practically complete.

When the house is open within the next 10 days the members will find one new float, repair to the old ones, a new bridge, an improved house exterior and much painting and finishing on the interior.

Already several of the members' boats are anchored off the club house and others are arriving from shipyards daily.

The official opening of the house will probably take place about May 1 as usual. A breakfast for the board of governors will be provided.

Norna Now a Freighter.

Twenty-seven years ago A. Cary Smith designed the yacht Norna, and she was built at the yard of C. & R. Poillon, Brooklyn, for the late Charles H. Contoit, according to the Herald. She was intended and proved to be a comfortable and thoroughly seaworthy schooner. Her waterline length was 95 feet, her beam 21 feet 6 inches and her draft 12 feet. She was a keel boat. An old school captain commanded her, and she was affectionately known as the "coal schooner." The color of her sails may have suggested the name.

Mr. Contoit was a member of Trinity vestry, and was one of the leading citizens of his day, whose word was as good as his bond.

Owner, builders, skipper made their last cruise years ago. The designer, rich in yachting experience and, what is a matter of congratulation, still active, buoyant as a youth and progressive, is turning out phenomenal schooner yachts for the leading members of the N. Y. Y. C., in connection with his other marine work.

And Norna still lives, doing duty as a freighter somewhere in the waters of the antipodes. Like many other yachts famous in their day her career has been varied, almost remarkable. Her second owner was a yachtsman who had been in the Royal Navy of England, and he kept her up in real navy style. During his ownership, the stern post was raked and the forefoot reduced. The third owner engaged a successful racing skipper, who tried the yacht, set her masts up about eighteen inches and had the new sails made. Behold, the maligned schooner became a fast boat, well able to cope with the Fortuna, at that time the best keel schooner of the day, famous for defeating the renowned Montauk for the Goelet cup of her class, off Newport, in 1885. The day was a bad one and the sea fitted the day.

Fortuna, with her brass quarter rail in the water, showed her heels in such a superb way to the fleet Montauk that the yachtsmen of the N. Y. Y. C. fleet looked on with astonishment. The same day Puritan defeated Priscilla, and all the vaunted heavy cutters found the weather too much for them, and after carrying away bowsprits, gaffs, etc., deemed discretion the better part of valor and retired.

The next owner of Norna went on a long cruise. A trail of mourners was left behind the yacht clear to New Zealand, where she fell into the clutches of the law, and the last news of her is that she was purchased in Sidney and that with the removal of her interior fittings she was turned into a freighter.

Years ago, after a long and successful career, Fortuna was turned into a fisherman, but in her early days her model was sent to an exhibition in Glasgow, when the late George L. Watson told the designer that he had never seen a more beautiful model.

Duxbury Y. C. Schedule.

The regatta committee of the Duxbury Y. C. composed of H. W. King, G. T. Winslow, J. H. Hunt, Thomas Weston, Jr., and C. M. Rogerson, are planning a very interesting racing season for the club. This will open Saturday, July 1, and the racing will close Saturday, Sept. 16.

New courses for this summer's races have been arranged that are better both for the yachtsmen and those that follow the races from the shore.

Racing will be given for 18-foot knockabouts, 15-foot knockabouts, a handicap class and power boats. Prizes will be given by the club to the 15-footers having the highest and second highest percentage for the season and the midsummer series. Also to the 18-footers and the handicap both having the highest season's and midsummer series percentage, and also to the boat having the highest percentage in the ladies' day series.

The schedule for the season follows: Saturday, July 1; Tuesday, July 4; Saturday, July 8; Wednesday, July 12, ladies' day; Saturday, July 15; Saturday, July 22; Wednesday, July 26, ladies' day; Saturday, July 29; Saturday, Aug. 5; Thursday, Aug. 10, midsummer series; Friday, Aug 11, midsummer series; Saturday, Aug. 12, midsummer series; Wednesday, Aug. 16, ladies' day; Saturday, Aug. 26; Monday, Aug. 28, ladies' day; Thursday, Aug. 31; Monday, Sept. 4; Saturday, Sept. 9; Saturday, Sept. 16.

Yacht Sales.

The Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the auxiliary sloop Zeruah, owned by W. Chamberlain, of Portland, Me., to James A. Veech, of Connellsville, Pa., who will use her on the Bay of Fundy.

The same agency has also sold the fast Herreshoff racing sloop Virginia, owned by Hollis Burgess, to Charles L. Joy, of Dorchester; the 42-foot motor boat Saracen II., owned by E. E. Synge, of Boston, to George H. Griggs, of Winthrop, Mass; the knockabout Bee, owned by Charles W. Barron, of Cohasset, Mass., to J. W. Merrill, of Manchester, Mass.; and the Sonder Klasse racing sloop Eel, owned by Herbert M. Sears, of Boston, to Commodore E. W. Clark, of the Philadelphia Corinthian Y. C., and has chartered the steam yacht Jule, owned by Benj. P. Cheney, of Boston, to Roger Upton, of Marblehead, Mass.

Motor Boating.

Challenge for Gold Cup.

The Motor Boat Club of America has decided to challenge for the Gold cup of the American Power Boat Association, which is now held by the Frontenac Y. C., having been won last year by Frederick K. Burnham's Dixie III. This trophy is for high speed boats 40 feet in length with unlimited power. The Pioneer started in the race last season and had to withdraw because she hit a sunken log and bent her shaft.

The challenger will be selected from the boats now building for the defense of the British International cup for motor boats, and should the race for the Gold cup be held earlier than the international event, it will help to tune the defender for the big race. The eliminating trials are to begin on Aug. 12 and the international races will begin on Aug. 24.

The Motor Boat Club will have a houseboat for its headquarters this year as usual. A committee has been appointed to select the boat, which will be moored in Huntington Harbor.

Maple Leaf's Fast Time.

THE first race at Monaco last week was won by E. MacKay Edgar's new speed boat Maple Leaf III. In a rough sea she skimmed around a course at the rate of 47 nautical miles an hour. She started again the second day in the Omnium race, but lost her rudder and damaged her propeller. Maple Leaf III. is a hydroplane built to try to win the British International trophy for motor boats now held by the Motor Boat Club of America. She is just under 40 feet in length and is driven by two motors of 350-horsepower each. In a trial on the Thames two weeks ago she showed 49.5 nautical or 57 statute miles an hour. While the speed was regarded as phenomenal for a boat of her size, it did not create alarm among those interested in the defenders. Many boats can go very fast for short distances, but fail to hold their speed over a course of 20 or 30 miles. The trials are made over measured miles, three with and three against the tide. Those who heard of the trial remarked, "Wait until she races."

The course at Monaco is one of the hardest for motor boats. It is generally rough or choppy there, so that a speed of 47 miles in a rough sea is even better than the trial. This is at the rate of 54 statute miles an hour.

Work at Luder's Yard.

SEVERAL interesting motor craft are nearing completion at the yard of the Luder's Marine Construction Company at Portchester. The 60-foot cabin cruiser Kathmar II. for Robert T. Fowler is to be launched in a few days. This boat is equipped with a 65-horsepower motor and is expected to make 13 miles an hour. Seaworthiness and comfort were wanted by the owner. The quarters are arranged to accommodate five persons besides a crew of two. The boat is of the raised deck type forward, with a bridge between this deck and the trunk cabin and with a smokestack, military mast, plumb flaring bow and lean whaleboat stern and is a model exponent of a smart seaworthy cruiser.

John H. Flagler's 106-footer is also to be launched within a few days. This is a two-funnel, schooner-rigged, clipper-bow boat to develop 16 miles an hour with a 300-horsepower Standard engine.

There is under way a 32-foot fast runabout building for Albert Chesebrough, of Northport, L. I. This boat, equipped with a 100-horsepower Sterling engine, is to make 30 miles an hour and will be raced extensively this summer in special classes.

A 32-foot cabin tender of stock model is being built for Johnson de Forest, of New York city, for use as a tender to Mr. de Forest's New York thirty. A speed of 9½ miles an hour will be obtained with a 20-horsepower Bridgeport motor. This boat in her lines is somewhat of a reversion to old-fashioned standards. The boat is being built with a sharp dead rise transom with an easy floor running down to a deep keel with reverse or S framing. The amidship section is to show considerable dead rise and the plumb bow will have considerable flare. The house is to be of the coach or hunting cabin type.

A 24-foot launch, Otter, is being constructed for James H. Hayden, of Washington, D. C., which will be used at the summer home of the owner at Lake George.

A 40-foot runabout for Dr. Edwin Lodge, of Detroit, is also under way. This boat, 6 feet wide, is of solid mahogany and quartered oak finish and is to be powered with a 60-horsepower Jencick motor and is to have a speed of 19 miles an hour. This craft is to be used as a ferryboat between the owner's home on Lake St. Claire and Detroit.

The Fitting Out Season.

Concluded from page 546.

The fuel tank was a frightful trouble. Somehow—probably through the attentions of evil-minded urchins who infest that shore, to the detriment of boat covers (which they use as hammocks) and nicely painted hulls (which they find useful for stone-throwing contests), the fuel tank was at least a quarter full of sand and mud. This discovery, quite accidental, by the way, as we were prepared to take the cleanliness of the fuel tank on trust, explained the continual misbehavior of the engine the preceding season. There was no proper hand hole on the tank, nothing but the outlet and the filling plug on top. It was cleaned out at last by rigging the garden hose on to it and washing it out that way. Then it was washed out with plenty of petrol and replaced—with a hasp and padlock over the filling plug projecting above the fore deck. The petrol pipe was also carefully washed through with petrol as a necessary precaution. The carburetter—the common Lunkenheimer type with a heavy valve inside—was cleaned and repacked round the regulator spindles after the valve had been very carefully ground in a little. Then the fuel system was reinstalled and connected up.

The ignition had, very properly, been left to the last. The coil had to be sent to the makers to be overhauled; the bill it returned with showed that those small motor boat owners who remove coil and batteries from their boats after a trip is finished, act very wisely indeed, and effect serious economy by their carefulness. The battery was in such a frightful state it had to be discarded. The boat was rewired throughout with single 16-gauge, heavily insulated, house wire, run in compo. tubes. Wherever a wire left a tube the end of the pipe was bent downward to allow water or moisture to drip off. It would have been better to have put in a proper "conduit" system, really, but the makeshift used proved quite satisfactory. A special box was made to hold coil and battery; the sides projected some three inches below the bottom of the box, and the switch was placed on the underside of the bottom, through which all the wires led to spark plug, to "earth," and to the engine contact maker. This way the switch was protected in a very simple manner from wet, and any moisture on the outside of the box would collect at the bottoms of the sides and drop off without doing any harm. The wooden cover was made a tight fit to the inside of the box with a rubber grummet, and the edges of the cover also turned down so that the joint was protected. Any ventilation that might be necessary inside the box could come through the holes where the compo. pipes containing the wires passed through the bottom.

The contact maker was carefully cleaned and readjusted. As nasty accidents can occur when starting up after replacing a contact maker, the time of occurrence of the spark was carefully tested. The spark advance lever was placed in mid position (which struck us as about right), the plug removed and laid on some metal part. A wooden rod, inserted through the plug hole and resting on the top of the piston, allowed one to see that exact part of the piston stroke when the spark started to pass. It is not so easy to make a mistake in this connection with a two-cycle engine as it is with a four-cycle engine where the contact maker is generally gear-driven. The gears are marked with punch dots which should coincide when the gears are re-meshed. A back fire is never pleasant, and can be really dangerous. Magneto ignition wants care in reassembling, too. In fact, no two parts should be taken apart without the proper relative positions to each other having been marked. Every engine maker puts such marks in necessary spots, as a matter of fact, but they should be looked for and found. Another point to be observed in taking down an engine is to put all nuts, bolts, screws, and small oddments generally connected with some particular part of the engine, together. It may happen that when an engine has been almost completely built up again that screws or bolts of the wrong length have been used somewhere, and those about to be put in place are too short. A little misjudgment of this kind cost hours in the fitting out of the boat which forms the subject of this contribution.

One of the most important things in fitting up the parts is to insure that all nuts and set screws are properly tightened. This is absolutely vital on moving parts, and cannot be too carefully looked to. If, for instance, the big end of the connecting rod comes adrift while the engine is running (and it could not well do so when the engine is shut down) it will certainly mean a most unholy smash-up. In adjusting bearing surfaces like this the nuts holding the brasses down should first of all be screwed up firmly, finger tight, then eased back the merest trifle. Then the lock nuts should be thoroughly well fastened down over the nuts themselves. In all cases, some preventive means should be adopted to prevent these dropping if ever they should slack off, through vibration, say, or carelessness. The most effective means of all is to put a split pin through the bolt end, then the lock nut cannot slack more than a little, and though the engine will knock, perhaps, nothing can come loose within the crank chamber to damage things.

The experience gained in fitting out a boat completely from stem to stern, as had to be done with the boat described, though entailing a deal of hard and dirty work, is no unpleasant job to a keen motor boatman. He will learn a wonderful lot in doing it, and will have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that things have been properly done. A really careful man does not take much on trust even when fitting out has been accomplished by professional men. He likes to know for himself that everything is "just so," according to his ideas and tastes. It is a fact beyond dispute that a man who looks after his own boat entirely is at a great advantage when his engine develops any little trouble. He knows exactly the cause, and exactly what remedy to apply. Short of actual breakage, he is the master of his boat, and on really important occasions, when caught out in nasty weather or when racing, for instance, he will find that the feeling of confidence he has both in his boat and his own command over her, is well worth the time and trouble spent in acquiring the necessary experience and knowledge which have given him that confidence.

A Marblehead Racer.

J. B. LINDEMAN, of the Colonial Y. C., is having a 40-foot cruising motor boat built at Simpson's yard at the foot of West 149th street. The boat is almost ready for launching. She is to take part in the race of the Motor Boat Club from Huntington to Marblehead. The plans were drawn by Southmayd Hatch. Mr. Lindeman will name the boat Snapshot.

The model of the yacht shows a boat of exceptional seagoing qualities, with a high bow, considerable flare and good dead rise. The engine controls from the bridge, with an auxiliary steering gear placed aft for rough weather. A military mast is carried for signalling purposes.

The construction is uncommonly heavy and of selected oak, cedar and mahogany. The engine, a six-cylinder, four-cycle, 36 horsepower Von Blerk, turning 600 revolutions a minute, will drive the yacht 12 miles an hour. Gasolene is carried in two separate tanks under the after deck, giving a cruising radius of 300 miles.

Eight persons can be accommodated on board with comfort. The cabin is finished in paneled mahogany, plush curtains and cushions, Pullman berths and there is a pipe berth forward in the engine room for one man. Snapshot III. is 40 feet over all, 10 feet beam and draws 3 feet 6 inches. She will be used for cruising in the summer on the Hudson River and Long Island Sound and for fishing and hunting in the South during the winter.

54-FOOT ELCO DE LUXE POPULAR ON THE LAKES.

Work at Bayonne.

The many vessels contracted for early in the winter are rapidly nearing completion at the yards of the Electric Launch Company at Bayonne. Some have already been launched and some will go in the water shortly. One of the most attractive pieces of work being done there is the building of an Elco plane, as Mr. Sutphen calls it, for A. E. Smith, which is to be a defender of the British International trophy. The construction of this boat is a very fine piece of work, and great things are expected of the craft. There is also a boat for J. Stuart Blackton building for the same races.

The U. S. Navy department has ordered from this company two 40-foot motor boats for use at Newport, R. I., Torpedo Station. These boats are of very substantial construction and will be equipped with 4-cylinder, 25-horsepower Standard motors. The boats are intended for use in towing torpedoes after they have been tried out on the proving grounds off the Government station. After the torpedoes are fired from the gun, they usually carry for a distance of about 5 miles, when they stop running and float on the surface. The motor boat is then sent to find them and tow them back to the station. As each torpedo costs more than $5,000, it is readily seen that the Government cannot afford to lose any in tests they make. These two boats are to be delivered at Newport by May 11.

D. Lorne McGibbon, of Montreal, who is prominent in the rubber industry, has ordered from the Elco people a 30-foot electric launch for use at St. Agathe, Quebec. This boat, which is to be delivered May 1, and which will be named Ethelwyn, is the latest type of electric launch and will be equipped with the most approved electrical apparatus, including the new light weight batteries which have a capacity of 60 miles on one charge.

C. H. Osgood, of Norwich, Conn., owner of the steam yacht Narwhal, will have a 40-horsepower Elco motor installed in the 25-foot yacht tender which is carried on the davits of the yacht. The installation will be made at New London where the Narwhal is now stored.

W. T. Samson, a wealthy resident of Gananoque, Canada, is to have a new 34-foot Elco Express delivered on May 15. This boat is fitted with a 4-cylinder 40-horsepower Elco motor. The boat has been specially designed for Mr. Samson and has 7 feet beam. A novelty in her construction will be a light glass cabin which entirely covers the after part of the seating cockpit. This is designed as a protection against rain and foggy weather. There will be an open cockpit forward of the cabin and the engine will be forward and be protected by a metal cover similar to the usual Elco design. The control levers and steering wheel are to be placed in the forward cockpit.

Cruiser for F. G. C. Lyon.

F. G. C. Lyon, of the N. Y. Y. C., has placed through Henry R. Sutphen, vice-president of the Electric Launch Company, Bayonne, an order for an 84-foot single screw motor yacht. Mr. Lyon intends to use the yacht on Long Island Sound and waters adjacent to New York. The new boat will be called Bettina III., and will be the second boat built by the Electric

HANDSOMELY FITTED CABIN OF ELCO DE LUXE.

ARTHUR BINNEY
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A JOURNAL OF OUTDOOR LIFE,
TRAVEL, NATURE STUDY, SHOOTING, FISHING, YACHTING.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Forest and Stream is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. The editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

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Launch Company for Mr. Lyon, the first one being a 62-footer which Mr. Lyon had built last year.

The new boat will be 84 feet in length, 13 feet 10 inches beam and 4 feet draft. The construction will be of the best. The keel will be of oak 7 by 8 inches, the stem and stern of natural white oak, the frames and floor of heavy oak, shelves and stringers of long length yellow pine and the planking of long leaf yellow pine fastened with copper rivets. An unusual amount of deck space has been provided and the deck will be selected white pine. There will be four watertight bulkheads to insure the maximum of safety in case of accident.

The dining saloon will be forward, and enclosed with plate glass windows dropping into pockets. This saloon will be finished inside and outside in selected African mahogany and fitted with mahogany buffet, china and glass cupboards, oval extension table, etc. The galley and pantry below will connect with this room in the usual manner. The galley is to be most up to date in every detail and will be well lighted.

The owner's quarters are aft of the engine room, and consist of an owner's stateroom with two three-quarter berths. This compartment is the full width of the boat, with full length lockers and mahogany bureaus, drawers underneath the berths. Aft of the owner's stateroom is a lobby with desk, bookcase, transom and seats, a bath is on the port side, with the usual yacht fixtures and bath tub. Hot and cold water is provided for washstands and tubs, flowing by gravity, the hot water being derived from the boiler in the galley. Salt water is provided for the bath tub by use of an electric pump. The guests' stateroom at the after end of owner's quarters is provided with three-quarter berths, folding washstands, bureaus and lockers. The owner's quarters are enclosed with plate glass windows of the hinging type, affording the best light and ventilation. The outside of the houses and companionways will be finished in selected mahogany, and the interior quarters are to be finished in white enamel and mahogany trim.

Aft of the galley, but separated by watertight bulkheads, is the engine room. The power plant will be a 100-horsepower six-cylinder Standard gasolene engine. An auxiliary electric light plant is to be installed. The engine besides operating the dynamo will also furnish compressed air and operate a powerful water pump for deck use, etc. The gasolene capacity is 600 gallons, enabling the boat to cover 600 miles in one filling of the tanks, which are of copper with pans underneath draining outboard above the load waterline.

A most complete electric light plant will be installed with storage battery, auxiliary power powerful electric searchlight, electric water pumps for the pumping system and a powerful electric capstan for hoisting the anchors. The yacht will be steered from the bridge deck aft of the dining saloon. This deck is to be large enough to hold several wicker chairs with a mahogany bridge deck settee. An awning of white and blue canvas will cover the after deck. The signal mast with auxiliary sail rig is provided. Two boats will be carried, a 16-foot power tender with an 8-horsepower gasolene engine and a 12-foot rowing tender. A telephone system will be installed from the owner's stateroom to the dining saloon on deck. The boat will be ready in June.

Vita Wins Southern Championship.

A series of races arranged by the St. Augustine Motor B. C. were held last week off St. Augustine. The racing began on April 4 and lasted four days. On the opening day the water was quite rough, so that only two of the four events scheduled were decided. The first event was a ten-mile handicap, which was won by J. Stuart Blackston's Vita in 28m. 41s. W. A. Macduff's Jack Rabbit was second.

D. C. McMillan's Diana won the ten-mile race for boats having a speed of more than 25 miles. W. F. Coachman's T. and S. was second.

On the second day Ace II., owned by W. W. Trimpi, win the ten-mile handicap, with T. and S. second and Vita third. The second ten-mile handicap race for all boats was won by Vita, with W. B. Nibson's Elise second, Ace II. third and Jack Rabbit fourth. A 20-mile handicap for boats above 25 miles was won by T. and S., with Ace II. second.

Two 50-mile handicap races were decided the third day. Ruth K. won in the morning. Her time was 2h. 27m. 54s. Vita won the afternoon race in 2h. 22m. 57s. These two were to have met on the last day in a 10-mile race to settle the championship, but Charles Smiley, owner of Ruth K., took exception to the action of the committee disqualifying his boat in an early race and declined to start. Vita, owned by J. Stuart Blackton, went over the course alone for the trophy. Vita is a sister boat to Edith II., and was built by the Electric Launch Company.

British Experimental Tank.

On visitation day at the National Physical Laboratory, Bushey Park, an opportunity was afforded for the first time of seeing the national experimental tank which has been built, at a cost of about £20,000, largely by public subscription, for the purpose of testing scientifically the models of ships, yachts, and other vessels, says the Field. Similar experimental tanks are now attached to the navy yards of the world. That of the Admiralty is at Haslar, Gosport, where Mr. R. E. Froude's classic experiments on stability and resistance are made. Mr. R. E. Froude's name is, of course, familiar to all yachtsmen as a prominent member of the council of the Yacht Racing Association, and the representative member for Great Britain on the permanent committee of the International Yacht Racing Union. There are other experimental tanks at Washington, which has hitherto had the best equipment; in France; and in Germany, where the logical development of the idea has taken the form of installing private tanks for the benefit of the greater ocean-going steamship companies. The most typical of these private tanks is that belonging to the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company. Similar enterprise is not without precedent in Great Britain, for Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, have had an experimental tank for many years; indeed, Denny's tank is the oldest and most complete privately owned experimental tank in the world. But the need to a shipbuilding nation like our own of a national experimental tank where problems in shape and size of hulls or in the disposition of rudders, bilge keels, shaft escapes, and other openings and projections on the sides of the hull has long been severely felt. The experimental tank, or rather tanks, at Bushey Park are the response to it; and it may be confidently expected that the experiments, both in pure research and in solving practical problems put to the laboratory's staff by ship builders and yacht builders, will be of the utmost value to the shipbuilding trade and to the community in general.

The mode of operation in an experimental tank during the major number of its experiments may be briefly described. In the tank are floated what we may call tentative or provisional models of the ships or yachts which are to be constructed. These models are made of paraffin wax to scale, and are planed and pared to an approximately exact representation of the projected hull. Their length may be anything from 12 feet to 25 feet. When the model is made, accurate in proportional dimensions to the hundredth part of an inch, the amount of water it ought to displace is calculated, and it is sunk into the water to the required depth by means of little ballast sacks. It is then towed through the water at given speeds by a traveling carriage which runs on rails that are fixed on either side of the tank. The resistance of the model to towing at these varying speeds is recorded by the dynamometers attached to the traveling carriage. These measuring instruments, like the traveling carriage as a whole, are so sensitively delicate that, if the length or the breadth of the wax model were altered in the slightest degree, or even if a sparrow were to perch on the floating hull of wax, the dials would record the difference of the resistance to towing. It follows, therefore, that with such instruments and measurements as the experimental tank as a whole and in its parts afford, the best shape of a hull with a given cubic capacity can be readily and precisely ascertained. From Froude's laws the ascertained resistances of the wax models can be converted into the resistances offered, and the speeds attained by the actual ships of which the models are the representations.

These resistance experiments are naturally not the only ones for which an experimental tank offers scope and opportunity. They afford information, as we have already indicated, of the resistance set up by the additions and alterations of a vessel's hull, which are necessitated by her driving and steering apparatus. By setting up waves in the tank, which can be done by appropriate mechanical devices, the effect of wave motion on the vessel's speed can be ascertained. It is possible also to ascertain by observation and by photography the stream lines of the water which closes about a vessel during its progress through the water. In the sides of the tank at Bushey Park are glazed openings through which photographs of the movements of the water can be taken. Other experiments and observations of an allied character can be made in the subsidiary tank, where by an ingenious arrangement of a rotary pump the model can be placed in a stream of flowing water and its resistance tested in these altered conditions. We believe that this smaller tank is the only one of its kind.

In dimensions the water basin of the larger tank has no superior. This huge concrete basin is 550 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 12 feet 3 inches in depth (the naval tank at Haslar is only 20 feet wide, and is shorter). The tank is provided at the north end with docks for storage, so arranged as to give easy access to the models. At the south end is a shelving beach which stills the waves set up by the models when towed. A suitable sunken screen placed here could be rocked so as to produce waves. The small tank for stream experiments is 58 feet long and 5 feet broad, and the flow stream will be 3 feet deep. This tank has no carriage; but ingenious vibration devices will give the speed or resistance of the models suspended in or towed against the stream.

The traveling carriage on the larger tank is not yet completed in equipment. Its driving motors will enable speeds up to 17 miles an hour to be attained in the towing experiments. The paraffin-wax models are first cast in a clay mould, and are then shaped by cutting horizontal grooves in them on a special planing machine. The final paring is done by hand. The planing or shaping machine will deal with models as long as 25 feet, and a table for measuring the finished model or marking any desired lines on it has been installed.

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

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Atlantic Division.—William C. Cregin, 165 Audubon avenue, New York city, by Fred W. Baldwin.

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Eastern Division.—Frank E. Berry, 147 Smith street, Providence, R. I., by C. Strawson Barningham; Arthur D. Sylvester, 315 California avenue, Providence, R. I., by F. C. Rexford.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6195, John V. Mulcahy, 23 Murray street, Trenton, N. J..

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Fixtures.

April 15.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State shoot.
April 19.—Springfield (Mass.) Shooting Club Patriots' Day tournament. C. L. Kites, Sec'y.
April 20.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C.
April 20.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
April 20.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
April 22.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 28.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
April 29.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 30-May 1.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C.
May 2-4.—Kansas State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, under the auspices of Hutchinson G. C.
May 6.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 7.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. second annual interstate team shoot.
May 9-11.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C.
May 16.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 13.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 23-24.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State shoot, under auspices Northern Kentucky G. C.
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 1-3.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's seventh annual tournament, on the grounds of the Smith G. C., Newark, N. J. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) Tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
April 24-25.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 26-28.—Detroit, Mich.—Memorial G. C. Frank H. Patton, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 27-29.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
April 29.—Glens Falls, N. Y.—Hudson Valley R. and G. C. John A. Norton, Sec'y.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 4-5.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Lawton, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Lawton G. C. G. A. Horton, Sec'y.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 15-17.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 17-19.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis T. S. A. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
Week beginning May 21.—Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under auspices of Madera Rod and Gun Club; $1,000 added money.
May 22-23.—Gooding, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Gooding G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y, Gooding, Idaho.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24.—Stratford, Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Bowles, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.

May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr. Pres.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 30.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith Gun Club. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $100 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 14-16.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 17.—Newmanstown, (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo. N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain, (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner. Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug.19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg, (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 12-16.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

Chicago Gun Club.

Chicago, April 1.—The fairly pleasant weather of to-day induced thirteen shooters to come out to the park to try their skill at the traps.

At times the stiff wind bobbed the targets around so that they were hard to connect with, but at that, quite a number of good scores were made, especially the ones made by MacLachlan and Shrigley on doubles, the former only losing four targets out of the 20 pairs of the club program, and then broke all of five more pairs, which gives him a total of 46 out of 50 doubles.

Shrigley also did fine work on the doubles by breaking 32 out of the 20 pairs, this being the best he has ever done on doubles.

First honors in event No. 1 were carried off by Barto with a score of 44 out of 50, MacLachlan being a close second with 43.

Fosetti and Cramer each landed one frame of 25 straight, Cramer also getting two 23s and one 21.

Sharp made one 23, one 22 and two 21s on singles and finished up by breaking 20 out of 12 pairs.

H. R. Cramer, of Nelson, B. C., tarried long enough in Chicago to have another afternoon's sport with us.

J. E. Wheaton, of Newark, N. J., came out to our park to-day, this being his first time in Chicago, and having read and heard of our grounds, he made it his business to come out and see us, and although he has not shot at targets for years, his scores show up well at that, considering that he shot with a strange gun.

Forsetti had a brand new "pump" which he had just received and was anxious to try out, and when he landed that score of 25 straight, he thought it was just about right.

Dickerman, Folkner and Howell are new at trapshooting, although they have done quite a lot of field shooting.

Hartman had never fired a shot until a few weeks ago when he shot at 25, and his last two scores of to-day gave him considerable encouragement.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	10	24
J H Shrigley, 16	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A F MacLachlan, 16	43	36	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
O L Fosetti, 16	31	23	15	25	16	..	20	..	..
H R Cramer, 16	34	..	15	25	23	23	21	..	..
J E Wheaton, 16	38	..	18	18	13	19	..	..	..
H E Dickerman, 16	27	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
J R Sharp, 16	..	25	20	21	22	21	23	7	20
G Folkner, 16	..	..	15	14	..	..	..	..	..
J Barto, 16	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
J Taggart, 16	..	..	14	20	..	..	..	..	14
L Howell, 16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	17
T P Bue, 16	18	..	17	18	..	..	..	..	12
C H Hartmann, 16	7	..	11	12	..	..	..	..	..

Event No. 2 was at 20 pairs; event No. 8 was at 5 pairs; event No. 9 was at 12 pairs.

April 2.—Apparently the weather man did his level best to scare out the trapshooters to-day, for early this morniag it started to snow, and long before noon a heavy snowstorm was in full blast and the wind blowing a gale, but, nevertheless, six shooters braved the elements and were not to be bluffed out of their favorite pastime.

A reporter on one of the newspapers remarked that it seems nothing less than an earthquake will keep them all away, and it certainly looks that way.

In event No. 1, Silver walked off with first honors with the excellent score of 45 out of 50, Eck taking second place with 42 from 19yds., while Hlavka, Sharp, Kammerer and Seelig finished in the order named.

Eck took first in event No. 2 at the doubles with a score of 24 out of the 20 pairs, Sharp landing second place with 20, Kammerer getting 19 and Seelig broke 18.

First place in event No. 3 went to Sharp with 22 out of 25, Silver giving him a close race by scoring 21.

Event No. 4 brought out the best score of the afternoon, Hlavka smashing 24 out of the 25, his nearest competitor getting 18.

The last event, at 25 singles, went to Sharp with 21 breaks, with Hlvaka only one behind, scoring 20.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25
C R Seelig, 18	27	18	..	..	..
Geo Eck, 19	42	24	..	..	..
J R Sharp, 16	33	20	22	18	21
E Silver, 16	45	..	21	15	..
F Hlavka, 16	39	..	18	24	20
B L Kammerer, 16	31	19	18	16	14

Event No. 2 was at 20 pairs.

Trap Season on the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Cal., March 22.—At the Golden Gate Gun Club's annual meeting last evening, at which a large majority of the members were present, an active campaign for the blue-rock sportsmen was outlined for this season.

Since the closing of the famous Ingleside trap grounds, one of the best on the Coast in its time, the local smokeless-powder-burners have been without a suitable club trapshooting ground. This drawback has been surmounted by the opportunity to secure a favorably located shooting ground on the Alameda side of the bay. The new grounds are situated on the marsh section, within 100 yards of the junction of Webster street and the line of the proposed boulevard, a point which can be reached within thirty-five minutes from the Ferry building, this in itself being most convenient not only for the local shooters, but for Oakland and Alameda sportsmen as well.

The work of installing sets of traps and erecting a club house, fencing, etc., will be started this week. The regular club shooting days will be the third Sunday of each month, beginning April 16. The other open Sundays will be available for other gun club shoots. It is proposed to have the grounds open for practice shooting at any time desired.

The club program for this season will be a 25-target shoot in the forenoon and a 15-target race—grub shoot—in the afternoon. The club match will be based on the "Dupont trophy handicap system," a target handicap allowance designed to place the novice or ordinary shooter on an even basis with the expert shot. This shedule has been found superior to the class shooting method.

A gold medal and three trophies will be awarded the four high guns for this season, the winners of which will not be determined, owing to the handicap adopted, until the last event for the club season has been shot.

Added money purses and pool shooting have been eliminated from the club's program. This will be an encouragement for the less skillful shooters by reducing the expense and cutting out entrance fees. The club membership is over 50 at present, and it is anticipated this number will be doubled by reason of the new departure on liberal lines for the benefit of the amateur shooter.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Tony Prior, President; Clarence Lancaster, Vice-President; Edgar Forester, Secretary-Treasurer; Will Lancaster, John T. Connelly and W. H. Price, Directors. New members elected were: Clarence H. Lancaster, W. J. Lancaster, Hugh E. Poston, Joseph S. French, Lou Hawxhurst, J. G. Heath, W. W. Terrill and J. T. Connelly.

The recent organization in the city of the Exposition City Gun Club by E. Hoelle and other local sportsmen is an other indication of the newly aroused interest in the sport. It is proposed to install several sets of blue rock traps in an eligible site in the Presidio, where a series of regular club shoots will be held.

The Empire Gun Club will shoot this season, it is reported, on the Alameda Junction grounds as usual in past years, the second Sunday of the month being the club day for smashing clay pigeons.

The Pacific Coast handicap of the Interstate Association, the big annual coast tournament, will probably be held at Madera this year under the auspices of the Madera Rod and Gun Club.

Lehigh Rod and Gun Club.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 8.—Five professionals and twenty-three amateurs participated in a registered shoot of the Lehigh Rod and Gun Club to-day. There were ten events of 15 targets each, some 4000 targets being used. In the professional shoot H. S. Welles of New York, was high gun. In the amateur class Englert, of Catasauqua, had the highest score, with Fred Coleman, of Pottsville, 5 points behind.

Professionals: Welles 147, Apgar 146, Hawkins 143, Stevens 140, Lewis 135.

Amateurs: Englert 145, Heil 142, Coleman 140, Ball 138, Fluck 135, Smith 134, Schlichter 131, Miller 130, Schrader 130, Young 128, Dorn 122, Bitterling 121, Kosch 120, Gapp 114, Snyder 113, Bruch 112, Brown 107, Sobers 105, Boengle 101, Grant 80, Keiser 46 out of 60, Jarrett 45 out of 60, Werst 33 out of 45.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THERE was not much of an attendance at the weekly shoot on April 2, owing to bad weather in the afternoon. The sky was obscured by heavy clouds, making it very dark, and in the latter part of the afternoon there was a light mist which still further increased the difficulty of seeing the targets. Scores suffered in consequence, and none of the shooters reached the 90 per cent. mark. Ralph Trimble led the bunch of twelve enthusiasts who faced the traps, with a score of 83, a most unusual hole for him to drop into, and he was the only one to go straight in any of the events. Sampson came next with 75, which is below his average by a number of targets. The conditions may be surmised by the score put up by Holaday, Jr., who to-day established a record such as he has not made since his start in the shooting game. McArdle was shooting a new gun, and it is evidently just about what he needs, for he put up a better score than he has made in a long time. He was obliged to quit because of the poor light. Luverne shot an even pace, though it was a low one for him, getting the same number of targets in each event. Dramer's gun went back on him in the third event and he was obliged to quit just as he was beginning to get the hang of the targets. Schreck was not in good shape, and the combination of poor weather cut his scores way below his mark. Holaday, Sr., can't make a pump gun do the execution that he does with a double, and fell down accordingly. Williams used to be one of the regulars and more than an ordinary shot, but he has not been over for a long time, and his score shows that he needs practice. Irwin was handicapped by the weather and did not shoot his usual pace by many targets. The third of the series of weekly trophy shoots resulted in a tie between McFee and McArdle on perfect scores of 50, including their handicaps. They were tied for high scores of actual breaks on 42 each, and, as McArdle was obliged to leave, the tie will be shot off at a future meet. Sampson was second high with 41, and Trimble came next with 40. The trophy is donated by the club, and professionals are permitted to ocmpete for it. There is no entrance fee. The series of monthly tournaments, given under the Squier money back system will be started early next month, and promise to be more successful than last year. The Kentucky State target shoot will be held on these grounds on May 24 and 25, and will, undoubtedly draw a big crowd, coming so near the date of the Ohio State shoot and the G. A. H.

Dr. I. P. Gould is mourning the loss of his pointer dog, Goober, the official retriever for the club's live-bird shoots. He has been missing for several days, and the doctor is inconsolable.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	Total.
R Trimble	12	15	13	13	15	15	83
Holaday, Jr.	12	14	10	11	11	9	67
Sampson	12	14	15	12	13	19	75
Irwin	12	14	15	12	13	19	75
J B C	9	8	13	10	8	..	48
McArdle	12	12	18	7	..	..	49
Dramer	7	9	13	..	..	..	29
Holaday, Sr.	10	7	9	..	..	..	26
Schreck	10	8	14	11	13	11	67
Luverne	11	11	11	..	..	..	33
McFee	11	12	19	..	..	..	42
Williams	6	9	9	..	..	..	24

Trophy, 50 targets, handicap:

Events:		1	2	3		
Targets:	Hdcp.	15	15	20	Broke.	Total.
R Trimble	2	12	15	13	40	42
Holaday, Jr.	2	12	14	10	36	38
Sampson	8	12	14	15	41	49
Irwin	8	11	8	15	34	42
J B C	10	9	8	13	30	40
McArdle	12	12	12	18	42	50
Dramer	12	7	9	13	29	41
Holaday, Sr.	6	10	7	9	26	32
Schreck	8	10	8	14	32	40
Luverne	12	11	11	11	33	45
McFee	8	11	12	19	42	50
Williams	12	6	9	9	24	36

Siwanoy Country Club.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—The Siwanoy Country Club shoot on Saturday, April 8, was a most interesting one. The club had as its guests several trade representatives.

It was announced by the gun committee that the amateur championship, open to residents of Mount Vernon and the Siwanoy Country Club members would be shot off on May 30 next. Any resident of Mt. Vernon or any member of the Siwanoy Country Club is invited to participate. The entrance fee of $1 will be charged. Practice shoot, April 22, May 6, 20 and 27. All are invited to these practice shoots, for which no entrance fee will be charged. Shells can be secured by the gun committee at the traps, or participants may use their own. Entries for the amateur championship of Mount Vernon can be made by sending name to Capt. Walter Thorpe, 358 Summit avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Enough entries have already been made to insure the success of this occasion.

Practice shoot:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per C't.
C B Holmes	230	191	83.0
G A Wylie	120	98	81.6
E W Valentine	95	65	68.4
Z C Offutt	197	139	70.5
W Thorpe	80	38	47.5
W M Wylie	155	103	66.4
C W Schedler	75	45	60.0
Keller	145	77	53.1
Donovan	120	76	63.3
A Schickerling	20	1	....
Brown	105	77	73.3
Dr Barnard	160	105	65.6

C. G. STONE, Sec'y.

THE ACCURATE AND UNIFORM SHOOTING OF WINCHESTER

Cartridges and Rifles Again Conclusively Proven

The Winchester Rod and Gun Club Rifle Team, shooting Winchester .22 Caliber Long Rifle Cartridges and Winchester Single Shot Muskets, won fourteen straight matches in the recent tournament of the Civilian .22 Caliber Inter-Club League. The average of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club five men team for the entire series of fourteen matches was $984\frac{3}{14}$, the highest possible score being one thousand. This wonderful average would be equal for 100 shots to

$2484\frac{3}{14}$ By the German Ring Count.

G. W. Chesley had an average of 197½ for thirteen matches; Capt. A. L. Laudensack, 196½ for fourteen matches, and Capt. W. H. Richard, $198\frac{7}{9}$ for nine matches. Capt. Richard's average for 100 shots would be equal to

$2493\frac{8}{9}$ By the German Ring Count.

These scores are phenomenal and without a parallel. They tell a convincing story of the wonderful degree of perfection attained in the manufacture of Winchester Cartridges and Rifles.

IT PAYS TO SHOOT THE RED W BRAND

Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—The shooting by members of the Audubon Gun Club yesterday afternoon was quite good and ties were very common in all classes and events. For instance, Hopper, of Westfield, and Wright, the New York State champion, tied for A class with 20 each, and in the next event again tied with 17 each, and once again with 16, Hopper finally winning by breaking 17 to Wright's 16.

For the Reed handicap trophy, Hopper was again tied by Covert and Ralph Sidway, each breaking 17, from the 20yds. mark, and in the shoot-off which followed, Covert won by one bird. Reinecke won B class by breaking 17 and Charles Rogers, of Lockport won C class.

Jack Talcott and Dr. Wootton tied in events Nos. 3 and 4, and they decided who the contender of the challenge cup would be by shooting off their tie, miss-and-out, Talcott finally winning.

George Fish, of Lyndonville, the present holder of the cup, was not up to his usual shooting form and in his first string of 25 broke 22 to Talcott's 21. In the next 25, Talcott just reversed the scores, making the result a tie, each having broken 43 out of their 50. In the next 25, Fish got down to real business and broke 23 to Talcott's 21, thereby gaining another win, making three in all. It looks as if the boys will have to call on some of the old reliable shooters like Frank D. Kelsey and Harry D. Kirkover in order to keep that cup from going to Lyndonville. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Shot	
Targets:	20	20	20	20	at.	Broke.
W. F. Hopper	18	20	17	16	80	71
Dr. W. H. Wootton	17	19	18	17	80	71
F S Wright	18	20	17	16	80	71
B V Covert	19	17	15	18	80	69
H Stevens	14	17	18	19	80	68
W H Smith	17	17	17	17	80	68
J L Talcott	16	16	17	18	80	67
G N Fish	16	19	16	16	80	67
C E Lambert	17	18	14	17	80	66
R H Reed	18	15	18	14	80	65
R Sidway	17	16	15	15	80	63
C Rogers	18	15	12	18	80	63
Ed Reinecke	16	17	15	14	80	62
W Imhoff	14	16	15	14	80	59
H Utz	14	13	12	13	80	52
R Pierce	8	10	6	9	80	33
F Wakefield	13	..	..	..	20	13
W Eaton	13	..	..	..	20	12
T Paterson	13	..	..	..	20	13

At the Larchmont Traps.

Larchmont, N. Y., April 10.—The members of the Larchmont Y. C. have been competing during the last few months for several valuable trophies. These contests came to a close yesterday afternoon. The Commodore's cup presented by Commodore Leonard Richards, the principal event, was won by G. L. Bready with a total score of 199 out of a possible 200, including handicaps. The Sauer gun trophy went to W. J. Elias. In the handicap shoot of 125 targets Mr. Hooker broke 104 clays and won. Mr. Scott smashed 102 targets in the scratch shoot of 125 targets. Mr. Spotts scored 100, finishing second. The scores:

Commodore's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

W J Elias	3	21	A B Alley	5	19
G L Bready	2	24	R L Spots	0	20
S Scott	1	24	F G Pelham	2	22
R A Jackson	3	18	J R Collins	4	17
E A Wilson	0	17	T Lenane, Jr	3	19
K R Hooker	3	23			

Tie between Bready and Scott. Won by Scott.

Sauer gun, 25 targets, handicap:

W J Elias	3	23	A B Alley	5	19
G L Bready	2	19	R L Spotts	0	16
S Scott	0	19	J R Collins	4	17
R A Jackson	3	20	T Lenane, Jr	3	18
E A Wilson	0	21	F G Pelham	2	18
K R Hooker	3	21			

Won by Elias.

Monthly cup, 25 targets:

W J Elias	2	22	K R Hooker	3	24
G L Bready	2	17	R L Spotts	0	22
S Scott	0	21	J R Collins	4	20
R A Jackson	3	18	T Lenane, Jr.	3	20
E A Wilson	0	15	F G Pelham	2	21

Won by Hooker.

Special shoot, 125 targets, scratch:

W J Elias	90	E A Wilson	89
G L Bready	93	K R Hooker	92
S Scott	103	R L Spotts	100
R A Jackson	78	Geo G Jones	76

Won by S. Scott.

Special shoot, 125 targets, handicap:

W J Elias	101	E A Wilson	89
G L Bready	102	K R Hooker	104
S Scott	101	R L Spotts	100
Nicholas, Jr.	90	F G Pelham	81

Won by K. R. Hooker.

Special shoot, 10 targets:

W J Elias	6	K R Hooker	8
G L Bready	7	A B Alley	6
S Scott	8	W E Bemis	4
R A Jackson	6	R L Spotts	8
E A Wilson	6	F G Pelham	7

Tie won by Scott.

Special shoot, 15 targets, scratch:

W J Elias	10	K R Hooker	11
G L Bready	12	A B Alley	7
S Scott	14	W E Bemis	4
R A Jackson	10	R L Spotts	13
E A Wilson	12	F G Pelham	10

Won by Scott.

Special shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

	H.	T.		H.	T.
W J Elias	3	19	A B Alley	5	17
G L Bready	3	23	W E Bemis	4	16
S Scott	1	18	R L Spotts	0	21
R A Jackson	3	18	F G Pelham	2	16
E A Wilson	0	18	J R Collins	4	22
K R Hooker	3	17	T Lenane, Jr.	3	18

Won by Bready.

Crescent Athletic Club.

Bay Ridge, N. Y., April 8.—The shooting season of the Crescent Athletic Club over its home traps came to a close to-day. There was a good attendance in spite of unfavorable weather conditions.

The club championship at 200 targets ended in a tie between F. B. Stephenson and H. M. Bingham, each having broken 183 clay pigeons. In the shoot-off at 25 targets, Bingham won by 22 to his opponent's 20. The trophy was won last year by Stephenson.

In the shoot for the Montly Cup, J. F. James and W. W. Peabody, Jr., tied with 183 out of a possible 200. Peabody, however won the shoot-off with 24 out of 25 targets. The scores:

Monthly cup, 50 targets, handicap:

	H.	T.		H.	T.
J T James	6	50	C H Pulis	6	43
G Felix	6	50	A Blake	4	43
Capt H W Dreyer	6	48	C R James	4	42
A E Hendrickson	6	47	F S Hyatt	6	41
F B Stephenson	0	46	C A Lockwood	6	41
S S Lawson	5	46	H M Brigham	2	41
W W Peahody, Jr.	4	46	J P Fairchild	6	41
C Blake	4	46	G G Stephenson	6	36
G Brower	6	44			

Totals for March out of a possible 200 targets:

J F James	183	F B Stephenson	181
W W Peabody	183		

Shoot-off, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Peabody	24	J F James	22

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

	H.	T.		H.	T.
J H Vanderveer	2	23	H W Dwyer	3	21
F B Stephenson	0	22	Geo Brower	4	21
J F James	3	22	C Blake	2	20
A G Hendrickson	3	22	J P Fairchild	3	20
Geo Felix	2	21	C A Lockwood	3	23
C R James	2	21	F S Hyatt	3	17
G G Stephenson	3	21	C H Pulis	3	16
L C Hopkins	5	21			

Shoot-off:

F B Stephenson	24	Vanderveer	23

Stake trophy for season:

J H Vanderveer	5 wins	F B Stephenson	5 wins

Shoot-off:

Stephenson	24	Vanderveer	22

Lockwood trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	3	25	M Brigham	1	22
J F James	3	25	J P Fairchild	3	24
Geo Felix	2	25	C R James	2	23
G G Stephenson, Jr.	3	25	F B Stephenson	5	23
J N Vanderveer	2	25	Geo Brower	3	22
W W Peahody, Jr.	2	25	Capt Dreyer	3	21
C A Lockwood	3	25	R Schneider	9	21
A Blake	0	25	H D Bergen	8	18
C Blake	2	25	A S Hendrickson	3	17
J S Lawson	5	24	C H Ralis	3	20
C A Lockwood	3	24			

J. F. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	3	25	J F James	0	22
G G Stephenson, Jr.	3	25	C R James	2	22
J H Vanderveer	2	25	W W Peabody	2	22
Capt Dreyer	3	25	A E Hendrickson	3	22
C A Lockwood	3	25	L C Hopkins	5	21
C Blake	2	25	J P Fairchild	3	21
Geo Brower	4	24	A Blake	2	20
Geo Felix	2	23	C H Pulis	3	18
I S Lamson	5	23	F B Stephenson	0	21
R Schneider	0	23	H D Bergen	0	20
H M Brigham	1	23			

Shoot-off:

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

C A Lockwood	3	25	H D Bergen	0	20
F B Stephenson	0	23	C Blake	2	20
Geo Felix	2	23	R Schneider	0	20
F S Hyatt	3	23	F Shaddock	0	19
H M Brigham	1	23	Capt Dreyer	3	19
Geo Brower	3	23	A E Henderson	3	17
C R James	2	22	J P Fairchild	3	16
J F James	2	23	J S Lawson	5	20
C H Pulis	3	22	L C Hopkins	5	20
A Beatie	2	22	W W Peabody	2	24
G G Stephenson	3	21			

Won by Lockwood.

Silver cup, 25 targets, handicap:

F B Stephenson	0	24	C Blake	2	22
L C Hopkins	5	24	G G Stephenson	3	21
A Blake	2	24	J S Lamson	5	21
F S Hyatt	3	23	J F James	3	20
A E Hendrickson	3	23	Capt Dreyer	3	19
C R James	2	22	C A Lockwood	3	18
J H Vanderveer	2	22	C H Pulis	3	18

Three best scores for month:

Peabody	69	F B Stephenson	69
Felix	69		

Shoot-off:

Peabody	24	Felix	21
F B Stephenson	23		

Club championship, 200 targets:

F B Stephenson	183	C R James	161
H M Brigham	183	H W Dreyer	158
Geo Felix	173	F S Hyatt	152
A Blake	173	G G Stephenson, Jr.	147
C Blake	172	A E Hendrickson	147
W W Peabody, Jr.	168	C H Pulis	149
J F James	163	S S Lawson	143
C A Lockwood	160		

Shoot-off, 25 targets, scratch:

H M Brigham	22	F B Stephenson	20

Shoot-off, Lockwood trophy:

J F James	22	C Blake	21

Shoot-off, James trophy: J. H. Vanderveer, 25, first prize; George Brower, second prize.

Atlantic City Gun Club.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 8.—The week-end shoot of the Atlantic City Gun Club was well attended and good scores were recorded. The feature of the afternoon was the 100-target race, which was a close race between Cook and Powers, Cook winning out with a margin of 2 targets. Westcoat had a bad streak in the race, then went over to the new traps and ran straight, as also did Billy Smith. The boys were trying out the new trap to get in trim for the Easter Monday tournament, which is to be held Monday, April 17, and, by the way, be sure and reserve this date, as we always have a big shoot, and the entry will no doubt run over 75 this year, as the shoot is conducted on the Squier money-back system, a program of 150 targets, entrance $15, with an optional sweep of $10; also an extra event of 50 targets for merchandise prizes. All shooting to be from 16yds. Come down and see an Easter crowd on the boardwalk, and stay over and shoot with us on Monday.

Gladney cleaned up on the Western trophy with a total of 15 points.

Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	25	25	25	H.	50
Cook	14	15	12	15	15	13	10—94	21	23	24	1	49
Powers	14	13	14	15	15	11	10—92	22	21	..	0	46
Westcoatt	12	13	11	10	12	10	9—77	20	25	..	2	39
Smith	9	11	8	15	13	13	8—77	24	24	25	2	46
Watson	13	14	11	12	13	12	10—85	..	..	..	1	44
Gladney	12	10	10	12	12	11	9—76	..	..	..	12	50
Deemer	12	11	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	49
Plum	..	12	11	13	11	13	9	19	16	..	5	46
Howell	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 7	13	..	..	9	41
Cain	10	10	11	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
French	6	6	12	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Herold	..	..	..	..	..	9	13 8	..	..	..	.	..
Sheppard	..	..	..	..	..	14	13 10	..	..	..	2	47

Challenge event:

Deemer	0	40	Gladney	3	37

A. H. Sheppard, Sec'y.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Travers Island Shooting.

The Yale University team visited Travers Island on Saturday, April 8, to shoot a match with the New York Athletic Club, but were outscored by the club men, and lost by a score of 419 to 385. Weather conditions were not of the best. The light was all that could be desired, but a strong wind that prevailed made good shooting difficult. The club men, more accustomed to conditions at their own traps, led the collegians at the conclusion of the 500-target event by a score of 419 to 385. Two of the collegians, L. S. Morrison and G. E. Dimock, had the distinction of tying for the high gun honors with a card of 88. C. W. Billings, the best of the New York A. C. men, had 87.

In the regular club trophy events honors were well divided. Twenty members competed, B. M. Higginson and A. E. Ranney showing the keenest aim. The former led for the Spotts cup, while Ranney was high score in the Bready trophy event. The summaries:

New York A. C.

C W Billings	22	22	19	24—87
M V Lenane	18	22	18	20—78
E A Wilson	23	17	21	21—82
F A Hodgman	22	21	19	24—86
R L Spotts	22	21	21	22—86
	107	193	98	111—419

Yale University.

L S Morrison	22	23	19	24—88
G E Dimock	22	22	23	21—88
H B Scott	17	20	14	9—60
L H Thompson	20	24	16	23—83
H Emmett	13	19	17	17—66
	94	108	89	94—385

New York Athletic Club events:

Bready trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

A E Ranney	1	25	G L Bready	1	21
E A Wilson	1	24	L H Thompson	0	20
C W Billings	1	23	C Von Lengerke	0	20
R R Debacher	5	23	G M Thomson	2	20
T J O'Donohue	2	23	J Brandenburg	5	20
D F McMahon	8	23	M V Lenane	1	19
L G Morrison	0	22	T Lenane, Jr.	1	19
G E Dimock	0	22	W J Simpson	2	19
F A Hodgman	0	22	W B Ogden	1	19
R L Spotts	0	22	G W Kuchler	2	19
B M Higginson	0	22	H B Scott	0	17
G F Pelham	1	21	H Emmett	0	13

April cup, 25 targets, handicap:

R R Debacher	5	25	G M Thomson	2	21
B M Higginson	0	24	F A Hodgman	0	21
G L Bready	1	24	R L Spotts	0	21
C W Billings	1	23	J Brandenburg	5	20
M V Lenane	1	23	E A Wilson	1	18
W J Simpson	2	23	W B Ogden	1	18
G F Pelham	1	23	D F McMahon	3	18
T J O'Donohue	2	23	G W Kuchler	2	18
T Lenane, Jr.	1	22	C Von Lengerke	0	17
A E Ranney	0	22			

Spotts trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

B M Higginson	0	23	C W Billings	1	20
E A Wilson	1	22	T Lenane, Jr.	1	20
R R Debacher	4	22	W J Simpson	2	20
G F Pelham	1	22	M V Lenane	1	19
G M Thomson	2	22	F A Hodgman	0	19
R L Spotts	0	21	W B Ogden	1	18
A E Ranney	0	21	C Von Lengerke	0	18
T J O'Donohue	2	21	J Brandenburg	1	15
D F McMahon	3	21	G L Bready	1	15
G W Kuchler	2	21			

Travers Island trophy:

C W Billings	1	25	R L Spotts	0	22
D F McMahon	3	25	A E Ranney	1	22
F A Hodgman	0	24	G M Thomson	2	22
W J Simpson	2	24	J Brandenburg	5	21
C Von Lengerke	0	24	G F Pelham	1	21
T J O'Donohue	2	23	M V Lenane	1	21
R R Debacher	5	23	G L Bready	1	19
W B Ogden	1	23	B M Higginson	0	19
T Lenane, Jr.	1	23	G W Kuchler	2	17
E A Wilson	1	22			

Handicap season cup, 100 targets:

R R Debacher	19	93	W J Simpson	8	86
C W Billings	4	91	G M Thomson	8	85
A E Ranney	2	90	T Lenane, Jr.	4	84
T J O'Donohue	8	90	M V Lenane	4	82
B M Higginson	0	88	C Von Lengerke	0	79
D F McMahon	12	88	J Brandenburg	20	79
G F Pelham	4	87	G L Bready	4	79
E A Wilson	4	86	W B Ogden	4	78
F A Hodgman	0	86	G W Kuchler	8	75
R L Spotts	0	86			

Leading scratch score, 100 targets:

A E Ranney	88	G E Dimock	88
B M Higginson	88	C W Billings	87
L S Morrison	88		

Hercules Gun Club.

Secretary A. K. Ludwig announces a target shoot of the Hercules Gun Club on their grounds, "Cotapaxi Swamp," at Temple, Pa., on Friday, April 28. The program calls for ten 15-target events, entrance $1.15 each, and an extra event at 5 pairs doubles, entrance 60 cents. Money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. All shoot from 16yds. Target thrown about 50yds. at one cent, included in amateur entrance. Professionals and trade representatives shoot for targets only at 2 cents each. Shoot starts promptly at 12:30 P. M. The "secretary's trophy" will be donated to the amateur making highest score in the ten events of 150 targets.

Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—The shooting of the members of the Audubon yesterday afternoon was good, and ties were very common in all classes and events. For instance, Hopper, of Westfield, and Wright, the New York State champion, tied for Class A with 20 each, and in the next event again tied with 17 each, and again with 16, Hopper finally winning by breaking 17 to Wright's 16.

In shooting for the Reed handicap trophy, Hopper was also tied by Sidway and Covert, each breaking 17 from the 20yd. mark, and in the shoot-off which followed, Covert won by one bird. Reinecke won Class B by breaking 17, and C. Rogers was the winner in Class C.

Jack Talcott and Dr. Wootton tied in events 3 and 4, and they decided who would be the contender of the challenge cup by shooting off their tie by the miss-and-out system, which was won by Talcott.

Fish, of Lyndenville, who already has two wins on this cup, was not up to his usual good shooting form, and in his first string of 25 broke 22 to Talcott's 21. In the next 25 Talcott reversed the scores, making the result a tie, with each having broken 43 out of their 50. In the next 25 Fish got down to real hard work and broke 23 to Talcott's 21, thereby gaining another win, making three in all in three shoots. It looks as if the boys will have to call on some of the old reliable shooters like Frank D. Kelsey and Harry Kirkover to stop this Lyndenville thresher.

The Auduhons are eagerly awaiting the time for the Bridgeburg shoot at live birds and there will be quite a few who will take part. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Shot at.	Broke.
Targets:	20	20	20	20		
W F Hopper	18	20	17	16	80	71
Dr W Wootton	17	19	18	17	80	71
F. S. Wright	18	20	17	16	80	71
B V Covert	19	17	15	18	80	69
H Stevens	14	17	18	19	80	68
W H Smith	17	17	17	17	80	68
J L Talcott	16	16	17	18	80	67
G N Fish	16	19	16	16	80	67
C F Lambert	17	18	14	17	80	66
R H Reed	18	15	18	14	80	65
R Sidway	17	16	15	15	80	63
E Reinecke	16	17	15	14	80	62
W Imhoff	14	16	15	14	80	59
H Utz	14	13	12	13	80	52
R Pierce	8	10	6	9	80	33
F Wakefield	13	..	..	..	20	13
W Eaton	12	..	..	..	20	12
T Patterson	13	..	..	..	20	13
C Rogers	18	15	12	18	80	63

Springfield Shooting Club.

THE annual spring tournament of the Springfield, Mass., Shooting Club will be held on their grounds at Red House Crossing on Patriot's Day, Wednesday, April 19. The program of twelve events calls for 200 blue rock targets, $16.00 entrance in the sweeps and $25.00 added money by the club. All shooting will be from 16yds. rise over expert traps, arrranged Sargeant system. Lunch and loaded shells will be for sale on the grounds, which are reached by Indian Orchard and Palmer cars, leaving the city every fifteen minutes.

The shoot will be held rain or shine, the shooting stand being under cover, if necessary. Interstate rules will govern all events and the referee's decision will be final. Shooting will start promptly at 9:30 o'clock and continue all day. Professionals will be allowed to shoot for targets only. Targets included in all entrances at two cents each. Guns and ammunition shipped prepaid to the Secretary, C. L. Kites, 416 Main street, will be delivered on the grounds free of charge. Purses will be divided Rose system, four moneys, less than ten entries, three moneys. Sweeps will be optional, any one may enter any event and shoot for targets only. Programs are now ready and may be had by addressing the secretary.

There will be $75.00 worth of merchandise prizes to be divided among the twenty high guns shooting the entire program, as follows: 1. Huntng coat. 2. Umbrella. 3. Safety ax. 4. Link cuff buttons. 5. Razor. 6. Box of cigars. 7. Vase. 8. Reading glass. 9. Fly book. 10. Umbrella. 11. Safety ax. 12. Box of cigars. 13. Ink well. 14. Brier pipe. 15. Tobacco jar. 16. Umbrella. 17. Compass. 18. Umbrella. 19 Pocket knife. 20. Scarf pin.

There will be a special prize of a genuine French brier pipe with case, for the low gun of the program. High guns to win. Ties shot off miss-and-out. All shooters are cordially invited to attend.

Wilmington Country Club Won Out.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—In a bad light, with a raw northeaster blowing and an occasional rain-and-hail-storm thrown in for good measure, the Wilmington Country Club landed a victory over the team from the Baltimore Country Club in such a decisive manner as to give the Wilmingtonians honors in the series of home-and-home matches arranged annually between the two clubs.

On March 11 last the Wilmington Country Club's team went to Baltimore and came home 15 targets to the bad, the scores being 855 for the Baltimore Country Club as against 840 for the Wilmington men. This gave the home team the task of winning to-day by 16 targets, if they wanted to prove their superior skill at the traps. The hard conditions, strange grounds, poor background and a trap that acted badly, were too much for the Orioles, although it must be owned, the Wilmington team as a rule made good scores under the circumstances and deserved the total of 756 which they hung up as against the Baltimore total of 735, giving the home team the needed 16 targets, and then a few to make good measure.

In each match the teams consisted of ten men, and each man shot at 100 targets per match, or a total of 2000 per team for the two matches. That the teams were evenly matched is proved by the fact that at the end there is only a difference of 6 targets between them, the full totals being: Wilmington Country Club, 1596; Baltimore Country Club, 1590.

L. D. Thomas, of Baltimore, and Ed. Banks, of Wilmington, acted alternately as referee and scorer. For Wilmington the best scores were: Skelly 88, Victor du Pont 3d, 87, J. P. Winchester 85, E. E. du Pont 84, H. Winchester 81. For Baltimore, H. Matthai and D. F. Mallory were high with 80, M. G. Gill coming next with 79. The full team scores were:

Wilmington.		Baltimore.	
J T Skelly	88	H Matthai	80
V du Pont 3d	87	D F Mallory	80
J P Winchester	85	M G Gill	79
E E du Pont	84	E D Nelson	77
H Winchester	81	F Gosnell, Jr.	76
Eugene du Pont	70	W F Goldsborough	72
T E Doremus	69	E L Bartlett, Jr.	71
Theo Rogers	68	B Wagner	70
A I du Pont	64	E E Price	65
W A Lindsay	60—756	O B Bidwell, Jr.	66—735

N. O. SMOKE.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Analostan Gun Club opened the season for 1911 on April 1. Although the day was raw and disagreeable, with a forty-mile wind kiting the targets "four ways for Sunday," four men toed the firing line. Some good scores were made, notably that of Dr. Harrison, a new member, who scored 91 out of 100. Phil Steubener, Geo. W. Peck, Jr., Wm. Wagner, C. B. Wise and Dr. Stine also did some good work.

We had a most welcome visitor—good old Fred Quimby. We were so busy we did not have to get him off to one side and have an old-fashioned visit with him; but all the boys gave him the glad hand. Our latch string is always out for him, not giving him a chance to pull the string. The weather was so bad, and having no fire, he did not tarry with us long—being a conservationist, he believes in conserving his health and he did right in hunting a warmer place. Following are the scores of April 1:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Harrison	100	91	Drain	50	39
Steubener	100	87	Hawes	50	42
Peck	100	86	Cobey	50	31
Wise	100	84	Green	50	27
Stine	100	84	Toohey	50	28
Wagner	75	65	Bennett	25	19
C S Wilson	75	54	Weedon	25	20
M Taylor	50	45	Coleman	25	18
Kahrs	50	43	McDonald	15	7

April 8.—To-day was another day that was disappointing to our trapshooters. It was raw and cold, misty and windy. Only twelve members came out to the grounds and this was twice as many as the secretary expected. The shooting was difficult and only two members distinguished themselves by making straight scores of 25—our genial president and Dr. Harrison. Dufour gave a good account of himself, scoring 89 out of his 100. Dufour made a run of 32, Mr. Wilson one of 35. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.		Shot at.	Broke.
Harrison	150	131	Kahrs	75	45
Dufour	100	89	Wilson	50	46
Bray	125	88	M Taylor	50	43
Monroe	100	81	Kirpatrick	50	41
Wise	100	76	Dr Taylor	50	37
Drane	75	56	*Sibbold	25	11

*Visitor.

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Marine and Field Club.

FOUR interesting competitions were decided at the Bath Beach grounds of the Marine and Field Club, on Saturday, April 8. Six shooters were present and participated in the events on the program. The scores:

April cup, 100 targets, handicap:

E H Lott	0	80	C B Sayre	7	72
J H Emanuel, Jr.	4	87	C G Chase	16	59
C B Ludwig	12	78	P R Towne	15	57

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

E H Lott	0	23	P G Chase	4	21
J H Emanuel	1	23	C B Ludwig	3	20
P R Towne		24	C B Sayre	5	15

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

C B Ludwig	3	24	E H Lott	0	20
J H Emanuel	1	23	P G Chase	4	19
P R Towne	4	21	C B Sayre	5	19

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Emanuel	1	25	E H Lott	0	19
P R Towne	4	22	P G Chase	4	19
C B Ludwig	3	21	C B Sayre	5	19

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 9.—N. B. Foster was high gun in yesterday's shoot for the April cup at the Stamford Rod and Gun Club traps. His score was 35 (14) 49. J. M. Carr, scratch man, finished fourth, with 41. Mr. Foster also won the 25-bird handicap sweepstake with 18 (7) 25. Mr. Pitt won another 25-bird handicap sweepstake with 21 (4) 25. J. M. Carr won the 10-bird scratch sweepstake with 9 out of 10. B. B. Brown, Jr., won a 5-bird double with 7 out of a possible 10.

The Southern Handicap.

THE Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament will be held at Charlotte, N. C., May 9-11, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club.

Essentially and pre-eminently the foremost city in the Carolinas may be found among the gentle slopes of the Piedmont region, surrounded by a most beautiful spread of farm and forest landscape, traversed by sparkling streams, stirring, hustling, teeming with life and activity; occupying a most strategic position commercially, in a location incomparable in fitness for the building of a great city.

Charlotte, N. C., is noted as the home of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, signed May 20, 1775, and has at times been called the Hornet's Nest City, because of the statement of Lord Cornwallis, that he got into a veritable hornet's nest when his troops tried to drive the Colonial militia from Charlotte town in 1780.

From a little place of about 2,000 people at the close of the Civil War, Charlotte has grown steadily, slowly at first, and more rapidly of late years. Numbering less than 12,000 in 1895, and reaching a total in 1910 of 35,000.

The Charlotte Gun Club was organized about thirty years ago, and has maintained its organization continuously through all these years, and boasts to the present time or having the marked distinction of being as enthusiastic for the trap, field and stream and for the protection of game and fish as any organization in our country.

The Charlotte Gun Club's shooting grounds are splendidly arranged with every convenience. The land is level, with a fine background, and four sets of traps are installed. The hotel service is ample, with liberal accommodations of the best; the street cars pass all of the hotel doors every few minutes, and reach the shooting grounds in about fifteen minutes.

The members of the Charlotte Gun Club extend a cordial invitation to all their numerous friends and sportsmen in general to be with them at the coming meet, May 9, 10 and 11, assuring them of a pleasing and jolly good time.

The division of moneys in regular program and double target events, Rose system, ratio points, 5, 3, 2, 1. Optional sweepstakes, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Ten entries and under, three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. To be eligible for the Squier money-back system a contestant must compete in all regular program events. The optional sweepstakes, the special events at double targets and the Southern Handicap, are separate from the regular program, and it is optional with the contestant whether or not he makes entry for them. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the optional sweepstakes, the double target events and the Southern Handicap.

Monday, May 8, will be practice day, shooting to begin 1:00 P. M. Four events of 15 targets each, entrance $1.50 per event. Two events of 20 targets each, entrance $2.00 per event. Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Sweepstakes optional. The Squier money-back system will not apply to the above events.

First Day, May 9, Tuesday.—Ten events of 15 targets each, entrance $1.40 per event, extra entrance Squier money-back system $1.00. Optional sweepstakes extra, entrance $1.00 each. Special event at 25 double targets, entrance $2.00, open to amateurs only. Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot in the above events for "targets only."

Second Day, May 10, Wednesday.—Ten events of 15 targets each, entrance $1.40 per event, extra entrance Squier money-back system $1.00. Optional sweepstakes extra, entrance $1.00 each. Special event at 25 double targets, entrance $2.00, open to amateurs only. Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot in the above events for "targets only."

Third Day, May 11, Thursday.—Four events at 15 targets, entrance $1.40 per event; two events at 20 targets, entrance $1.70; extra entrance, Squire money-back system, $1.00. Optional sweepstakes extra, entrance $1.00 each.

To wind up with the chief event of the tournament:

THE SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

One hundred single targets, $10 entrance, targets included, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns, not class shooting, $200 added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. The amateur contestant who makes the highest score will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

The winner of first money is guaranteed $250 or more. If first money falls below $250, the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association.

Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M. Wednesday, May 10. Penalty entries may be made after Wednesday, May 10, up to the time the first gun is fired in Event No. 6, by paying $15 entrance, targets included. Entries are not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after handicaps have been allotted.

Open to amateurs only; manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot in the above events for "targets only."

Guns, ammunition, etc., forwarded by express must be prepaid and sent to the Weddington Hardware Company, Charlotte, N. C., or to J. E. Crayton, President, Charlotte Gun Club, Charlotte N. C. Mark your own name on the box that goods are shipped in, and it will be delivered at the shooting grounds without charge.

Further information relative to the tournament will be cheerfully furnished by J. M. Barnes, Secretary, Charlotte Gun Club, Charlotte, N. C., or by Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, The Interstate Association, 219 Coltart avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

MR. NEAF APGAR

240 OUT OF 250

Scored by Mr. Neaf Apgar in the Trap-shooting Tournament (Indoor) at the New York Sportsman's Show. In this, the first event of the kind ever given, first honors went to

Peters **Factory Loaded Shells**

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PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

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New Orleans: 321 Magazine St. E. F. LECKERT, Manager

Cincinnati Gun Club.

NOT for many months have there been so many shooters as attended the weekly shoot on April 9. Over thirty shooters faced the traps, and a big crowd of spectators watched the work of the experts with much interest. The day was about perfect for outdoor sport, but a stiff wind blowing toward the shooters made the targets do unexpected stunts, and kept some of the boys guessing, as may be seen by several of the scores. Only two of the shooters succeeded in breaking all in any of the events, Young doing the trick in two events, and scoring a run of 67 straight, and Hammersmith getting them all in his last time up. The Harrison Gun Club was well represented by Messrs. Francis, Kater, Turrell and Hahn, the latter putting up the good score of 90 out of 100. The two Donalds, Dr. Spiedel, Houghton, Hayden, and Longworth, all of Felicity, O., had no cause to feel ashamed of the showing they made on strange grounds in the high wind, T. E. Donald going a 94 per cent. gait in the last 50. Charlie Young was high man for the afternoon, breaking 96 out of the last 100, and 118 out of 125. He and Gilbert had a close race for first place, the latter being in the lead at the finish of the first 50, and coming out only 2 targets behind. R. Trimble started out well, getting 94 per cent. in the first 50, but after that the wind seemed to get the best of it, and he finished in a tie on 87, with Donald and Payne. Hellman did better work to-day than when he was over last, but was a little short of average. Francis could not keep up the gait he struck in the first event, when he missed but one target, hut he finished with 83, not at all bad in the wind. Sampson is getting back his old skill again, and it will only take a little more practice to put him in his right place with the leaders. The shooting was kept up until nearly dark, the last event being at 12 pairs of doubles, the targets being thrown by hand from back of the shooters. Young broke 24, Holaday 20, and Payne broke 7 out of 6 pairs.

T J Donald	20	18	21	21	..	80
T E Donald	21	19	23	24	..	87
Dr Spiedel	10	20	20	18	..	77
Houghton	15	19	15	10	..	59
Hayden	12	15	15	13	..	55
Francis	24	19	20	20	..	83
Kater	18	17	17	18	..	70
Turrell	19	21	18	14	..	72
Hahn	22	23	21	24	..	90
Longworth	16	21	21	..	..	58
Schreck	22	20	20	20	..	82
Connelly	17	14	19	21	15	86
Welsh	20	19	18	20	..	77
Frohliger	17	15	13	6	..	51
Hellman	19	19	20	23	..	81
Squier	21	22	23	20	19	105
Gilbert	24	23	23	22	24	116
Johnson	22	21	19	19	20	101
Young	22	23	25	25	23	118
Holaday	24	21	23	21	20	109
Payne	23	21	18	23	..	87
Sampson	21	23	21	20	..	85
Hammersmith	19	21	18	25	..	83
Weist	11	17	..	..	..	28
Lambert	6	..	16	13	..	46
Dea	17	21	20	19	..	77
R Trimble	23	24	18	22	..	87
Lyman	19	20	16	..	..	55
Dr Bird	11	..	..	..	..	11
Willie	11	12	..	..	..	23
Holaday, Sr.	19	19	..	..	..	38

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—Cantrell and Pierce in Class A, and Keenan in Class B, were the three point-winners in yesterday's monthly point shoot of the Meadow Springs Gun Club, which was shot at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue. Two over a score of gunners participated in the event of the day, and most of them finished with good scores. The rise was 16yds., with a dead bird added handicap. Although Pierce tied with Cantrell for the three points in Class A, with the highest possible score under the ruling, 25 birds, the latter made the best score on the grounds by running his 25 straight. Pierce broke 24, and tied Cantrell when his handicap of 3 was added to his total. Beyer with 24 was awarded 2 points in Class A for second high, while Hogan and Hillpot with one point finished up the A prize winners. Keenan broke 20 of his 25 birds, and with an allowance of 5 added birds, led in Class B. Kirsch, with 22, secured 2 points, and Gothard, with 17, 1 point.

Class A:					
Cantrell	0	25	W Williams	3	22
Pierce	3	25	Henry	1	21
Beyer	0	25	Murdock	2	20
Hogan	0	24	J Emerson	2	20
Hillpot	2	23	Heathcote	1	19
Williams	1	22			
Class B					
Keenan	5	25	George	2	15
Kirsch	0	22	Soley	4	15
Gothard	1	17	Lemmon	4	10
MacAlonan	3	16	G L Emery	4	20
Visitors.					
Haggerty	0	14	Thomas	0	5
Morris	0	16			

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8.—Weather was too bad April 1 for the shooters to show up, hence no report.

April 8 was very little better, but eleven braved it and shot a few. H. E. Smith did the best with 44 out of 50. Chas. Ward, of Asheville was a welcome visitor; he was trying a new gun, so he did not connect with very many. No 25 straight was made. Any amateur that can break 25 straight gets his targets for nothing. The program for April 20 calls for 150 targets, entrance $5, divided 40, 30, 20 and 10; distance handicaps, 16 to 20yds. So the poor shot stands some show of winning. Professionals shoot from 20yds. Everybody invited.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Bill Jones	140	109	Charley Ward	100	75
Frank Hall	100	79	Jack Smith	90	56
Guy Smith	150	117	J Van Fossen	70	61
Will Webster	130	111	Harry Smith	50	44
Frank Ford	25	18	O Shilling	75	56
G C Hill	120	79			

LON FISHER, Sec'y.

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—The Palefaces held their first shoot for the month of April right in style with Jupiter Pluvius on the job from start to finish and no let-up.

Naturally it dampened the ardor of even a regular, and no wonder that only five shooters were present to take part in the festivities. However, the small attendance did not prevent a dandy contest for high average, and it was not till the last event that the winner could be picked with a certainty. Walter Clarke was the final honor winner, and surely no one deserved it any more than he did, as his run of 47 in the first three events was one of those creditable to professional or amateur alike. From that on Walter hardly did quite the consistent work, but kept right up with the band wagon and saved the day for Single Sticker. Frank and Kirkwood were second in line, just a target ahead of Osborne, who made the best of a finish after a half bad start. Pat, however, is used to these things, and when called upon to produce the goods or pay by Clarke, proceeded to bring home the bacon.

Frank with a clean score nosed out Osborne on the added target race, who in turn had a comfortable lead on his nearest competitor.

							Broke.	Hcp.	Total.
Frank	14	14	18	14	15	17	92	8	100
Oshorne	13	13	17	14	14	20	91	8	99
Kirkwood	13	15	18	15	13	18	92	4	96
Clarke	15	15	19	13	13	18	93	0	93
Charles	14	14	14	11	12	17	82	8	90

Genesee Gun Club.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9.—The following scores were made at the club shoot to-day. The weather was fine, except a wind, which kept the boys on guard to catch the duckers.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	10	10	10	10	15	20	15	10
Kinney	7	7	6	6	12	13	10	7
Cassal	9	8	5	9	6	17	12	8
Donovan	7	7	4	7	8	9	10	8
Messerschmitt	8	8	7	9	12	17	11	..
Ritz	6	5	7	8	13	7	..	..
Wratten	5	6	4	6	9	15	..	..
Gauzne	..	..	..	5	7	10	8	..
Koesllin	..	..	5	5	11	14	9	..
Anderson	..	..	..	7	9	11	8	..
Bates	..	..	..	6	6	12	7	..
Stein	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scofield	6	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
W Bates	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shafer	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3 was walking, gun at hip.

SECRETARY.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Independent Gun Club.

HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, Pa., April 9.—H. E. Perry, captain of the Highland Gun Club, was the individual star of the monthly shoot of the Independent Gun Club yesterday, and captured the handsome silver and cut-glass prize offered as a trophy for the high gun. It was not without a keen struggle that Perry won, for in the big crowd out were some of the best trapshooters in Philadelphia as well as New Jersey. Perry, Joel Davis, Frank J. Hineline, of Camden, and Dr. W. H. Mathews, of Trenton, all tied at 100, that they reached this goal being due to their handicaps. Perry had 18 added birds on the 100 targets; Hineline, 10; Davis, 20; Mathews, 8.

In the first shoot-off Davis and Hineline were eliminated, Perry and Mathews again tying up with a straight with handicap. In the second shoot-off, Perry won, 23 to 21. It was in this latter that Perry displayed his best work under particularly trying conditions. He ran 21 straight before missing a target, and with the prize clinched, he could afford to take it easy, although he tried hard to break straight.

The monthly program yesterday called for four 25-target events, distance handicap and added targets, and so well were both arranged that the shoot was interesting from the time the first man took his stand at the traps until the last man finished his shooting. The scores:

					Broke.	Added.	Total.
Anderson, 18	21	21	18	18	78	12	90
Rowland, 16	17	20	17	17	71	20	91
C Betson, 16	13	13	..	..	26	0	26
Willis, 16	15	19	19	18	71	20	91
Hawkins, 16	18	12	16	17	62	22	84
Hawkins, 16	18	12	16	17	63	22	85
Davis, 16	22	21	18	19	80	20	100
McKean, 16	18	22	19	19	78	10	88
Fontaine, 16	..	23	18	18	21	80	14
Firth, 16	17	13	17	13	60	22	82
Landis, 20	24	24	23	22	93	2	95
Newcomb, 20	23	23	22	24	92	2	94
Tansey, 18	22	23	22	24	91	7	98
McCarty, 20	24	22	22	21	89	2	91
Kahler, 20	23	22	23	23	91	2	93
Wilson, 17	21	24	19	22	86	8	94
Edwards, 17	22	21	23	15	81	9	90
Hand, 17	19	21	16	22	78	12	90
Sidebotham, 17	22	17	18	21	78	12	90
Hineline, 17	24	22	24	20	90	10	100
Lindley, 17	13	14	16	17	60	10	70
Abbie, 16	14	17	14	17	62	25	91
Pratt, 16	22	18	21	13	74	12	86
Keene, 16	12	12	14	12	50	0	50
Watson, 16	17	18	18	18	71	0	71
W H Matthews, 18	22	23	24	24	93	8	101
Waters, 16	17	15	15	20	67	15	82
J Kelly, 16	15	17	18	12	62	0	62
Perry, 16	20	22	19	22	83	18	101
Norris, 16	10	11	9	9	39	25	64
Wooten, 16	16	16	19	16	67	0	67
E Betson, 16	17	18	17	12	64	0	64
Dr Jones	..	10	16	..	26	0	26
Appleton, 18	21	19	19	17	76	12	88

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 9.—There was a slight falling off in attendance at the regular bi-monthly club shoot of the Hudson Gun Club this morning, owing no doubt to the snow-and-rain-storm of the day previous, and the thirty-four shooters that did attend had to contend with conditions of the worst kind. With cold winds to chill the shooters, snow to dazzle the eyes, and a gale blowing, which caused the targets to cut up all kinds of antics, the shooting was very hard, and accounts for only twelve scores of 20 or better being made out of the 145 recorded.

Event No. 2 was the Du Pont trophy handicap, and a leg on the same was won by Billy O'Brien. No. 3 was the Western Cartridge Co. trophy, Wright, Leary and Carl Von Lengerke each winning legs with 23. Event No. 4 was for the Emmons trophy, and with a score of 21 from the 19yd. mark, D. D. Engle carried off a neat little loving cup. Engle was also high gun for the day with 79 per cent., Billy O'Brien being the runner-up with 76 per cent.

On our next shooting date, April 23, we will start the second of the series of prize events, that have become so popular at our club, and we request all that wish to take part in these events to attend our next shoot on the above date. Our annual spring tournament will take place some time next month, details of which will be furnished later.

Everybody is welcome to shoot at the Hudson grounds, so come out and see us. Hot lunch served gratis.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
L Schorty	15	16	14	13	..	..
D D Engel	21	18	19	21	..	..
J Williams	17	18	16	12	12	..
C Durkee	13	13	11	14	..	..
C Von Lengerke	19	20	18	15	17	..
W O'Brien	21	23	17	15	..	..
W Rauchfuss	10	11	11	9	8	..
W Emmons	15	13	16	20	15	19
Dr O'Brien	10	11	10	10	8	11
J Putney	14	11	10	14	12	11
W Raymond	20	12	16	14	16	15
J Effler	10	11	11	12	14	..
T Kelley	20	16	18	20	16	..
J Montgomery	14	10	14	10	..	..
J F Smith	8	12	15	15	..	..
H J Burley	12	10	17	19	8	..
J O Leary	12	15	18	10	20	..
J Pape	..	12	14	14	15	..
R Strobel	..	12	13	14	14	11
A P Lane	18	22	17	9	18	20
G Crossmann	8	8	10	10	..	..
W Wright	11	19	18	19	18	..
C Kurzell	..	12	10	13	..	..
J Whitley	..	16	15	19	19	..
G Effler	..	..	10	11	10	..
S Vetter	..	..	14	14	13	..
T Boothroyd	16	15	11	14	15	..
J F Hall	11	10	..	..	..	..
L Cherry	..	11	10	9	9	..
G F Emmons	15	15	16	14	..	..
O Johnston	..	..	..	12	11	..
H Nagle	..	..	..	10	16	..
C F Day, Jr	..	13	11	11	11	..
E E Ketchel	..	..	..	10	10	..

SECRETARY.

Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—On Saturday, April 29, we shall hold our fifth annual tournament, registered, under the Squier money-back system, and judging from the number of inquiries which have already been received, the shoot will be well attended. The idea of the Squier system is meeting with much favorable comment among our fellows, and many of them say that they will now shoot the program through, whereas before they would drop out just as soon as they begun to go bad.

In addition to the regular program of 150 targets we shall put on a merchandise event of 25 targets, added target handicap, and a double event at 10 pairs, a total of 195 targets. Fifteen nice prizes, valued at $75, have been secured for the merchandise event, and more may be added, while a handsome vase will be given the winner of the double target event.

We shall use the old grounds probably for the last time at this tournament, as it is our intention to move the club house and trapshooting outfit about May 1 to the grounds connected with the rifle range which is located just north of the city on the trolley line, where every Saturday afternoon for the rest of the season the boys can use the shotgun or rifle, as they prefer, and still have the advantage of the same club house, which will be much more convenient in every way. The present grounds are ideal for a tournament and have been shot over so much that it feels like home, so that it is with a feeling of regret that we give them up, but as there is no chance to lay out a rifle range there, the change has to be made, as a number of our members are deeply interested in rifle shooting.

We shall try and give our friends a good time this year, and shall be very glad to see all of the old faces as well as many new ones who like the trapshooting game, as we never run our tournaments to make money, but simply want everybody to have a good time and feel that they get the worth of their money while with us.

Programs will be ready for mailing by the 15th, and will be mailed by the Secretary, J. A. Norton, Hudson Falls, N. Y., upon inquiry.

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The North Caldwell (N. J.) Tournament.

THE registered tournament of the North Caldwell Gun Club will take place on their grounds on Mountain avenue, on Saturday, April 22. There are ten 15-target events on the regular program, entrance $1.40 each, $1 extra entrance, Squier money-back system; optional sweepstakes extra, entrance $1.

Division of Moneys—Regular program, Rose system, ratio points, 5, 3, 2, 1. Optional sweepstakes, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Ten entries and under, three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

To be eligible for the Squier money-back system a contestant must compete in all regular program events.

The optional sweepstakes are separate from the regular program, and it is optional with the contestant whether or not he makes entry for them. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the optional sweepstakes.

There will be two sets of traps used at this tournament, and in case of rain, shooting under canvas awning. A full line of first-class factory-loaded shells for sale on the grounds. Luncheon will be served at moderate prices. The grounds are beautifully located on the top of one of the highest mountains in Essex county, and are easily reached by automobile over exceptionally good roads. To go by rail from New York take the 8:50 A. M. train from Chambers street, Erie Railroad to Little Falls. Stages will meet train and trolley. T. A. Quackenbush, North Caldwell, N. J., is the secretary, who will supply further information.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 5.—Although the unfavorable weather somewhat reduced the attendance at the Fred Macauly Business Men's Gun Club meeting yesterday afternoon, a considerable destruction of the artificial birds was made. The white fliers were well dispatched on their air flights by William Bennett, who did excellent work at the traps.

The diamond pin donated by C. W. Billings was won by J. F. Jones. J. Fredericks won the tie clasp. Louis Colquitt broke 25 birds straight, which was a remarkable performance, considering the inclement weather.

C. W. Billings had high average, 29¾. B. M. Shanley, Jr., was a close second with an average of 20. Louis Colquitt was third with 19¾.

Next Tuesday four prizes will be shot for. The scores were: Shannon, 19, 15, 14, 18, 23; J. Frederick, 14, 15, 19, 17; Peter Bey, 13, 12, 17, 11, 12; B. M. Shanley Jr. 19, 19, 23, 18, 21; Billings, 22, 19, 20, 20; Jones 11, 14, 21 12; Colquitt, 19, 15, 20, 25; Thompson, 13, 12.

SMOKELESS.

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 9.—Close to sixty-five devotees of the traps braved the inclement weather yesterday afternoon to attend the weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club at their Newbridge grounds. A cold and chilly wind swept across the traps, making the shooting at times far from desirable. Despite this, a few good scores were made. The surprise of the afternoon was the shooting of Dr. Horace Betts. In a string of 25 birds, he missed but 3, finishing with a score of 22. He is one of the club's newest members, and his friends were well pleased.

In the regular trophy event L. Evans and H. H. Lukens shot remarkably well, tying with but 3 down in 25. Class B in the trophy event was represented by a score of 17, Dr. C. R. Jeffries, Jr., H. F. Davis and S. B. Trott tying in this class. Guy Lambert, J. W. Anderson, Jr., N. K. Smith, W. B. Smith, Jr., S. G. Davis, D. D. Poffenberger and Ward Hammond tied in Class C on 14 out of 25. Class D found three shooters tied on 11 out of 25—R. S. Roberson, J. J. Magahern and H. F. Megaw.

From the ties of the preceding week, Clyde Leedom won the Class B spoon with a score of 19, while the Class C spoon was won by W. S. Gavan with 20 out of 25. W. F. Jensen won the trophy in Class D, breaking 18 out of 25.

The scores in the two-man team championship were: W. Mathewson and D. J. Dougherty 50; Dr. L. Rumford and Dr. S. Rumford 49; E. H. Lambert and Guy Lambert 18; Clyde Leedom and Dr. C. R. Jeffries, Jr., 48; D. D. Poffenberger, J. A. MacMullen 47; Wm. Coyne and W. F. Jensen 47; Thorpe Martin and L. W. Crawford 46.

The scores in the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event were:

Class A, 14 out of 25—H. H. Lukens, L. Evans.

Class B, 17 out of 25—Dr. C. R. Jeffries, Jr., H. F. Davis, S. B. Trott.

Class C, 14 out of 25—Guy Lambert, J. W. Anderson, Jr., N. K. Smith, W. B. Smith, Jr., S. G. David, W. H. Hammond, D. D. Poffenberger.

Class D, 11 out of 25—R. S. Roberson, J. J. Magahern, H. F. Megaw.

The complete scores were: Clyde Leedom 19 out of 25, H. H. Lukens 22, Guy Lambert 14, Dr. C. R. Jeffries, Jr., 17, H. C. McClane 16, L. Evans 22, Wm. Neely 8, R. Evans 15, E. F. Slear 20, E. H. Lambert 12, H. J. Taggart 16, J. Winchester 20, O. B. Clark 7, Stanley Steel 18, Thorpe Martin 18, H. L. Morgan 15, W. Mathewson 18, R. S. Roberson 11, D. J. Dougherty 18, R. Whitworth 5, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 14, Wm. Coyne 13, C. C. Gerow 15, N. K. Smith 14, Dr. H. Darlington 15, C. Schumacker 4, H. F. Davis 17, H. W. Goodman 19, S. R. Trott 17, R. P. Choate 9, Wm. Wood 9, Dr. A. Patterson 16, Wm. B. Smith Jr., 14, S. G. David 12, J. J. Magahern 11, J. B. McHugh 18, J. T. Robison 15, A. L. Richards 15, W. S. Gavan 20, A. J. Curley 9, S. G. David 14, E. P. Ewing 15, W. M. Hammond 14, L. Crawford 12, D. Lindsay 19, H. P. Carlon 18, R. L. Conner 18, W. A. Casey 16, C. R. Kenworthy 7, P. T. Pennington 7, H. F. Megaw 11, S. Tuchton 15, H. Warren 10, W. F. Jensen 18, R. A. Vance 20, Dr. Betts 8, W. A. Joslyn 16, A. G. Reilly 11, G. White 4, J. H. Mason 6, M. Carel 17.

Ben Martel Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., April 8.—Four shooting matches were held at the grounds of the Ben Martel Club to-day. John Hewlings defeated Alonzo Cheesman in a match shoot for $100 a side. In a team shoot Martel, Cheesman and Hewlings defeated Butler, Prickett and Daisey. Daisey won an open shoot and also a sweepstake. Good scores were made, considering the weather. Scores:

Match shoot, $10 a side, 10 blue rocks: John Hewlings, 9; Cheesman, 8.

Team shoot, 15 blue rocks each: Martel 15, Cheesman 12, Hewlings 9; total, 36. Prickett 11, Daisey 10, Butler 9; total, 30.

Open shoot, 10 blue rocks each: Martel 10, Daisey 10, S. Prickett 9, Dawson 9, E. Black 9, C. Prickett 8, F. Butler 8, A. Cheesman 8, Hewlings 7, Strang 6 Munson 5. Shoot-off: Daisey 5, Martel 4.

Open shoot, 10 blue rocks: Daisey 10, Martel 8, A. Cheesman 7, Hewlings 7, Butler 6.

Linden Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, April 8.—The weather had little or no effect on the shooting matches here to-day. The Linden Club held its weekly shoot. There were two events. The first even for the Dupont trophy had six participants. Each shot at 15 blue rocks and Thomas Gibbons proved the winner and gained three points. The other event was a tie between Hill and Bowe. Summaries:

Weekly shoot, Dupont trophy, 15 blue rocks each: Thomas Gibbons 12, William Bowe 10, Lynch 10, J. Mealey 8, Frank McQuaid 7, J. A. Mealey 7.

Open shoot, 10 blue rocks: Hill 6, Bowe 6, Mealey 5, A. Hill 3, Ashton 1.

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA Pa., April 9.—Fred Muller was the only gunner on the Eagle Gun Club field yesterday to get a string of 10 birds. He grassed every one of his 10 without the semblance of a miss, but he had to shoot at this clip to beat out Coleman, Felix, Fox and Killian, all of whom brought to the ground 9 of their 10 birds. Scores:

Ten birds, handicap rise: Muller 10, Coleman 9, Aiman 8, Felix 9, Wilson 8, Severn 8, Redmond 7, Jackson 7, Dock 8, Harper 5, Sulzbach 7, Fox 9, Killian 9, Paul 8, Hall 8.

Princeton Gun Club.

THE Princeton Gun Club has completed final arrangements for the season's competitions. The schedule contains four dual contests besides the Intercollegiates, among which is a match with Yale, at New Haven, on May 13, and another with Harvard at Princeton, a week later. The other two contests are with Pennsylvania and Dartmouth, and are both away from home.

A second and new set of traps is now being installed at the University, in order that the Intercollegiate shoot may be held there this spring. Yale won the event last year, with Princeton second. The team's prospects are very promising this year, as only two men, E. H. Wright and E. P. Westenhaver, have been lost by graduation. The members of the gun club now in the University who have taken part in the different shoots are: Capt. C. J. Biddle, S. V. Este, H. S. Day, K. K. Dresser, H. T. Cassar, H. Forbes, and N. R. White.

The management expects to arrange several practice events with school teams, and a dual shoot with some athletic club in the near future.

Philadelphia Y. C. Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—The gun team of the Philadelphia Yacht Club won its second victory over the Beideman Gun Club team on the latter's grounds, at Fish House, N. J., yesterday by the close margin of 3 targets. It was a poor day for target shooting, but the scores made by both teams were excellent.

Walter N. Stevenson made the top score of the shoot, breaking 45 out of his 50. Harry Sloan led the Beideman team with 43, and this score was tied by J. C. McAvoy, of the yacht club's team. There was considerable rivalry displayed, as the Beideman gunners were sure of capturing both the individual and team honors. The teams were composed of seven men a side, and each man shot at 50 targets. The scores:

Yacht Club.		Beideman.	
W N Stevenson...	45	H Sloan	43
J C McAvoy.....	43	W Newkirk	42
J A Ross.....	41	V Parker	40
J D Stinger.....	40	W B Stewart.....	40
E Hallowell	38	A L Oehletree.....	38
F R Macklin	37	Dr W L Jones.....	35
J S Morrison.....	31—275	G W Holloway....	34—272

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending April 8, are as follows:

June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, See'y.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, See'y.
July 20.—Lorain, (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, See'y.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone. See'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, See'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, See'y.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Maekie, Pres.
Week beginning May 21.—Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under auspices of Madera Rod and Gun Club; $1,000 added money.

ELMER E. SHANER, See'y-Treas.

Cumberland Gun Club.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 8.—The Cumberland Gun Club held its first shoot of the season this afternoon. A drizzling rain somewhat handicapped the events:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zeanes	9	9	7	7	8	9	7
M Sooy	9	8	8	8	10	10	6
Platts	9	9	10	8	6	8	6
Morris	8	7	6	6	6	8	4
Hurff	7	6	9	6	8	8	4
Brown	7	9	7	8	7	9	8

In a 25-target event Zeanes made 22, A. Sooy 20, Platts 19, Brown 19, M. Sooy 14 and Morris 13.

The club will hold a shoot every two weeks during the season.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

DuPont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 9.—The scores in the revolver and pistol matches yesterday were:

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol qualification: E. G. Ackart, 90, 82, 79, 77, 75.

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol practice: Wm. Coyne 83, 7; A. G. Riley, 67, 59; S. B. Trott, 53, 52, 37, 34; G. E. Lambert 34, H. H. Lukens 30, 12.

Fifty-yard rifle (.22cal.) qualification: D. Appleby, 81, 77, 78, 75, 72, 69.

Fifty-yard rifle (.22cal.) practice: D. Applehy, 75; S. B. Trott, 73; A. H. Gorsline, 68, 61, 60, 59, 55, 36; A. G. Riley, 62; J. B. Grier, 61, 59, 56, 55, 52, 34; L. C. Weldin, Jr., 59, 51, 51; G. E. Lambert, 57; H. E. Haines, 55, 49; Wm. Wood, 52; J. H. Mason, 47, 42; M. Carey, 39; E. J. McElwee, 17.

The PARKER GUN Again a Winner!

On January 11-13, 1911, The "OLD RELIABLE" PARKER GUN, shot by Howard D. Bates, of Ridgetown, Ont., again won the Grand Canadian Handicap at live birds, killing 25 straight and 9 in the shoot-off, from the limit distance of 31 yds. Mr. Bates shot at 54 birds during the tournament and killed them all. THIS IS SOME SHOOTING!

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12 GAUGE

Made famous by its dependability. The solid top and side ejection keep gases and powder away from your eyes; help quick, effective repeat shots. Rain, sleet, snow and foreign matter can't get into the action.

The mechanism is strong, simple, wear-resisting. The double extractors pull any shell instantly; two special safety devices prevent accidental discharge while action is unlocked, and an automatic recoil block makes hangfires harmless.

All Marlins are strongly made, finely balanced, accurate, hard hitting guns, and are the quickest and easiest to take down and clean. Illustration shows Model 24 grade "A" 12 gauge; it has all the features that make for a perfect gun

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The Marlin Firearms Co.
27 Willow Street, - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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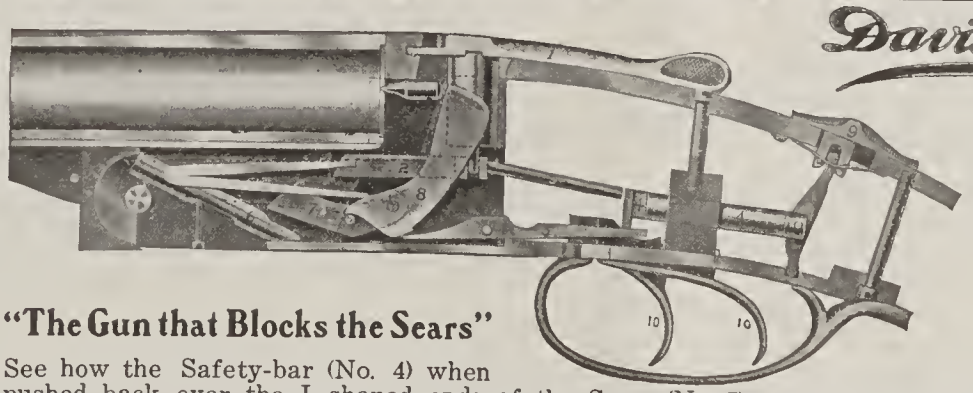

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"The Gun that Blocks the Sears"

See how the Safety-bar (No. 4) when pushed back over the L-shaped ends of the Sears (No. 5) completely blocks them, making accidental discharge absolutely impossible. Every Davis Hammerless Gun has the Safety that "Blocks the Sears". It is a ***Safe*** "Safety".

N. R. DAVIS & SONS, Lock Box 707 Established 1853 **ASSONET, MASS., U. S. A.**

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For free booklet No. 3 on gun club organization

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ESTABLISHED 1802 **Wilmington, Delaware**

College Shooting League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Massachusetts Agricultural College and the University of Iowa are still tied for first place in the International Rifle Shooting League, with thirteen wins. Results this week were: Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated North Georgia Agricultural, 1915 to 1732; Iowa defeated Princeton, 1861 to 1703; Washington State defeated Minnesota, 1840 to 1751; Columbia defeated California by default, 1835 to 0; Cornell defeated Arizona, 1782 to 1775; Dartmouth defeated Rhode Island State, 1771 to 1729; Missouri defeated New Hampshire College, 1743 to 1726; Purdue defeated Louisiana State by default, 1727 to 0.

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—The weekly competitions of this Association were shot to-day on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa. In spite of the bad weather, five members showed up and considerable shooting was done. An interesting feature of the day was the introduction of a new match for cups, called the Brochmeyer match. Mr. Brochmeyer, a member of the club, having generously donated a fund for the purpose. It consists of a first, second and third (novice) match in military shooting at 200yds.; Schuetzen at 200yds., and both revolver and pistol at 50yds. Any one who has won a first or second prize in any of the regular matches in these events, is barred from the novice match, in order to give new members a chance. These matches will certainly arouse interest and will be a benefit to the club as well as the individual members.

Brochmeyer Schuetzen match, 200yds., rifle: Dr. G. G. Davis 127, 109; Williamson, 215, 201.

Offhand match: Williamson 219, 215, 209, 203. 203.

Honor target, 3 shots: J. G. Schnerring 66 (silver cup or medal), Williamson 65.

Brochmeyer military match: N. Spering, 44, 43, 42, 40.

Military match: H. A. Dill, 46, 43, 43, 42, 41, 40.

Brochmeyer 50yd. revolver match: Dr. R. L. Dubbs 90, 87, 83, 82, 81, 81.

Pistol match, 50yds.: Wlliamson 75, 74.

Squadron C Revolver Match.

CORP. C. H. K. BLAUVELT carried off the honors of the annual revolver match, which ran through ten days, on the range of Squadron C, in this city, and was concluded on April 5, with the total score of 246 out of a possible 250 for the ten days.

The event brought out a large field, and the tournament was closely contested, many high scores being recorded. Two events were on the program, consisting of five strings of 25 shots in groups of five on a 550yd. range, and the other of the same amount of shots on a 75yd. range.

On the first range the victor turned in a complete score of 25 clean breaks on each of his five times at the range, which netted him a total of 125, and at the longer target he missed only four shots, making a clean sweep in the fourth string, while he missed only one on each of the first, second, third and fifth times at the range, making a total of 121, or an aggregate score of 246.

So close was the competition that the winner was only victorious over Capt. Charles A. Brown, who finished second, by a single shot, and Sergt. S. S. Tumbridge finished third with a score of 242. The scores:

Corp C H K Blauvelt	49 49 49 50 49—246
Capt C A Brown	50 49 48 49 49—245
Sergt S S Tumbridge	48 48 48 49 49—242

Cincinnati Police Revolver Club.

THE fourth, and as it proved, the last of the series of matches for the Roll-Crawford-Brandemour trophy was held on the City Hall range, April 7. The attendance was the smallest in the history of the club, only four members shooting their score. Posey L. Curlis was high man, and this win, his third, gave him the trophy and ended the series. In the slow fire rounds Major Caroll was high man with 148, but Curlis got the best in the rapid fire and finished 5 points to the good, with a total of 174 to Carroll's 169. Ruck, one of the best shots in the club, was not in as good form as usual; his shots were well bunched, but with two or three exceptions were low. He was second high in the rapid fire, but his total was 25 points below that of the match in March. Curlis' total was the same as the one he made in the previous match, but his rapid fire round was much better. It is hoped that the club will be able to enter a team in the Camp Perry matches this fall, but nothing definite has been decided as yet.

P L Curlis	6 6 10 5 8—35 9 7 6 9 8—39 9 7 6 5 8—35 7 6 9 5 7—34—143	
Rapid fire (17 seconds)	8 7 6 5 5 — 31	174
Major Carroll	6 6 8 8 8—36 9 3 10 4 9—35 8 10 5 7 8—38 9 9 6 6 9—39—148	
Rapid fire (18 seconds)	7 6 4 4 0 — 21	169
R Ruck	7 5 6 6 6—30 5 10 5 10 8—38 5 6 7 9 4—31 6 8 8 9 6—37—136	
Rapid fire (18 seconds)	7 6 5 5 5 — 28	164
Smith	9 4 6 4 6—29 8 6 4 4 8—28 4 5 5 5 6—25 6 4 5 9 3—27	
Rapid fire (17 seconds)	3 3 3 8 0 — 17	126

Zettler Rifle Club.

SCORES of the Zettler Rifle Club, April 4, follow:

G L Amouroux	239	243	239	241	237—1199
F M Bund	235	242	233	241	235—1186
L C Buss	245	246	249	247	244—1231
L P Hansen	242	241	245	243	243—1214
T H Keller	237	236	234	246	231—1184
F Hocking	235	241	233	242	235—1186
R Gute	248	245	244	248	244—1229
Dr Leavitt	230	239	236	230	232—1157
L Maurer	224	237	232	233	240—1166
C Oltmann	229	245	241	239	242—1196
O Smith	241	239	243	242	244—1209
W A Tewes	247	242	246	245	244—1224
B Zettler	232	231	233	232	231—1164
C Zettler	236	232	241	238	245—1192
H M Pope	247	244	278	241	247—1227

For other Rifle News, see page 563.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The advertisement of the United States Cartridge Co., of Lowell, Mass., will be welcomed by many of our older readers.

For the Black Shells to be used in the shotgun, which are mentioned in their advertisement, the company claims a number of distinct advantages, in primers, in speedy ignition of the charge, and in water-proofing. All these are points of great interest, and the last-mentioned is not the least, as many a gunner will testify who has sat in the rain in a blind hour after hour and had more and more trouble with his swelled shells as time went by.

The United States Cartridge Co. will send a free book on shells to any one who will address the U. S. Cartridge Co., Department H, Lowell, Mass.—*Adv.*

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

GAME IN NEW YORK STATE.

Continued from page 578.

greater opportunity of securing convictions for violation of the hounding law than at the present time. Under present conditions the hardest kind of a case the protector has to make is a hounding case. His greatest difficulty is to show in his evidence the connection between the hunters and the dogs. With the law amended as suggested when the illegal hunting was done, the dog would undoubtedly be run with his collar off and no tag, and all that wou'd be necessary to make a case would be to establish the identity of the dog, which is a much simpler proposition.

There can be no doubt that since hounding was stopped there has been a great increase in the number of deer in the State.

The State bird farm, which has been in operation a little over a year, has sent out about 1,200 pheasants for stocking purposes and sixty-five hundred eggs. These eggs and birds have gone into every county in the State. Three thousand eggs were used for hatching at the farm, from which 2,000 birds were reared to maturity. Six hundred breeding birds are retained at the farm, also twenty-five pairs of English partridge and ten pairs of quail. The pheasants reared on the farm include the English ring-neck, the Mongolian and the Hungarian dark-necked pheasants.

The farm has been run economically. It has produced most of the grain used by the birds. During 1910 the farm produced 121 bushels of buckwheat, forty bushels of wheat, 372 bushels of oats and 500 bushels of shelled corn.

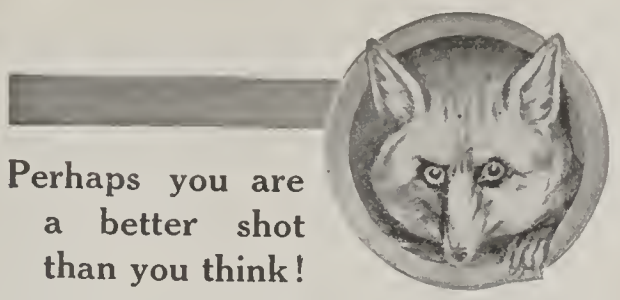
Mr. Rogers has accomplished much by hard and diligent work. The condition of the farm has been improved, the buildings repaired, and a modern plant for the rearing of game birds fully equipped, and this result has been accomplished with a saving of $3,000 in the amount appropriated for the bird farm. Next year from three to four times as many birds and eggs will be shipped as in 1910.

The fact that at the present time there is shooting for pheasants in sixteen counties in the State is chiefly due to an early experiment of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission in raising and distributing these birds for stocking purposes.

The farmers, it appears, have many of them changed their minds regarding the pheasants. It is not long since many complaints were made that the Chinese pheasant was an enemy of the agriculturist and an active agent in the destruction of crops. Now that it has been learned that the bird is more useful than injurious, "no trespass" signs are everywhere in evidence. Under these conditions there is very little likelihood that the birds will be exterminated. In fact, it is reported that they are more numerous in spite of last year's open season.

The season of 1910 was an exceptionally good breeding season for birds and small game in most parts of the State. In localities where the breeding stock had not been exterminated there was a gratifying increase in the number of partridges. The number of sportsmen has increased so greatly, however, that, except in the most sparsely settled sections of the State the outlook for this noble game bird is most gloomy.

The Adirondack elk appear to be steadily decreasing in numbers despite the fact that they seem to be well able to take care of themselves



Perhaps you are a better shot than you think!

The powder you use makes a lot of difference. It may be suited to your needs—perhaps not.

Your judgment in computing distance, angles and speed of bird on target determines your ability to point.

But the results you get depend upon eliminating every possible factor of uncertainty on the condition under which you shoot.

Dead Shot Smokeless

Trade Mark Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.

never varies. It cannot—because it is made by an exclusive, scientific process—used only in making Dead Shot Smokeless. It is tested at every stage of manufacture and when finished.

Besides it has highest velocity and lightest recoil.

All loading companies use it. Insist on getting it. Write us if you can't.

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Lubricate—Burn cleanly
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Trap-Shooters' Ready Reckoner.

For ascertaining at a glance the Division of Moneys in Trapshooting. Paper, 25 cents.

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YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He know it—

TWO CLEAN KILLS

The reason a Lefever kills clean and sure and far is **Lefever Taper Boring.**

But if you buy a Lefever for the taper boring alone, you will get more than your money's worth. For instance, you will never be handicapped with looseness at the hinge joint. The exclusive Lefever screw compensates for a year's wear by a trifling turn that you make yourself with a screwdriver.

LEFEVER SHOT GUNS

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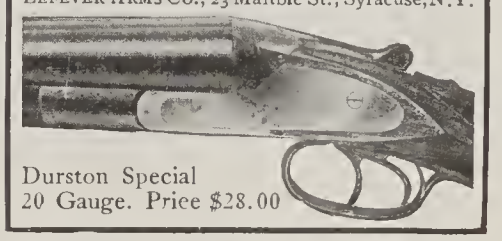

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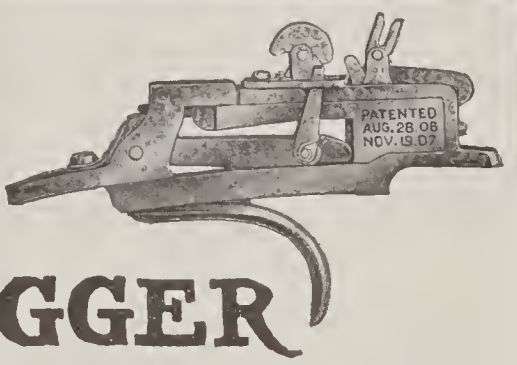

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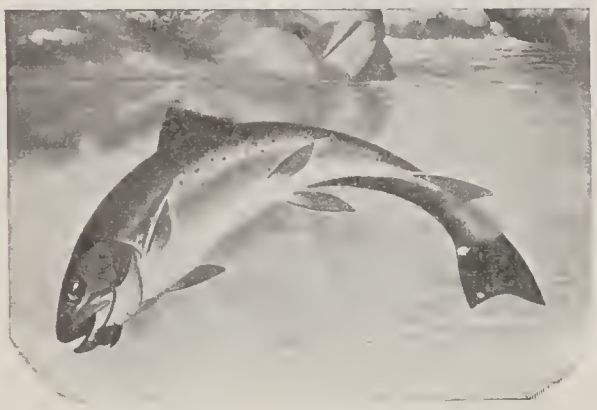
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM



TROUT FISHING

promises to be exceptionally fine this spring in the waters of the **Beaverkill, Neversink, Willowemoc** and **East Branch**—Trout Streams famous in "Song and Story". Reached by the

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Winter Sport with Rod and Gun

Sportsmen, spend your winter vacation here. All kinds of hunting, from panther to duck; exciting game fishing; fighting tarpon in the bay; big mouth black bass in river. Booklet sent free. Correspondence invited. Address T. D. BRIGGS, Prop.

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A handy pocket-size volume of 157 pages of practical information covering the entire subject of Pistol and Revolver Shooting. This work is strictly up-to-date, including the latest development in smokeless powder; the 1908 Revolver Regulations and Practice of the United States Army, the United States Navy, and the National Guard; the Annual Championship matches and Revised Rules and Regulations of the United States Revolver Association, etc. Besides being a useful, practical hand-book for the experienced marksman, the work will also prove particularly valuable for beginners.

Contents: Historical: Arms—Military, Target, Pocket Ammunition; Sights; Position; Target Shooting; Revolver Practice for the Police; Pistol Shooting for Ladies; Clubs and Ranges; Hints to Beginners; Selection of Arms; Manipulation; Position and Aiming; Target Practice; Cleaning and Care of Arms; Reloading Ammunition—primers, shells, bullets, powders, reloading. Appendix—Annual Championship Matches of the U. S. Revolver Association; Rules Governing Matches, etc. Records of the U. S. Revolver Association.

In three styles: Paper, 60 cents. Cloth, $1.00. Full morocco, $1.50. A liberal discount to military organizations and shooting clubs on orders of ten or more copies.

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It describes the old-time Indian and the Indian of to-day, and contrasts the primitive conditions and ways of living with those of the present. It contains over fifty full-page portraits of living Indians from photographs.

Contents: The North American Indians, Indian Character. Beliefs and Stories. The Young Dogs' Dance. The Buffalo Wife. A Blackfoot Sun and Moon Myth. Former Distribution of the Indians. The Reservation. Life on the Reservation. The Agent's Rule. Education. Some Difficulties. The Red Man and the White.

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in so far as the question of food is concerned. The yearling elk resemble deer and are often unintentionally shot by hunters who mistake them for deer. The experiment of attempting to restock the Adirondacks with elk has been an interesting one, but for the reason above given is likely to result in failure.

One of the most interesting facts with reference to the wild animals of the State is the rapid increase of beaver. For a number of years prior to 1904 it was commonly believed that beaver had been exterminated in the State. As a matter of fact, however, a small remnant of the once abundant native stock still survived. The last stronghold of these beaver was the lake region in Township Twenty, south and west of St. Regis Mountain. A few beaver were on the west branch of the St. Regis River and a few on the Jordan River, which empties into the Raquette River in the town of Hollywood, St. Lawrence county. In all there were probably not more than a score of beaver left.

All told the commission has information of about sixty families of beaver over a widely scattered region, chiefly of course in the Adirondack section. They are breeding rapidly, the law protecting them is respected, and they will soon be a common sight in the northern part of the State.

During the last fiscal year the returns from hunters' licenses were $141,219 as against $134,031 for 1909. Suffolk county again leads the other counties of the State in the number of licenses issued.

It is interesting to note that in the three years that general hunters' licenses have been issued, two counties of less than 100,000 population have led the other counties of the State. These are Suffolk, which has twice stood at the head of the list and once in second place, and St. Lawrence, which has once occupied the first position and twice the second place. Next to these counties Erie and Monroe have contested for the honors.

Some of the leaders of the organized sportsmen of the State believe that the enforcement of the game law has been too severe. The statement is made that the game protector should devote his energies to prevent violations of the game law and not to the prosecutions of the violators. It is said that the protector, under the present system, is judged too much by his record of cases, and that better results would be obtained if he was instructed to make few, if any, arrests, but to warn the violators of the law and to hold his evidence of violations over their heads as a threat to make them mend their ways.

While plausible in theory such a program is highly impractical. Prosecuting people for violations of the law is not pleasant business. The game protector is human and would naturally welcome an excuse to be rid of the most troublesome part of his work. The result could not fail to be loss of discipline and demoralization in the force and increased game law violation.

The attitude which the commission takes upon this matter, and the only attitude which it can take, is that where a violation of the law has been committed the penalty must be met. There is no way of getting around it. Once the commission is satisfied that any provision of the game law has been violated that part of the incident is closed.

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We have the only establishment dealing in young small-mouth black bass commercially in the United States. Vigorous young bass in various sizes, ranging from advanced fry to 3 and 4 inch fingerlings for stocking purposes.

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Correspondence invited. Send for circulars. Address

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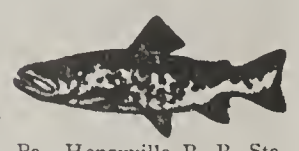

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are well adapted to Eastern waters. Try stocking with some of the nice yearlings or fry from our hatchery, and you will be pleased with the results. PLYMOUTH ROCK TROUT COMPANY, Colburn C. Wood., Supt., Plymouth, Mass.

BROOK TROUT of all ages for stocking brooks and lakes. Brook trout eggs in any quantity. Warranted delivered anywhere in fine condition. Correspondence solicited.

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A standard book on the sport by a recognized expert, covering all phases of live-bird and clay-pigeon shooting with much that is of value to every man who wishes to be complete master of his gun.

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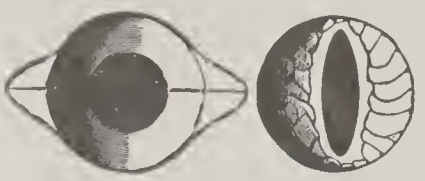

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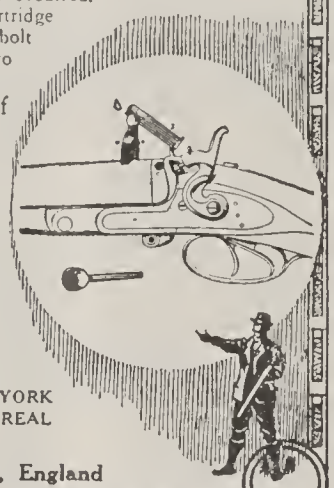

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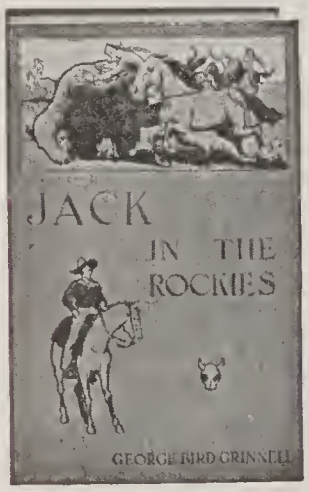

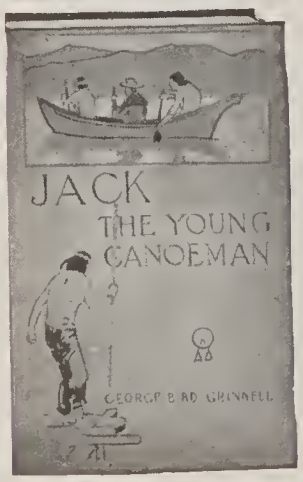

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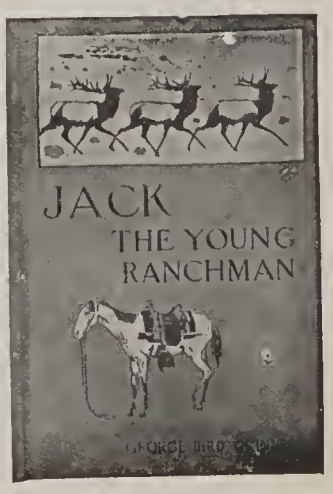

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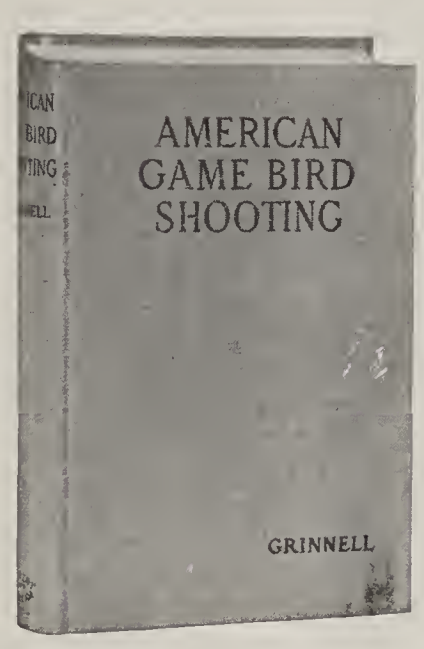

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Above books are in excellent second-hand condition. Majority of the most recent publications are as new—excepting book plate or owner's name inside cover. Mailed on receipt of price. Some valuable works on African sport listed in this journal of date March 11. Address, Captain A. M. MACNAB, Nogales, Arizona.

A few shop-worn, soiled cover and slightly damaged books.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price
Gun and Its Development—Greener, 8th ed.	4.00	3.00
Do Animals Think—Reardon	1.00	.60
Indian Club Swinging—Miller	1.00	.50
Man from Corpus Christi	1.50	.75
Supplement to Small Yachts	4.00	1.90
Camp Life in the Woods	1.00	.55
Modern Dogs (Terrier)—By Rawdon B. Lee 1896 edition	5.00	3.50
Modern Dogs (Non-Sporting)—By Rawdon B. Lee. 1894 edition	5.00	3.50
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THE MODERN SPORTSWOMAN.

THE active participation in field sports by women marks a modern development. Fifty years ago no woman would have handled a gun, much less a rifle, or would have dared to beard a lion or a tiger in the field, or have dreamed of a day on the moors all to herself or taken a hunting box with a string of hunters for the winter. Yet women do all these things now. Sport for women is catered for as amply as sport for men; ladies' golf links, championships, rifle clubs and tennis tournaments flourish amazingly, says Lady Violet Greville in London Chronicle.

The number of women in the hunting field increases every year, and many of these Dianas ride as hard as men. Lately they have taken to riding astride and wearing neat breeches and boots, so that it is difficult to distinguish the sexes on horseback, and certainly the thin young girl, looking just like a boy, is a very attractive figure, but she is essentially modern. The girl who walks the moors all day, who climbs hills and brings down her stag with an unerring rifle is rarer, but she exists. Salmon and trout fishing rank next in popular esteem.

Curiously enough, this love, this craze for sport in women synchronizes with the possible extinction of sport, for already it is difficult to keep up hunt subscriptions, barbed wire renders riding unpleasant if not dangerous, and the breaking up of large estates will soon make game preserving impossible. Sport will be confined to fishing or to grouse shooting over desolate and barren districts, where the heather flourishes and the ptarmigan breed. On these lonely hilltops wild birds will still be found when the rest of England is divided into allotments and building estates.

With the women who care for sport it is a very real and solid enthusiasm. They will follow their husbands in Africa in the pursuit of wild game, they will tramp the stubble and the turnip fields all day, they will flog the water unceasingly, they will crawl, scramble, creep, climb and lie motionless for hours on the chance of getting a stag.

In all sport there is a certain element of good fellowship and camaraderie which is exceedingly pleasant, and the friendships of the hunting field, for instance, are among the most enduring and delightful of memories. Even rivalry is good tempered, respect and admiration are experienced for those who are keen and skilful in the sport they prefer. It is a little strange to say the least of it that so many women should be taking up sport, rifle shooting and games at a time when the great mass of men go to look on at contests in which they themselves play no part and of which betting is one of the most objectionable features.

From real sport the element of money getting is entirely absent. Hunting, for instance, is the most democratic of pursuits; the nobleman mounted on his 300-guinea hunter, the doctor, the schoolboy, the farmer and the trainer, all are equal, all interested, all enthusiastic. People may hunt for various reasons, but to the expert majority it is the hounds working and the science of hunting that appeal most keenly. Women probably love the galloping, but it exhilarates and excites them, while their presence has almost entirely obliterated the use of bad language and hard swearing in the hunting field.

It would appear as though the masculine development of women, the sense of rebellion and revolt had driven them to enter the same sports as men, a tendency strongly developed in modern girl schools, where hockey, golf and cricket are more highly appreciated that the ladylike accomplishments and quiet study of our mothers. Needlework is at a discount, but the eye, the ear, the hand and the body are all trained in field sports, and the modern Diana, with her zest, her joie de vivre and her independence has apparently come to stay.

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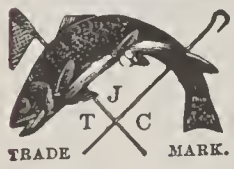

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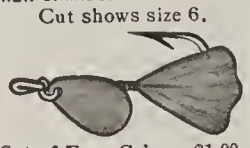

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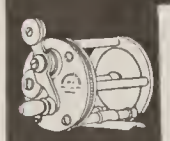

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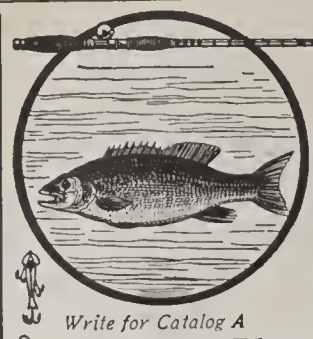

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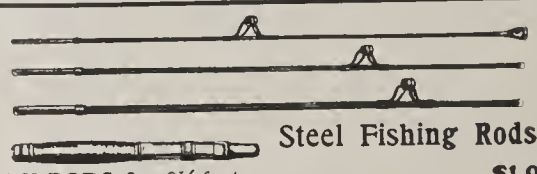

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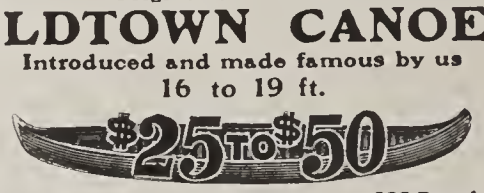

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, President,
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127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

INDIANA'S FISHING LICENSE.

THE new Indiana law contains some provisions of rather unusual interest.

Non-residents who hold licenses to hunt small game in Indiana may also fish in that State without securing special permits; otherwise they must pay one dollar each per annum to fish in Indiana waters, the Ohio River excepted. If a non-resident fishing license holder's wife accompanies him, she will not require a license, nor will children under thirteen years come under the new provisions. Licenses, which are issued by county circuit clerks, must bear a full description of the licensee.

One dollar is not a high price to pay for good fishing, but the possession of a license to fish is no guarantee of success in that uncertain pastime. Indeed, while there is still fair fishing in some Indiana waters, they are far less prolific in fish life than they were in the past, and unless effective restocking and protective measures are enforced, the non-residents who have been in the habit of going to Indiana to fish may hesitate about continuing their visits to that State.

In the consummation of this measure a peculiar state of affairs has been brought about. Advocates of the new license set the shooters against the fishers and in this way secured the moral support of the former. At the same time sportsmen were classified in three groups—those who shoot, those who fish, and those who enjoy both pastimes. To the first and the last it is to be assumed that the new law is not objectionable. This leaves only the anglers to object, and against them and their interests are ranged those riparian owners of Indiana who are opposed to angling. On the side of the anglers, however, are the railway, hotel and resort interests. These partisans of the anglers have one certain means of securing the continued presence of visiting anglers, but it is almost too much to hope that it will be pushed. This is to assist in making the fishing in Indiana worth while.

It is planned to employ more wardens to enforce the new law, and it is to the interest of every non-resident angler to see that the Indiana protectors they are assisting to employ shall perform their duties.

The situation is novel. It remains to be seen how the plan will work out and whether it will merit praise or condemnation. Meanwhile the lot of the fish wardens bids fair to be anything but a happy one during the warm season. The railways send immense numbers of picnickers into Indiana, and a great many of these visitors carry fishing tackle with them. Of these a majority will never have heard of a fishing license fee, and to round up a large party and hale them before the nearest justice of the peace is easier to plan than to perform.

AID FROM A NEW QUARTER.

WITH politics and religion FOREST AND STREAM never meddles, yet it is glad at this juncture to quote elsewhere some remarks about the law governing the sale of plumage taken from the Jewish paper, Die Wahrheit—The Truth—printed in New York city.

The firms in New York which deal in feather millinery are made up chiefly of Hebrews, and that the leading Hebrew journal in New York city holds the views expressed in this editorial is interesting because it exhibits a breadth of view not always to be looked for among sects or races.

Advice from this source should have some influence on the Assemblyman who is responsible for the bill, the purpose of which is to nullify the Shea-White bill passed by the previous Legislature and to go into effect in July, 1911.

The Shea-White bill ought to be upheld by public opinion, and the Legislature should be made to feel the force of this opinion. The growth of this feeling over the whole country is shown by the fact that only last week the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed a plumage bill similar to the one now in force in New York—a bill which Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, is reported to have promptly signed.

The article in Die Wahrheit is likely to bring to the attention of many Jews a subject on which they have never thought, and in this way may exert an influence very beneficial to the comhunitw, which perhaps could not have been exerted on Jewish Americans in any other way.

THAT leprosy has been caused by eating fish is a thesis advanced long ago by bacteriologists. In an address before the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, in Chicago last Saturday, Dr. M. Couret, of New Orleans, referred to the fish-eating peoples of Greece, Italy, Sweden and Norway, among whom leprosy is especially prevalent, as proof of this contention. Experiments he had made, he said, showed that leprosy bacilli in fish flourished in both warm and cold waters.

✖

To provide game birds for distribution at moderate cost is the purpose of a bill which was passed last week by the New Jersey Assembly and is now before the Senate. It carries an appropriation of $25,000 with which to purchase and establish a State game farm. Both Houses passed the Audubon plumage bill, which as elsewhere stated has been signed by Governor Wilson. It represents a victory by the Audubon Society over the millinery interests, after a contest covering a number of years. The Assembly's action on the bill to abolish the Fish and Game Commission showed the trend of sentiment regarding the present form of commission as against the proposed single-headed commission. Only a few members favored the proposed change.

✖

ASSEMBLY Bill No. 1447, introduced in the New York Legislature by Mr. Gurnett, and intended to amend the Forest, Fish and Game law in relation to breeders of game and the increase of game and game fish, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator T. D. Sullivan. Its number there is 974. The bill introduced by Mr. Gurnett has aroused not a little indignation among his constituents, and it is reported that he disclaims all responsibility for the measure, saying that it was given to him by Mr. Campbell, reported to be the paid agent of the hotel keepers' association, and he merely introduced it by request. The bill tends to let down the bars on game protection and is opposed by the best sentiment throughout the State.

✖

FROM Chicago comes the announcement that landlocked salmon are being taken in Lake Michigan in the fishermen's gillnets. The first catches were made some time ago off the Indiana shore, and the fishermen did not recognize the species. Since then specimens have been examined by experienced anglers, who declare they are landlocked salmon. If this be true, and the fish remain in the part of the lake where they are now found, a new sport awaits the army of anglers who live in and about Chicago. If they are landlocked salmon, it is possible though not probable that they may be found in the rivers ere long, and it will be interesting to learn whether they are observed in these waters by anglers for trout and bass.

✖

FRIENDS of the Rev. Charles F. Aked may wonder whether his fondness for fishing played any part in his decision to remove from New York city to San Francisco. He bade farewell to his friends in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York city two weeks ago, and has taken up his new work in the First Congregational Church in San Francisco. Dr. Aked is very fond of angling, and California offers abundant opportunities for that sport.

✖

CALIFORNIA has advanced another step in the conservation of game, in the fixing of a weekly bag limit of fifty wildfowl and better protection for quail.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Where Insurrectos Insurrect

The Sierra Madre of Mexico—Lion Hunting With Dogs—Turkeys and Grizzly Bears—Lovely and Lonely Hunting Country

By J. A. M. LETHBRIDGE

[The following letter was written and sent out from camp just before the Mexican insurrection broke out. Since then, there have been no opportunities to hear from this hunting camp, and whether the author is still hunting, whether he has joined the insurrectos, in their operations about Chihuahua, or has been conscripted into the Mexican army, no one knows.

We may feel reasonably sure that, if he has taken sides at all, Mr. Lethbridge is doing good service. His experience in wild countries ranges from South Africa to North Africa, and from British Columbia down to Mexico. As a soldier, he fought in the Boer war, and he is abundantly able to take care of himself.

We should like to hear what his partner did with the jaguars in Sonora, and hope that some time we may.—EDITOR.]

MY headquarters are about fifty miles from the railway, in a most lovely valley, away up in the mountains. There is unlimited food for the horses and mules and splendid water. As I write this I am sitting in the shade of a huge pine to keep away from the scorching sun. At this time of the year there is a nice breeze, but the nights are bitterly cold, with thick ice and heavy frosts.

A beautiful stream running down the valley is clear as crystal and chock full of what the Mexicans call black bass. I have never seen a black bass and do not know. The fish do not run very large—from eight to twelve inches—but lower down where the river runs through a large cañon, and where there are deep holes, they are larger. They are good eating. They rise to any sort of fly and do not seem to fear the angler. The air is delightful and it makes one feel a new man. There are quantities of ducks—mallards and bluebills—which make a pleasant change to the menu, and as the winter goes on many more will come in. We have what is called the mountain quail, or fool hen. These one finds almost everywhere in large coveys, and fool hens they are. Unless you kick them up, they will not move, but once on the wing they give very pretty shooting and are delicious food.

In the mountains about a mile from camp one is in a hunter's paradise. I never know what sort of a rifle to take. If one carries a .401 repeater in case of running across bears, and there are big ones here, he promptly runs into a flock of turkeys. The other day I was out with my wife and just as we got within about 170 yards of a flock of turkeys, which at the moment I did not see. As we were riding up a creek, her horse started to buck, she having by some means got the rope under its tail. I had to jump off, at the same moment catching sight of the turkeys. After quieting her horse I had a shot and killed my turkey, but had to pick it up in pieces. In all probability if I had taken a smaller bore, .30-30, I should have, or might have, met a grizzly. It is hard to know which is the best all-round rifle to carry.

Let me digress for a moment and tell you about rifles being brought into Mexico. The Customs officials at Ciudad Juarez for some reason will give one much trouble; in fact, the importation of arms into Mexico from the United States is prohibited, and although sometimes it can be done I think—by means of tips and much politeness—there is always danger of trouble. For instance I came from Chihuahua, but made the mistake of not showing my guns at Juarez on my arrival. When I left Juarez again for Casas Grandes, the Customs officials made a lot of fuss, and although I explained that I came from Mexico and that I had bought the rifles in Mexico, it was some time before they would let me through. One unlucky man had eighty .30-30 cartridges in his pockets. They scented it out and confiscated all of them, whereas via Tampico or Vera Cruez you can bring all you want, and there is no difficulty at the Custom House. So much for bringing arms and ammunition into Mexico. Now, back to camp.

One day I went out to kill deer and was successful not far from my camp. Taking in the saddle, I pegged the forequarters down for bait, as a Mexican assured me there were plenty of lions about. The next morning I left camp early with my wife, who was most keen to see a lion, and we went to where I had killed the deer, taking with us four hounds and four Airedales. These hounds are trained to run only lions and bears, and not to look at deer. I do not say they will not run deer, because on occasions they will, but it is hopeless if they run deer, as these are so numerous that they constantly jump up when the hounds are running a lion, and it naturally spoils all hope of getting the lion if they change. Approaching the kill very carefully I saw a lion, but for an instant only, and he was off. Calling my wife to bring up the hounds, they struck his red hot trail and were off in an instant, the Airedales putting down their noses to the trail like old trained dogs. I was pleased to see this and I know that with a little more training I shall have a pack fit for anything. The Airedales will run deer, and mighty quick, too, but they are under good control and only require a little rating, when they stop.

To follow the dogs on horseback was impossible, for the ground was too broken. No one who has not been in the sierras can have any idea of what the country is. You continually come to places which are quite impassable and which even on foot are very hard to get over. For this reason hunting lions or bears without good dogs is rather hopeless. I told my wife to stay where she was and I would climb up a bit to try to see what was going on. We could hear the dogs running merrily above us, but the scrub oak, dwarf pines and other growth made it impossible to see. They could not have gone more than a mile before the lion found it was getting too hot for him and went up a tree. I could tell in an instant by the change in their music when they had treed him and we soon arrived to see the lion half way up a fair sized pine. The shot belonged to my wife and she made good, hitting him in the head and killing him instantly with the first shot; not so bad for a tyro, because at times we all get nervous.

After skinning out this lion, which was a young male in fine condition, we returned to the kill to try to pick up another lion, and although the hounds feathered and tried their best, they could run only a few yards and then would throw up their heads. Thus we had to give it up as a bad job. The sun was too hot and had practically obliterated all scent. I was quite satisfied, especially over the work of the whole pack, which promises great things.

Next day my partner came up and took three of the hounds and two Airedales. He has gone with a party over the divide into Sonora State to try to kill a tiger or spotted mountain lion—a jaguar. Tigers are very much more pugnacious than is the puma and are terrors on stock. Some people say that hounds cannot make a tiger tree, but this we shall see on his return. He is confident of success, though he told me that on one occasion he had dogs after a tiger, which he eventually shot, because though it would not tree, it kept stopping to fight the dogs, and its hind quarters were all bitten up with their attentions. Notwithstanding this it would not go up a tree. The tiger has a very

beautiful skin and is, I suppose, the most savage animal in the sierras. They will attack people, and although the popular belief is that mountain lions will not, there are said to be exceptions to the rule.

On the trail I saw a wooden cross and on asking a Mexican what it was, he told me that some months ago two Mexicans and a lad of about ten years were driving a burro train, and in the morning the two older men sent out the youngster to fetch in the burros. They waited and waited, but the boy did not return and after a time they started to search for him. They found his body all torn up and partly eaten and realized in a moment that it was the work of a puma. They hurried off for dogs and avenged his death by killing the lion, which was a very old one. Perhaps it is true of mountain lions as it is of African lions. When a lion cannot kill game through old age and infirmity, it is likely to become what one may term in a very minor sense a man-eater. It will take children, rob the farm hog pen and such things. Such cases are rare, but still exceptions prove the rule. There is no doubt about the truth of this story about the Mexican lad. The wooden cross marks the spot where he was killed and everybody knows it. It occurred only about a year ago.

The other morning I saw a beautiful grizz'y, but he was away before I could get in a shot and I had left my one hound at camp. If the dog had been with me I do not for one minute suppose that he would have run the bear alone.

Minor hunts we can indulge in at any time. There are many 'coons, but the skunks which are abundant are a great nuisance. I am trapping a good few and have been successful in getting some foxes. There are not a few wolves, although personally I have not seen any as yet.

I have just been talking to a Mexican who says that many bears do not hole up in the winter in the Sierra Madre. They merely come lower down on the mountains. So much the better for me, as we shall have bear hunting all the winter, and in three weeks, when my partner gets back, there will be something doing. For wild pigs we must go about ten or fifteen miles, just over the divide into Sonora. They are quite good sport, but death on dogs, unless the latter are very careful. On the Sonora side there is a species of monkey which has very fine fur. So far as I know it is the only one of the monkey family in the northern part of this country.

The birds one can describe only as magnificent, of many sorts and of beautiful plumage; in my opinion even rivaling those of Africa and Abyssinia. The woodpeckers and anteaters—or I imagine they are anteaters—especially interest me. They have a very long-pointed tongue and the other day I killed one and found on its tongue several dead ants. We also have in this part of the country the ivory-billed woodpecker, a large black and white bird with a white bill, and as far as I can learn exceedingly rare. This country I refer to—say twenty miles west of here—is practically unknown. Miles upon miles of mountains which practically no white man has traveled through, and the difficulties of transport are such that it will be many years before it is gone into. When I say the mountains are impassable in many places, I mean it. It is sheer up and down. My partner tells me of an animal that I have never heard of, although he swears that an American told him direct that he had seen one in the Sierra Madre Mountains. It was described as a black mountain lion with white or light stripes like an Indian tiger. Whether there is any truth to this or not I cannot say. He tells me a Mexican killed the only one he has heard of being killed, but I cannot trace up the story. I only hope it may fall to my luck, not only to see one, but to secure him.

So far as one can see, sport will last here for many years. On the Chihuahua side of the divide the land in the sierras belongs to private parties, who jealously guard their rights. I have permission to wander over some 200 miles of country so I need not complain. On the Sonora side the land belongs more to the country, and shooting is free, but on account of the distance and the roughness of the country, it is little hunted. This place would make an ideal game preserve for some rich individual or club. It is some 80,000 acres in extent, with the fine river I have mentioned running right through the property. About 1,000 acres are fit for maize; in fact, a Mormon grows corn here every year and the timber on the property should pay the purchase price. Of course, now it is too far from the market. There are adjacent properties aggregating 200,000 acres over which the shooting rights could be secured for a mere song, and it could be made one of the finest preserves on the American continent besides carrying 1,000 or more head of cattle, which should pay running expenses. It is well worth the attention of some individual or club.

Mexico and the Sierra Madre have their attractions; the mountains are full of mineral and only yesterday I ran across some ore that looks well and have sent samples to El Paso for assay. "Quien sabe," as the Mexican says, and if this does not pan out there are lots of others.

To the searcher for prehistoric facts there are the caves of the cave dwellers, and one finds many of their ancient implements around the caves. It surely is a country of many and diverse interests.

I closed this yesterday, but after doing so went out for a look around and ran right on to a fine silver tip, which was in fine condition and as fat as a pig. He did not know I was in the country and gave me an easy shot at about sixty yards, of which I took due advantage. He was grubbing right out in the open. It is always the unexpected that turns up, as I certainly never dreamed of finding a bear where he was.

I shall hope before long to be able to tell you how my partner fared with the tigers and whether he had any luck.

The Novice on the Northern Trails

By THOMAS TRAVIS

THE Deacon was a fisherman to the rod born, though up to now that rod had been wielded for the most part over the turbulent and salty waters of the Jersey coast. He was a tall, distinguished looking man, with gray side-whiskers, luminous blue eyes, and a mouth that constantly wrinkled into a smile as he told some comical incident of days gone by. His comrade was a short man, a doctor, but of that school which deals with philosophies rather than with philters. Also he had a love almost amounting to a passion for the crystal waters and wind-swept wilds. To him the best point of view from which to study life was along the slender tip of a tapering rod.

All day and all night the train had sped away from the big city; all morning again it ran between spruce and poplar forests, till at high noon we stopped at Megantic Lake. The songs of the voyageurs, the musical French of the Canadas, the smell of the wilds were all telling us that the happy hunting grounds were near. Across lakes and over portages we sped by boat and foot, until at last, when the sun was hanging low, we stepped ashore at our camp on Spider Lake.

So eager were we to be out on those b'ue waters that we scarcely waited to greet our guides, Indian Albert, and Leopold, the French-Canadian. We must be out on the lake to watch the sun sink below the mountain and to listen to the angelus of the woods. Lying with eyes half closed we glided over the lake. From the depths of the marsh came the "tonk-a-tonk" of a bittern, for all the world like the sound of an axe on a half-submerged log; "spile driver" Leopold called him, and the name fitted well. A pair of wild ducks went whistling by to lose themselves in the silent glory of the golden west, where over distant lakes and forest the light hung in purple haze.

Looping on a hookless fly we cast softly where the afterglow was reflected under the shadow of the spruces. Immediately the feather was taken and a trout lifted clear of the water by the involuntary strike of the angler. Up he sailed in a graceful curve, his golden sides shining the while, till he disappeared with a splash that sent the wavelets rippling everywhere. Near and far the mirror-like surface of the lake was broken with a score of dimpled smiles where the trout rolled up to suck in the tiny midges invisible to our eyes. The fish were there, schools of them, and eagerly we looked forward to what the morrow should bring.

That night we gathered in the log cabin before a great stone fire-place. Our party was increased by four more. There was Talcott, a man not of parts, but of wholes, some fourteen stone of muscle and bone which required two good men to balance when he took his p'ace in the long canoe. A business man he, from the city of skyscrapers, a canny man and a gentleman withal, a keen lover of sport and a veteran of many trails. Round, robust, with a guttural roar for voice—Cave Man we dubbed him straightaway. With him was his wife, a wooer of the silent pines, a dreamer amid the thickets where the white waters sing their eternal song—Gray Rabbit we named her as we noted her

silent speed on the trail and watched her gray gown melt in the blue-greens of the forest. Then, too, there was Leopold, the French-Canadian guide, a sturdy man with all the picturesque garrulity of the Frenchman toned down with the silence of the trail. Last of all was Indian Albert, big, silent, expert with the rod and paddle as both were with the gun; good guides both as we had often reason to say. It was late that night when we lay down with the rustle of the forest for lullaby, and the moaning of the wind through the spruce forest came to us of the city like the deep diapason of a distant organ.

A fine day and nine miles of lovely trail in to our first fishing stage! Not soon shall I forget that trail—through high, solemn forests, across lonely mountains where mile-long gashes marked the path of forest fires; the cry of the loon lying on the waters with his mate; the deer leaping in the thicket, and at last, just as the sun reached its highest, the glimmer of blue waters through the trees. It was Arnold Pond, made famous by the journey of Arnold to Quebec in the dead of winter.

Indian Albert soon had the canoe ready and the Deacon and Doctor afloat. "What bait shall I use?" asked the Deacon, and Indian Albert looped on one of those spinners with a six-inch sucker. I chose a silver doctor fly. Quietly we glided around the lake some fifty yards from shore, but never a strike did we get. We were beginning to wonder what had become of the fish when I got a strike which bent the rod double in one quick stroke, and seventy-five feet astern the surface was broken by a silvery gleam that leaped up, curled over like a porpoise and disappeared. The dignified Deacon howled, Indian Albert grunted, and I worked the reel. Whatever I had, felt well hooked. He was working away like a puppy at a root. The rod was bent till it dipped in the water and still the Indian kept on paddling till I said: "Albert, stop paddling so I can reel him in." For the first time that day Albert spoke: "Hu, you got salmon; he come slow; don' pull too hard! I row so he don' get slack."

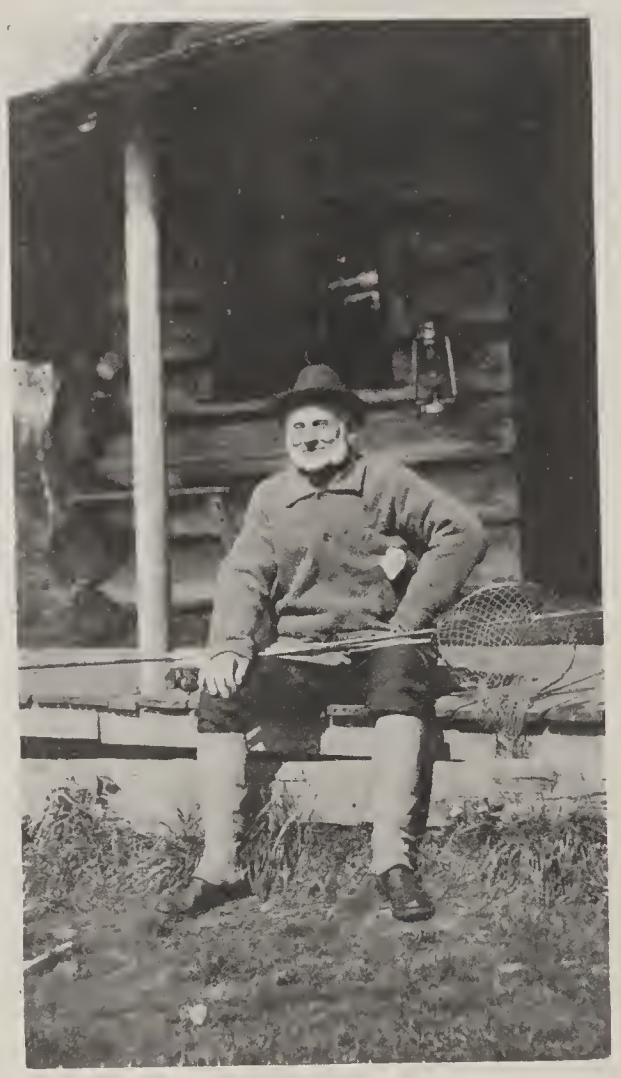
A landlocked salmon! This was the first one I had ever hooked, and the very sound of the word made me thrill with eager desire to land him. Again and again he rose a foot from the water, sometimes skipping along the surface. Again he dove deep down with jerks that threatened to pull the frail hook from his jaws. At last I had him alongside, and the Deacon dipped the net to hoist him aboard, but as soon as the net touched the water, the fish was off again like a shot. But how can a man tell the story of such a fight? The telling seems stale. To the very last he leaped and dove, till tired out he paused a moment and the net drew him home.

There he lay in the canoe, his silvery sides and black spots making a fair picture, indeed. Hitherto I had felt that all this talk about the salmon's gaminess was a little exaggerated, and was prepared to back the black bass, weight for weight, against any fish that swims; certainly against any trout. But I take off my hat to the landlocked salmon; he is a warrior born, and no man may take him without a hard fight.

"Albert," said the Deacon, "is my bait on right? I'm a novice at all this; hadn't we better put a fly on? This thing is enough to scare any sensible fish." To which the Indian answered: "You're all right; wait, we get 'em." And we moved on.

Scarcely forty rods had we gone when the Deacon had a strike. His rod bent like a bow and he began to labor at the reel. Another salmon? Well, if so, he was acting differently. No fin broke the surface, though the Deacon had at least a hundred feet of line out. Rather this fish sought the depths in a dogged, jerking way which brought grunts from Albert and chuckles of joy from the Deacon. "He's a big one; he's a heavy fish; am I handling him right? I'm a novice at this."

"Maybe it's a trout hooked foul," I suggested, but repented the moment I saw the shadow pass



THE NOVICE.

over his happy face. "What do you think it is, Albert?" "Togue," he grunted laconically, and togue it was. Only when pulled by the spring of the rod did he rise to the surface and there threshed about, covering himself and us with foam.

Meanwhile the sky had become overcast and a cold wind sprang up. The rain came down in a steady drizzle, but snugly clad in waterproofs we patrolled the bar where we had caught these two fine fish. Not once that day did we go the full length of that bar without at least a strike. But all the rest were brook trout, caught for the most part on the spinner.

The wind moaned through the big pines and the rain drove hissing in the waters, but only as the faint note of a horn announced supper in camp did we pause for a hasty bite, then back again we went to that fascinating scene. Sheltered now from the wind, we pulled along a thick grove of poplars, and while floating in the gathering twilight, I saw a trail in the water as of some animal making for the other shore. "Muskrat?" I said to the Indian, but he shook his head and replied: "Otter." We pulled quietly toward him until we could distinctly see his head and back. But he saw us, turned, and with a splash that sounded like a brick thrown into a well, down he went, while Albert grunted, "Beaver." There was no mistaking the splash of that tail, and so we waited for others of his kind. Along the shore were abundant cuttings, young poplars and birch cut and grooved as by a stone hatchet or chisel. Five of these bank beavers we saw along this shore alone, and a pair of wild ducks were quietly quacking their good-night song beneath a tangle of fallen trees as we came out in the open lake and pulled back in the gale of wind and rain. But piling logs on the fire, we stretched ourselves comfortably to watch the smoke curl up the chimney and listen to the patter of rain on the roof. In the silence we could hear the sound of the borers in the logs of the cabin, and outside in the darkness somewhere the grunt, grunt and scratching of a porcupine.

It was still raining when we awoke, but the wind had fallen, so out to the lake the Deacon and Doctor went, bundled in waterproofs. There was the minnow trap to be set and perhaps a trout could be taken for breakfast. Hooking a minnow, I cast a few feet out, and at once had a strike vigorous enough to warrant expectations. So, after letting him have it till about fifty feet had run out, I struck, and after a struggle hauled in a water-logged spruce top. Repeated casts brought nothing, so I devoted myself to the minnow trap. A fair amount of suckers ranging from three to twelve inches were caught. Some of the minnows had the black dots of a salmon; several of the suckers were almost as red as a goldfish, and these made an interesting study.

Still the rain fell in torrents, and making for the cabin, we set targets out for a pistol match to be shot from the overhanging eaves of the camp. Leopold made head score and Albert, Cave Man, Gray Rabbit and the Doctor were pretty evenly matched. It was the Deacon who turned the score. "I'm a novice," he said, "and you must show me how this ought to sight," as he held the pistol in hand. A diagram was made. The Deacon polished his glasses, carefully sighted and put a bullet exactly through the center. "That's the way to shoot," he remarked, as he laid the pistol down. Nor could we prevail on him to try another shot. "Why should I," said he, "till someone beats that?" And we wondered whether this was accident or consummate skill.

Meanwhile, Cave Man and Gray Rabbit were out on the lake. We sat before the fire and watched. Suddenly we saw Leopold stop paddling, and the Cave Man's rod go down with a rush. He was fast to a heavy fish. We cheered the struggle from where we sat. Minutes passed but the fish seemed unconquered, though every once in a while a rag of foam floated some twenty feet from the boat. Nearer and nearer the foam came till we could see the spray splatter over into the skiff. Leopold dipped the net and a huge fish flopped from it, while over the water boomed Cave Man's voice, "Togue." It was a large lake trout.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

NATURAL HISTORY

The Dignity of the Buzzard.

NEW YORK CITY, April 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One cold morning last December, in Western Mexico, I was preparing to leave the mountains of the Yaqui country where I had been examining some mines, and would start for the plains and thence northward for home. I speak of the cold, not frosty cold, but "shivers." The last word describes it; the feeling is that of

BUZZARDS AT CLOSE RANGE.

a long shiver. The air is full of bracing energy, but the nerves tremble before it, and wait for the sun which will presently come up and make the country warm and the rocks burning hot. Over to the east on one of the mine buildings a turkey buzzard was sitting alone with wings outstretched to meet the sun. I have often wondered why they do this. An old Mexican once told me that it was to dry their wings after the exposure to the night dews, but then I have seen them do the same thing at all hours of the day, yet it is principally in the morning that they sit with wings partially extended. Evidently the buzzard took himself seriously, but he would allow only a reasonable approach, not near enough to secure a picture. The turkey buzzards are tame if they are not noticed, but point a camera at them, and they are off. Sometimes in a tropical city I have walked past a buzzard without disturbing it, but on stopping to look back at the bird, away the ungainly creature would go, to be transformed the next instant to a soaring creature of grace and power, as it circled about with scarce an effort.

The morning when I was leaving the mountains, only a single buzzard was to be seen, and all the way down to a little town called Carbo none was encountered. There seemed to be a dearth of animal life, though the country was wild. It was the dry season, and everything was parched to a degree which is unknown at the North. Practically we were in a desert; that is, after the mountains had been left behind, and we had begun a long drive over a level, dusty plain where mesquite trees on every hand reminded one of a broad apple orchard. A resemblance in outline only, the form was different, and naturally there was no fruit. It was all dust and burning sun, the light developing to a blinding glare by noon time from which a few straggling cattle sought to hide behind cactus bushes, or stood dejectedly under the semblance of shade cast by the withered mesquite trees. Grass was but a brown suggestion that something has been growing on the plain. What was there here even for the turkey buzzards?

A group of jack rabbits started up, and for a time I took them for deer and was well laughed at. The long drive continued till the town of Carbo was reached and we took shelter under the cool veranda of a Mexican house. In Carbo there were a number of buzzards, taking themselves seriously, but not so tame as I have seen them in larger cities.

After a time a group gathered around a pig pen, sitting on the sides and looking regretfully at the animals who had supplies of food which they were unwilling to share. I determined to try for a photograph of the group and walked toward them cautiously, all the while looking intently at the house opposite as if something was there for which I had the greatest interest. In this way I reached a point quite near the birds, and took a dozen snapshots at them, pointing the camera under my arm, and guessing at the position of the birds. I obtained some remarkable pictures of blue sky and two or three pictures of the birds. I tried to take them facing their way, but at the movement all took to flight and went sailing away in the sunshine, objects of interest and utility of such value to the country that all are forbidden to molest them.

FRANCIS C. NICHOLAS.

Confounded Woodpeckers.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., April 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Recent allusions in FOREST AND STREAM to the ivory-billed woodpecker and its habitat lead to me to doubt which of two species is meant—the ivory-billed or pileated.

These species are or were approximately similar in size and general appearance, but were quite different in habits as well as in habitat. Forty or fifty years ago both species were abundant in Central Mississippi and Louisiana, but when every "freedman" became possessed of a cheap shotgun, these birds fell an easy prey to the dusky nimrods and have been practically exterminated in these regions.

The pileated woodpecker inhabited the uplands and was a noisy bird with his loud laughter-like quacking notes, frequently repeated. He also kept up a great racket in the woods by hammering on dead trees and throwing down large fragments of rotten wood.

The ivory-billed was comparatively a quiet

IN THE FOOTHILLS NEAR CARBO, MEXICO.

bird, uttering a single and rather subdued note. He dwelt in the lowlands, the "deep, dark and gloomy swamps" (Audubon) and cypress brakes. I never saw either species invading the geographical domain of the other.

As to the geographical distribution of the ivory-billed woodpecker, Audubon says: "Common in Texas, Louisiana and along the Mississippi to the Ohio. Rare on the latter to Henderson."

The territorial habitat assigned to the pileated woodpecker by Audubon is "from Texas to the Columbia River and along the Atlantic coast, as well as in the interior, to the fur countries. More abundant in the South; resident everywhere."

COAHOMA.

[We have more than once printed the present distribution of these two large woodpeckers.—EDITOR.]

Otters and Muskrats and Spring.

Packerville, Conn., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The story of the otter by Mr. Hardy was very good, as are so many of your natural history articles. They all have the impress of actuality and observation at first hand.

I have never seen an otter alive in the North, and not many in Central America, but had formed opinions of their habits, partly from observation and partly from hearsay, slightly different from those expressed by Mr. Hardy. He tells us of a friend seeing an otter chasing trout in a pool and looking like a shadow, and a moment later appearing at the surface with a trout in his mouth. My opinion had been that the otter catches fish much as hawks most frequently catch quail or poultry by chasing them until they hide in the weeds or grass, then getting them almost without an effort. It may be that fish are sometimes caught in a fair chase by an otter, but I believe far more are caught after the fish has tried to hide in the weeds, mud, under the bank or a stone. Every angler has seen fish in clear water, frightened at his approach, trying to find a place to hide in safety, and of course they would do the same with so great an enemy as an otter after them.

Mr. Hardy's description of an otter's method of crossing large ponds under the ice I have reason for believing not quite accurate. Instead of placing the nose against the under surface of the ice, expelling the devitalized air in a bubble, and then rebreathing it, I feel quite certain the otter discharges his breath while some distance below the ice. The air, robbed of its oxygen, rises to the ice, forming a bubble there, but reoxygenized or vitalized by its passage through the water in small bubbles. Air is about one-fifth oxygen and four-fifths nitrogen, while water consists of oxygen and hydrogen, and devitalized air may be revitalized by passing in small particles through water. A friend told me years ago that on one occasion he saw a muskrat going through this process. He had taken an axe and gone on the ice of a nearby brook to kill suckers by striking the ice above them. While looking carefully for suckers he saw a muskrat at the bottom apparently eating something. He watched and presently the rat turned his nose upward and expelled the air from his lungs in small bubbles, which rose to the ice through two or three feet of water, and formed a large bubble, which the rat came to and rebreathed and proceeded to resume his feeding. He watched him repeat the performance several times, always letting the air rise through the water. I cannot believe that breathing it out at the surface of the water would at once improve it greatly. Surely, it would not to so great an extent as if it came through the water.

I have frequent occasion to pass a small pond where muskrats have a home, and when passing in the evening often see them. In the beginning they were wild and at my approach would dive quickly and disappear. From seeing me so often they gradually grew bolder. I learned, too, that they were less likely to be frightened if I came singing loudly, and kept up my singing while watching them. While they would allow me to pass by without being frightened, they would dive at once when I made a stop the better to observe them closely, but when I came singing and continued my song, they would swim about and lie idly on the water apparently charmed by the noise, which action I do not for a moment attribute to the quality of the singing, nor will any of my friends. On two or three occasions after we became on friendly terms, one of the young ones, possibly to repay me for the music, gave an acrobatic performance which was entirely new to me. After lying on the water quite still for a time, he would begin to sink lower and turn around and around like a dog chasing his tail, gradually sinking lower and lower, and ending the feat wholly under the surface, which seemed greatly agitated. Can any of your readers inform me if this is a common performance of the muskrat, or must we attribute it to the singing?

Bluebirds made their first appearance on the 2d, the very day they did one year ago. I have not seen a robin yet, and they came in large numbers ten days earlier a year ago. Some of my neighbors have seen them, however, and the papers have reported them being seen in all parts of Southern New England during the whole winter. My friend Mr. Coster, who lives twenty miles south, says both robins and bluebirds have brightened the winters for six years for him, while none are ever seen here in winter. I am told they are found in some protected places where cedar trees are plentiful, and it may be a matter of food.

Our game birds have had a good winter and should not have suffered any decimation except from foxes and hawks, of which we have too many for the good of the game. I heard late in January of one man and his son having caught sixty foxes, mostly in traps and snares. The shooting of foxes ahead of dogs is a popular sport in this section, and the lovers of this style of fox hunting have as much contempt for the snarer, as those who ride after hounds have for the shooters. E. P. Robinson.

An Extraordinary Disease of Fowls.

Among the various papers read at the Ithaca meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists last December was one of especial interest to game breeders and to those who are considering the subject of going into game breeding. Most of the papers read at the time appeal only to the bacteriologist, and to the average reader would be somewhat less comprehensible than so much Greek, Hebrew or Sanscrit.

One of them, however, by Leo. F. Rettger deals with a bacteriological disease present in fowls, and of course likely to be present in other gallinaceous birds.

The bacillus or bacterium of this disease has many points in common with the typhoid bacillus. It is present in the intestine, liver, lung, spleen, kidney, heart and unabsorbed yolk of chicks suffering with the disease. Experiments conducted on a large scale demonstrate that the disease may be transmitted to young chicks under three days old through infected food and drinking water. To the layman the most extraordinary thing about the disease will be the statement that chicks may be infected with it before hatching. These two facts explain the rapid spread of the infection among chicks immediately after hatching.

The author declares that the mother hen is the source of infection in the egg. It has been shown that hens producing infected eggs possess ovaries that are infected with this bacillus called *Bacterium pullorum*. Eggs produced by these hens were found to contain the bacillus in various stages of incubation. A method was devised for identifying the bacillus in fresh eggs from infected flocks, and of eggs so tested the bacillus was found in some and not in others.

It appears thus that the laying hen is a bacillus carrier. From her eggs which contain the bacillus are hatched chicks already infected. These infect other chicks, which at the time of hatching may be normal. The female chicks which grow to maturity carry the infection in their bodies, and when they become mature laying hens, produce infected eggs, thus completing the cycle. Persons who are interested in this subject might write to Charles E. Marshall, Secretary, East Lansing, Mich., in the hope of securing a copy of Dr. Rettger's paper.

Alabama Bird Day.

Montgomery, Ala., April 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* May 4 is the anniversary of the birth of John James Audubon, who occupies the pre-eminent station of having been the greatest bird lover and naturalist the world has ever known, hence the State Educational Department has set aside May 4 as a holiday to be observed in all the public schools of the State to be devoted to the study of birds, their economic value to man, and the conspicuous part they play in holding in check the destructive insects that prey upon the vegetable kingdom as well as devouring noxious weed seeds, which, if allowed to grow, would stifle out the crops and make the cultivation of arable lands ten-fold harder than it is with the aid of man's feathered allies.

I believe that we should inculcate into the minds of our boys and girls the value of conservation along all lines, so as to prevent the relentless assaults upon nature's storehouse that in the past has been so shamefully vandalized.

John H. Wallace, Jr., Commissioner.

New Publications.

Alongshore, by Stephen Reynolds. Cloth, 325 pages, illustrated, $1.20 net. New York, the Macmillan Company.

The scene of this book is the 'longshore—"where man and the sea face one another." The characters are typical specimens of that sturdy race who live, move and have their being on the briny deep. What these people have to contend with, what to glory in, how they work and play and what manner of life they live from day to day—these are the things which Mr. Reynolds portrays with wonderful sincerity and unconscious picturesqueness. Of course, the sea with all its varying moods is here, and incidentally much sound information is given in a quaint, amusing manner about the winds, the seasons, the clouds, the tides, the running of fish, the management of sails; in fact, about everything which in any way touches the life of fishermen.

Books Received: "Unexplored Spain," by Abel Chapman and Walter J. Buck; New York, Longmans, Green & Co. "The Trail of a Tenderfoot," by Stephen Chalmers; Outing. "Neighbors Unknown," by Charles G. D. Roberts; Macmillan. "The Fine Art of Fishing," by Samuel G. Camp; Outing.

GAME BAG AND GUN

In the Adirondacks in 1858.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This all happened longer ago than two-thirds of the readers of this issue of FOREST AND STREAM can remember. At Theresa, N. Y., before daylight on the morning of Aug. 17, 1858, a party of eight climbed into a farm wagon and started on a drive of sixty miles into St. Lawrence county for two weeks' hunting and fishing.

The senior member of the party was Franklin Parker, a prominent business man of Theresa; the others were J. D. Moak, G. W. Cornwell and Dr. N. M. Davison, also of Theresa; W. H. Moak and a Mr. Claudius, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; E. J. Benson, of Syracuse, and myself, then of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Benson had come to Theresa to regain his health after a severe illness and had been there a few weeks when I came to spend my vacation. He had passed much of the time fishing for mascalonge and black bass, with good success, for he was an expert angler, but he wanted to have some shooting and had been told that when I came he would get all the hunting he wanted.

We met for the first time the morning after my arrival, and that afternoon I took him over my old stamping ground for partridges. I do not remember how many birds we got, but think it was seven. The next morning when I called on him to go for ducks he was so lame that he could not get out of bed. When he learned that a party was going to the Adirondacks he wished to go with us. I told him that he could not stand the tramp, but he replied that if he died all we would have to do would be to bury him beside the trail. He went, stood the trip and came back as strong as any one of the party.

Our first day's drive brought us to Canton, fifty miles from Theresa. The next morning after getting a barrel of soda biscuit forwarded from Ogdensburg, we started for Colton. Our objective point was Racket River above South Colton. Here we engaged two guides, William Lalancett and Bill Waffles, with three boats, one of which was on the river while the other two had to be drawn on an ox sled two miles through the woods. I now wonder how we ever got those boats and our provisions through those woods. After loading our baggage and provisions in the boats and eating our dinner, we took to the boats and started up the river. After going three or four miles we came to a portage of more than a mile. While the boats and luggage were being loaded on a wagon, I went with the woman of the place to the potato patch to get half a bushel of potatoes. I offered to do the digging, but she insisted on doing it, saying that she was the smartest woman in the whole town. I asked if she was the only one in the town. She said: "Yes." This was the last house we saw until we returned two weeks later.

We made our first camp some four or five miles above this portage. While we were making camp and getting our supper, one of the guides took Benson, the invalid, in his boat to a small brook above the camp. They came back after dark with a nice mess of trout for breakfast. About 9 o'clock they started out again with gun and jacklight and came in at 12 o'clock with a fine deer, a doe. At that time there was no law against hounding and jack light deer hunting. While we were at that camp a party of four men came down the river, going out. They had been in two weeks and had killed thirty-two deer. They said they "could have killed twice as many if the nights had not been moonlight." The second morning we were at this camp

A NEW BRUNSWICK LAKE.
Photograph by S. W. Lippincott.

Benson caught a 2½-pound brook trout and found a dead trout that would have weighed over three pounds.

After five days at this camp we moved ten or more miles up the river to what was called "Big Moose Head," our ideal camping ground.

Our second night here, guide Lalancett took four of the party in the large boat and started down the river, when about a mile below camp we left the Canandaigua boys on a point to watch for deer coming in to feed. After an hour or more drifting down the stream the boat suddenly stopped and the guide asked if we heard anything. A moment later we heard what I thought was an engine whistle on the Potsdam Railroad. The guide laughed and said it was wolves we heard, and that there was no use of going any further that night. When we got to the boys on the point they said they had heard wolves on the opposite side of the river, and when we reached camp the others reported that a gang of wolves had been hanging around camp for some time, and that they fired their guns in their direction, when the wolves left. We heard nothing of them again while in the woods. This was the only time I have ever heard the howling of wolves, although during my boyhood days there were a few about Theresa.

The next night W. H. Moak, Mr. Claudius and guide Waffles went to a small pond two miles from camp to watch for deer and Claudius got a yearling buck. As they were about to start back to camp, Claudius saw three animals playing in the water on the beach. He shot at them, killing one and wounding another. Leaving his gun he walked out in the water to get the one he had killed. As he neared it he began to sink in quicksand and the first thing he knew he was in up to his waist. The guide warned him to keep quiet. There were plenty of small dead spruce trees on the beach. Waffles took one of them, and feeling his way out, gave one end of the tree to Claudius, who by this time had sunk nearly up to his armpits. After getting hold of the tree, he reached for his game and threw it toward the guide who, with the help of Moak, pulled their friend out. The animal proved to be an otter. This was nearest to a tragedy of any event of the trip. Later we had a real farce.

On Saturday we returned to our former camp. Early Sunday morning the two guides, my brother, Dr. Davison, and J. D. Moak, went out to gather blackberries, which were very abundant. The getting of breakfast fell to me, and I thought wheat pancakes would be good for a change. Having been instructed before starting on the trip as to what ingredients I should use, I began to make the batter. The cakes were to be baked in the frying-pan and all went well until I came to the turning over point, when they refused to turn. After using about half of the batter without accomplishing a turn, the berry party returned, and guide Lalancett, seeing my predicament, came to my assistance by asking if I had used warm water in making the batter, and when I said, "Of course," he explained "that was just what was the matter." He then made another batch, using cold water, and began to bake them, and when it came to the turning point, he simply gave the cake a toss and it turned over and came down in the frying-pan. We had all the flapjacks with maple sugar we wanted with our venison steak and coffee.

I did not throw away the hot water batter that was left, as we were to have a venison stew for dinner at 3 o'clock. I thickened the batter and put it on top of the venison and we had delicious pot pie. You will remember that I mentioned our getting a barrel of soda biscuit and may wonder what we did with them. We also had thirty pounds of butter. A combination of biscuit and butter is a good thing to take between meals in the woods. For dessert

after the venison pot pie we made pies of the soda biscuit by warming and softening them and putting the blackberries and maple sugar between them. Just try it when you are in the woods. After our Sunday dinner we all started out for a tramp, going to the highest point, about 500 feet, where we had a good view of the Blue Mountains in Hamilton county.

Monday and Tuesday were devoted to fishing by Benson with good results. The still-hunters had an unsuccessful tramp, while the partridge hunters brought in a few broilers for breakfast. Both nights were given over to jacklight hunting; Monday night without success. Tuesday night the senior and junior members, Mr. Parker and Dr. Davison, went with Lalancett. An hour passed and then Parker's gun broke the silence. The doctor asked him what he had shot at. His reply was, "The eyes of a deer." The doctor said, "I think fireflies were what you saw." They could find no sign of deer. Another hour passed and the doctor's gun belched forth its contents of buckshot. Parker asked, "What did you shoot at?" The doctor replied, "A buck deer." Parker said, "You saw only fireflies," but they found a two-year-old buck dead where he stood when shot.

Wednesday morning we packed the deer in the empty cracker barrel, and with what remained of our stock of provisions and baggage, started for civilization. When we came to the rapids where we made the long portage going up, only two men remained in each boat. At the end of the rapids the boats had to wait for the party of four who had walked over the portage. Below the rapids the guides pointed to two graves where a father and son were buried who had been drowned while running the rapids. We reached the landing place about 11 o'clock, and while the guides went for teams, our party had their last dinner on Racket River.

After settling with our guides and for the keep of our team, we were soon on our way toward home, and but for an incident that happened within an hour we would have been in Theresa on Thursday evening.

The incident—or accident—occurred in front of a house in which the postoffice of South Colton was located. An old man named Hunt, a patron of the postoffice, had left his horse and wagon in the road without hitching the horse, and had gone to the house, about ten rods from the road. The horse commenced feeding on the grass, and as the most palatable was in the corner of the snake rail fence, the animal, to get to the best, had stepped over a small log with his forefeet, which brought the rear wheels of the wagon outside of the wagon tracks of the road, and there was plenty of room for our team to pass. Just as our rear wheels came opposite the other wagon, however, the horse stepped back over the log and the rear off wheel caught into our rear right wheel, and before I could warn Mr. Parker, our driver, the empty wagon was overturned and the horse thrown down. I jumped out of our wagon and got the horse by the head to keep it quiet, while the other boys were freeing it from the overturned wagon. Just as we had got the horse up, the owner came on the scene swearing that he would make us pay well for breaking his wagon. Only one thill was broken.

Mr. Parker was a good Episcopalian and did not like to hear the oaths that came from a man that was over seventy years old, and he ordered us to get back in the wagon, and we drove on our way. We had passed through the village of Colton and were well on the way to Canton, where we expected to spend the night, when we were overtaken by two men in a buggy. As they came up we noticed that one of the men was our old friend, Mr. Hunt. The other man informed us that he was a constable and had a warrant for the driver of our team, unless he settled with his companion for the damage done to his wagon. When we learned that he wanted five dollars damages, which was more than the old thing was worth, we refused to pay, and Mr. Parker told the constable that we would go back to Colton. The constable directed Mr. Parker to get in the buggy with him and told Mr. Hunt that he would have to get out and walk the three miles back to Colton. We invited Mr. Hunt to ride with us, but he would not accept the offer.

When we reached Colton, the inhabitants were all excited over the matter. As we expected to remain over night, we began to look for a place to pitch our tent, when a prominent merchant pointed to a vacant lot near a church on a hill, saying the lot belonged to him, and that we could use it as long as we wished. He also said that the adjoining garden was his, and that we should help ourselves to whatever was in it. When Mr. Hunt made his appearance, the citizens told him that they would pay for the repairing of the wagon if he would withdraw the case. He said that he would if we would pay the expenses so far. This offer we refused and the citizens offered to do so, to which we objected. As Mr. Benson and I had done most of the talking, the complainant seemed to think that we were New York lawyers and began to weaken and finally offered to settle if we would pay half of constable fees of $1.25. This we also refused, but as the citizens did not wish the matter to go any further, we finally concluded to pay the large sum of sixty-three cents, and thus ended the farce already referred to.

By this time the other boys had put up our tent, and we had our supper with cucumbers and tomatoes from the garden of our friend the merchant. In the evening the merchant, the justice of the peace who issued the warrant and other residents came to call on us and we had games of cards and told camp fireside stories into the wee small hours. We got but little sleep after our friends left, for as we had sixty miles to drive that day, we were on our way long before the sun was up and reached Theresa about midnight.

Mr. Benson enjoyed the trip so well that in the following November, in company with H. H. Thompson, of Passaic, N. J., he spent a week or more on the same part of Racket River, deer hunting. I do not know with what success.

All of the first party except myself have passed over the divide. Although I corresponded with Mr. Benson for a number of years, I never met him again after leaving him at Theresa a week after our return from the woods. He died in Binghamton, N. Y., where he was a successful merchant, and known as an enthusiastic angler.

J. L. DAVISON.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Jews and Birds.

Editorial in Die Wahrheit (The Truth), New York, April 3, 1911.

DR. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, director of the New York Zoological Park, has been kind enough to address to us a marked copy of a journal entitled "Wild Life Call." He desired us to notice an article, "A Call to the Press."

Dr. Hornaday tells us in this article that a bill is now pending in the Legislature at Albany, urging the prohibition of the sale of game birds.

Let us explain to you what this means. There are wild birds that men eat, and those birds are being shot. Some people go on a hunt for pleasure; others do it for business. The man going on a hunt for pleasure shoots as many birds as his family needs, while the other man shoots without limit, since he sells those birds. Should, however, the sale of these birds be prohibited, they would not be destroyed.

What would be the resultant benefit of such birds?

First of all they would devour the harmful worms and insects which destroy the farmer's crops, fruit, gardens and vegetables; and besides, the visitors to the fields and woods would have a chance to see the beautiful birds and hear their sweet songs.

We sympathize with Dr. Hornaday and wish that he may succeed in his noble struggle. But we, as representatives of the Jewish press, can offer him neither help nor harm. The reason is quite obvious. The Jews have very few hunters, and those that are hunters are surely not pot-hunters. Moreover, we know that the great majority of Jews do not buy any wild birds that are shot, out of religious scruples.

What did interest us, however, in Dr. Hornaday's journal is the rather infamous "Milliner's Bill." Let us explain.

There is nothing more beautiful, nothing more impressive in the world, than to observe the multi-colored birds in the woods and listen to their beautiful music. The flesh of these song birds or pretty colored birds is not edible, but their feathers are used to ornament the hats of ladies.

Last year a bill was passed in Albany prohibiting the sale of the plumage of such birds. This law will be in force the coming month of July, and except the feathers of certain wild (game) birds, which the law allows to be shot, the ladies will not be allowed to ornament their heads with the tiny bodies of these songsters.

We frankly admit that we are very much delighted at the passage of such a law, but now we are informed by Mr. Hornaday's journal that some people are planning to destroy this praiseworthy law.

Our interest becomes intensified when we learn that almost all those who take part in the repeal of this law are Jews. Prominent among them is Assemblyman A. J. Levy, of New York, introducing a new bill containing such a "trick" as will make void the law, which is yet to come in force. We are astonished to hear that those behind Levy's bill are mostly Jews. Here are the names of the biggest millinery firms constituting the National Millinery Association: P. Adelson Bros., P. Meyer Co., Lehman Bros., Selz & Levin, J. Engel Co., Lelive Kornfield, G. R. Fisk Co., Klapp & Filton.

Out of these eight big firms six are absolutely Jewish, while the other two may be doubtful.

There is no doubt that for these firms the law would mean an obstruction in their business. They may even lose money, because they bought stocks of birds that would now become worthless.

But all this cannot satisfy the general demand to stop murdering the pretty forest songsters.

Surprising has been the destruction of wild life in this country. Not more than fifty years ago the number of passenger pigeons in this land was enormous. In our neighboring State Connecticut, says an author, the winged immigrants arrived. They had been flying in long rows, covering the skies for two days in succession. They were divided in three flocks. Every flock contained more pigeons than there were human beings on earth; and now? For over two years an award of five thousand dollars has been offered to the one who will locate a nest of these pigeons. So far no one has won the prize. The passenger pigeons have actually been rooted out by the professional hunters.

Our forests still have beautifully colored and charming songsters, but should present conditions continue, then within ten or fifteen years they all will be destroyed.

Let us Jews not participate in this tragedy. We Jews are merciful children of the Merciful. We were the first in the world to preach about mercy to animals. In our Temple there were no other images except those of Cheruvim—birds. Let us help protect these charming forest enchanters.

As Jews, we urge Assemblyman Levy to leave this bill for others, and let himself, as a Jew, help defeat such a bill that is neither Jewish, nor humane, nor just.

Let us hope that the Jewish milliners will finally withdraw this bill, and that the Jewish women will be the first truly civilized, and will refuse as head wear the little dead bodies of the pretty forest songsters.

Minnesota Birds.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During the last week the weather has been cold with more or less snow. This has given the ground a good wetting which was badly needed. Several of our summer birds have arrived. The bluebird came March 12, the robin on the 21st, while the crow arrived on the 1st of March. The tree sparrows and the juncos are here in numbers at the present on their journey to their more northern summer home. A few fox sparrows were seen on the 26th.

I am glad to see that the bill to allow spring shooting in New York was defeated. It is a crying shame that men will make an effort to pass such bills.

The passing of a law in Iowa so as to allow boys to hunt without a license is sad. What every State needs is a law to prohibit boys from carrying firearms. The sight of a flock of boys roaming the woods carrying .22 caliber rifles, shooting every animal that comes within their range, is certainly sorrowful to see.

How long are the people going to tolerate this? The boy with the .22 caliber is a more potent factor in the destruction of our smaller birds and mammals than all other causes combined.

The majority of the people are indifferent to the protection of wild life, although many of our wild animals play an important part in our daily life, even in the bread and butter that we eat. For instance, the value that we receive from insect and weed-destroying birds and mammals cannot be overestimated. Let us all do our best to preserve our birds and mammals.

J. W. Franzen.

Big Wolves in California?

Through the kindness of John B. Babcock, Chief Deputy of the California Fish and Game Commission, we have received notice of the reported killing of deer in California by wolves hunting in packs over the snow. This is sufficiently startling, but, while requiring further investigation, the report comes through District Game Warden A. D. Ferguson, and one of his deputies, W. G. Scott, in a report dated Soulsbyville to Tuolumne county, California.

Deputy Scott had been on patrol for about a month, following along the snow line on the mountains. The snow was melting fast and the deer were moving back higher into the hills as it receded. He is quoted as saying about the end of March: "Last week I received word from a trapper who is trapping some twenty-five miles above here to come up and visit his camp. I went there, and when I arrived he told me that what he called wolves were traveling in packs and were killing deer by the dozen. I could hardly credit this, but he took me out and I saw them running deer myself, and during half a day's ride we saw the remains of fifteen carcasses of deer that had been killed by them.

"While I was there he caught one of these animals which must have weighed over eighty pounds. It was gray on the back and along the sides, with tan colored facing on the side of the head and under the belly, and looked to me like a cross between a timber wolf and a coyote.

"He tells me that he has caught twenty of them this winter and has shipped their pelts east."

District Game Warden Ferguson comments on the above by referring to the rarity of wolves in California. He is speaking of the large wolves commonly called gray, timber or buffalo wolves, an animal believed to be exceedingly rare or non-existent in the State. In the high mountains to the north of California and especially in British Columbia and perhaps Washington, wolves in the mountains are not very scarce, but in California they are very rare, so much so that many people believe that they are extinct. On the other hand coyotes are very abundant.

The statements made here are very extraordinary, yet the men who make them are thoroughly reliable and believe the statements made are true. If it were not for their character the story might receive little credence.

Chief Deputy Babcock has given instructions to have the matter looked up as thoroughly as possible, and we may hope that before long something more will be known on the matter.

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

California Advancing.

San Francisco, Cal., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The California Legislature, recently in session at Sacramento, has framed many new laws of special interest to sportsmen, and it is believed that, taken as a whole, the changes will be for the best. One of the most important of these measures provides for dividing the State into game districts—the result of years of effort on the part of sportsmen and their organizations. The great climatic differences in the various sections of the State made it impossible to establish just game laws for the State as a whole, for in some parts the breeding season is from a month to six weeks later than in other sections. The framers of this law provided only for the division of the State into six game districts, all other matters such as seasons, bag limits, etc., having been left to those framing the so-called blanket bill and the trout bill. The following list of counties will show the manner in which the State has been divided into game districts:

First—Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama. Second—Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Solano, Marin. Third—Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposo, Mono. Fourth—San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madero, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern. Fifth—Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Louis Obispo. Sixth—Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino and Inyo.

Prominent among the changes to be brought about by the blanket bill are changes in the seasons for killing ducks, doves, quail, and the withdrawal of protection from sage hens and grouse. Restrictions have been placed on the shooting of cottontail rabbits. The season for ducks will open Oct. 15 instead of Oct. 1, except in districts 1 and 6, where the old date will be in force. The season will extend to the first of March. The reason for making the change in the opening date is that the weather is often warm early in October and thousands of ducks have been slaughtered and allowed to spoil during the open days in the past.

The quail season, which formerly opened on October 1, will not commence until two weeks later, and in all districts with the exception of No. 6 the closing date will be Feb. 15. In Southern California, where quail are getting scarce, the closing date will be Nov. 15. No change has been made in the daily bag limit of ducks or quail, with the exception of mountain quail, only ten of which may be killed in one day. However, through the efforts of sportsmen a weekly limit of 50 has been set on ducks, thus making it difficult for the market hunters to operate at a profit.

For the first time in the history of the game laws of the State a close season and a bag limit have been placed on brush and cottontail rabbits, the closed season being from Feb. 1 to July 31, and the bag limit 15.

The open season on plover, curlew and snipe will be Nov. 15—April 30; limit, 20 a day. Rail are to be protected until Nov. 1, 1912, and following that date are to be shot only during

November. Protection has been withdrawn from sage hens and mountain quail, and a limit of four a day has been set on the former.

The open season for doves will extend from July 15 to Oct. 1, except in districts No. 4 and No. 6, where the season will be from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, and in districts No. 2 and No. 5, where the birds may be shot only between Aug. 1 and Oct. 15. The open season for deer will be from Aug. 15 to Nov. 1, except in districts No. 2, No. 4 and No. 5, where it will extend from July 1 to Aug. 31, and in No. 6, where it will be from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.

GOLDEN GATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Practically the only hunting that is now enjoyed in California is goose shooting, which is now at its best. In the vicinity of Biggs are to be found countless thousands of geese, and they are doing heavy damage to the growing crops of grain. The large grain growers are compelled to employ herders to keep the geese from utterly destroying their crops, and these farmers welcome the sportsmen who visit their ranches. In some cases they offer to supply ammunition to those who will come and hunt in their grain fields. Food is very plentiful at the present time, and the geese now being secured are very fat. Many weigh ten pounds and some are even heavier. The market hunters are now busy in that section, duck shooting having been closed to them for the season. The Canada geese are now migrating to the northern breeding grounds, and in a short time there will be none of these to be seen. Gray and white geese remain longer, but within a few weeks most of these will be on their way north. A number of professional guides have established themselves at Biggs and Rio Vista and are equipped to take hunters to the fields and can insure a satisfactory bag. Some of them use live decoys, having them confined in invisible wire net cages where they seem content to feed and call their friends who are at liberty. The gunners are concealed in pits flanked by tall grass and behind low shrubbery.

A. P. B.

Dead Goose Struck the Hunter.

A QUEER accident befell Thomas Ajax, tailor and expert hunter of wild geese. The morning was ideal for the sport, with a stiff breeze blowing from the north. Ajax and his hunting companion got to the grounds near Willows early in the morning and placed their decoys and hid in a hole out of sight of the flocks.

In a short time the birds began to arrive from every direction and shooting was brisk. When a particularly large flock came over Ajax arose from his crouching position and fired at the edge of the flock coming from the north, then turned in another direction and fired, wheeling quickly to see if the first shot had been effective. As he turned a particularly large goose which had been killed by the first shot struck him squarely in the face, rendering him unconscious. His face was badly bruised and both eyes blackened by the terrific force of the blow. His appearance would indicate that his face had come in contact with the hoofs of a mule.—Willows Journal.

Dogs at Large.

BOSTON, Mass., April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I beg to submit to you House Bill No. 287, relative to dogs hunting at large. The hearing on same was held before the committee on fisheries and game recently. I submit the bill as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee or custodian of any dog to permit such dog to run at large, with the knowledge and consent of the owner, in woods or fields inhabited by game birds or quadrupeds at any time, except only between the first day of October and the last day of February, both dates inclusive: provided, however, that at all other times during the year, such dog or dogs may be allowed to run when the owner, lessee or custodian is with such dog or dogs.

If a dog has twice been found running at large and hunting within the limits prescribed in this section, and if the owner or keeper of the dog has so been notified on each occasion by the commissioners on fisheries and game, it shall be a presumption of law, if the same dog is thereafter found running at large, that such running was with the knowledge and consent of the said owner or keeper, unless the contrary is shown by evidence.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to molest, harass or annoy any game bird or quadruped by breaking, training, or practicing any dog upon any game bird or quadruped during the respective seasons in which the game bird or quadruped are protected by law: provided, however, that it shall be lawful for any person or persons to train or practice dogs upon game birds for fifteen days next preceding the opening of the ruffed grouse, quail and woodcock season in each year; provided, further, that it shall be unlawful for any such person to have in his possession any firearms, or other device for capturing, killing, or injuring birds or quadrupeds, while so engaged in training and practicing such dogs; and provided that at no time shall any dog be allowed to run rabbits at night.

Section 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars.

The bill, as drawn, could not be fairer to all concerned. It imposes no onerous conditions on the high-bred class of dogs, striving only to eliminate from our covers the habitual hunting dog that makes it a custom to hunt in the night, especially during the months of May, June and July, when the young rabbits fall an easy prey to him.

A large delegation of Worcester county fox hunters appeared before the committee and vigorously opposed the passage of this bill, claiming that it would be onerous for them to keep their foxhounds restrained, that it would be cruelty to the dogs, etc., disregarding the fact that the bill would allow them to take their dogs themselves or have their keepers take them and try them out on the young foxes. Anything, however, that would in the remotest degree curtail the desires of the fox hunting contingent meets with the most vigorous and strenuous opposition in this State.

One ex-Congressman was very loud in his protestations against the bill; talked about the extreme cruelty of restraining the dogs, etc. He evidently overlooked the fact that these self-hunting dogs, running through our covers, chasing rabbits and foxes during the nesting season, disturb hundreds of our quail and partridges and other ground-nesting birds, driving them off their nests in the middle of the night. In practically all cases the mother bird does not come back to her nest until the early dawn, leaving the eggs to be chilled, or if the young birds are out and not over a week old, they perish from the dampness and cold of the night air. In this way thousands of our bird life are destroyed, and this might be prevented by a proper restraint of the self-hunting, prowling, marauding dog.

Not only is such a dog destructive to our bird life, but he is very annoying to the farmer at this period of the year, when he is working hard in the fields and wishes, when night comes, to be allowed to rest, but is not permitted to do so on account of the noise of these unrestrained dogs. I am absolutely positive that these dogs running wild at night have been the cause of many of our best covers being posted.

The fox hunter can take his dogs into the woods Oct. 1 and hunt continuously until March 1, giving him six months to indulge in his favorite sport, and for which it is not necessary for him to pay the State one cent for license. The bird hunter, however, has the privilege of enjoying his particular sport from the 15th day of October to the 15th day of November, and for so doing he contributed some $40,000 last year to the State Treasury, and yet a bill that would preserve our quail and partridge during the nesting season is ridiculed.

Why such fair legislation as this bill represents should be turned down by people who are supposed to be fair-minded is beyond the ken of the writer, who has owned hunting dogs for years. It is a well known fact that a dog left without restraint will soon become unruly and wild, and so far as I have been able to read, there is nothing in this bill that would be onerous or unreasonable to the sportsman dog owner who should be willing to help along a good cause and prevent the unwarranted destruction of our bird life which is now allowed. Without a bill of this kind it will still go on. If it is illegal for a man to hunt and pursue game at certain times of the year, there should be a law that would reach this class of dogs that habitually disturb and destroy game, especially in the spring of the year.

GEORGE B. CLARK.

Weight Estimates.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have often thought that a rule might be figured out so as to obtain the approximate weight of all large game which is generally killed under circumstances which prevent weighing. Extravagant estimates are made as to its size for this and other reasons.

There are formulas for ascertaining the weight of trout and these could be obtained for salmon, bass, mascalonge and other fish. The following is a rule which gives very nearly the weight of cattle.

Pass a tape around the animal close behind the shoulders, then measure the length in feet from fore part of shoulder blade to end of backbone at tail, vertical with buttock. Multiply the square of the girth in feet by five times the length, subtract one-third and the remainder will be the weight in pounds.

Suppose the girth to be 5 feet and length 4; $5^2 = 25$ and $4 \times 5 = 20$, $20 \times 25 = 500 - 1/3 = 434$ pounds, the weight of the animal. If lean, subtract 5 per cent.; if fat, add 5 per cent. Thus a formula could be worked out for deer, bear, moose and elk which would be approximately correct and far more reliable than guessing. Lions, tigers, elephants and the like are also subject to a like formula. A tape measure is all that is required and a little experiment.

W. F. WISE.

The State Objects.

Raleigh, N. C., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Legislature has taken from the Audubon Society all authority to give permits for the shipment of live game out of North Carolina for any purposes. This action was recommended in the last report of the State Audubon Society. A faise impression got currency that the society was allowing thousands of quail to be taken out of the State for breeding purposes.

A number of the new game laws shorten the open season. Montgomery county has forbidden all shooting for two years. A number of counties have cut the open season down to three months, others to a month.

The State Board of Education has sold a lake covering fifty thousand acres in Hyde county, Lake Mattamuskeet never contained fish of value, but the sale has had the effect of causing the enactment of a law forbidding the sale of any of the lakes in the counties of Bladen, Columbus and Cumberland, where there are fine bodies of water, White, Singletary, Black and Waccamaw. These lakes are clear and contain bass, perch bream, etc. There are some lakes near Havelock, but they are privately owned, having been sold by the State not long after the Civil War, and they are shallow, containing only the commoner varieties of fish.

There has been a great deal of complaint of hounds and bird dogs running at large in the bird-nesting season, and these animals have been heavy destroyers of eggs. Rockingham county, which has taken action in the matter, has secured a law forbidding dogs being at large at any time during the nesting season. Many sportsmen from the North visit that county.

In the course of rambles near Raleigh during the past three weeks I have found a number of quail and flushed a large covey. These birds were more abundant during the past season than in several years past. Very few people have an idea how abundant quail used to be in this section. One of Raleigh's best known sportsmen, Col. Charles E. Johnson, has told me that within a few hundred yards of a chimney of a burned cabin standing in a field of broom sedge, he is sure he had killed more than 500 quail. One afternoon, twenty years ago, he rode out that way, leaving the city at 3 o'clock, was back in about four hours and bagged twenty-eight quail and a wild turkey. I have hunted with a friend who in a day killed sixty-eight birds, out of about eighty shots, thrice getting two at a shot. In those days quail sold for five cents apiece, while now they are more than three times that price.

In a number of States the sale of quail is not allowed, but in parts of Texas they may be had at the restaurants, are ordered as "owls" and are so charged on the bill. In this State the restaurants are heavy buyers and the birds are served on toast at twenty to forty cents.

Chatham county is the headquarters of the rabbits. Siler City is the center of the rabbit business, with quail as a side line. Many a farmers' outfit consists of a hundred box traps, and they are 'tended by him and his children. The result is an enormous catch of rabbits. At Siler City a careful record is kept of the shipments. The figures for the season which ended March 31 show that there were shipped by railway 16,454 rabbits; by wagons, 6,534; consumed locally, outside of the farms, 2,250. Quail shipped during the season were 6,630. Rabbits are generally sold skinned and a carload of rabbit skins has been shipped at a time. Woe to the tenderfoot quail hunter who goes there from another section and starts shooting rabbits. If he keeps it up all day, he will have a wagon load, so the rule is when you are quail shooting to pay no attention to anything on four feet smaller than a deer.

Unquestionably the shooting in North Carolina was better during the season which ended March 31 than in several years past. All kinds of hunting was done, and quail were extremely plentiful over a wide area. Some counties have a very short open season, and this is helping. In some, as for example Wake, it is forbidden to be abroad with dog or gun between March and November, and this has certainly had a very happy effect. The number of deer and bear killed during the season has been above the average. 'Possum hunters have had a glorious time, and one of them here says he bagged 236, getting nine one night.

The number of sportsmen from the North has been as large as ever, and they seem to have been very well treated and to be pleased with their success. The snipe shooting was fair this spring. There is no fall shooting of snipe in this State. Woodcock were not plentiful and no large bags are reported. Squirrels and rabbits have been more abundant than in a long time. The farmers themselves are doing a great part in protecting game, and the rural high schools have carried into the country districts a deeper love for birds and for all of our good friends in fur and feather, and have taught many people to know which are the "sheep" and which are the "goats." This after all is the best sort of education. Fred A. Olds.

Madame Bernhardt and the 'Gator.

New Orleans, La., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During the recent engagement of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, in New Orleans, a sensational story was written by the actress' press agent describing the capture by her of a seven-foot alligator in a lagoon a short distance from Chef Menteur. The story was read with interest and every one thought it remarkable that a woman not accustomed to roughing it in the swamps and woods of Louisiana could meet with such good luck. Unfortunately, the story was not true, but was written for advertising purposes. The manager of Bernhardt arranged with some trappers, fishermen and hunters near Chef Menteur to capture a large alligator and take it to a lagoon and mark the place. On the day appointed, Madame Bernhardt and her troupe took automobiles, went to the Chef, then to the lagoon, and securing a small rowboat, went over to where the big alligator should have been, but alas, the saurian had burrowed into the mud several feet, and it was impossible to pry him out with fence rails. Madame Bernhardt had to return to the city without the big alligator, but she paid the fishermen for their trouble and gave directions for them to capture the saurian and ship him to her villa in France. This was done on the following day. The celebrated actress did not fire at a single alligator, but she did fish, without much success.

The State Game Commission has received reports from several farmers in different portions of the State to the effect that they are meeting with success in raising Chinese pheasants. Some months ago the commission distributed several dozen pheasant eggs among different citizens as an experiment to be placed under common chicken hens and the young pheasants to be raised with poultry. When the young pheasants become sufficiently numerous and advanced in age, scores of them will be turned loose in the woods with the hope that they will in a few years be plentiful in Louisiana. The last Legislature passed a law protecting pheasants for five years. It is believed that the climatic conditions in the greater part of Louisiana are favorable to the raising of pheasants, and when they become numerous they will afford entertaining sport for the hunters. F. G. G.

Mountain Lion Catching.

An account of mountain lion catching in the Rockies, which is published in a Libby, Mont., paper is vouched for by H. G. Wise, of Auburn, N. Y.

Because of the name lion, the cougar is regarded by most people as a ferocious and very dangerous animal, though persons who have had much experience with the big cat are well aware that the average mountain lion is by no means a dangerous beast and will not fight if there is a possible chance for him to avoid it.

C. E. Ordish has lion dogs trained to follow only mountain lions and bears. This is what the Libby, Mont., paper has to say of his feat:

"Because he had forgotten his climbers, C. E. Ordish, a Montana lion hunter, had to walk back five miles through the snow to Libby after them before he could climb a tree, rope and capture an eight-foot lion which his dogs had tracked five miles.

"When word was received at Libby that fresh lion tracks had been found near Troy, C. E. Ordish and Woody Williams left Libby and crossed on the ice above Kootenai Falls, where Mr. Ordish put his two dogs on the trail one morning about 9 o'clock. He followed the dogs for four miles to where the lion had killed and partly eaten a deer, covering the remaining portion with snow. Within a hundred yards of this place the dogs started and treed the animal. When the hunters reached the tree, Mr. Ordish found that he had forgotten his climbers. Leaving his faithful dogs to guard the game, he walked five miles to Libby and returned with A. G. Beager, Fred Bockman and Dr. Auld, who brought his kodak.

"Mr. Ordish climbed the tree, roped the lion, tied its legs together and dropped the end of the rope to the ground. It was brought to earth, where a collar and chain was put around its neck and the trio started for the sleigh, one of the men holding the animal by the chain and collar, another by the hind feet and the third man held the rope around the body.

"A cage was made when they reached Libby and the lion is now on exhibition.

"The animal, which is a splendid female specimen, will be shipped to the Kansas City Zoological Arena company. Mr. Ordish has captured sixteen lions alive thus far and has shipped fifteen to A. W. Brownlee at St. Paul, and has a standing order for all that he may capture."

The Use of Game.

Albany, Ore., April 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am interested so far as this State is concerned only in the question of beaver and elk.

I am opposed to the protection of beaver in this State for the reason that great damage has resulted to the farmer and stock men of Oregon by these—I might say—pests. The damage far exceeds the benefit derived from the skins. In Oregon elk should be protected for twenty years. They are very scarce. The idea of domesticating these animals does not appeal to me as practicable, for the reason that when they are domesticated they become like the cow—lazy and of no interest to the sportsman.

These are the ideas I have of the situation in Oregon. J. W. Baker.

New York City, April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My opinion, gradually formed, seems at the present moment to be fairly well fixed. It is my belief that game should be raised for the market by individuals or corporations so disposed, and that such game should be sold freely, as it is in other parts of the world. It seems also desirable to have game sent to market from localities where protection has allowed a great increase.

Having stated these two points I would qualify them by saying that the time is not yet ripe for any such disposition of game, and our legislation in various States is not adapted to the plan. I seem to feel that we must shut down the market absolutely in every State for every sort of game for a certain period of time, wiping out at one stroke the mesh of legislation with its loopholes occupying larger space than the thread. We can then begin all over again, upon an entirely new basis, which will allow game to be again sent to market for public consumption. Keeping game out of the market has probably been a necessary step in the evolution of the subject, and requisite before we could take the next step in advance, that of allowing the sale of certain kinds of game under proper restrictions. Close seasons for a period of years have been worse than useless in some instances which have come under my observation for two different reasons.

When an area has been protected for a term of years, the balance of nature is maintained by an increase in the predatory birds and animals which live upon such game. When, at the end of a certain number of years, the area is open again to sportsmen, so many go to that particular point that the balance of nature is very much disturbed. A large proportion of the game is killed off, leaving the vermin out of proportion, and the large proportion of vermin then proceeds to wipe out the small stock left by the excess killing of sportsmen. Keeping game out of the market is only partly successful, and does not comprehend the whole question, which must always include attention to the increase of predatory birds and animals.

It is probable that in the end we shall follow in America the plan which has been adopted in older countries, of making a business of raising game, which will be sold freely in the market under proper restrictions.

Robert T. Morris.

Game in the City Streets.

Lockport, N. Y., April 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This morning Maurice Blumenthal, civil engineer, engaged on the barge canal here, brought to me a Wilson snipe that he found under an electric light. It had probably flown against the light during the night. I have sent it to the taxidermist to be mounted. A moment after I had dropped the package in the postoffice, as I was leaving the building, a cottontail rabbit came across Main street and passed within ten feet of me on the cement walk. It did not seem to be frightened. As it came opposite me it turned and crossed Elm street, took the cement walk until it met two boys who tried to catch it, and then took to the pavement until they passed from sight. J. L. Davison.

A Day With the Trout.

The startling ring of the alarm clock caused me to reach peevishly forth in the inky blackness, and having at last found the offending instrument, cram it under the pillow until the whirring mechanism had finally run itself out. A look outside revealed the faintest glow just perceptible above the eastern horizon. The lamp lighted, I was soon clothed in fishing togs —and optimistic hopes.

Breakfast was finished and the inevitable lunch, thoughtfully provided the night before, crowded into the capacious rear pocket of the canvas coat as real daylight dawned. Gathering up my paraphernalia, I opened the door quietly and strode forth into the anticipatory atmosphere of that day among days—the opening day for trout.

What mattered it if the top came from the can of worms and my pocket became a miniature garden bed; enough that I was at last on the trail to the brook. Longingly I had watched its rise and fall for the past few weeks; with impatience I had checked off each day on the calendar in an effort to speed the time toward this auspicious morn.

The scent of the arbutus came to me from the sandy patch of woodland beneath the pines; the spring call of mating crows sounded from reddening hillsides; the fuzzy buds of verdant willows advised me of the arrival of spring, and the skittering of an awakened water spider across some roadside pool reminded me that the insect world was resurrected, and that on such a day the trout should bite.

At length I received the laughing invitation of the beloved brook. What anticipations—born of blessed memories—the soft, soothing sound of the babbling stream awakened in me! Impatiently I forced my way through the intervening thicket of laurel and rhododendron until, rod in hand, I stood at last by the side of my woodland idol. I noted with approval the increased depth of the pool to the right; or again, with some concern, the extension of that offending bar to the left. What! could it be possible? Yes, as sure as fate, a trout rose just below me, and my peaceful reminiscences gave place to feverish activity.

The little rod, so carefully oiled and tended through the long winter months, was soon joined together; the same old line, having been carefully tested the day before, was hurriedly run through the guides; a grass-color leader and tempting fly, of style and variety to please the individual taste, was quickly tied on, and drawing up my waders, I stepped into the water —and paradise.

The first chill of the stream electrified my blood and put vigor into every nerve and muscle as I worked carefully along close inshore toward the exact spot where I noticed that alluring rise a moment before. The sun was now above the hilltops and I stole forward a foot at a time, careful to cast no shadow on that promising circle of dark water. My boots found firm footing on the gravel bottom and everything seemed propitious for the first strike of the season. How the thought of it thrilled me! Rod in one hand, line in the other, I moved toward the desired spot until at last within casting distance. It was fairly open overhead and risking a forward throw, right in the center of that still pool fell the tempting fly; but there was no response and the tense nerves relaxed somewhat with the recovery of the line. It was rather early for this style of fishing, but I was out to beat old records and had never before taken a trout with the fly this early. Besides, I distinctly saw that rise when I first reached the brook; so again the attempt was made.

Ziz—the taut line cut through the water as it circled the pool, fast in the first trout of the season. The pliant rod bent warningly as the gamy captive darted about, seeking cover. By quick work he was turned from a submerged tangle of driftwood toward which he had cunningly headed. Down the stream he went and I dared not check him, for I would not have lost him for a hundred dollars just then. He zig-zagged toward the opposite shore and I fearfully "ap-

plied the brakes." My right hand worked desperately and the reel fairly hummed as I endeavored to take up the slack he was crowding toward me in his headlong dash upstream again. On this race depended the outcome of the battle, and I redoubled my efforts toward "keeping the track clear." He saw me and once more turned aside, but I had him close in and easily held him by the spring of the rod. Like a thing of life, it bent and turned, recording each move and dart of the fish by the vibrations which coursed down its length to my sensitive wrist. Slowly the little warrior tired and I reeled him nearer and nearer the dancing tip. A final dash compelled me to surrender line already gained, but I soon recovered my loss and had him almost at hand. I even had a hasty glimpse of his flashing form as he darted aside, and saw that he was indeed a beauty. The tightened line was cutting narrowing circles through the water just beyond reach of the hand net. A sudden scoop beneath the surface and I had him in the net.

Highly elated I waded ashore, scrambled over a log and sat on a mossy bank to inspect and admire my trout. Just about ten inches long; cold, plump and radiant, he turned and twisted about on the ground as though loth even now to abandon the gallant fight so nobly begun. His struggles I mercifully ended, and gathering a handful of wet moss, folded it carefully about the prize and placed him lovingly in the creel—No. 1, the first of the year.

Lighting my pipe, I again entered the stream, wading cautiously along the picturesque way, casting carefully into each quiet spot or pool, under shelving rocks and near every logjam or drift, the fly floating through the rapids far in advance of my faltering steps. I followed the brook in its windings through an open field of a deserted farm and heard the notes of robins and meadowlarks. A phoebe flitted to a nearby bush and with dipping tail, called, "Pewit; phoebe, phoebe, phoebe." The tinkle of a far off cowbell was borne to my ears on the lazy springtime air, and somehow I seemed unmindful as to whether I caught more fish or not. Everything was just as it should be, and I smoked and dreamed and fished.

In a long smooth stretch of water I decided to try a number of casts in the hope of provoking another rise, but whipped this bit of stream until my wrist was tired, to no avail. There were trout there, and unwilling to lose the opportunity, I changed the fly for a darker one and again cast patiently, but finally decided that they were not rising, so I rather reluctantly substituted the humble worm for the artistic fly, and still hopeful of that dark, peaceful looking bit of water, dropped the wriggling bait into its placid depths, convinced that a big one was lurking within reach. As I drew in for a final cast before traveling on, there was a splash, the rod dipped almost to the water, and the fight was on.

A splendid place to play him that, more like bass fishing. The deep, quiet water allowed full scope for his skillful maneuvers. Across, down, upstream he fought the rod. Twice he snagged me despite my best efforts toward keeping him clear, and each time I gave up hope—and my resolution about swearing. Both times I laboriously cleared him, however, and setting my teeth, determined to keep him in deep water till I had him thoroughly subdued. Unable to get a peep at him, still I believed him to be a good one, and cold shivers ran up and down my back at thought of his escape when the line slackened. Not a bit of it! He was coming fast, and with renewed hope the reel was worked overtime. It appears as though this particular trout was indeed a man eater, for he seemed intent on rushing to grab me by the boot. Suddenly he turned and by luck rushed headlong into a mass of drift. Floundering clumsily forward to save the day, I stepped into water to my armpits and sensed the full delights of a cold morning plunge, so enthusiastically advocated by physical culturists. Heedless of the wetting, I splashed to the brush pile to recover snarled line and hook. The trout had made good his escape. Muttering something about disliking quiet water wherein only small ones lie, I scrambled dejectedly ashore to empty boots and wring clothes. Like the ancient Romans, I had taken my lunch to the bath, but with far sadder results. The soaked paper was peeled from the mushy mass, while the brook laughed in silvery tones at my discomfiture, and an impudent blue jay secure in a high evergreen, joined in heartily. Ashamed of my fleeting grouch, and forcing my feet into the soggy boots, I wrapped the moist but no less appetizing lunch in its soaked covering, and calling good-naturedly to the jay, moved on.

A LONG, SMOOTH STRETCH OF WATER.

Several likely pools were successfully fished and the creel began to drag on my shoulder. The wetting was forgotten in the excitement of the sport, and not until I reached for my tobacco pouch did the awful possibility of a smokeless afternoon confront me. The clammy buckskin bag sealed the doom of the pipe for the present, but the sun was high overhead and it was time to look about for a suitable lunch site. It must be sunny and well sheltered from the breeze, for there was to be considerable drying out before proceeding with the afternoon end of the sport. A sort of natural, grass-grown meadow crowded the forest back from the brook for a hundred yards along its course and shimmering heat waves enticed me to the spot. Climbing the steep bank, I sat down in a bed of early violets, removed the well-filled basket from my shoulders, and again brought forth the lunch, this time placing the entire menu, piece by piece, on stones and stumps to

dry, then spread out the precious tobacco in the hope of getting several pipefuls later in the day, and shed various articles of raiment. Trees and bushes were decorated after the manner of a haberdasher's window, and choosing the sunniest spot, I sat in scant raiment dependent on the sun for food, clothing and a smoke.

There is an indefinable, mystic something in the air of early springtime which appeals to the best that is in us. An indistinct purplish haze hovered lazily over the landscape; the scent of burning brush came from some new made clearing; the inspiring warble of the song sparrow from the red budded maple; the cries of the little "peeper" frogs from the marshland; the buzz of the first honey bee about the early blossoms of the skunk cabbage, and the distant bawling of the plowman to his team. The grateful warmth of the strengthening sun on my back, and, looking up into the azure blue sky above, I thanked God that I was alive—and fishing.

From these reveries I was aroused by the bold pilferings of a red squirrel that had discovered the lunch and seemed intent on appropriating the major part of it. Driven to the fork of a nearby tree, he sat calling me mean, stingy and miserly. The edibles had dried out remarkably well, and, as it was now sometime past noon, the repast looked really inviting and appetizing after all. Donning the more important pieces of apparel, even though they were still damp, I composed myself before an improvised table and did full justice to the plain fare of an honest fisherman, and with the frugal woodland meal imbibed the joy of the brook, the balm of the pines and the peace of the forest; so that when the last mouthful had been followed by a long draft of purest water, I rose refreshed, invigorated and satisfied mentally and physically. By the unstinted use of matches, which luckily were placed in my hat, I managed to partly ignite a pipeful of damp tobacco, and with arms behind my head lay back contentedly, gazing from beneath half closed lids at the few drifting white clouds above. The constant babble of the brook, the soft call of a dove, the odor of bursting buds and blooming flowers soothed and subdued me till I slept.

I awoke with a start after landing a three-pound trout—in a dream. My watch, still going despite its recent bath, thanks to its cheapness, showed that I had dozed for a full half hour. Taking the dream as a good omen, and donning the balance of my effects, I turned again to the stream. With a fairly good catch I could afford to waste some time in experimenting, but was unable to provoke anything, even remotely resembling a rise and again substituted a worm for the fly, and with eager expectancy approached the seething, sud-like pool at the foot of the falls, where I finally pulled a sixteen-inch beauty from that same pool last season. With thumping heart and bated breath I dropped the bait through the crust of foam and waited anxiously, feet braced, thumb on reel, hopeful that some worthy successor had appropriated the splendid feeding ground of the previous victim.

There was a wild commotion in the snow-like spume, a violent tug on the line, and striking, I felt the weight of a good one. Mindful of the former experience at this spot, I played the fish carefully. Forsaking the pool he darted into the curling white-capped rapids, and with the full force of the current behind him, took the line down through that lane of swirling water at railroad speed, to be checked at the very edge of a log jam, and gradually wound in while he fought desperately every inch of the way. The roar of the cascade, the drift of the spray and the surge of the rapids, combined in a proper setting for this battle of the falls.

Once again the trout darted off and fought furiously. Once I had him near at hand, and made a vicious scoop with the net, but he was too quick, and I missed him by the merest margin as he went back into the pool. I roused him, and again by only the hardest kind of work was I able to keep him from snagging, and finally the net was slipped under him and he was lifted from the water exhausted but not defeated. The measuring stick registered 14½ inches, and carefully wrapped in wet moss, he was accorded the place of honor in the basket.

There are larger trout in the streams and lakes of far Northern and Western forests. The little freekled, bare-legged millpond devotee knows that in the bigger lakes and rivers he may catch fish much larger and more gamy than his adored "punkinseed." The same spirit dominated us both; it is the home sense, the spirit of ownership, of familiarity with our surroundings. We know our brook or millpond, as the case may be, in all its moods; we anticipate the view around each turn; we understand its language and learn to love it. It is a bit of our landscape, a near neighbor, a part of our life. We are content with the size and quality of its trout, for to us they are incomparable. I can remember when with alder pole and bent pin I wandered barefoot along its shores. The true angler is a dreamer, and where could I conjure up such pleasant memories of the past, such hopeful dreams of the future, as along the shores of the familiar little well-beloved home brook. It is their associations that endear these homely streams to our hearts, the chance for comparisons that draws and holds us to them despite the insistent call of distant unfished waters.

Bringing my soliloquy to a close, and knocking the ashes and half burned tobacco from my pipe, I again started slowly down stream, satisfied with the number of fish taken and determined to retain only the larger ones taken before quitting time. The slanting shadows were already falling across the water, showing the lapse of time. At one spot I sat for some time on a mossy log, lost in contemplation of the awkward antics of a woodchuck endeavoring to cross the brook on some stones further down the stream. Occasionally I took a trout from some darkened pool or lost one in a tangle of drift, but nothing disturbed me, for I had successfully ushered in the season, broken my record for the same date last year, and landed the second biggest trout ever caught in the brook.

The chill of evening crept along the water and reluctantly I turned to the shore, unjointed the rod and turned through the woods to the familiar trail—leading home.

ELMER RUSSELL GREGOR.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

New Fishing Regulations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The trout bill has now become a law and several important changes have been made, some of which are not apt to prove popular in certain sections. This is especially true in regard to the weight of the legal catch. This has been placed at 10 pounds and one fish, a reduction being made from the former legal weight of 25 pounds. The idea of the extra fish is to permit the angler to keep an extra large trout he may land in addition to the limit of 10 pounds of smaller sized fish. The new provision applies to all game districts and to all trout except steelheads. In such sections as Kern Lakes and Big Meadows, where large fish are to be found in numbers, this ruling will not meet with much favor. In all of the districts, with the exception of No. 3, trout fishing will begin on April 1 and will last until Nov. 1. In district 3 the opening date will be May 1, as it has been for years. The season formerly closed on Nov. 15.

Steelhead fishing is now open in tide water all year, and the open season above tide water will commence on April 1, as in past years, but will close two weeks earlier, Nov. 1. The limit on this fish remains at 25 pounds or 50 fish. Net fishermen are to operate only between Oct. 23 and Feb. 1, and no steelheads weighing less than a pound may be sold.

Black bass may be taken only with hook and line between May 1 and March 1 of the following year. The limit is fifty fish a day. The season formerly extended from June 1 to Jan. 1.

The new closed season on striped bass for net fishermen is Sept. 17 to Oct. 23, instead of during May and June. The shipment of these fish outside the State is prohibited at all times. Net fishermen are prohibited from taking this fish in Cache Slough, the idea being to make a secure breeding ground out of this district.

The taking of shrimps in bag nets has also been prohibited and this not only means that the rapid depletion of the shrimp supply will be brought to a close, but that the killing of immense numbers of under-sized bass and other fish will come to an end. GOLDEN GATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The trout fishing season in the coast territory opened on the first of April and during the first week there was a record breaking attendance of anglers at all of the streams easily reached from this city. This applies to steelhead trout, which is the fish most common in the streams emptying into the ocean. Steelhead fishing is usually good in April, and there has been no exception to the rule this year, reports coming from almost all districts of exceptionally fine sport. Streams are still rather high, but the water is quite clear and this is not interfering with the sport. Last season the coast streams were liberally stocked and the results since the opening of the season have been very satisfactory to those having the work in charge.

Reports that have come down from the Russian River indicate that it has been a long time since so many fine steelhead trout were to be found in that stream and anglers are commencing to visit that favorite fishing ground earlier in the season than usual. One local en

thusiast who was there on the opening day secured ten fine fish, among which was a 17-pounder. Fly-fishing is not yet at its best, most of the big catches being made with the use of bait, preferrably salmon spawn.

Walter Welch, game warden of Santa Cruz county, has given out the following statement in regard to conditions in that section: The heavy freshets of the last winter have cleaned out the rubbish and debris from the creek beds, as they have not been cleaned out in fifteen years past; in consequence there are many clear and unobstructed pools and deep riffles. The water is still a bit high in the main streams, but is clear. However, the main streams should be in fine fishing condition in a short time, and with the continuance of good weather, plentiful catches ought to reward the angler. The streams in Santa Cruz county are easily reached from San Francisco, and will be even more accessible when the Ocean Shore Railroad to Santa Cruz is completed. Boulder Creek is a central starting point for a large number of fine streams, including Bear, Two Bar, Kings, San Lorenzo, Deer, Tar, Waterman and Scott creeks.

In Santa Clara county conditions are also promising and already some good catches have been made in the streams there in spite of the fact that the water was rather high on opening day. When the first heavy rains fell this season many fine steelhead trout were to be seen in the water at the mouth of the bay streams, and the big ones are expected to be plentiful. Fishing will probably be extended over a longer period of time this season than has been the case in many years, owing to the fact that the winter rains were very heavy and the water supply is much more abundant.

Some fine salt water fishing has been had in the San Gregorio lagoon in San Mateo county of late and above tidewater there has been some excellent sport enjoyed since the opening of the season. Before the opening of the season one "sooner" was arrested and paid a fine of $40 for his experience.

Point Reyes is a favorable fishing ground and has been visited by almost as many as usual since the opening of the season in fresh water, so satisfactory have been the catches made there. On Paper Mill Creek, in the Point Reyes district, fishermen have been so thick on the banks of the stream as to be in each other's way and but few fish have been taken there.

The Ocean Shore Railroad is being used by many to get to good fishing grounds and Manager A. H. Otis is looking ahead for next season and will have 400,000 trout fry planted in the principal streams. A. P. B.

Still Cold at Lake Sunapee.

Springfield, Mass., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It may be of interest to many of your readers to learn what the condition of the ice is in Lake Sunapee. On April 14 the ice was fully two feet thick and teams were crossing the lake as they have done all winter. The ice will not go out of the big lake much before May 1, if then. The water in the lake is much lower this year than usual, although there is fully two feet of snow in the woods around the lake.

I have kept a record as to when the ice has gone out of the main body of the lake during the past few years, and find it was as follows: 1902, April 9; 1903, April 11; 1904, April 29; 1905, April 26; 1906, April 29; 1907, May 1; 1908, April 25; 1909, April 21; 1910, April 5.

The sportsmen are looking forward to having a lot of sport with the chinook salmon soon after the ice is out. From 400 to 500 of these fish were taken during 1910 and some as large as seventeen pounds.

Many were taken by trolling, and a good many large fish were lost owing to poor tackle. From the rapid growth that these salmon have made since they were first planted in Lake Sunapee in 1904, I fully believe that fish weighing twenty-five pounds will be taken during 1911, and I advise any person going there to first procure the right kind of tackle. Do not spend your time and money to go fishing and then lose your fish on account of having poor tackle.

George H. Graham.

Landlocked Salmon in Lake Michigan?

Chicago, Ill., April 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following piece of news was published in the Record-Herald to-day in regard to landlocked salmon being caught in Lake Michigan:

"The pleasing discovery was made yesterday that Lake Michigan has been stocked with salmon.

"How and when and by whom are questions to which answers were not forthcoming. Local anglers are satisfied to know that the fish are here, and seem indifferent about solving the mystery of their presence.

"A trio of fishermen took 640 pounds of the strangers in nets near Gary, Saturday afternoon. Neither of them could classify their catch. They knew the fish was not carp. One thought it might be the steelhead trout, but was not certain.

"Ned Moran, who saw them, brought one of the fish to Chicago to get expert advice from Call McCarthy, a fishculturist who recently moved to Chicago from New York. McCarthy pronounced the fish landlocked salmon. The specimen he viewed weighed three and one-half pounds. Some of those taken at Gary weighed up to six pounds." Fred N. Peet.

Chicago, Ill., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We had a revelation here recently in that landlocked salmon have been discovered in Lake Michigan. It seems some fishermen set their gillnets off Gary, Ind., and have been taking a fish they did not know. Some hundreds of pounds were caught and sold locally. Someone brought a specimen into V. L. & A.'s, and Richards and McCarthy both classified it as landlocked salmon. At another time later several were brought in and they both confirmed their position. Personally we did not see them and would not know, anyhow. The largest so far is asserted to range around twelve pounds. It is such a stretch of water, about twenty-five miles across here, that one hardly knows where to try for them with rod and lure. We may explore a little when the weather settles some.

L. E. DeGarmo.

The Forest and Stream may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

San Francisco, Cal., April 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Results of the casting on Stow Lake yesterday and to-day with fair weather and variable winds:

SATURDAY'S SCORES.

E. A. Mocker	104	J. B. Kenniff	112
T. C. Kierulff	103	F. A. Webster	82

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

E. A. Mocker	98.6	C. G. Young	98.4
James	96.6	F. A. Webster	97.2
Geo. C. Edwards	99.2	W. D. Mansfield	98.7
T. C. Kierulff	99	F. J. Cooper	97.6
F. V. Bell	96.10	*E. A. Mocker	96.3
J. B. Kenniff	99.1	*F. V. Bell	97.8

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
E. A. Mocker	96.56	98	97.28
James Watt	95.44	97.40	96.42
Geo. C. Edwards	98.36	99	98.48
T. C. Kierulff	97.32	98.20	97.56
J. B. Kenniff	97.4	98.40	97.52
C. G. Young	98.36	98.40	98.38
F. A. Webster	98.44	99.20	99.2
W. D. Mansfield	99.4	99.20	99.12

Event No. 4, lure casting:

	Per Cent.	Feet.
E. A. Mocker	97.9	123.6
James Watt	96.5	128.8
Geo. C. Edwards	96.9	93
T. C. Kierulff	98.2	115.6
F. V. Bell	91	83
J. B. Kenniff	98.6	176.4
C. G. Young	98.5	133.4
F. A. Webster	95.2	...
W. D. Mansfield	96	150
J. F. Burgin	93.4	122.4
F. J. Cooper	95.4	101.2
*E. A. Mocker	98.3	78.6

*Re-entries.

SUNDAY'S SCORES.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:

J. B. Kenniff	112	T. C. Kierulff	96
F. V. Bell	74	E. A. Mocker	102
P. M. Nippert	78	C. H. Kewell	81
H. B. Sperry	105		

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

W. L. Gerstle	96.2	T. C. Kierulff	98.6
J. B. Kenniff	99.1	Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.14
H. C. Golcher	98.1	F. H. Reed	97.9
C. G. Young	98.11	E. A. Mocker	97.12
F. V. Bell	98.10	C. H. Kewell	98.8
C. H. Kierulff	97.3	F. J. Cooper	98.6
P. M. Nippert	96.14	*E. A. Mocker	99
James Watt	95.3	*F. M. Haight	98.12
H. B. Sperry	98.1	H. C. Golcher	98.13
F. M. Haight	97.4		

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
W. L. Gerstle	95.8	95.20	95.14
J. B. Kenniff	98.32	99.40	99.6
H. C. Golcher	98.8	98.40	98.24
C. G. Young	98.44	99.20	99.2
F. V. Bell	97.20	97	97.10
C. A. Kierulff	99.24	98	98.42
P. M. Nippert	94.24	95.50	95.7
James Watt	98.28	97	97.44
H. B. Sperry	99.24	98.40	99.2
F. M. Haight	98.24	97.10	97.46
T. C. Kierulff	98.28	98.40	98.34
F. H. Reed	98.12	99	98.36
E. A. Mocker	98.32	99.30	99.1
C. H. Kewell	97.28	99	98.14
F. J. Cooper	97.48	96.40	97.14
*E. A. Mocker	98.24	98.50	98.37
*F. M. Haight	95.32	97.20	96.26
*H. C. Golcher	97.56	99	98.28

Event No. 4, lure casting:

	Per Cent.	Feet.
J. B. Kenniff	96.8	178.4
H. C. Golcher	82.3	88
C. G. Young	97.4	101
F. V. Bell	90.7	35
C. A. Kierulff	92.7	118.4
Paul M. Nippert	87.1	102
James Watt	97	149.2
H. B. Sperry	91.9	125
T. C. Kierulff	95.7	86
Dr. W. E. Brooks	94.3	92
F. H. Reed	76.1	...
E. A. Mocker	90.2	41
C. H. Kewell	94.5	129.6
F. J. Cooper	94.8	83
J. F. Burgin	94.8	69

E. O. Ritter, Clerk.

A Late Season.

Because of the snow and ice still in the Adirondacks, the early trout fishing may be affected. The snow is melting very slowly, and the ice on some of the lakes is still thick. Lake Champlain was ice-locked on the 11th, when the transportation company expected to begin running boats, and it had waited two weeks longer than usual. Nearly everywhere the early trout fishers found frosty mornings and cold, windy days.

A Fishing Decision.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fishing season has opened very well, although the attendance at the various fishing resorts for the past fortnight has not been large on account of the busy season with both the merchants and professional men. Striped bass, speckled trout, redfish and small sheepshead are being landed. Shrimp are quite abundant and the fishermen say that there is no trouble to get good bait. The muddy water at the Chef, the Rigolets, Lake Catherine and other fishing resorts has made fishing rather poor. It is not probable that the big crowds will go over to the resorts until after Easter, and that fishing will not be the best until the latter part of April and May.

Attorney A. L. Ponder, of the State Game Commission, has rendered an opinion to President F. M. Miller to the effect that the closed fishing season in April and May applies to fish caught with seine and not with hook and line. Attorney Ponder holds that the Game Commission cannot prevent the shipment of fish into this market caught in the Gulf of Mexico and other salt waters during the closed season, and the board has not the right to prevent the sale of these fish. The law prohibits the sale of bass, or green trout, and fresh water game fish. Mr. Ponder says that all new laws which are considered innovations and drastic should be enforced with the least possible injury to the great mass of the people, and furthermore that when the people are accustomed to certain laws for several generations, it is never wise to immediately enforce repealing laws to the strictest letter, but rather to seek the spirit of the new law and gradually educate the people up to the new provisions, so as to do the least harm. Mr. Ponder contends that the policy he suggests will serve to make the conservation laws popular with the people instead of antagonizing them.

Mr. Ponder says the chief aim of the new law is to prevent seining, and that the seines kill the spawn of fish in April and May, and thousands of fish are thus destroyed. Mr. Ponder's opinion has been hailed with enthusiastic delight by hundreds of fishermen who will now catch fish with hook and line and sell them.

F. G. G.

Big Fish.

ACCORDING to the Anglers' News the record salmon for Great Britain last year was taken by Mr. Impilt from the Tay and weighed forty-eight pounds.

The largest salmon trout was caught in the Avon by Mr. Mills and weighed sixteen pounds.

Michael Molloy, while dapping (skittering) with a fly on Lough Corrib, caught a trout weighing twelve and one-half pounds. Its length was thirty-two inches.

The record grayling weighed two pounds nine ounces. It was taken in the Derwent, by Mr. Holt.

On the Norfolk Broads, G. Chamberlain landed the record pike, a thirty-pounder.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

LAUNCHINGS have begun. Last week three yachts that will be prominent in races during the coming season took their first dips in the water. The largest was the big three-masted schooner built at Staten Island for former Commodore Robert E. Tod, of the Atlantic Y. C. This vessel is just under 200 feet in length, and is the largest sailing craft built on this side of the Atlantic. Some day she may be an auxiliary. Commodore Tod has space left for an engine, but it will not be installed until later. The yacht, named Karima, is to be a sailing craft pure and simple, and her owner, who is an enthusiastic yachtsman, will enter his vessel in races whenever possible. He has already challenged for the Cape May and Brenton's Reef cups now held by the Atlantic, and it is very probable that Karima will take part in the races for the Clark and Norman cups of the Eastern Y. C. The Clark cup will be raced for after the Harvard-Yale boat race, and the course is from New London to Marblehead. The Norma cup is for a race from Bar Harbor to Marblehead, 161 miles.

The other two sailing craft launched were the Flying Cloud, a 48-foot waterline sloop built at Herreshoffs for Russell and Irving Grinnell, and a class S sloop also built at Herreshoffs for D. G. Whitlock, of the Brooklyn Y. C. Flying Cloud, while really a cruising craft, is to be raced in her regular class, and the class S boat which is named Wink will take part in the S class races on Gravesend Bay and try to win the Lipton cup of the Crescent A. C.

The inter-bay catboat races are to be sailed off Marblehead in August. The boats eligible for this series of races will have quite a busy season according to plans made. Beginning with the open race of the Lynn Y. C. off Bass Point on Aug. 5, there will be eight days of racing which includes the Marblehead midsummer series. Then there will be a week of rest. On Saturday, Aug. 19, there is the open race of the Winthrop Y. C. The following Monday the inter-bay match will begin with the Quincy Y. C. It is expected that catboats from Narragansett Bay, Barnegat Bay and possibly the Great South Bay will compete with the Massachusetts Bay catboats for the trophy which was won last year on Narragansett Bay by Dolly III. and Iris. This inter-bay catboat racing was started in 1909 by a match on Barnegat Bay when the Narragansett Bay boats Bother and Ina won. Last year on Narragansett Bay Dolly III. and Iris represented Massachusetts, Ina and Bother, Naragansett, and Virginia, Barnegat.

After the inter-bay series these boats will be able to race in the open regatta of the Hingham Club, the two regattas of the Boston Y. C. midsummer series and the catboat championships of the Boston Y. C.

The Quincy Y. C. has named Aug. 21 to 26 as the dates for the Quincy Cup series of races. This trophy was won last year by Charles Francis Adams 2d's Harpoon. In 1906, the deed of gift was changed to allow Sonder boats to compete for the cup, and that year it was won by the Corinthian Y. C.'s representative Windrim Kid. The next year Sally VIII. was the winner. In 1908, Charles Francis Adams 2d took the trophy to Quincy with Manchester, but the next year Ellen, representing the Boston Y. C., won. Ellen was the defender last year, and the races were sailed off Hull. In this year's match it is expected that there will be representatives of the Eastern, Corinthian, Boston, Manchester, Quincy and possibly some other clubs.

In addition to the two inter-club matches and the annual Y. R. A. and inter-club regatta, Aug. 26, the Quincy Y. C. has announced the following club races: Aug. 27, June 10 and 24, July 6 and Sept. 9. There will also be a club run to Marblehead on Aug. 6.

The Stone Harbor Y. C. members are to encourage dory racing this year. A meeting of the club was held last week at the Yachtsmen's Club, Philadelphia, and after electing Charles A. Farnum as secretary to succeed Edward J. Rankin, the dories were discussed. Twelve of these boats have been ordered and will be delivered by Emmons, of Swampscott, very soon. There will be a series of sailing events among these dories each week, which will finally wind up with a grand regatta, in which the boat scoring the largest number of points for the season will receive a cup from the Regatta Committee of the Stone Harbor Y. C. Those who intend to purchase Swampscott dories are Commodore James Thompson, Vice-Commodore Fred D. Biddle, Rear-Commodore Ernest N. Ross, Secretary E. J. Rankin, David Risley, John Q. Gilmore, Charles A. Farnum, Henry Bassett, William Schuck and Peter Brown, all of the Stone Harbor Y. C. The first event in this class will be held Memorial day.

Fleet Captain James Bishop, of the Stone Harbor Y. C., was delegated to mark Great Channel from the north of the Y. C. down to Hereford Inlet with five barrel buoys, each barrel marked with numbers 1 to 5 and painted in black and white. These buoys are already being placed in position and have been approved by the State Inland Waterway Commissioners.

Commodore Thompson announced that the Stone Harbor Club house will be completed by July 1 of this year. The club will have twenty-four beds installed in the numerous sleeping rooms on the second floor.

At the annual meeting of the Casco Y. C. the following officers were elected: L. G. Cushing, Commodore; A. H. Torricilli, Vice-Commodore; H. R. Alden, Secretary; Willis H. Soule, Treasurer; J. S. Soule, G. W. Soule and M. T. Moseley, Trustees; E. B. Mallett, C. T. Dillingham and J. P. Merrill, House Committee; H. G. Means, W. G. Jones, A. L. Carter, and A. H. Torricilli, Regatta Committee.

The schooner Elena, built at Herreshoffs for Morton F. Plant, will be launched on Monday, April 24. That day will be the 70th birthday of John B. Herreshoff, the president of the company, and the launching is to be part of the day's celebration. Capt. Nat. Herreshoff recently returned from Bermuda in much better health, and has been devoting much attention to the yachts building in the shops.

Contracts have been let for the erection of a new club house at Morris Cove for the New Haven Y. C. The contract price was about $9,000. This gives the members of the yacht club full assurance of having a home at the cove this summer. The plans submitted have been overhauled and some changes made which enable the directors of the company to-day to let the contract.

It is expected that the work on the new clubhouse will be started early next week, so that the building can be put into commission at the formal opening of the season with the yachtsmen on Memorial Day. The club house will be located on Cove street about 500 feet west of the old club house.

The annual cruise of the Boston Y. C. will begin on July 15. It will last for a week and the fleet will visit ports on the coast of Maine between Kittery and Boothbay Harbor. The program is a new one, and it is hoped that it will please the yachtsmen so that they will turn out in good numbers for the annual outing of the fleet. The fleet will leave Marblehead Harbor at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and the first run will be Boothbay Harbor. Saturday night, all day Sunday and all day Monday have been allowed for this long run. If the yachts make it quickly those on board will have lots of time to rest before starting on the next run. It is 103 nautical miles from Marblehead to Boothbay Harbor, 17¾ miles from Marblehead to Thachers, 79 miles from Thachers to Sequin and 7 miles in from Sequin. The racing yachts will pass outside Thachers Island, the Londoner and Dry Salvages and inside Boon Island. The fleet will then proceed by short runs along the Maine coast.

The old-time sloop Venture has been rescued from a muddy grave near the Charlestown navy yard and is being rejuvenated by Jeremiah Bean, of Everett, who purchased the derelict out of respect for her age and record and feeling that there will still be lots more in the old hull. Venture has been up against the hardest kind of luck in hands of many owners since she was youthful. A retired ship carpenter "Down East" a long time ago put her together as solidly as he knew for his personal use, his slogan being that the boat would outlast him—and she has by a wide margin. Something less than a decade ago the Venture drifted into Boston and has been in that vicinity ever since. Four years ago she dragged anchor at Hull and for thirty-six hours pounded against James' wharf, damaging the wharf more than herself. She was brought back to Boston and repaired and continued to carry parties to the fishing grounds and on pleasure trips. Early last summer at the Bunker Hill Y. C. Venture's forefoot rested on a pile of ashes at low tide and wash from a passing tug rolled her over till she filled. For four months the tide ebbed and flowed through the wreck.

She was finally sold, "nothing down, nothing a week," and from the purchaser on such advantageous terms Mr. Bean got her. It cost $5.00 to raise Venture to the surface and the motor boat that towed her to a repair yard in Medford did the work in ice that cut through most of her bottom planking. Mr. Bean has raised the craft's cabin, added a large cockpit, replaced the standing rigging and made so many improvements over the original Venture that she will hardly know herself when launched. Since last Thanksgiving Venture's repairs have been making, Mr. Bean spending all the spare time at his disposal on the job, sometimes laboring in below zero weather, with no protection from the weather. For many years he was employed at the navy yard and is an expert boat builder.

The interstate series between the 18-foot knockabouts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be sailed on Narragansett Bay below Conanicut on July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3. Vice-Commodore Markham has offered three $50 cups for the winning team and a handsome championship pennant has been offered for the yacht scoring the most points in the series. A new boat built specially for this series, which was won last year by the Massachusetts trio, is the Wanderer IV., a boat designed by Charles D. Mower. She is the beamiest boat ever built in that class, being fully eight feet on deck, with rather full ends, considerable dead rise and an easy turn to the bilges. Mr. Mower evidently has endeavored to incorporate the ideas carried out in Cima, a Sonder boat which he designed last year for Guy Lowell. Cima heels rather easily until her full ends hit the water, when she is practically on her designed sailing lines, which are long and easy. The Flint boat with plenty of ballast should prove plenty stiff in light to moderate airs, especially when there is a little chop on. But when it breezes she can't very well help being a corker.

A FRIENDLY TRIAL ON THE SOUND.

Launch of Karima.

The three-masted schooner Karima, built for former Commodore Robert E. Tod, was successfully launched from the yard of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, at Port Richmond, on April 13.

It was an ideal day for such a ceremony, and in spite of the ill spell that is associated with thirteen, the day of the month, everything went off without a hitch. The launching was at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, advantage being taken of the extraordinary high tide which served then.

Commodore and Mrs. Tod went to the yard in their auto, but nearly all the other guests left the Battery on an early morning ferryboat. Among those present were W. Steward Tod, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Barstow, R. C. Veit, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Chew, E. Burton Hart, Dr. and Mrs. James C. Ayer, Johnston de Forest, Commodore Frank S. Hastings, of the Scawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.; L. Vaughn Clark, of the New York Y. C. regatta committee; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Wells, designer of the yacht; William Payson, Richard Outwater, Max Grundner and Wallace Downey.

Everything was in readiness at the yard when the launching party arrived. The big steel hull under a shed was resting easily in a cradle, and as soon as Mr. Tod took a position on the platform at the bow the carpenters began to saw through the sole pieces. Inch by inch the big pieces of wood were cut through. The shores were knocked away, and just as a tremor passed over the hull Mrs. Tod swung the bottle of champagne against the bow and as it smashed christened the yacht Karima.

Very slowly at first the vessel began to glide down the ways, and as she cleared the shed the private signal of Commodore Tod, a thistle, the yacht burgee and ensign were run up on staffs. The stern plunged into the water and a few seconds the yacht was bobbing gracefully on the water courtesying her acknowledgments of the cheers and salutes. The yacht was then hauled into a pier, where she will be moored until her interior fittings are in place and she will be ready for the riggers. After the launching breakfast was served and the yacht and her owner were wished the best of good luck.

Karima is the largest sailing craft in these waters. She is 198 feet 6 inches over all, 150 feet on the waterline, 34 feet beam and 17 feet draft. She has 150 tons of lead on her keel, which was laid last December. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner. The masts are of steel, each 24 inches in diameter, and the truck of the mizzen will be 160 feet above water line. On these three spars the yacht will spread a very large sail area. The hull is a graceful one with the spoon bow and artistic and symmetrical stern. She will be manned by a crew of twenty-six men and Mr. Tod will be his own sailing master, as usual.

The big schooner Atlantic, owned by Wilson Marshall, is 184 feet over all, 139 feet on the waterline and 29 feet beam; the auxiliary schooner Alcyone is 182 feet over all, 140 feet on the waterline and 30 feet beam, and the auxiliary schooner Visitor is 197 feet 6 inches over all, 150 feet on the waterline and 32 feet 6 inches beam. These were the three largest vessels in these waters until Karima surpassed them all.

Karima's appointments will make her one of the most comfortable sailing craft afloat. She is to be equipped with many labor-saving devices, such as a donkey engine to supply power for windlass, pumps and dynamo, a steam heating plant, electric lighting outfit, a wireless outfit and a submarine bell. This latter is unusual on a sailing craft. There is space in the hull for an auxiliary engine, which will be installed later if Mr. Tod wishes to make his yacht an auxiliary, but he is a yachtsman of the old school and prefers sail to steam.

The accommodations are ample. There are two staterooms aft for the owner with a bathroom connecting and four staterooms with two bathrooms further forward for guests. The main saloon is the full width of the vessel and is to be handsomely and comfortably furnished. The space for the engines, the officers' and crew's quarters and the galley are forward and all are well lighted and ventilated. All the

joiner work is of the best and the fittings and furnishings, while governed in the main by simplicity, will be tasteful.

On deck there is a small bridge around the foremast, which is a novelty, but which is expected to prove of utility and be a pleasant lookout sation in fine or moderate weather. There is a half deck house in which is a companionway leading below, where breakfasts and teas may be served.

Commodore Tod has challenged for races for the Cape May and Brenton's Reef cups which are now held by the Atlantic. It is expected that other fast and large sailing craft will enter these races and Karima will have to show her best speed to win. Commodore Tod is an enthusiastic yachtsman. He holds a master's license and is a practical navigator. His first yacht was the yawl Fidelio, which he purchased from the late J. Fred Ackerman. Then he had the schooner Katrina and with that yacht won several long distance races, and in Katrina he first learned deep sea sailing and got to love the sport. His next yacht was Thistle, which took part in the race across the Atlantic for the Kaiser's cup. Commodore Tod was his own navigator in this race and the Thistle sailed the shortest course between Sandy Hook and the Lizard, but she was unfortunate in weather, often running into soft spots and being becalmed.

It will take a few weeks yet to finish Karima, and then she will be tuned up for the season's racing and she will race whenever there is an opportunity. A vessel of her size, however, is not suited to the courses of the ordinary regattas and she will take part mostly in the long races over ocean courses such as the two events of the Eastern Y. C. and the cruises of the New York Y. C. in addition to the two cup races for which she is the challenger.

Carolina Y. C.

THE Carolinas have the distinction of having two yacht clubs bearing the State name. One which has a station at Wrightsville Beach belongs to North Carolina, and the other at Charleston to South Carolina, but each is known as the Carolina Y. C. The club of the Northern State is the older, having been organized in 1853. That of Charleston, S. C., enjoys the distinction of being one of the most flourishing in the United States. It has an active membership of 300, with a waiting list; a commodious, if not very ornate, house with wharf and dock property worth at least $60,000 free of debt, a fleet of twenty-five motor boats, one sail yacht and about one dozen dories. The sail yacht is club property and used on cruises for the accommodation of members.

At present the club is more a motor boat than a yacht club, but its title is read clear by its record and prospects. First as to the latter. Northern yachtsmen on the way to Florida are generally by force of circumstances, if not stress of weather, compelled to put in at Charleston. All seeking the inside route must do so because that route begins there. But many large yachts bound South outside call at Charleston for convenience or pleasure if not by necessity. Visiting yachtsmen are warmly welcomed by the club, glad to avail themselves of its facilities, and as a rule disposed to call again. It must follow that some of these will eventually affiliate with the club, attract others and make Charleston their winter headquarters. As a convenient starting and ending point for cruises to Florida, Bermuda or the West Indies, Charleston's claims are obvious.

The Carolina Y. C. was organized in 1883 and incorporated in 1888. Its first commodore was Charles H. Glidden, a Northern man, who soon after the war came to Charleston and made it his home for many years. He was succeeded by Augustine T. Smythe, a native lawyer, and then by Wilmot D. Porcher, a rice merchant, also a Charlestonian. The present officers, who have just entered into their second terms, are: Commodore, W. Hampton Logan; Vice-Commodore, Alexander W. Marshall; Secretary, G. Lee Holmes; Treasurer, William T. Haskell; Measurer, Louis Y. Dawson; Fleet Captain, John S. Harleston; Solicitor, George H. Moffett; Fleet Surgeon, Hy P. Jackson, M.D.; Boat Master, F. Grange Waring.

The club is an important factor in the social life of Charleston. It gives frequent entertainments during the winter at which the best people of the city gather, while on summer afternoons the spacious piazzas of its admirably suitable house are thronged by young persons of both sexes, especially on race days. The ball given by the club to the officers of the United States battleship South Carolina on April 13, 1910, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Sumter, was a brilliant and notable event, even in the home of St. Cecelia.

The dories afford the only sailing races now held by the club. These begin in May and are continued weekly throughout the summer and fall. They are held over inside courses in full view of the club house and the battery and invariably attract crowds of spectators.

For seventeen years or up to 1901, when the motor boat fashion struck the club, it held annual regattas and frequent special events. Keen rivalry grew up between it and the Savannah Y. C., out of which resulted some remarkable contests. This rivalry began in June, 1889, when the latter sent a squadron to participate in the Carolina club's annual. In the first class Katrinka, junior flagship, Vice-Commodore W. D. Porcher, held the honors secure for Charleston, but in the second class Zinga carried them off for Savannah. There were seventeen yachts in the race, ten first and seven second class. The following year three Charleston yachts, Wild Bird, Katrinka and Flirt sailed to the South for the annual regatta of the Savannah Club at Thunderbolt, near the mouth of the river. Katrinka led the fleet home, but Wild Bird took first prize on time allowance. As Katrinka captured second prize, there was nothing, not even consolation, left for Savannah in the first class.

In 1891 the first interstate match was sailed in neutral waters at Beaufort, S. C. Each city was represented by three yachts. Charleston yachtsmen in anticipation of the contest, which was for a $250 cup besides the glory, had imported a Gardner boat, Manito, which at their first trial had beaten Katrinka on time allowance. Katrinka, by the way, was a Patrick McGeihan model lengthened by the addition of an after overhang. These, with Flirt, a home built boat, went to the line for Charleston. The Savannah squadron embraced Ocean Queen, a Fletcher model; Glance, another Pat McGeihan boat, and El Diva of forgotten design. Savannah was sadly left behind. All of the Charleston boats led her home. Manito took first place, though beaten on actual time by Katrinka.

Charleston held the cup unchallenged for six years, but in 1898 it was captured for Savannah by Titania, a Charleston built yacht owned by a Charlestonian, who had become a resident of Savannah. The race was sailed over the Savannah club's course in connection with its annual regatta. Katrinka, defender for the Charleston club, finished first, but failed to save her allowance. Charleston sent two boats to Savannah in quest of the cup in 1899. Those were Titania and Katrinka, but Dragoon, a newcomer, beat them both. However, the challengers found comfort in the fact that the race was a mere drift. Yet their blood was up and they commissioned Clinton H. Crane, of New York, to build them a new boat for 1900 and stipulated for a match of three races. The new boat, built by Lawley, of Boston, was called Mavis and handled by Commodore Porcher and his brother Francis Y., who had often sailed Katrinka to victory. Mavis easily beat Dragoon two straight, and so the cup came back to the keeping of the Carolina Y. C., where it has remained since. No more matches were sailed. Savannah yachtsmen tried to buy Mavis, but her owners refused to sell. She was laid up instead, remaining out of the water until a few weeks ago, when she was sold for $500, about one-seventh of her cost, stripped of her lead keel, to be converted into a motorboat.

There are indications that the club will return to sailing. At a recent meeting it was decided to build a boat to enter the Sea Island regatta held at Rockville, Wadmalow Island, in August. This is a contest of large batteaux (flat bottom boats) notable for attracing a big crowd of spectators. Hitherto it has been confined to entrants from James, Johns and Wadmalow islands.

Yachting out West.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The San Francisco Y. C., one of the most prominent of the bay organizations, has just arranged its sailing program for the season as follows: April 29, opening day; April 30, cruise in squadron; May 3, members' tournament of indoor games; May 13 and 14, McNear's and return; May 17, members' tournament at club house; May 21, handicap race from the club house through the channel and back to club house; June 3 and 4, handicap race to and from Vallejo; June 7, members' tournament; July 1 to 4, inclusive, Volante, Vallejo and race home; July 5, members' tournament; July 15, Farallon race; July 23, annual regatta; Aug. 2, members' tournament; Aug. 5 and 6, cruise to Petaluma drawbridge and return; Aug. 19 and 20, Vallejo and return; Aug. 27, aquatic sports and handicap motor boat race for club boats only; Sept. 6, indoor tournament; Sept. 16 and 17, cruise to McNear's and return; Sept. 20, indoor tournament; Oct. 4, members' tournament; Oct. 8, motor boat regatta, and Oct. 21, closing day.

Many of the yachts of the Corinthian Y. C. have been taken out of the lagoon at Tiburon, and these are now being prepared for the season, which will soon commence. Among the boats that have been taken from winter quarters are Meteor, W. J. Hogg; Freda, J. F. Tracy; Mignon, G. V. Bieber; Mischief, E. Conley; Gypsie, C. D. Gresham; Moonlight, B. Vincent; Starlight, A. Ballard, and Wawona, owned by G. Stewart.

The Aeolian Y. C. has elected officers for the season of 1911 as follows: Commodore, Louis T. Ward; Vice-Commodore, George Postel; Treasurer, S. D. Wilson; Secretary, Arthur O. Jacoby; Port Captain, Ed. Landgren; Directors, L. C. Knight, E. E. Johnson, Ed. Jones, E. S. de Pierris and the officers mentioned. S. A. Boysen is official measurer. This club now has about fifty yachts registered.

The well known yacht Fulton G. has been disposed of to Walter Zeiss and Louis Holm and will be sailed this season under the colors of the Corinthian Y. C. Some minor alterations are now being made in this craft, and she is expected to make a fine showing in the races in the 44-foot class on the bay this season.

The Sacramento Canoe Club has been organized at Sacramento, Cal., and quarters have been established above the Southern Pacific bridge over the Sacramento River. Frank Osborn has been elected president, and John Chapman, secretary. Other members are G. Faber, A. Putman, H. Neymeyer, T. Schwartz, T. Schlosser, E. Simmermacher, H. Grady, C. B. Oether, C. Bergh and E. Theile.

GOLDEN GATE.

Launch of the Wink.

WINK, a sloop for class S, was launched at Herreshoffs last Saturday, and shortly after taking the water, was tried. This yacht has been built for D. G. Whitlock, a member of the Brooklyn Y. C., and is to race in class S on Gravesend Bay and later in the season will take part in the series of races of the Crescent Athletic Club for the Lipton cup. This cup was first sailed for last season, and was won by R. B. Moore's Blue Bill. It is held by the Crescent A. C. until it has been won three times by the same yachtsman. Wink is 32 feet 4 inches over all, 20 feet on the waterline, 6 feet 10 inches beam and 4 feet 10 inches draft. She spreads 437 square feet of canvas. Mr. Whitlock was present at the launching and expressed himself well pleased with the boat. Wink came west this week. She was tried in a strong breeze and showed herself to be stiff and able. She footed very fast.

Southern Y. C.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Southern Y. C. regatta committee is preparing for the races during the coming summer, and it is expected the official program will be announced shortly. The contests will be participated in by both sail and gasolene boats. Regattas will be held at Waveland and Bay St. Louis, Mobile, West End in this city, and probably Gulfport. While the regattas are attended by fairly large crowds, still the interest in them is not so great as it was a few years ago.

In an exciting race Sunday the gasolene yacht Mahone and the cabin cruiser Loiterer, from the Northeastern Bridge to West End, a distance of 10 miles, the Loiterer won by about 150 feet. The Loiterer is owned by Captain Ben Walle, while the Mahone is the property of Captain Thomas Cape. The Mahone has challenged Loiterer for another race. Both boats are very fast and another race will be watched with considerable interest. By winning the Sunday race, Loiterer was given a $100 cup by the owner of Mahone. F. G. G.

The Flying Cloud.

A 48-FOOT waterline sloop, built on a cruising model, but with indications of speed, for Irving and Russell Grinnell, of New York, was launched this forenoon at the Herreshoff shops, and will be fitted in a regular class in the New York Y. C. this season. Flying Cloud, of steel frames and wooden planking in construction, is able looking, with high bows and freeboard, and it is expected will make a favorable showing when up. The rig is short, comparatively speaking, and there is plenty of deck room. Her principal dimensions are 65 feet over all, 48 feet on the waterline, 10 feet of beam, and a draft of 9 feet 10 inches. The craft will be rigged by next Wednesday, when she will have a trial under sail.

Yachts Change Hands.

THE following transfers of yachts are reported through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones:

Yawl Polaris sold by the estate of Louis R. Alberger to James O. Heyworth, of Chicago. Polaris is a Herreshoff-built yacht 50 feet on the waterline.

The 82-foot power yacht Milwin sold by Edwin G. Burns to Mrs. George W. Quintard 3d, for use on Long Island Sound.

The 52-foot Herreshoff sloop Butterfly sold by William E. Iselin to John A. Crowley.

The 40-foot power boat Irene II. sold by Stuart Hamilton, of Bermuda, to Edward King, of Newcastle, Pa. Irene II. is now in Bermuda and will be brought here.

Motor Boating.

Work on Cup Defenders.

Two fast motor boats intended as defenders for the British International trophy are building at Bayonne, and they are gradually taking shape. As the challenger for the trophy has set a high speed mark, those interested in the defense of the trophy are doing everything possible to make the defenders reliable in every way. Maple Leaf, according to meagre cable reports, was unfortunate at Monaco. She lost her rudder in an early race and was not able to get going again. The Duke of Westminster is to have a challenger, but what it is to be is kept very secret. It may be an improved Pioneer with two high-powered motors, or it may be a hydroplane.

The work on Albert E. Smith's Elco-Plane is progressing satisfactorily at the works of the designers and builders, the Electric Launch Company at Bayonne. Work has progressed so far that one can get a good idea of how she will appear when completed and her lines denote the best of seaworthy qualities and unusual stability, which is so important in boats of this class that will develop a speed of better than forty miles an hour. The highest grade Elco construction is being employed in the building of the hull. The keel, sheerstrake, planking and engine beds are in one length wherever possible, thus avoiding all unnecessary joints. The hull will be of light but substantial construction to withstand the strains that will be put upon it when running at full speed.

The power equipment, consisting of 600-horsepower, is made up of two 300-horsepower six-cylinder Standard engines of special design. These motors are 75 per cent. completed and Mr. Rioote, of the Standard Motor Construction Company, is pleased with the engines as far as they have progressed and believes that they will easily develop the power they have been designed for. Henry R. Sutphen, vice-president of the Electric Launch Company, is giving his personal attention to the completion of the hull and expects, if no unusual delays occur, that the boat will be in operation very shortly, enabling Mr. Smith, who will drive the boat himself, to become thoroughly accustomed to the handling of it before he takes part in the important races in which he has entered the boat. Mr. Smith will name the boat Yankee.

J. Stuart Blackton, Rear-Commodore of the Motor Boat Club of America, has placed an order with the Electric Launch Company for a 36-foot Fauber hydroplane racing hull, the construction of which is rapidly progressing at Bayonne. Mr. Fauber has furnished the designs for this boat and the power plant is being looked after by Morris M. Whitaker. The hull will be of the multiple step variety as was used in the Duke of Westminster's Pioneer, one of the most successful boats designed by Mr. Fauber. Twin screws will be employed and a large amount of power will be installed, the total weight of the boat being unusually light, which should enable her to develop very high speed.

Rear-Commodore Blackton also is the owner of the Vita, an Elco express tender, which he carries on the davits of his motor yacht Paula, and in a recent letter from St. Augustine Mr. Blackton refers to his experience in winning the Southern championship trophy for high speed motor boats with his express tender Vita. On account of a tie in the first race it was necessary to run a second one for the trophy, which was over a course of 50 miles. The second race was won by the Vita, her actual running time being only 27 seconds faster than the previous day's racing, which is a most remarkable showing for consistent running and in seamanship, in covering the course and making the turns in the most direct manner.

The Motor Boat Club of America will offer valuable prizes for races next year at St. Augustine, which location, on account of the depth of the water, is ideal for motor boat racing.

Long Trip in Motor Canoe.

EMERSON PINKHAM, a mechanician residing at 67 West 69th street, New York, with a companion, contemplates making a trip from New York to the Pacific Coast in a power canoe. They propose starting next summer from the Hudson river for the mouth of the Columbia River, via the Erie Canal, Great Lakes, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers and tributary branches, through the rockies and to the Columbia River, thence to the Pacific Ocean.

Wreck of Brer Fox III.

WHILE the fast motor boat Brer Fox III. was running from Cincinnati to Louisville last Saturday she ran into some driftwood when three miles north of Warsaw, Ky., and was wrecked. Dr. Harry P. Butler and Engineer Ross, of Newport, Ky., were rescued. The boat was trying for a record and was said to be making 32 miles an hour at the time.

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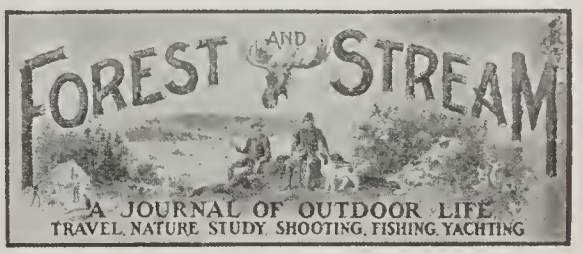

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Detroit Motor Boat Club.

THE Detroit Motor Boat Club, one of the largest and most successful on the Lakes, has recently purchased the Klenk Lighthouse Inn, which gives it the finest home of any of the Western clubs. The price paid for this was $90,000, and the inn stands within 300 feet of Windmill Point Lighthouse, which stands on the extreme outer end of the point, just below where Lake St. Clair empties into the Detroit River, with the big government lighthouse and keeper's residence to the left and a collection of picturesque summer cottages to the right, it commands one of the finest land and water views in America.

The club property begins at the south line of the proposed new Riverside boulevard, the route of which was laid out by the city engineers some time ago, 700 feet back from the river line. All the grounds, which a few years ago were under water part of every year, have been drained and graded until to-day they are high and dry.

A lawn which was started two years ago is in excellent condition this spring, and with proper care will present a broad sloping stretch of green before midsummer. Several hundred dollars' worth of shade trees and shrubbery, such as rosebushes of various kinds and other flowers are now two years old and this year should present a beautiful appearance. Several large willow trees, native to the grounds, are scattered about, offering tempting shady nooks when the sun shines warm.

The main building, or club house, is a big frame structure facing on the river. Either from the water or land side it is an imposing structure. It was built five years ago and is in excellent condition.

The main body of the building is 46x75 feet, two stories and basement. It is built in the colonial style of architecture, with four massive columns and four smaller ones supporting the verandas. The verandas, on each of the two stories above ground, extend all along the front of the building. Each is 15 feet wide and 76 feet long. They furnish the coolest spot for a meal or lounging place to be found in or near the city. Enclosed with screens to keep out mosquitoes, one may sit on the veranda in midsummer and watch an average of 85,000 tons of the shipping of the Great Lakes pass almost within a stone's throw, every 24 hours.

The entrance door of the building gives on a reception hall, a 16-foot square. The main staircase leads to the second story out of this reception hall. Easy chairs and lounges, with rugs and draperies comprise the furnishings of the hall. At the left is a ladies' retiring room.

To the right of the reception lobby is a grill or lounging room, 40x30 feet. Two big French windows in front and three smaller windows along the east side make this a bright, cheerful room. This room, like all the house, is finished in antique mission style, with beamed ceiling. In the center of the east wall is an immense fire-place, which adds a quaint, cheerful air to the room.

This main dining hall is of the same proportions and finish as the east room. The fireplace here is even larger than the other. Small tables, seating four or six people, with snowy linen and fine glass and silverware, make an ideal setting for a dining hall.

Both the main dining hall and the east lounging room give on what is known as the service room, finished in white enamel.

The second floor of the building, as now arranged, contains six private dining rooms and the living apartments of the formed proprietor. This latter may be divided into six more private dining rooms, making a total of twelve, with a capacity of from 50 to 75. All the rooms are richly furnished and will need practically no rearrangement when the motor boat club takes possession of the building.

The attic consists of four big wings, each about 20x30 feet, with 10-foot ceilings. The attic is unfinished, but it is the intention of the club officials to fit it up with sleeping rooms for twenty to twenty-five members.

The basement, which is 8 feet high, is half above ground. The foundation walls are of concrete blocks. The rooms are light and airy.

At the southwest corner of the basement is located the Rathskeller 35x30 feet in dimensions. An outside entrance and a stairway from the main reception hall furnish easy access. The buffet fixtures and chairs and tables are of the best quality, and the room is an attractive one.

To the east of the Rathskeller are the boiler room, men's wash room, coal bin and storage rooms. The Ideal boiler furnishes an abundance of heat and hot water for the whole house. An electrically-driven pump in this room gives city pressure on the water works system of the house.

The basement also contains a large storeroom for wines and liquors, house supplies, such as glassware and dishes; large meat, poultry and fish refrigerating room, with an ice capacity of 300 tons; vegetable storage rooms; laundry; kitchen supply room, in which a large stock of groceries and canned goods can be kept; and the gas lighting plant. The latter apparatus was installed only two years ago at a cost of approximately $2,000. The fuel furnished is an 85 per cent pure gasolene gas, which gives a clear, white light such as the gas in use in the city. A big gasolene tank is buried in the ground, 50 feet from the building making fire danger very small, and the fluid is brought into the basement through pipes. There it is washed and mixed with air and a huge weight tank keeps the pressure even throughout the building.

Northeast of the main building a large cottage is provided for living quarters for the help employed about the place.

The big barn, 60x60 feet, located on the grounds, serves as an ice house and automobile garage. One-half the building is given over to ice storage with a capacity of 700 tons. A shed roof on two sides of the building furnishes ample protection for autos whose owners are enjoying the boating.

Along the west side of the property, and included in the tract, Fox Creek furnishes a storage canal for boats the like of which, for safety and convenience cannot be found at any other boat club in the United States. The entire course of the creek is of an ample depth for motor boats but a little dredging of the sand bar will open the mouth to a depth of several feet.

The United States Government has already arranged for the building of a pier from its lighthouse landing, that will prove of immense value to the Detroit Motor Boat Club. The new pier will extend about 200 feet out into the river, straight south. With comparatively little expense, in a year or two, the club could construct an "L" wall, east from the end of this big concrete pier, which would give one of the best and safest harbors for large pleasure craft in the country.

This question of a safe harbor for their craft is one which has been annoying Detroit sportsmen for several years. Because of the danger of night collisions in the stream or tying up to the few docks, unprotected as they are, that are now and have been in the past, available.

With a big, always calm basin, protected by a solid concrete sea wall such as the Detroit Motor Boat Club will have with the building of the government pier and its own "L" wall an excellent harbor from which a handsome yearly revenue would be forthcoming, will be available. And already nearly a score of boat owners have declared that they will contract for storage room for their craft when the basin is ready.

Two Boats By Paterson.

IRVING C. WOOD, of Englewood, N. J., has ordered a 25-foot runabout, which is being built by Julius Paterson, the well-known builder, at Nyack. This boat will be 24 feet 6 inches on the waterline and 5 feet 6 inches beam. It is to be driven by a 17-horsepower 3-cylinder motor which will drive it about 15 miles an hour. The hull will be of fairly light construction and be finished entirely of mahogany.

John Atherton, of this city, is having a 38-foot raised deck cruiser built by Paterson. This boat will be quite heavily constructed and will measure 35 feet 2½ inches on the waterline and 9 feet beam. The equipment will consist of a 25-horsepower 3-cylinder motor which will give a speed of 10 miles an hour. The trim of this boat will be mahogany and when finished she will make a very seaworthy cruising craft.

Sparks.

DESPITE rumors to the contrary, Madison Square Garden has not been sold. The New York Motor Boat Show of 1912 will be held in the famous old structure as in former years. The Madison Square Garden Company, in a recent statement, declared that even should title to the property change hands in the near future, it would be stipulated that the purchaser or purchasers could not assume control until the middle of March, 1912. This would preclude the possibility of any interference with the Motor Boat Show or any of the other immense trade shows which have had their inception, and have grown to their present magnitude in Madison Square Garden.

The Columbia Y. C. will hold races for motor boats off the club house at 86th street and Hudson River on June 10. The contests will be for speed boats, semi-speed boats, cruisers and open boats. The speed boats will go to Ardsley and back, 30 nautical miles.

R. K. Eaton's 25-foot motor boat, building at at Graves' yard from designs by A. P. Homer, is planked.

The ocean race of the Yachtsmen's Club, of Philadelphia, will be started on July 8. The course is to Scotland Lightship, then to Fire Island Lightship and then to Atlantic City.

Dr. Chris. S. Street, of Philadelphia, is having a 56-foot cruiser built from designs by Morris M. Whitaker.

Ursula and Maple Leaf III. were beaten in a handicap race at Monaco by the German boat Lursen Daimler. Ursula was leading by ten minutes when the helmsman fainted. Maple Leaf III. retired early in the contest.

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Central Division.—Lona D. Holmes, 126 Beacon street, Syracuse, N. Y., by C. H. Mattison; Henry Damon Shute, 424 Emerson street, E. E., Pittsburg, Pa., by H. D. James.

Eastern Division.—Arthur L. McCrudden, 27 Common street, Providence, R. I., by D. R. James; Walter A. Mathewson, 117 Wallace street, Providence, R. I., by C. Strawson Barningham.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Central Division.—6206, C. R. Kemp, 424 Center street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 6207, J. F. Ambrose, 7040 Frankstown avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Eastern Division.—6203, Edward A. Scigliano, 33 Broad street, Boston, Mass.; 6204, John J. Martin, 175 Gardner street, West Roxbury, Mass.; 6205. Charles A. MacDonald, 196 Whipple street, Fall River, Mass.

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4426, Clark W. Wilson, 502 N. Main street, Canastota, N. Y., from Northern Division to Western Division.

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Second Amateur Average won by J. R. Graham—519 out of 550—shooting *Remington-UMC* Nitro Club Shells and a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun.

Longest run, 91 straight, made by Geo. Roll, shooting *Remington-UMC* Nitro Club Shells.

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ARROW and **NITRO CLUBS** the best shells ever made improved with a steel lining.

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Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

April 22.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 28.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
April 29.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 30-May 1.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C.
May 2-4.—Kansas State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, under the auspices of Hutchinson G. C.
May 6.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 7.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. second annual interstate team shoot.
May 9-11.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C.
May 16.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 13.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 23-24.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State shoot, under auspices Northern Kentucky G. C.
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Ilion, N. Y.—Remington Gun and Rifle Club. W. H. Grimshaw, Sec'y.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 1-3.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's seventh annual tournament, on the grounds of the Smith G. C., Newark, N. J. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec-y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) Tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament, Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 22.—North Caldwell (N. J.) G. C. Wm. Kussmaul, Sec'y.
April 25-26.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. F. K. McBroom, Sec'y.
April 24-25.—Wamego, Kans.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
April 26-28.—Detroit, Mich.—Memorial G. C. Frank H. Patton, Sec'y.
April 27.—Circleville, O.—Ideal G. C. E. M. Stout, Sec.
April 27-29.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
April 29.—Glens Falls, N. Y.—Hudson Valley R. and G. C. John A. Norton, Sec'y.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 4-5.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Lawton, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Lawton G. C. G. A. Horton, Sec'y.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 11-12.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 15-17.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of the Du Bois G. C. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 17-19.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis T. S. A. Louis Ebert, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Gooding, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Gooding G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y, Gooding, Idaho.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
May 24.—Stratford, Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Bowles, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 25-27.—Madera, Cal.—The Interstate Association's sixth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Madera Rod and Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.

May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr. Pres.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 30.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith Gun Club. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eathus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O—.Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Lon Fisher, Secy.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $1000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
Juue 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 14-16.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 17.—Newmanstown, (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain, (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec'y.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1.000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.— Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug.19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg, (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon. Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 19-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York. Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie. Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—A large and enthusiastic lot of gunners were favored with ideal weather, barring a light northeast breeze, which caused a shifty target, at the Frontiers' regular shoot. Eichberg easily won the honors of the day with 83 per cent., breaking 22 from the 20yd. mark in the handicap gun race and gaining another well-earned point, making three points to his credit against one for his nearest competitors. Entries for the gun race will close with the next shoot, on April 23. The points in the cup race were won by Eichberg (23), H. Utz (20), E. Bedell (14). It was suggested that M. J. McKenna, Jr., who broke 70 per cent. on his first attempt, enter in the gun race to stop Eichberg. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	10	15	25	25	10	15
Wakefield	8	11	20	18	..	..
G McKenna	..	10	..	16	..	..
M J McKenna	8	12	15	9	9	13
C McKenna	8	14	20	..	..	..
Gay	5	7	..	..	..	7
Carter	5	8	..	16	..	10
Peasland	..	..	15	15	..	..
Wacker	7	8	14	19	..	..
Immel	5	10	20	19	..	..
Suckow	9	9	13	19	3	8
Eberhardt	2	3	10	13	4	4
M J McKenna, Jr.	..	9	..	..	..	..
G B Smith	5	3	13	..	..	..
Phillippbarr	5	9	19	..	..	..
Rowland	6	10	16	16	..	..
Heitzman	6	7	14	14	..	..
W H Smith	9	9	21	19	7	13
Eichberg	6	12	23	22	8	12
Dewald	10	11	20	19	6	12
Faber	3	9	13	12	7	..
E Bidell	3	10	14	11	..	..
O Hewitt	3	9	..	..	..	..
Gohn	4	11	17	19	8	..
J Dawson	4	4	12	9	..	..
B Hewitt	..	..	..	..	4	5
Kamman	..	..	21	17	..	..
H Utz	..	12	20	17	..	..
Miller	8	10	22	17	7	10
E Smith, Jr.	..	..	..	10	..	.

Event No. 3, cup race; event No. 4, gun race.

H. C. UTZ.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—The match for the State championship cup between Charles T. Day, Jr., of the Smith Gun Club, and R. C. Stryker, of White House, N. J., will take place on the grounds of this club, Bloomfield avenue, opposite Morris Park, on Saturday afternoon, April 15, beginning at 3 o'clock. Practice shooting and optional sweepstake events before and after the match.

On Saturday afternoon, April 29, the Smith Gun Club will visit Jersey City, and shoot the return ten-man team match on their grounds. JAMES SNAPE, Sec'y.

Keystone Shooting League Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Charles H. Newcomb was the bright individual star of the Keystone Shooting League two-day tournament, which closed yesterday at Holmesburg Junction, again capturing the high gun honors and winning the Keystone championship after a tie with Harry Kahler. Newcomb shot in sensationally consistent form, breaking 146 of his allotment of 150 targets, running straight in seven of them, cracking 97 in the championship event, and in shooting off the tie he broke straight, while Kahler dropped 2 birds. Billy Foord, of Wilmington, finished second with 143, and Butch Landis trailed in third among the amateurs with 140.

Aside from the professional guns, the championship shoot merely whittled down to Newcomb and Kahler. Dr. W. H. Matthews, of Trenton, and George S. McCarty, each with 94, were the only ones to give the winner a run for the title.

As was the case on the first day, the shooters all traveled at a fast clip, and straight scores were the rule, two-thirds of the men who faced the traps getting at least one in some one event, and this, too, in the face of a strong wind that blew directly into the gunners' eyes. This was more noticeable in the morning, as toward noon the wind died down, and many of the shooters retrieved a bad start by cracking them in the later events. So well was the shoot managed that the last event was finished up early in the afternoon.

	Championship.	First Day. Shot at.	First Day. Broke.	Second Day. Shot at.	Second Day. Broke.
Anderson	88	150	128	150	115
Rowland	39	150	106	...	...
Matthews	94	150	140	150	137
Emans	44	150	128	...	...
Sloan	87	150	134	150	123
Martin	74	150	114	150	112
Wakeman	40	150	119	150	123
Slear	..	150	130	150	132
Willis	91	150	137	150	132
Ewing	93	150	138	150	135
Hineline	..	150	134	...	...
E Ford	92	150	129	150	123
Stockton	68	150	98	150	102
Horner	75	150	123	150	115
Kahler	97	150	142	150	139
Landis	93	150	137	150	140
McCarty	94	150	144	150	134
Tansey	93	150	130	150	134
Johnson	92	150	133	150	133
Foord	92	150	143	150	143
Newcomb	97	150	144	150	146
Schlicher	..	150	116	150	135
Spotts	88	150	133	150	139
Coleman	91	150	139	150	132
Englert	96	150	138	150	138
Edwards	..	150	133	150	111
Watson	44	150	126	...	...
Cook	42	150	129	...	...
Lindsey	..	150	115	150	110
Keenan	..	150	103	150	96
Paul	..	150	104	150	104
Chew	...	150	122	150	123
Jones	..	150	113	150	109
Budd	44	150	136	...	...
Du Pont	40	75	65	...	...
Beattie	39	60	47	...	...
Keller, Sr.	..	60	51	...	...
F Stevens	..	150	99	...	...
Oliver	49	150	129	...	...
Wilson	44	...	...	150	126
Clegg	42	...	...	105	83
McFalls	36	...	...	60	47
Free	40	...	...	40	42
Powers	41	...	...	...	...
Professionals:					
Pratt	91	150	126	150	123
German	96	150	144	150	142
Stevens	92	150	126	150	133
Apgar	95	150	139	150	140
Keller, Jr.	76	150	123	150	123
Welles	96	150	144	150	140
Hawkins	97	150	142	150	140
Keller, Sr	43	60	51	...	...
Hamlin	43	...	...	150	120

South Shore Country Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Despite weather conditions yesterday, which made good shooting almost impossible, seven five-man teams faced the traps on the South Shore Country Club in the initial handicap shoot of the series for the Hankey cup. The wind, directly in the face of the shooters, raised the targets, and the overclouded sky added difficulty to the situation.

C. J. Bour, a new shooter, who shot at 16yds., and Joe Barto, who shot at 21yds., led the score, each with 85, a wonderful record under the adverse conditions which prevailed. Honors for the day went to the Chicago Gun Club's first team with a score of 368. The second team of the South Shore Country Club was second with 357.

Individual scores of the two high teams:

Chicago G.C. No. 1, 16yds.		South Shore No. 2, 16yds.	
I R Graham	76	A C Allen	70
J Young	71	F B Stone	59
J Barto	85	C J Birkland	75
Ed Shaw	74	C J Bour	85
J Maclachlan	62—368	Dr Birkland	68—357

Totals of the other five and the handicap of each follow.

Gary G C, 19	347
Du Pont G C, 18	344
South Shore C C, 19	337
Chicago G C, No. 2, 19	292
Arlington G C	283

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—The two-day registered tournament was held on the gun club grounds on the 7th and 8th inst, under unfavorable weather conditions, a high wind prevailing, chilling the gunners at the score. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, some good scores were made. Among the amateurs, K. C. Sheperdson was high gun for the two days with 281 out of 300, W. L. Straughn taking second with 272. C. E. Spencer scored first among the professionals with 288. Thirty amateurs and seven professionals were in attendance. The scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
Geo Beard	150	129	...	...
Geo Bowen	150	113	150	135
O F Britton	150	116	...	...
J E Cain	150	136	150	135
E H Dark	45	33	75	55
H W Denny	150	115	...	...
J C Dixon	150	127	150	133
W N Erskine	150	126	...	...
J M Hershey	150	114	150	121
J J Hymer	150	122	150	140
K Jewett	150	129	150	137
G M Kanouse	150	137	150	134
F W Lewis	150	117	150	122
L L Lipp	75	41	150	118
J B McLaughlin	150	111	150	128
A A Mattox	45	31	...	...
G Moller	...	...	90	81
R N Parrish	150	108	150	130
T H Parry	150	132	150	136
J A Payne	150	131	150	138
W E Rice	150	138	150	132
G H Schauffler	...	...	105	96
K C Sheperdson	150	137	150	144
A C Stewart	150	95	150	114
W L Straughn	150	134	150	138
F M Sparks	90	65	...	...
H W Stittle	...	...	120	88
E H Tripp	150	122	...	...
S E Voris	...	...	150	126
W N Wise	150	138	150	139
Professionals:				
H Clark	...	...	150	142
J S Day	150	144	150	140
R O Heikes	150	139	150	143
H W Heikes	150	143	150	132
O S Holiday	150	130	150	115
Ad R Roll	150	123	30	8
C E Spencer	150	144	150	144

Bridgeburg Gun Club.

THE opening shoot of the Bridgeburg Gun Club, of Buffalo, was held on the afternoon of the 8th and was successful. The announcement that the feature of the afternoon would be a live-bird event attracted a large audience. Among them being many who used to shoot pigeons in years gone by. Otto Besser, former champion of the city, was present, and showed a clipping which contained the history of the Dean Richmond trophy and the winning teams, of which he was a member on different occasions. A. E. Story, W. R. Eaton, Billy Daw, Johnnie Storck and Joseph Gohn were also in attendance, and many story of trapshooting was rehearsed.

Jack Reed, of the Audubons, proved himself to be some pigeon shot when he scored 15 out of 16. Jack uses both barrels on every bird whether hit with the first barrel or not.

Court, Renn Spaulding and Mayor Reed, of Lackawanna City, were all tied with 14 out of 16.

This was Spaulding's maiden effort, and for a beginner he surely will bear watching.

The Sidways, Clarence and Ralph, also tied with 13 each. Both are excellent live-bird shots, and their score shows several marked dead out of bounds, showing that they had a little of the hard luck.

President Patterson also shot well, and announced that it was the club's intention to hold a live-bird event at least once a month. On Friday next they will have an all-day target-shoot. Summaries:

John Reed	15	R H Rogers	10
S V Spaulding	14	W H Smith	7
B V Covert	11	C F Lambert	6
R H Reed	14	Dr J M Burke	5
C S Sidway	13	T Patterson	4
R H Sidway	13		

Trapshooting on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—The California Wing Shooting Club held the opening meet of the season at Stege, Sunday, when twenty-seven gunners attended. There were three events on the program, the principal one being the medal shoot, this being the first of a series of seven which will decide the season's championship.

The medal race was at 12 birds, and none of the contestants made a straight string. Seven shooters tied at 11, the high guns being Clarence Haight, E. L. Schultz, R. C. Reed, A. J. Webb, Fred Munday, George Thomas and N. L. Nielsen.

In the purse race at 12 birds, shot in the afternoon, there were three straight scores—Haight, Reed and Ashlin getting 12 each. Naumann and Theed won the miss-and-out shoot at 12 each, the nearest to them being Munday, who went out on his ninth shot.

Haight had the best average for the day, getting 23 birds out of 24 in the club events.

The scores in the medal shoot, 12 birds, were as follows: C. Baumann (32) 10, Tony Prior (31) 9, W. F. Willett (31) 8, W. J. Golcher (30) 10, C. A. Haight (30) 11, E. L. Schultz (30) 11, A. J. Webb (30) 11, R. C. Reed (30) 11, Capt. A. F. du Bray (30) 10, P. J. Walsh (29) 9, W. W. Terrell (29) 10, C. J. Ashlin (29) 10, Frank Turner (27) 9, L. F. Prior (27) 10, R. C. Haas (26) 7, L. Rink (25) 7, E. F. Woolner (28) 10, J. Lee (27) 6, P. C. Sheed (27) 5, H. Stelling, Jr. (27) 8, Fred Munday (29) 11, J. V. Coleman (28) 6, Geo. Thomas (26) 11, N. L. Nielson (27) 11, M. R. Sherwood (27) 10.

This club is the oldest wing shooting club in the United States. Some of the leading shotgun experts in the world have shown their skill in past years at the trap shoots of this organization. The club is on record as an association for the encouragement of the sport of wing shooting, the promotion of field sports with gun and dog, and as a factor in the observation and enforcement of the game laws of the State.

The Exposition City Gun Club has been formed here and will hold its opening shoot at the Presidio grounds on April 23. A McCrea trap has been installed, and the grounds put in fine shape.

The Bay View Gun Club, of Alameda also opened the season on April 2, but the high wind prevailing made shooting conditions unsatisfactory.

Rumson Country Club.

RED BANK, N. J., April 15.—Amateur trapshooters of the Rumson Country Club participated in the club's first Easter shoot this afternoon on the grounds just east of the new club house overlooking the South Shrewsbury River. The shooting was from three traps and was governed by the Interstate Shooting Association rule. The first event was for the handicap club championship, each contestant shooting at 100 blue rocks. The shooting was in squads and the summary follows:

H. B. Dewing, first, with 75; A. Glenzer, 72; J. P. Kellog, 71; A. Dominick, 39; W. S. Jones, 55; F. Achelis, 51; Arthur McClure, 23, and W. B. Potts, 39.

Several handicap sweepstakes followed at 25 birds. The scores and handicaps were: W. McClure (6) 20; H. E. Dewing (6) 21; H. E. Dewing (5) 20; W. McClure (5), 18, and A. L. Ivins (4) 24.

Clinton Gun Club.

SOUTH LANCASTER, Mass., April 7.—Our club will run a registered shoot at our grounds, North Lancaster, on May 30. This is the first under the Squier money-back system, added money, $50 from Interstate Association and $25 or more from club. Programs will be mailed on application, about May 10. Our club has sixty members, and is gradually growing.

W. J. TEDFORD, Sec'y-Treas.

THE ACCURATE AND UNIFORM SHOOTING OF WINCHESTER

Cartridges and Rifles Again Conclusively Proven

The Winchester Rod and Gun Club Rifle Team, shooting Winchester .22 Caliber Long Rifle Cartridges and Winchester Single Shot Muskets, won fourteen straight matches in the recent tournament of the Civilian .22 Caliber Inter-Club League. The average of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club five men team for the entire series of fourteen matches was $984\frac{3}{14}$, the highest possible score being one thousand. This wonderful average would be equal for 100 shots to

$2484\frac{3}{14}$ By the German Ring Count.

G. W. Chesley had an average of 197½ for thirteen matches; Capt. A. L. Laudensack, 196½ for fourteen matches, and Capt. W. H. Richard, $198\frac{7}{9}$ for nine matches. Capt. Richard's average for 100 shots would be equal to

$2493\frac{8}{9}$ By the German Ring Count.

These scores are phenomenal and without a parallel. They tell a convincing story of the wonderful degree of perfection attained in the manufacture of Winchester Cartridges and Rifles.

IT PAYS TO SHOOT THE RED W BRAND

Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League.

IN a recent Sunday issue, the Pittsburg Post prints a timely article dealing with the coming trapshooting season in western Pennsylvania, as follows:

In eighteen or twenty towns through Western Pennsylvania there are seen many little animated gatherings in the shooting headquarters. There is heard much discussion as to straight and crooked stocks, bent-up barrels, guns that shoot high or dead center, and especially much talk as to pattern and velocity, speed of primers and much debate as to recoil.

All of which means that on Tuesday, the 2d of May, smiling "Pat" Anthony and Delly Matthews will hang out the welcome sign in historic old Canonsburg and on the new grounds of the Canonsburg Gun Club will stage the first of the five big championship shoots to be given by the Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League.

That "Pat" Anthony and Matthews will look after the comfort and entertainment of the visiting sportsmen is sufficient announcement on this subject. A book might be written on the ability of these good sportsmen, but it is not necessary, as they are too well-known to the shooting fraternity to need such eulogy.

RIVALRY KEEN, BUT SPORTSMANLIKE.

Last year the league held six of the best shoots given in the United States. From the start the rivalry was keen and the contest for both team and individual championships was not decided until the last target was broken in the last shoot of the season at Fairchance. With all this close competition there was nothing but the best of feeling shown. No unfair tactics were indulged in and visiting shooters, and especially the professionals, who have the opportunity of attending shoots in all parts of the country, maintained that nowhere they had ever been had they ever seen such a feeling of genuine sportsmanship shown.

The shooters, who have made possible this most successful league, are men who shoot for the love of the game. They know that when they win as individuals, or when their club team wins, it gives prestige to their home towns.

EQUITABLE MONEY DIVISION.

The financial returns to the consistently good shooters have been extremely satisfactory, nearly a thousand dollars in average moneys being paid out last year, but with the plan in use by the league the money was equally divided, so that no matter what a shooter's ability, all had equal chances to win.

The men who led the league did not expect the new beginners and the men who formed the lower classes to pay their way, nor did the men who formed the lower classes expect any charitable contributions from the good shooters, but men of equal skill competed with men of equal skill, and as a result the vast majority were satisfied.

The same system will be adhered to this year and from the present outlook this will be the grandest season the Western Pennsylvania T. S. League has ever known.

Some of the towns which entered teams last year have dropped out, but just look at the way some of the new clubs are coming and the way some of the old clubs are booming.

BROWNSVILLE TO MAKE PACE.

Brownsville, which last year shone with much luster both in team and individual work, is sure one of the shooting centers of Western Pennsylvania.

Not a week goes by but they have a club shoot for some trophy.

It will be safe to predict that this same club will set a pace this year that it will take some shooting to keep them from repeating their last season's performance. They have a galaxy of talent in Moore, Marker, West, Theakston, Morrison, the Crawford brothers, the Thompsons, the Doughertys, Foster, the Provences and a host of others, and especially a bunch of young shooters who are coming fast.

Then the McKeesport and Camden clubs, who will likely concentrate their talent. These boys have been shooting on the Blose cup and they may not be so numerous but they have class. There is Calhoun, Hickman, Aher, Keener, Bradshaw, Cannon, Hardy, Knight, Pitts, Baxter, Pechman, Koch, Noel and these good shooters are developing a few new men, who will help a lot in the struggle for honors this season.

Canonsburg is to be a contender in this season's race. These boys have new grounds, well equipped and handy to the town.

"Pat" Anthony and "Delly" Matthews will form the nucleus of the team, but they have a lot of good, strong men who can shoot a good score. Beck, Scott, Wood, Lease and McNary are all men who, with a little warming up, will figure in the race.

Washington is in the league and with Henry, Pearson, Lawson, Myers, Cameron, Murphy, Hackney and the new shooters they will develop, all will be there with bells on.

Butler, Well, if anyone thinks that the Butler Rod and Gun Club can't put a team in the race, they must have overlooked the fact that up to the last race of last season this team was tied right up for the team trophy. Had they not found it impossible to get to the last shoot last year they might have compelled a post season shoot to decide the race. They have Pape, Purvis, Davis, Young, Elliott, Waldron, Ashabaugh, Coovert, the Craigs, Gillespie and a host of others to draw from.

NEW CLUB MAY BE FORMED.

Herron Hill Gun Club will be in the race. "Yea, bo," it will be there, and if the writer knoweth aught whereof he speaketh, it will be well worth watching. Kelsey, Johnston, King, Rahm, Ponte, Cochrane, Anderson, Gillespie—quantity limitedand quality ace high.

There is a lot of talk about Bellevernon, Charleroi and Monessen consolidating and taking over the beautiful grounds of the Bellevernon Gun Club. The new club would be called the Bel-Char-Non Gun Club and could put a good team into the race. Frost, Phillips, Sanders, Boyd, Grant, Gween, Dale, Van Vorhis, Daly and many others would look after the club interests.

Uniontown is getting stronger and with Higgenbotham, Guyton, Evans, Kraft, Titlow and Dunbar as a foundation could put a good team in the race.

The Coraopolis boys are with us this year, and they are a fine crowd of gunners. With Hahn, P. Brand, J. Braun, F. Chesney, J. Chesney, J. Kable, J. M. Kable, Stevenson, Trimmer and Erving they can count on scoring some good points.

THE OTHER CLUB ENTRIES.

The Pittsburg Gun Club is one of the organizations which is glad to drag along and shoot just for the fun of being in the race. In numerical strength it ranks Z3, but it is prolific in the number of fat entries. Squier, Lautenslager, Shaner, Sr., Shaner, Jr., and Lewis will wear the Gold and Black and will have as much fun as any out of the race.

Tarentum will be with us and Curry, Cotter, George, Hawke, Hill and Dunn, with many new shooters, will represent this club.

If the weather man is good there should be at least eighty shooters at the first league shoot.

There seems to be considerable sentiment in favor of making three moneys in each class where there are fifteen or more shooters to the class. This would make the ratio 50, 30, 20 instead of 60, 40, which is the present division.

YOUNGBLOODS VS. GRAYBEARDS.

The race between these well known and justly popular teams now stands a tie, each team having won a race.

It has been suggested that each team through the captains, Calhoun for the Graybeards, and Moore for the Youngbloods, hand to the man who runs the book at the first league shoot at Canonsburg on May 2, a list of the eligibles on their respective teams and that the fifteen high men in the first 60 targets in the league program on each list shall comprise the team. The team with the highest total shall be declared the winner of the series.

Will the shooters of Pittsburg and Allegheny county go into the team races at DuBois with their strength split up among various clubs or will they join one big club and bring to our city the honor and prestige which our united efforts might obtain?

It is only a question of time till Pittsburg, like Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston and other large cities will have to have a central home. Grounds will have to be bought to insure permanency, a large club house erected to furnish comfort and trap equipment installed sufficient to supply the demands of all who desire to shoot. The formation of such a club would not in any way interfere with the prosperity of the smaller clubs, but would give the trapshooting game the standing and prestige in the community it so richly deserves.

With such equipment some of the great national shoots could be handled and both the shooters and our city would be benefited.

S. S. White Gun Club.

HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, Pa., April 16.—Harry Kahler, although not a member, led the S. S. White Gun Club in its monthly shoot yesterday, breaking 98 of the 100 targets that comprised the day's program. He was given a suitably engraved spoon for the feat. On the first 25, with club handicaps, John McKean finally captured a dipper after several ties, while the race for the class cups was particularly keen, the A cup going to Jesse Griffith, B to Howard George, after tossing off a tie with Dr. W. H. Mathews, of Trenton; C. to John B. Fontaine and D to C. C. Watson.

In the shoot for the Eames trophy, W. B. Abbott secured a leg on the prize, and John B. Fontaine captured a leg on the Monitor cup, besides a spoon for having the best score on 50 targets. The shoot for the Monitor cup was the best of the afternoon and, with handicaps, Fontaine and Watson tied. In the shoot-off, Fontaine won by a very narrow margin.

The shoot was divided into four events at 25 targets each. The first event was for the club spoon, the second for the class cups, the total on 50 for the Eames trophy; the third event for the Monitor cup, the total of 75 targets for a spoon, and the net total also for a spoon. Despite a rather strong wind, the shooters made consistently good scores, but, aside from Kahler, whose shooting bordered on the sensational at times, there were few surprises, though Fontaine, Watson, Abbott and McKean showed decidedly better form than last year, upon which scores their present handicap was based. The scores:

	Cl.	H.	B.	Tl.	B.	Tl.	B.	Tl.	B.	Net.
Anderson	B	1	22	23	19	43	20	64	23	84
Rowland	D	4	19	23	15	42	15	61	13	62
Wilson	B	2	18	20	22	44	18	64	19	77
Griffith	A	0	23	23	24	47	24	71	23	94
Hoffman	C	3	18	21	20	44	23	70	22	83
Kahler		..	25	..	23	..	25	..	25	98
Fontaine	C	4	24	25	21	53	18	75	22	85
Severn	A	2	22	24	22	48	23	73	23	90
Pratt	C	3	19	22	17	42	22	67	18	76
Thomas		..	..	15	19	..	17	..	22	73
Watson	D	6	17	23	22	51	21	75	20	80
Abbott	D	6	23	25	21	56	17	75	17	78
McKean	B	3	23	25	22	51	21	75	20	86
Hinkson	D	9	11	20	16	45	20	74	12	59
Cantrell	A	1	21	22	21	44	23	68	21	86
Mathews	B	..	23	23	22	45	21	66	22	88
Robinson	C	6	16	22	..	..	..	..	..	16
George	B	2	23	25	22	49	21	72	22	88
Waters		..	19	..	15	..	17	..	16	27
Budd		..	22	..	..	..	21	..	..	43
Harkins	D	3	19	22	15	40	19	62	16	69
White	B	3	19	22	22	47	20	70	20	81
Sidebotham	B	2	22	24	18	44	24	70	19	83

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—One of the old-time Paleface crowds was in evidence at the regular weekly shoot held here to-day, and it begins to look as though trapshooting was coming in again in this section if we are able to get together a bunch of this sort just for the sport.

It is needless to say that the regulars such as Frank, Clarke, Osborne, Sibley, Charles, Jones, etc., were there with bells on but the new comers with Bob Smith at the head with Steel, Burnes, Hassam, Cook, Keeler and others for side partners surely were welcome and just made up the shoot to the success it proved to be.

With such an array of stars present the high average winner was sure to be a high liner, and the fun began ere the first event was finished. Walter Clarke, as usual, meant business and started the ball rolling with one down in 30, which was only one better than Steele, Osborne and Hassam. This the genial Doc held till the 50 mark was passed, and then, due to the hurry and scurry to get through and take the early train, he passed up no less than 9 targets in the last 50. With such a chance as that offered to him, Osborne had the easiest kind of a time, as he only had to get 43 out of the 50 to win, which was nuts for either one of them shooting in the form which they are at the present time.

Geo. Steele and R. Smith kept plugging and nailed a pile of them, though it looked for a time in the fourth event as if Steele had lost his grip a trifle. However, George is not one of those fellows giving up with a few lost targets and proceeded to demonstrate his right in the class of average winners by annexing enough to make a triple tie for second honors.

Frank and Burnes made a tie for the third position, certainly good work, especially for Bob, who had not been to the grounds since January.

In the added target handicap one Smith and Cook were the candy kids, each getting over the necessary amount, but as Cook had left the grounds before the finish the club rules made it a win for Smith. Jones came within an ace of being in the tie but that last event. Well it sure did hurt. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	Total.
Osborne	13	15	19	15	14	17	93
W F Clarke	14	15	19	12	11	18	89
R Smith	13	12	16	15	14	19	89
Steele	14	14	18	11	13	19	89
Frank	12	12	20	13	13	17	87
Burnes	12	15	17	13	14	16	87
Chapin	14	12	15	12	13	19	85
Hassam	14	14	17	11	10	17	83
Cook	12	10	18	12	13	18	83
Jones	13	13	16	9	11	13	75
Sibley	13	10	14	12	13	12	74
Charles	11	10	11	12	12	18	74
Bury	12	11	17	7	13	13	73
Ladd	9	8	13	9	12	12	63
Richardson	10	8	18	9	7	10	62
Williams	8	12	11	7	9	13	60
Kirkwood	13	14	20	14	..	..	61
Frost	..	..	16	9	13	20	58
Pearson	14	2	9	12	7	12	56
Ordway	9	8	6	3	9	5	40
Muldown	7	11	15	..	..	..	33

Added target handicap race:

R Smith	12	101	Bury	16	89
Steele	8	97	Sibley	12	86
Burnes	8	95	Charles	8	82
Clarke	0	89	Jones	24	99
Richardson	24	88	Osborne	4	97
W M Smith	24	84	Frank	4	91
Ordway	24	46	Ladd	24	87
Cook	20	103	Williams	24	84
Chapin	12	97	Pearson	20	76
Hassam	12	95			

April 15.—A special tie shoot-off between Frank and Clarke for the possession of a Paleface trophy emblematic of high average for the first quarter of the Paleface year was attraction enough to bring out some twelve shooters at the grounds to-day, and that they were treated to something out of the ordinary the scores will show.

As an additional feature the club put up two prizes, one for the scratch man and one for the high with added target handicap.

However, the Clarke-Frank race held the attention of all both shooters and spectators, of which there were quite a number with a special match between Clarke and Daily for the ownership of a cup that was a beauty (put up between themselves) as a second-liner.

With all these dependent upon good work and conditions that we do not often get in the east, Walter just sails in from the start and gets a lead that does not wilt and comes under the wire with a target to spare on both the matches, being warmly congratulated upon all sides for his clever and consistent work. As it were with Frank and Daly, each tying on 94, even the loser deserves great credit and specially in face of the uphill race, which each had to fight to get within hailing distance of the leader.

In the club race every one was right up with the band wagon, and after the smoke had cleared away, Charles was found high on the handicap with Kirkwood high on the scratch. Sibley and Chapin also had full scores, but withdrawing left the prize to the President without a struggle. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	Total.
Kirkwood	20	19	19	20	20	98
Clarke	19	19	20	19	18	95
Chapin	20	19	19	18	19	95
Frank	19	16	19	20	20	94
Daly	18	18	19	19	20	94
Charles	18	15	19	20	20	92
Sibley	20	18	16	17	19	90
French	..	..	..	17	17	..
Cole	..	..	..	..	18	..
S Wood	..	..	..	..	17	..
Stern	..	..	..	..	17	..

Added target race:

Charles	12	104	Chapin	8	103
Sibley	12	102	Kirkwood	4	102
Frank	4	98	Daly	4	98
Clarke	0	95			

New York Athletic Club.

THE second leg of the tri-club shoot between the New York A. C., Crescent A. C., and Larchmont Y. C., was shot at the traps of the Larchmont Y. C., April 15. It resulted in the second victory for the New York A. C., who led the Crescent shooters by 9 birds and the Larchmont gunners by 11 birds, making the total of the two shoots: New York, 816; Crescent, 804; Larchmont, 802.

Hodgman was high for the New York A. C., with 92 out of his 100. Scott took high for Larchmont with 92, and Brigham led the Crescent boys with 89. Altogether it was a most delightful afternoon's shooting, and all enjoyed the hospitality of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

In the fifteen-man team race between the New York A. C., and Crescent A. C., the former team won by 127 birds.

Tri-club shoot, second leg:

N. Y. A. C.		Crescent A. C.	
Schauffler	84	Brigham	89
Billings	86	Piercy	83
Corbett	88	Stephenson	83
Hall	86	Peabody	85
Hodgman	92—436	Moffett	87—427

Larchmont Yacht Club.			
Scott	92	Spotts	87
Wilson	80	Lembeck	80—425
Hooker	86		

Fifteen-man team match, between New York A. C. and Crescent A. C.:

N. Y. A. C.		Crescent A. C.	
Schauffler	84	Brigham	89
Billings	86	Piercy	83
Corbett	88	F B Stephenson.	83
Hall	86	Peabody	85
Hodgman	92	Moffatt	87
Wilson	80	Southworth	75
Spotts	87	J F James	76
Lembeck	80	C R James	81
Grinnell	82	Felix	81
Higginson	87	Blake	77
Owen	83	Hyatt	77
Bradley	89	Lockwood	78
Bready	84	G G Stephenson..	75
McMahon	87	Pulis	55
O'Donohue	82—1277	Lawson	48—1150

Events:	1	2	3	4	100-bird Scratch.	100-bird Hcp.
Schauffler	0 22	0 23	0 17	1 23	84	85
Billings	1 23	1 25	1 21	1 21	86	90
Wilson	1 22	1 23	1 17	1 22	80	84
Corbett	1 23	0 25	0 20	1 22	88	91
Spotts	0 22	0 24	0 18	0 23	87	..
Lembeck	1 20	1 22	1 21	1 21	80	84
Hall	0 24	0 20	0 21	0 21	86	..
Hodgman	0 22	0 21	0 25	0 24	92	..
M V Lenane	1 18	1 21	1 22	1 19	76	80
Grinnell	1 23	1 22	1 18	1 23	82	86
Higginson	0 22	0 23	0 19	1 24	87	88
Ranney	1 19	1 21	1 19	1 23	78	82
Walker	5 15	5 17	5 16	5 19	47	67
Pelham	1 23	1 16	1 18	1 20	73	77
O'Donohue	2 22	2 22	2 21	2 25	82	90
T Lenane	1 12	1 15	1 16	1 18	57	61
Elias	1 21	1 23	1 16	1 18	74	78
Owen	1 22	1 20	1 21	1 24	83	87
Bradley	1 23	1 23	1 25	1 22	89	93
Simpson	2 19	2 22	2 22	2 23	78	86
Morrison	3 22	3 22	3 22	3 21	75	87
Ogden	1 16	1 18	1 23	1 22	75	79
Kuchler	2 21	2 20	2 23	2 21	77	85
Minford	2 20	2 19	2 21	2 19	73	81
De Wolfe	1 20	1 24	1 17	1 19	76	80
Thomson	2 21	2 22	2 21	2 19	75	83
Brandenburg	5 21	5 20	5 19	5 20	60	80
McMahon	2 25	1 21	1 22	2 24	87	93
Debacher	5 21	5 19	5 18	5 18	56	76
Bready	1 22	1 22	1 20	1 23	84	88

Ten pairs doubles: Schauffler 12, Billings 15, Wilson 8, Lembeck 14, Hall 15.

Event No. 1 was for the Bready trophy and was won by McMahon; No. 2, the April cup, won by Corbett; No. 3, Spotts trophy, won by Hodgman; No. 4, Travers Island trophy, won by O'Donohue.

Orange Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.—Dr. George W. Wakely was the winner yesterday afternoon of a leg on the Western trophy of the Orange Gun Club, at 25 targets, handicap, and President Frank R. Wickes led for the Spirit cup with a clean score at 15 birds, walking. Baldwin and Perkins were the winners of a relay match, 10 birds to the man.

For the Western cup the scores were: Wakely (2) 22, Baldwin (0) 18, Wickes (0) 18, Lockwood (2) 20, Perkins (2) 15, Mosler (2) 18, Gedney (2) 17.

The scores in the Spirit cup match were: Baldwin 10, Wakely 11, Wickes 15, Lockwood 8, Perkins 6, Mosler 10, Gedney 9.

The relay match resulted: Baldwin and Perkins 19, Mosler and Wakely 18, Lockwood and Wickes 15, Gedney and Brown 17.

A 10-bird practice event resulted in a tie between Wickes and Lockwood with 8 targets each. The others made scores as follows: Baldwin 7, Wakely 7, Perkins 7, Mosler 4, Gedney 7.

A handicap merchandise, 25 targets each, gave the following close scores: Baldwin (0) 22, Wakely (2) 22, Wickes (0) 22, Lockwood (2) 22, Perkins (2) 24, Mosler (2) 18.

Illinois State Sportsmen's Association.

THE annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsman's Association, under the auspices of the Central Illinois Trapshooters' League, was held on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club, Springfield, on April 11, 12 and 13.

The first day's program called for ten 15-target events, $19 entrance, Jack Rabbit system in all target events, three moneys, 50, 30 and 20. One cent each for all targets thrown in program events to go to high average, $5 each as far as same will go. The State event was the Board of Trade diamond badge, 100 targets, handicap, 18 to 22yds., entrance $7, and $1 Association membership; $2 for targets; $5 to purse, less 10 per cent. to the Association. Five moneys, 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10.

On the second day, there were ten 20-target events, $25 entrance. The State event was the L. C. Smith cup, emblematic of the two-shot championship; handicap, 25 targets, entrance $3; 50 cents out for targets; balance, less 10 per cent. to the Association, to be divided into three moneys, 50, 30, 20.

On the third day there were again ten 20-target events, entrance $25. The State event was the amateur championship at 50 targets, $5 entrance, 18yds, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10, less 10 per cent., to the Association. Winner to receive first money and trophy. Also the professional championship at 50 targets, $5 entrance, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10, less 10 per cent. to the Association, 18yds. rise, winner to receive first money and trophy.

The weather was of a typical April variety. A strong wind blew across the traps and at times exceeded the speed limit, yet some of the contestants were perfectly suited while it rained, hailed, thundered and lightened. Each day grew worse than the previous, yet we finished the program of 250 targets each day before dusk. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.		Third Day.	
	Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.
C A Dermand	150	126	200	175	200	166
B Lewis	150	126	200	189	200	181
E K Crothers	150	124	200	172	200	171
M Aire	150	138	200	182	200	182
N Muncy	150	121	200	182	200	161
A Southard	150	118	200	165	...	...
H O Baker	150	118	200	177	200	126
J Robbins	150	118	200	178	200	171
H H Hotze	150	123	200	181	200	142
W Hoon	150	114	200	177	200	170
C E Orr	150	112	200	176	200	170
A C Connor	150	112	200	175	200	169
Fred Ellett	150	120	200	179	200	187
Roy Moore	150	115	200	165	200	154
W H Haws	150	84	200	142	200	128
J S Young	150	129	200	187	200	179
J Graham	150	135	200	194	200	185
Joe Barto	150	132	200	191	200	178
Geo Roll	150	135	200	190	200	174
Alex Vance	150	121	200	167	200	168
Dr Leib	150	115	200	178	200	171
W H Snell	150	114	200	154	...	...
Tom Hall	150	129	200	178	200	180
J Morley	150	99	200	170	...	...
C E Botts	150	119	200	169	200	161
C H Ditto	150	111	200	163	200	176
A S Wyckoff	150	127	200	165	200	160
Jas Scott	150	126	200	169	200	170
F Fuller	150	133	200	176	200	178
J D Martin	150	119	200	148	200	116
Capt J F Wulf	150	134	200	188	200	177
W Meidroth	150	108	200	157	200	165
J Barker	150	126	200	174	200	166
I C Davidson	150	110	200	171	200	179
H A Robley	150	131	200	168	200	174
F P Jones	150	104	200	181	200	183
J T Cook	150	129	200	178	200	170
C Portman	45	20	...	...	...	...
Tom Stoner	150	96	...	...	...	...
Geo Rupert	150	100	...	...	...	..
R C Rains	150	99	...	...	...	...
Dr Maxon	150	112	...	...	...	...
C P Newell	150	105	...	...	...	..
Geo Robbins	150	107	200	165	200	159
F Workman	150	111	...	...	...	..
J Stensel	150	101	...	...	...	...
P Burns	150	109	200	165	200	168
H E Houchins	75	43	...	...	...	...
S D Workman	150	93	...	...	...	...
S L Elder	150	129	...	...	...	...
C S Magill	150	101	...	...	...	..
H S Adkins	150	104	...	...	...	...
J A Spear	150	130	...	...	...	...
W E Keller	150	101	...	...	...	...
F Smith	150	111	...	...	...	...
L W Stubblefield	150	103	200	152	...	...
O L Stubblefield	150	117	200	141	...	...
A C Beckels	150	119	200	171	...	...
E S Spindle	150	101	...	...	...	..
Dr A W Barker	150	104	80	59	...	...
E W Giles	150	116	200	161	200	170
Joe Victor	150	116	200	156	..	...
F Govro	150	107	200	149	...	...
W Fahrenkrog	150	112	200	161	...	...
A Lawrence	150	100	...	...	...	...
P W Keister	30	22	...	...	...	...
O Pearn	...	...	200	175	100	65
D F Allen	...	...	100	77	...	...
J A Groves	...	...	2000	178	200	181
McGinnis	...	...	100	85	...	...
W Craig	...	...	200	175	200	175
Burke	...	...	100	56	...	...
Baker	...	...	80	46	...	...
S F Moore	...	...	80	38	...	...
Lager	...	...	100	56	...	...
Hubbard	...	...	100	58	...	...
G Fish	...	...	140	78	...	...
Jas Gray	...	...	200	154	...	...
C J Herman	...	...	...	...	100	78
Professionals:						
Jas Day	150	128	200	187	200	185
H Clark	150	136	200	192	200	180
H W Cadwallader	150	127	200	182	200	169
E S Graham	150	118	200	177	200	170
W H Stannard	150	128	200	172	200	158
G E Mathews	150	144	200	169	200	158
C G Spencer	150	143	200	187	200	186
R W Clancy	...	...	200	188	200	189

The totals in the special events were as follows, No. 1 being the Diamond Badge Handicap, shot on the first day; No. 2, for the L. C. Smith cup, shot on the second day; No. 3, the Amateur Championship, shot on the third day:

Events:	1	2	3	Events:	1	2	3
C McDermand	64	18	.	J Morley	..	18	..
B Lewis	83	20	42	C H Ditto	67	21	..
E Crothers	74	20	..	A S Wyckoff	75	16	37
M Aire	67	18	44	Jas Scott	74	21	..
H O Baker	75	22	44	F Fuller	..	22	..
H H Hotze	..	19	.	J D Martin	65	17	32
C E Orr	71	21	42	Capt J F Wulf	..	17	..
A C Connor	76	23	43	J Barker	80	15	40
Fred Ellett	..	21	44	I C Davidson	62	17	41
Roy Moore	70	17	..	H A Robley	75	20	..
W H Haws	..	18	..	F P Jones	..	19	..
J S Young	75	23	43	J T Cook	71	..	..
J Graham	78	23	49	Geo Rupert	67	..	..
Joe Barto	83	21	44	F Workman	62	..	..
Geo Roll	81	22	42	P Burns	..	15	..
A Vance	72	17	46	A C Buckels	66	..	..
Dr Leib	..	17	..	J A Groves	..	23	..
Tom Hall	..	20	.				

Professionals; event No. 4 was for the Professional Championship, and was shot on the third day:

Events:	1	2	4	Events:	1	2	4
H Cadwallader	70	20	45	G E Mathews	75	20	43
H Clark	84	21	47	R W Clancy	..	24	48
E S Graham	63	14	42	A H Ammann	60	..	..
W H Stannard	66	20	41				

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

FINE weather favored the Bergen Beach gunners at their shoot on April 11. There was an attendance of thirty-six members, and a good afternoon's sport was had. Premier honors were taken by J. H. Vanderveer in Class A; John Gaughen in Class B; Howard Voorheis in Class C. At the club traps Billy De Long was scorer, and Sam Short referee. At No. 2 traps, F. Schneider was scorer and referee. The office was run by L. H. Schortemeier in his usual prompt manner. Over 6000 targets were shot at.

In the main event at 50 targets the scores were:

Dalton, 17	21 21—42	Dr Griffith, 16	21 22—43
Dr Moeller, 16	16 14—30	Kelly, 19	25 19—44
Medler, 18	21 22—43	J Martin, 19	22 21—43
Dr Guenther, 17	23 21—44	Shannon, 16	23 21—44
Schorty, 19	20 22—42	Wynne, 16	21 23—44
H Bergen, 18	24 16—40	Van Allen, 16	22 22—44
H Voorheis, 16	20 22—42	Thoben, 16	19 16—35
Von B'kman, 18	23 22—45	Morgan, 18	22 23—45
H Keller, 16	17 17—34	Dr Groll, 16	22 17—39
Dreyer, 18	22 19—41	W Simpson, 16	21 24—45
J Gaughen, 17	21 22—43	Dannefelser, 16	13 16—29
Medler, 18	21 22—43	Montanus, 17	14 18—32
G Remsen, 18	20 21—41	Vanderveer, 18	25 23—48
W Simonson, 18	21 20—41	Raymond, 16	19 21—40
Skidmore, 16	16 17—33	T Short, 16	16 16—32
J A R Elliott, 19	24 22—46	J Simonson, 18	22 22—44
Russell, 17	12 12—24	Hewins, 16	17 15—32

Serial contest, best two out of three:

Dalton	81	Skidmore	68
Dr Moeller	63	Russell	71
Medler	80	Dr Griffith	83
Schorty	89	Kelly	91
H Bergen	77	Thoben	67
H Voorheis	91	Morgan	86
Von Boeckman	90	Dr Groll	73
Dreyer	84	Vanderveer	93
J Gaughen	85	T Short	67
Medler	80	J F Simonson	90
G Remsen	86	Kelsey	81
W Simonson	80		

Sweepstakes:

Dalton	24 21 20 20 21 22 18 23 17 23 .. .. ..
Medler	22 21 20 .. ..
Dr Moeller	21 20 20 17 19 20 18 19 .. ..
Dr Guenther	22 20 15 24 22 23 21 22 20 22 17 23 20
Schorty	21 19 16 23 23 21 .. ..
H Bergen	16 20 23 19 .. ..
H Voorheis	16 21 23 .. ..
Von Boeckman	21 17 20 22 23 .. ..
H Keller	16 16 13 13 .. ..
Dreyer	18 19 14 18 21 .. ..
J Gaughen	19 21 12 12 22 21 16 20 .. ..
Medler	19 21 19 .. ..
G Remsen	20 21 .. ..
W Simonson	23 19 22 20 23 22 23 .. ..
Skidmore	16 17 17 20 15 .. ..
Russell	22 17 21 20 20 20 .. ..
J A R Elliott	24 25 22 .. ..
Dr Griffith	22 17 .. ..
Kelly	23 23 .. ..
J Martin	20 21 21 18 .. ..
Shannon	22 21 19 22 23 18 19 23 15 .. ..
Wynne	24 25 23 22 24 18 22 18 .. ..
Van Allen	19 19 21 24 21 .. ..
Thoben	20 10 .. ..
Morgan	21 22 .. ..
Dr Groll	19 19 22 18 22 21 18 .. ..
W J Simpson	19 22 17 24 21 22 .. ..
Dannefelser	9 18 21 20 18 .. ..
Montanus	16 .. ..
Vanderveer	21 23 .. ..
Raymond	17 16 17 18 15 15 .. ..
Jo Selg	9 7 7 5 .. ..
T Short	17 .. ..
J F Simonson	22 20 .. ..
Kelsey	23 21 .. ..
Hewins	15 14 13 .. ..

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE

At the Holmesburg Junction, Pa., Registered Tournament, April 11-12, won by Mr. Lester S. German,

SCORE **382** OUT OF **400** USING

Peters Factory Loaded Shells

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H S. WELLES, High Professional, 147 ex 150
NEAF APGAR, 2d Professional, 146 ex 150
J. L. ENGLETT, High Amateur, 145 ex 150

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Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 8.—Although it was cloudy and dark, several times threatening rain, and a cold, raw wind blowing, eleven shooters faced the traps and enjoyed the afternoon. Stannard was shooting in fine form, for he smashed 48 out of 50 from the 20yd. mark under difficult conditions, and then made the same score from 16yds., going through the last frame of 25 without a miss. Kilpatrick also did fine work by breaking 46 out of 50. Dr. Little took third place with a score of 41, while Shrigley broke 36 from the 18yd. mark. The Roberts brothers came out in full force, and although they had not been here for two years, they had so much pleasure out of it this afternoon, that they expect to come quite often in the future. W. E. Roberts did his first shooting at the traps to-day, as did Mr. H. C. Neff, a friend of the Roberts. Mr. Neff was here on a visit from Sharon, Pa.

Dr. Little, Mrs. Little and Roy Heit (who is a brother of Mrs. Little) had started out in the Doctor's machine for some snipe shooting, but finding the roads so bad they came back here, where they can always find the traps and targets ready for business. Roy is an adept when it comes to bringing down ducks, and he was just getting a line on the targets, so that he can make the Doctor hustle some the next time they come over to the park.

W Stannard, 20... 48 23 25	E W Roberts, 16.. 28 14 ..
J Shrigley, 18..... 36	J A Roberts, 16... 30 .. ..
Dr Little, 16 ..... 41	G Kilpatrick, 16.. 46 20 ..
R Heit, 16 ..... 29	H C Neff, 16..... 7 .. ..
J H Roberts, 16.. 24 20 ..	Mrs Little, 16..... .. 11 ..
W E Roberts, 16.. 20	

April 9.—The pleasant weather induced twenty-six shooters to come out to the pary and try their skill at the traps. While they do not average very high, quite a number of good scores were made.

J. K. Sharp, one of our new members, carried off the honors in event No. 1 by breaking 46 out of the 50, and tied with two others for first place in event 2 on doubles, also landing second place in a practice event and tying for third place in another event.

Stannard took second place in event No. 1, with a score of 43 from the 20yd. mark, Thomas breaking 42 from 19yds., Taggart making the same score from 18yds., while Ammann tied them with the same score from 16yds.

Mott, Sharp and Taggart tied for first place in event No. 2, at 20 pairs of doubles, each breaking 29. Shrigley landed second place with a score of 28, while Eck broke 27 from 17 yds., Mathews making the same score from 16yds.

In the practice event at 25 singles, Mathews took the lead with 24 breaks, Sharp coming in for second with 23, while Roll, Ammann and Graham tied for third place with scores of 22.

Thwaite showed the way in the next frame by breaking 24 out of the 25, Ammann and Mathews each breaking 23, while Fenstermaker, Sharp and Adams each scored 22.

In a 25 bird race at 20yds., Mathews scored a win with 22, Thomas and Stannard each breaking 21, Roll taking third place with 20.

All hands were glad to welcome Ed. Graham, and it was quite a pleasure to his many friends to see him on the firing line once more after his long siege of sickness.

Roll had not been out since last fall, but expects to get here more regularly. He reports the best duck shooting last week that he has had for years.

Harry Dare and the Porter brothers came over from Blue Island, and we look for them quite often from now on, as they thoroughly enjoyed the sport.

W. G. Lewis came out in his machine, and although he had not done any shooting for over a year, his score of 43 out of the last 50 shot at, shows that it would not take much practice to put him among the top-notchers. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	25
Geo Eck, 19	36	27	19	..	..	..	17	..
Geo Roll, 20	37	..	22	..	22	..	20	16
D E Thomas, 19	42	23	19	..	..	..	21	17
W D Stannard, 20	43	..	19	..	21	..	21	20
G E Mathews, 19	36	27	24	23	24	..	..	15
J H Shrigley, 18	33	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Thwaite, 18	36	..	19	24	21	22	..	22
C R Seelig, 18	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
C F Seelig, 17	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Mott, 16	31	29	17	..	..	..	..	..
A H Ammann, 16	42	..	22	23	..	..	..	22
L Vogel, 16	25	..	11	11	10	..	..	.
C Nitschke, 16	36	..	17	19	21	21	..	..
E Silver, 16	31	..	21	18	..	..	..	..
C F Steamer, 16	36	..	21	21	..	..	..	..
W B Fenstermaker, 16	29	..	15	22	..	..	..	.
J A Taggart, 18	42	29	18	21	..	..	..	17
J R Sharp, 16	46	29	25	22	..	..	..	14
F S Graham, 16	37	..	22	18	17	..	..	..
H Brown, 16	29	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
F E Adams, 16	38	..	15	22	..	..	..	.
H Dare, 16	39	..	..	..	21	17	..	..
Geo Porter, 16	36	..	..	19	17	..	..	..
W C Porter, 16	39	..	..	..	20	15	..	..
W G Lewis, 16	..	..	..	17	22	21	..	..
Miss J V Sullivan, 16	..	..	7	9	10	11	..	..

Invitations have been issued to gun clubs for the second annual interstate five-man team championship and interstate individual championship at targets, on the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club, 123d street and Michigan avenue, on Sunday, May 7, 1911. The card of invitation reads:

"This contest is open to any team of five men from any gun club in the United States, all shooters to be bona fide members of the club they shoot with. Entries must be sent to Mr. E. B. Shogren, Secretary, 840 First National Bank Building, Chicago, so as to reach him not later than Saturday, May 6. Each man will shoot from 16yds. rise, 100 targets each, 500 for the team. 20 targets each time up. Five sets of Ideal Leggett traps will be ready for use if necessary. The contest will begin at 1 P. M. sharp. The entrance is $1 per team, and each contestant pays 2 cents each for targets. A club may enter as many teams as they choose. A beautiful silver trophy cup will be given to each member of the winning team. The individual securing the highest score will be given a beautiful silver trophy cup. An optional sweepstake of $2 for each 20 targets, $10 total, will be part of this event. Money divided 40, 30, 20, 10 per cent., class shooting. A club that cannot make up a team may take part as individuals for the individual championship, which is shot for in the same event as the team championship. The grounds will be open all morning for practice events, a good lunch will be served on the grounds at reasonable prices. Full information regarding trains to grounds, etc., will be given if you will inform us what road you will come in on, at what time you expect to reach Chicago. The Chicago Gun Club may have two or more teams entered. We wish to assure you that no team will have to exceed three 90 per cent. shooters."

Hyde Park Gun Club.

THE weekly shoot on April 15 was fairly well attended, nine shooters taking part. The weather was fine, after several days of rain, but the wind was blowing half a gale, and the way the targets climbed skyward proved too much for the marksmen, not one of whom shot nearly up to his average. Holaday succeeded in breaking but 77, and he's reckoned a 90 per cent. or better shooter under anything like ordinary conditions. Jenkins came over late, and shot in one event, with a borrowed gun, this handicap, in addition to the wind, helped him to miss more than usual. Donnell, of Felicity, Ohio, was the only man who missed less than four targets in any one of the events, and he could not keep it up; he finished two targets behind Holaday. Welch felt rather discouraged at his work, until he saw that there were others who couldn't hit them all. Hill, of Hillsboro, Ohio, and Ruble, of the same town, fell down with the others. The former was trying a new gun, and had his troubles with it, so he could not keep his mind on the targets. Smith got into all the events, and enjoyed the novelty, as he generally has so many other things to attend to that he gets to shoot very little. Frohliger has a habit of scoring his misses on the easy targets, and making good on the extra hard ones. To-day he made a number of especially fine breaks on climbing right and left quarterers. It was certainly good to see Dr. Phillips on the firing line again, and we hope he will join the regulars once more. Between events he was practicing on the revolver range with Schaefer, when Sampson gets settled into his gait he is going to make the good ones travel to keep up. He used to drill with the leaders in the old St. Bernard days, and he's going to be reckoned with again.

The club officials are planning a series of shoots this season, on a plan that will attract the amateur who is not a 90 per cent man, and every effort will be made to have them well attended. A money-back shoot is among the possibilities. Several of the members will attend the big Hillsboro, Ohio, shoot on the 20th, and they have also selected their prizes at the Harrison (O.) merchandise shoot on the 21st.

Event:	1	2	3	4	Total.
Holaday	19	18	21	19	77
Donnell	22	15	17	21	75
Welch	13	18	15	13	59
Smith	13	11	16	15	55
Hill	12	13	14	10	49
Sampson	17	21	..	..	38
Phillips	21	16	..	..	37
Ruble	17	14	..	..	31
Jenkins	18	..	..	..	18
Frohliger	11	10	15	9	45

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

A LIVE-BIRD shoot was held on April 13, five of the pigeon shots participating. The day was not very propitious, heavy rain fell in the morning, and the sky was heavily overcast in the afternoon, with considerable wind. The birds were an average lot. Walker and Gould tied for first money in the first event, and finished the 25 birds in a tie on 23, for the trophy. The tie was shot off in the third event, Walker winning by one bird, 7 to 6.

In the second event, Payne got first money on a straight score, with Walker and Gould tied for second on 14. A couple of miss-and-outs finished the live birds, and the balance of the daylight was devoted to breaking targets. Penn and Schreck tied on 62 out of 75. Penn shot another 25, making a score of 86 out of the 100.

Event No. 1, 10 birds, $5 entrance:

Walker, 30	1102121211—9	Payne, 31	2122102100—7
Gould, 30	2210111122—9	Schreck, 31	2220101202—7
Robbins, 29	2202202211—8		

Event No. 2, 15 birds, $6.25 entrance:

Payne, 30	112122221121222—15
Gould, 31	112101112111222—14
Walker, 31	222122221121220—14
Schreck, 30	202220120212112—12
Robbins, 29	102212121202110—12

Event No. 3, 7 birds, $3 entrance:

Payne, 32	2121221—7	Gould, 31	2202222—6
Walker, 31	2121122—7	Schreck, 30	1200100—3
Robbins, 29	1022211—6		

This event decided the tie between Gould and Walker for the trophy offered in the 25 birds.

Miss-and-out, 34yds.:

Payne	0	2	Gould	0	2
Robbins	0	2	Schreck	1	0
Walker	0	1			

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
Robbins	12	15	13	..	40
Schreck	19	23	20	..	62
Payne	16	22	21	..	59
Walker	18.	..	..	..	18
Penn	19	21	22	24	86
Gould	17	21	..	..	38
Hammersmith	23	18	..	..	41

Nine shooters visited the grounds on April 16 to take part in the weekly handicap trophy event. The day was fine, with just a little chill in the air, and enough wind to make the shooting interesting and relieve the monotony of the average target flight. R. H. Bruns wandered down from Brookville, O., and made the other shooters take notice by getting in a tie with Keifer on a perfect score, including the handicaps, and then winning the shoot-off by one target. We would like to have him come down again, and hope he will get a set of the trophy spoons. Keifer has been under the weather for several weeks, but his rest does not sem to have lessened his skill; he was high man in actual breaks with 44, Bruns and Holaday coming next with 41 each. Woodbury was over to-day, and we hope he is going to be one of the regulars again. He can easily get back if he will take a proper amount of practice. Luverne shot a pretty good gait in the wind. When the live-bird shooting is forgotten for a while, he will do like he used to, and get up near the leaders. George Dameron is still unable to do any shooting, but he hopes to get at it in time for the State shoot, and to get a chance at the Grand American. He was over to-day watching the sport. Sampson cannot get used to a double gun, as he has been using a pump quite a little this spring; his scores will improve soon, however, and he will get his share of what is going. Uncle John Dea, was with us and shot a good race in the wind: he's a good loser, and gets all the fun there is in the game, whether his score is at the top or not. McArdle is going to win one of the trophies, and it will not be strange if he gets several of them. His score to-day was a little less than his average, but he made a total of 47; then he has a tie to shoot off yet, and has a good chance to win it. The club will open the series of money-back tournaments on May 7, and will give one on the first Sunday in each month during the season. These were well patronized last year, and the same program will be arranged this year—ten events at 15 targets each.

Trophy event, 50 targets, handicap:

Targets:	10	15	10	15	Bk.	Hcp.	Total.
J B C	10	6	12		6—34	12	46
McArdle	10	8	13		8—39	8	47
Dea	10	7	13		9—39	8	47
Keifer	12	10	13		9—44	10	50
R H Bruns	13	8	11		9—41	10	50
Holaday	13	8	11		9—41	0	41
Sampson	11	8	10		7—36	8	44
Luverne	15	7	10		7—39	8	47
Woodbury	11	6	11		8—36	10	46

Shoot-off, 15 targets:

Bruns	3 12 15	Keifer	3 11 14

Practice events:

Targets:	10	15	25	25	Total.
Gould	7	8	..	..	15
Richards	..	..	16	..	16
Sampson	6	..	21	..	27
J B C	..	..	20	18	38
Holaday	..	..	21	17	38
Bruns	..	..	17	21	38
Dea	..	..	19	..	19
McArdle	8	..	..	..	8

Live Bird Shooting in Pennsylvania.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 15.—Fred Coleman, of Pottsville, champion wing shot of the world, for a wager of $200, defeated James Sommers, of Easton, in a live pigeon contest at Tumbling Run Park, this afternoon. It was to have been a 100-bird race, but Coleman killed 95 out of 97, enough to win, while his opponent scored only 88.

After his victory, Coleman officiated as referee at a live-bird match at 20 birds between Elwood Hildebrande, of Minersville and Peter Mowrey, of Mt. Pleasant, for $300 a side. Mowrey won, killing 18 to his opponent's 16 birds.

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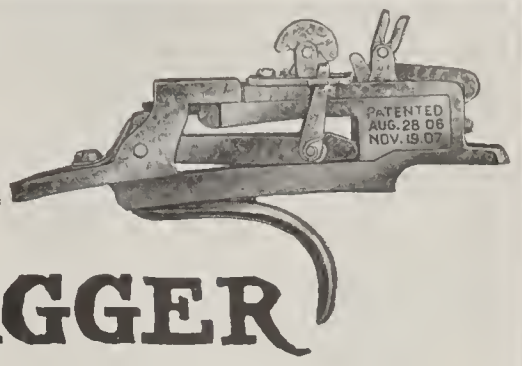

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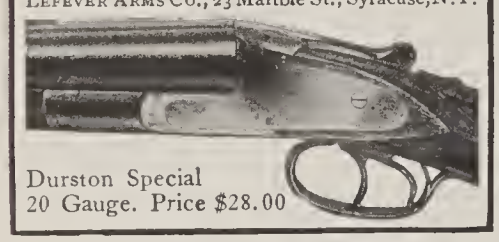

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Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—Hogan about grabbed all the honors there were to clutch yesterday afternoon at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue, the home of the Meadow Springs Gun Club. Hogan took home two spoons as Easter presents for his ability to beat out the field which participated in the club event, and also the entire program for the afternoon. In the club test he ran a straight 25, outshooting every Class A man on the grounds. In the five other events which helped to swell out the bill to an even 100 targets he also shot a "streak," his total for the day's sport being 96 breaks out of the century of bluerocks. It was one of the best exhibitions of shooting given by a club member this season on "The Hill."

There was another silver offering in the shape of a spoon for the member who cracked the most number of doubles out of 12 pairs. This Alexander captured by breaking 21 of his two dozen of bluerocks.

Keenan led the Class B men in the club shoot with a total of 25 breaks, breaking 20 of his 25, and having a handicap of 5 to reach the high total.

The Club will hold a prize shoot next Saturday. Scores

						Club Event.			Grand
Targets:	10	15	10	15	25	Class.	H. B.	Tl.	Total.
Slear	7	10	9	14	25	*...	.. 23	23	86
Sloan	9	12	10	12	21	A...	0 19	19	83
Shallock	9	15	9	11	22	*...	0 23	23	89
Hogan	10	13	9	15	24	A...	0 25	25	96
Murdock	8	14	7	9	..	A...	2 19	21	78
Clegg	9	11	8	13	20	A...	1 23	24	88
Wills	10	9	4	14	13	B...	1 14	15	66
Roland	7	10	..	..	..	B...	2 16	18	51
George	9	13	7	9	16	A...	1 21	22	81
E B Garrett	6	4	..	..	17	B...	0 13	13	65
Soley	9	11	8	11	..	B...	0 13	13	65
R H Hall	10	11	..	..	14	B...	3 16	19	70
J Emerson	3	7	..	..	..	A...	2 12	14	24
Keenan	7	10	..	..	11	B...	5 20	25	42
E G Garrett	6	8	..	..	..	B...	3 12	15	32
Wm Free	9	11	..	..	..	* ...	0 15	15	35
McFall	3	6	..	..	..	* ...	0 19	19	28
Henry	10	14	..	..	..	A...	1 25	25	49
McAlonan	..	..	..	..	..	B...	3 14	17	17
Dani	..	..	..	..	14	* ...	0 13	13	13

Twelve pairs doubles: Slear 22, Alexander 21, Sloan 15, Clegg 18, Soley 16.
*Visitors.

Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club Tournament.

ON Saturday, April 29, the above club will hold its fifth annual trapshooting tournament at Glens Falls, N. Y., as registered by the Interstate Association, under the Squier money-back system. The regular program calls for ten 15-target events, $1.40 entrance each, $1 extra, Squier money-back system, making a total of $15 for the ten events. Optional sweepstakes extra, entrance $1 each. The club events consist of a 25-target merchandise shoot, entrance $1.75, added target handicap, ties decided by lot, high guns. Also an event at 10 pair doubles, entrance 25 cents, the winner to receive a handsome vase.

Division of moneys: Regular program—Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Optional sweeps—Percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Ten entries and under, three moneys, 50, 30, 20.

Under the Squier money-back system the club will add to the $50 already contributed by the Interstate Association, 1 cent for each target thrown in the regular program, which should pay all losses and leave a handsome surpluss to be divided.

The tournament will begin promptly at 10 A. M. rain or shine. A good lunch can be secured on the grounds, also standard trap loads. Professionals and trade representatives are invited and shoot for targets only. Targets, 2 cents each. The club grounds are located on the main line of the trolley road between Glens Falls and Hudson Falls. Mr. A. D. Witt, of the Hotel Cunningham, Hudson Falls, N. Y., will see that guns and ammunition shipped prepaid in his care are delivered to the grounds free of expense. For further information address J. A. Norton, Secretary, Hudson Falls, N. Y. A large attendance is confidently expected.

Clearview Gun Club.

DARBY, Pa., April 16.—Harry Fisher, who was the only Class A gunner on the field, led the Clearview Gun Club members a merry chase for the individual honors in the club's monthly shoot yesterday afternoon. Out of his string of 50 Fisher broke 47. Bonsall, who was the runner-up to Fisher for the high honors of the day, also topped the Class B men by getting 42. Chestnut and Paulson, with 37 kills, tied for the Class C trophy. Of the five visitors who contested, Hill led with 38 breaks. Scores:

Class A—Fisher 47.

Class B—Bonsall 42, Babcock 41, Martin 41, Bockius 40, McCullough 36. Elwell 36, Letford 34, Ferry 33, Clark 31, Krietzberg 31, Hunter 26.

Class C—Chestnut 37, Paulson 37, Beriens 33, Dalton 31, Lohrmiller 31, Ullman 29, Darby 21, Fink 20, Hill 38, Morgan 32, Barthold 30, Beers 29, Williard 28.

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., April 16.—Felix, shooting from the 30yd. mark, was the only man in the squad who participated in the weekly event at Manoa yesterday to get a straight score. Muller, Paul and Murphy tied for second. Scores:

Felix, 30.....2222222222—10
Muller, 30....2221201211— 9
Murphy, 30 ..1211021222— 9
Paul, 30.....2211220122— 9
Munson, 29...2211122001— 8
Redmond, 29.2002212222— 8
Gideon, 28....0011221212— 8
Wark, 28 ....2212010222— 8
Hall, 27 .....0202222202— 7
Jackson, 28....201212201— 7
Back, 28 .....1202010110— 6

New Jersey State Championship.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—Again Charles T. Day, Jr., successfully defended the New Jersey State championship title at the traps. His victim this time was R. C. Stryker, of Whitehouse. Fifty birds each were shot at, both men shooting from the 16yd. line. Day managed to smash 41 against 6 by Stryker. Weather conditions being perfect for a match, a record-breaking crowd turned out. Some interesting sweeps were also shot off, there being almost four thousand birds thrown from the traps during the afternoon.

Considerable interest was aroused over a special match between George Ohl, Jr., and A. Wheaton. In the first string of 25 birds, Wheaton won out by breaking 18 against 15 by Ohl. In the next 25 string, Ohl got back at him by breaking 12 against 11 by his opponent. A third and deciding string was shot off, which Wheaton took by breaking 16 against 13 by Ohl.

Scores made during the afternoon were as follows:

B M Shanley	20	15	19	19	18	22	19	..
R C Stryker	23	21	24	..	..	..	..	..
William H Hassinger	18	29	22	21	20	..	..	..
P Coffin	19	21	25	19	21	22	..	..
N Apgar	24	24	24	23	..	..	..	.
A Spencer	6	12	17	14	13	..	..	..
P Kling	18	23	23	22	24	..	..	.
W Greenfield, Jr.	18	13	16	19	21	..	..	..
J Williamson	16	19	..	..	..	..	..	.
John Erb	18	20	17	21	18	19	20	..
J Wheaton	16	20	22	22	15	21	22	19
L Colquitt	21	18	25	25	22	..	..	..
George Ohl, Jr.	11	11	18	11	12	13	15	..
W Kessler	14	19	15	14	14	..	..	..
C T Day, Jr.	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S Thornton	22	15	23	..	..	..	..	..
J Thompson	21	17	19	..	..	..	..	..
A L Perkins	21	15	14	20	..	..	..	..
J Geiger	22	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
F Compton	15	20	17	..	..	..	..	..
R Bercaugh	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
J J Flemming	16	17	18	..	..	..	..	..
R Cassidy	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A W Wheaton	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R Jones	19	19	22	21	15	..	..	..
M Beatty	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Next Saturday the Smith gunners will send a ten-man team to shoot a return match with the Jersey City Gun Club. In the first match, which was shot on April 2, the Jersey City gunners defeated the local men by the close margin of one bird. The Smith men hope to turn the tables on them this time.

South End Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—In the final shoot of a series of five shoots for prizes at the South End Gun Club over the South Camden traps yesterday afternoon, Frank Hineline captured the honors with a score of 114 out of a total of 125 targets. Robert Fleming and William Wakeman tied for second place with 110, and in the shoot-off, miss-and-out, Fleming won. The spoon shoot at 25 targets, with handicap added, resulted in three ties, but as there was a spoon for the member making the most consecutive breaks, Hineline took the dipper and dropped out of the tie, Newkirk and Johnson fighting it out for the prize, the former winning.

At the annual meeting of the South End Club in the Camden Y. M. C. A., these officers were elected: President, A. G. Soistman; Vice-President, William Cross; Secretary, James Anthony; Treasurer and Captain, Robert Fleming; Superintendent of Grounds, James Newkirk. Owing to the march of improvements, a committee was appointed to look up new grounds with a view of purchase, whereon it is intended to lay out permanent traps and erect a large and commodious club house, the committee to report at the next meeting of the club. Yesterday scores:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	Total.
Hineline	22	22	23	22	25	114
W Johnson	20	25	21	19	25	109
Fleming	23	17	23	23	24	110
Wakeman	22	21	22	23	22	110
Horner	15	24	20	25	20	104
Pechman	23	24	19	21	22	109
Butler	15	23	24	19	24	103

Spoon shoot:

Targets:	15	15	25	Hcp.	Total.	Gross.
Hineline	9	14	23	2	25	48
Newkirk	9	10	20	5	35	44
Johnson	7	11	18	7	25	43
Fleming	8	13	21	1	24	45
Soistman	9	11	20	4	24	44
Wakeman	9	12	21	0	21	42
Horner	6	10	16	4	20	36
Goodellow	5	10	14	5	10	34
Pechman	7	14	21	1	22	43
Quiglev	9	10	15	5	20	39
Butler	6	12	14	5	19	37
Evans	5	..	..	..	5	5

Harrison Gun Club.

The Harrison (Ohio) Gun Club will give its second annual merchandise shoot on April 21, shooting to begin promptly at 10 A. M., regardless of weather. The office will be in charge of L. J. Squier, which ensures smooth going in the financial part of the shoot. Fred Gilbert, C. A. Young, Holaday, and several other well known experts will take part in the events, but for targets only. The program calls for five events, four at 15 and two at 20 targets each; $1.00 entrance in single events; $5.00 entrance for the entire program. There are seventy-two prizes, ten in each event of the 10-target events, and sixteen in each of the 20-target events. Three high average moneys, $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00; low gun receives $1.00. Everyone welcome.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—One of the largest shoots in this section of the State was held at the Speedway traps yesterday, 4,675 white flyers being aimed at. The weather was ideal for the sport. Three handicap prizes were awarded. The first prize was a pair of gold sleeve buttons, handicap, 4 out of 50, which was won by W. Hessinger. The second prize, a pair of gold link buttons, handicap, 9 out of 50, was awarded to Thompson. The third prize, a gold necktie clasp, handicap, 2 out of 50, was taken by Lembeck. The prizes were contributed by B. M. Shanley, Jr.

Prize shooting will be held at the meeting next Tuesday afternoon, a special feature of which will be a silver cup trophy, for a 100-bird handicap, which will be contributed by Chris. Feigenspan. At the conclusion of the shoot the regular monthly meeting of the club will be held. The scores:

B Shanley, Jr..	16	20	17	19	13	13	20	25	24	20	20	22	23	25	24
C Feigenspan...	22	25	21	22	25	24	25	25	23	21	22	25	24	23	..
G W Lembeck.	25	25	19	25	24	25	25	24	23	24	25	25	18	..	..
G Ohl, Jr.....	16	13	16	14	11	12	19	24	21	19	19	22	19	..	..
F Mihlon	16	17	17	16	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
C Billings	21	22	24	24	24	24	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L Colquitt	21	23	22	25	24	22	24	24	23	..	..	..	..	..	.
J E Wheaton...	17	18	18	25	21	19	19	23	24	18	24	23	19	16	..
Peter Bey	17	17	25	15	22	22	23	23	21	22	22	18	21	..	..
Thompson	19	24	23	22	24	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piercy	21	22	20	23	22	25	19	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kelley	24	18	22	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hessinger, Jr...	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hessinger, Sr...	19	19	17	23	23	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Brandenburg ...	15	14	19	21	21	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Von Lengerke..	22	20	19	24	23	24	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zollinger	5	19	24	24	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murphy	14	17	17	16	12	19	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
J Englehorn....	5	25	9	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Stengel	19	17	17	25	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sneezy	16	21	23	13	21	17	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewell	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 15.—There were four prize events shot on the grounds of the Ossining Gun Club to-day. In the first event, Col. F. Brandreth and C. G. Blandford tied with clean scores, including handicaps, the former winning on the shoot-off in scratch event No. 2. The prize was a win on the Dupont medal and a Thermos bottle. Col. Brandreth awarded the bottle to the next high man in the event, I. G. Washburn being the lucky one. Blandford won a silver tea, cream and sugar set in No. 2. Hyland a fine cup in No. 3 and D. Brandreth a silver tea cream and sugar set in No. 4. Blandford got a fine copper cup for general high average. Add numbers after names to events Nos. 1 and 3 for gross scores. The attendance to-day was disappointing, for the prizes were a fine lot. D. Brandreth was high in a 10-target preliminary event with 9.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25
C G Blandford, 2.....	23	22	25	19—89	23
I G Washburn, 2.....	22	21	21	21—83	..
J T Hyland, 2	21	20	23	19—83	..
D Brandreth, 2	15	21	21	24—81	19
F Brandreth, 2.....	23	23	16	17—79	..
G B Hubbell, 3	20	19	17	15—71	..
J C Barlow, 4	19	17	16	17—69	..
J H Moran, 7.....	12	16	11	13—52	..
F Martins, 15	5	..	..	..	..

C. G. B.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 16.—In the contest for the Du Pont trophy and the monthly cup yesterday afternoon, the former was won by Edward Winslow and the latter event by Y. T. Frazee after shooting off a tie with Winslow. The events were at 25 targets, handicap. Scores:

First event, Du Pont trophy:

Winslow	4	25	Holloway	5	21
Crane	4	20	Thomas	7	21
Boxall	3	24	Frazee	2	22
Bush	3	24			

Second event, monthly cup, third leg, 25 targets, handicap:

Frazee	2	25	Bush	3	20
Winslow	5	25	Holloway	5	19
Crane	4	22	Thomas	7	23
Boxall	3	24			

A two-man team race at 10 targets per man was won by Crane and Holloway, after shooting off a tie with Frazee and Dr. Foster. Scores: Crane and Holloway 18. Boxall and Thomas 16. Frazee and Dr. Foster 18. Bush and Winslow 14.

Shoot-off: Crane and Holloway 19. Frazee and Foster 16.

Next Saturday the Montclair gunners will go to North Caldwell to take part in the annual tournament of the North Caldwell Gun Club.

Newton Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., April 15.—The Newtown Gun Club to-day had three shooting matches at its grounds, in the eastern section of the city. The first and main event was won by Powell. The second event, a sweepstake, was won by Wakeman. The third event, miss-and-aut, was won by Jack Healy.

Next Saturday the weekly prize will be a double-barreled gun, the event being open to all gunners. Summaries:

Weekly shoot, 25 bluerocks each: Powell 15, Daisey 14, Juingling 14, Parker 10, Strain 8, Chamberlain 8.

Sweepstake, 12 bluerocks each: Wakeman 10, Rexon 9, Horner 8, Butler 6, Smith 6, Marcus 5.

Miss-and-out: Jack Healey 9, Francis Rafferty 8, Robert Stetser 8, William Wachter 8, Harry Fitzgerald 7, Michael Goldman 6.

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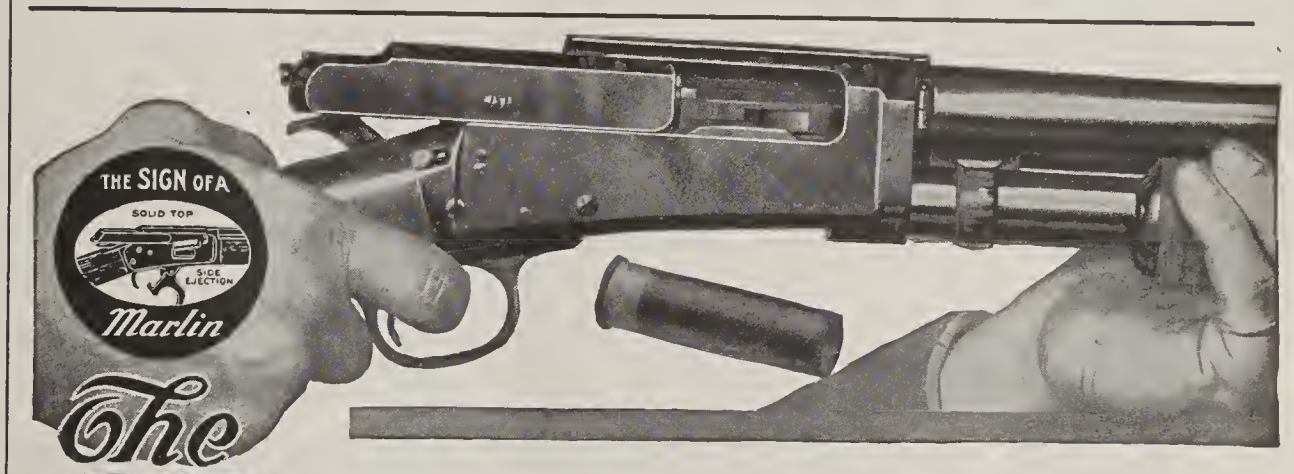

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of Philadelphia, Pa., won the
HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE
with 387 out of 400
Mr. Newcomb also won the first Du Pont Gold Long Run Trophy for 1911 with 119 Straight

At the
KEYSTONE SHOOTING LEAGUE TOURNAMENT
Holmesburg Junction, Pa., April 11-12
LESTER S. GERMAN
of Aberdeen, Md., won the
HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE
with 382 out of 400
J. M. Hawkins and Neaf Apgar finished third and fourth with 379 and 374 out of 400.

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DUPONT SMOKELESS

Pahquioque Gun Club.

DANBURY, Conn., April 15.—The Good Friday shoot held at the Tamarack traps yesterday under the auspices of the Pahquioque Gun Club, was unusually interesting throughout, despite unfavorable weather.

In the shoot for the Daley challenge cup, F. G. Clark was the winner with a score of 44 out of 50.

In the first 50 targets the shooters having an average of 80 per cent. or better were in Class A, those having less than this average, in Class B. Gregory and Clark tied for first in Class A with 44; Dr. Sunderland was second with 42. In Class B, E. H. Bailey was first with 38; C. K. Bailey and W. B. Judd tied for second prize with 36, and C. K. Plancon third with 35.

The final 50 targets of the program were an added bird handicap with six prizes. Judd won first, making 50 with his handicap of 9; Crane second, with 49, handicap 10; Harkness third with 47, handicap 8; H. Judd fourth with 46, handicap 2; Gregory and Clark tied for fifth and sixth with 45, with handicaps of 1 each.

A special event arranged after the shooting of the regular program, was a distance handicap of 25 targets for a Winchester rifle, in which Dr. Paul U. Sunderland was the winner with 20 from 18yds.

The scores of the shooters for the entire program, 100 targets each, follow: W. A. Gregory 88, F. Clark 88, Dr. Sunderland 82, W. S. Thompson 80, W. B. Judd 79, J. Harkness 76, E. H. Bailey 74, C. H. Daley 73, R. Bennett 70, B. Crane 70, K. Plancon 69, C. K. Bailey 69, Wm. Gannung 65, J. Osborne 60, E. Miller 55.

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 16.—Lester S. German, of Aberdeen, Md., the professional marksman, made a remarkable score at the weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club yesterday afternoon. He broke 50 straight in the singles and 46 out of 50 in doubles. W. M. Foord, of this city, the amateur State champion, broke 24 out of 25. A. B. Richardson, of Dover, son of Senator Richardson, and former State champion, broke 22 out of 25.

There was a large number of competitors, many from out of town. The scores in the two-man team championship elimination race were: W. Mathewson and D. J. Dougherty, 50; H. J. Taggart and W. F. Jensen 46; Thorpe, Martin and L. W. Crawford 46.

The scores in the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event were:

Class A, 24 out of 25—W. M. Foord.

Class B, 19 out of 25—W. A. Joslyn, Clyde Leedom, Dr. Samuel Rumford, W. S. Gavan.

Class C, 16 out of 25—W. F. Jensen H. J. Taggart, C. V. Ferriday, T. Brown, J. J. Magahern.

Class D, 12 out of 25—D. D. Poffenberger, S. B. Trott, R. S. Robinson, G. L. Naylor, F. H. Megaw, Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr.

The winners of silver spoons in the shoot-off of ties made the previous Saturday were: Class A, H. H. Lukens, 22. Class B, Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr, 17. Class D, W. M. Hammond, 22. Class D, J. J. Magahern 16.

The complete scores of the day were as follows: Guy E. Lambert 14 out of 25, D. D. Poffenberger 12, Dr. H. Darlington 11, C. Schumacher 6, W. A. Joslyn 19, A. B. Richardson 22, L. S. German 25, H. H. Lukens 22, Dr. S. Steele 20, T. C. Doremus 21, Eugene du Pont 17, Clyde Leedom 19, H. M. Hammond 22, S. G. David 18, W. F. Jensen 16, Thorpe Martin 18, Samuel Rumford 19, Dr. Lewis Rumford 18, J. A. MacMullen 15, N. K. Smith 20, E. H. Lambert 10, L. Evans 20, W. E. Husbands 18, S. B. Trott 12, R. S. Robinson 12, P. S. Gregg 16, Wm. Foord 24, J. T. Roberson 21, D. A. Grier 21, D. J. Dougherty 22, H. J. Taggart 16, L. C. Lyon 18, J. B. McHugh 20, Wm. Wood 8, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 18, W. W. Baun 9, A. J. Curley 7, L. R. Beauchamp 22, C. D. Prickett 17, C. V. Ferriday 16, J. E. Ewing 21, W. Mathewson 20, W. S. Gavan 19, J. G. Kellum 2, J. W. Burns 21, H. P. Carlon 20, R. L. Conner 21, P. T. Pennington 9, J. Winchester 20, T. B. Rogers 20, J. T. Skelly 22, Dr. H. Betts 13, George Sheafer 9, C. A. Patterson 8, W. F. Harrington 8, W. M. Moore 21, T. Brown 16, H. Masten 16, J. J. Magahern 16, E. F. Hawk 11, G. Spiedel 11, D. Lindsay 20, T. W. Keithley 22, L. W. Crawford 15, M. E. Rose 23, C. O. Williams 22, W. B. Smith, Jr., 9, G. L. Naylor 12, F. H. Megaw 12, Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr., 12, S. Tuchton 15, W. A. Casey 14, A. H. Lobb 23, H. C. McClane 14, Dr. A. Patterson 14, Leslie Mathewson 12.

Siwanoy Country Club.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—The first annual championship at trapshooting for Mt. Vernon and the Siwanoy Country Club, which is to be held on Decoration Day, May 30, has every indication of being a complete success. Over twenty entries have been received to date.

The contest for the Du Pont trophy begins on April 22, and it becomes the property of the winner after he has won it three times.

The following scores were made at the practice shoot on April 15:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Average.
C B Holmes	126	97	76.9
J G Wintjen	45	37	82.2
L G Bond	35	27	77.1
E W Valentine	65	57	87.6
H V Morgan	90	62	60.8
G A Wylie	115	96	82.9
E C Vanderbilt	35	13	37.1
W Thorpe	126	100	79.3
H D Lent	65	34	52.3
Dr W E Barnard	105	65	61.9
Wm M Wylie	116	61	52.5

C. G. STONE, Sec'y.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The Analostans had a good afternoon for their third time out this spring. A lively breeze from the northwest made high targets, but the boys seemed to like them, and made good scores. Emory Storr, a trade representative, was in good form after his first 30, and finished the afternoon with 186 out of 200. Uncle Billy Wagner and Dr. A. B. Stine led the amateurs with 92 out of 100. Dufour distinguished himself by breaking 47 out of 50. Following are the scores made during the afternoon:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
E H Storr	200	186	A Reeside	100	64
Wm Wagner	100	92	J M Green	100	64
Dr A B Stine	100	92	D W Dulaney	95	67
Phil Steubener	125	106	F Kahrs	75	51
C S Wilson	100	84	Miles Taylor	50	46
Dr M Harrison	130	111	Everett Dufour	50	47
Geo W. Peck	100	79	Walter Wilson	45	30
R T Bray	100	75	Geo Talbot	25	18
Dr A Parsons	125	98			

Eastlake Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 16.—R. Coffin was high man at the Eastlake Gun Club's regular Saturday shoot on the club grounds, Thirty-fifth and Monroe streets, yesterday afternoon, breaking 17 out of 25. Fourteen contestants were out. The scores were:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
R Coffin	25	17	H Kirby	40	16
W Jones	50	30	L Beatson	50	21
H Black	40	23	W Fincher	50	21
C Haverheck	40	23	K Davis	35	18
E Porter	40	22	J Spring	25	11
W Gray	45	27	H Jones	40	14
W Beck	50	21	J Lloyd	10	3

Haddonfield Gun Club.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 15.—The Haddonfield gunners met on their home grounds to-day in the bi-monthly prize shoot. The day was unfavorable to big scores, a stiff south wind blowing in the face of the gunners, making the targets take erratic flights. Eyster and Pierce tied for first prize with full scores by the aid of their handicaps. Bergen, Beideman and Tompkins tied for second prize with 24. Jamison with 23, captured third prize, a pair of silk suspenders. Eyster easily won the tie with Pierce for first prize, a pair of neckties. Tompkins outshot Bergen and Beideman by a single tar-

get and took second prize, a hunting scene. Bergen did the best shooting of the day.

S Bergen	3	24	Tompkins	5	24
Eyster	5	25	Logan	2	22
Beideman	2	24	J Peacock	1	21
Pedlow	5	21	Jamison	7	23
Pierce	6	25	Lye	10	22
Holloway	0	18	Statford	3	22

W. A. Shreve, Sec'y.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 15.—In practice, Denny and Moller led with 80 per cent. broken. In the trophy event, Moller and Hymer tied on 43 out of 50, Moller being credited with one score of 24, which was noteworthy, in view of the fact that the wind blew at the rate of forty miles an hour across the traps.

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Denny	60	48	Hymer	85	61
Moller	85	68	Golden	60	32
Parry	85	65	Neighbors	40	31
Lewis	85	58	Britton	20	10
Dixon	85	63			

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets:

Dixon	29	Hymer	43
Parry	31	Golden	27
Lewis	32	Neighbors	36
Moller	43	Smoke	42

R. R.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C Crossman, Sec'y.

Illinois State Rifle Association.

Announcement was made recently by Major Clinnin, of the Illinois State Rifle Association that instead of the big indoor shoot, which was given at the International Amphitheater last year, the organization would stage an indoor team shoot at the First Regiment armory April 26, 27 and 28. No individual competition will be held. Although the meet last year was considered a success from the standpoint of competition the expense was far heavier than the association felt able to bear again, and for that reason the tourney will be run on a smaller scale this year.

The events will be for regimental, company and high school rifle teams and police and regimental or company revolver teams. In the rifle matches 22-caliber guns will be used. The shooting will be in three positions—standing, sitting and prone—all at fifty yards.

The regimental shoot will be for six-man teams from any regiment of the Illinois National Guard for the John T. Spoor trophy, which was won last year by the Second Infantry. The company team match will be for the Edward G. Leonard trophy, open to three-man teams from any company of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The revolver contest will be open to five-man teams from any police body of the Chicago department or any regiment of the I. N. G. The marksmen will shoot for the Captain C. E. Black trophy, won last year by the Chicago Police Department team.

High school teams will consist of five men, any school being eligible to competition. The high school lads of the county have expressed considerable interest in the shoot, last year's event having worked them up to appreciation of the contest.

Two youngsters, who had not yet been informed of the date, called upon Major Clinnin to learn if there was to be any competition for them this year and were happy when they received the information. They predicted that there would be a large entry list of prep lads at the armory and said many of the boys were working hard to get in good conditions for the match.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

Philadelphia, April 15.—The weekly competitions of this association were shot Friday, April 14, all day, and on Saturday, April 15, on the Arlington Range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa.:

April 14.—Military A—N. Spering, 47, 46, 45, 44; H. A. Dill, 44, 41; Dr. G. G. Davis, 41. Brochmeyer (military)—N. Spering, 47, 46, 45, 44; H. A. Dill, 44, 41; Dr. Davis, 41.

April 15.—Honor target, 3 shots—J. Geo. Schnerring, 59; Williamson, 52. Off-hand match—J. Geo. Schnerring, 219, 210, 208, 207, 204; Williamson, 219, 214, 210, 207, 203. Military match—H. A. Dill (A), 45, 45, 44, 44, 43, 42; Dr. Davis (B), 45, 41, 40. Brochmeyer (military)—H. A. Dill, 45, 44, 43, 41; Dr. G. G. Davis, 43, 41, 40.

Remington Gun and Rifle Club.

Ilion, N. Y., April 17.—The annual meeting of the Remington Gun and Rifle Club was held here on April 11. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. A. Mulvey; Vice-President, Charles Gammage; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Grimshaw; Captain, R. H. Tomlinson; Collector, J. J. Jackson; Directors, Charles Jenne, Forest Banker, W. F. Lawrence, J. I. Van Doren.

It was decided to donate a Remington .22 cal. repeating rifle to the New York State Sportsmen's Association and a resolution was passed in favor of the Payne bill prohibiting the sale of game birds in New York State. It was decided to hold an open shoot on May 30.

W. H. Grimshaw, Sec'y.

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Interscholastic Rifle Shooting League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—De Witt Clinton High School, of New York, still leads the Interscholastic Rifle Shooting League with eleven wins and one loss. Results this week are:

St. John's Military, Delafield, Wis., defeated Polytechnic Preparatory, Brooklyn, N. Y., 888 to 790; Culver (Ind.) Military defeated Ogden (Utah) High, 916 to 804; Morris High, New York, defeated Central High, Philadelphia, 893 to 812; Decring High, Portland, Me., defeated McKinley Manual, Washington, D. C., 924 to 900.

De Witt Clinton High, New York, defeated Marist College, Atlanta, Ga., 945 to 817; Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal. defeated Kentucky Military, Eau Gallie, Fla., 903 to 814; Western High, Washington, D. C., defeated Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 993 to 636; Salt Lake City (Utah) High defeated Baltimore Polytechnic, 893 to 799; Portland (Me.) High defeated St. Matthew's, Burlingame, Cal., 880 to 0 (by default).

Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—With only one match to be shot in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League Massachusetts Agricultural College and Iowa State University still are tied for first place with fourteen victories. Results this week were:

Massachusetts Agricultural defeated Purdue, 1909 to 1795; Iowa defeated Louisiana, 1874 to 0 (default); Missouri defeated North Georgia Agricultural, 1787 to 1750; Washington State defeated New Hampshire 1765 to 1707; Princeton defeated Rhode Island State, 1718 to 1701; Dartmouth defeated Arizona 1763 to 1721; Minnesota defeated Columbia, 1763 to 1760, Cornell defeated California, 1,752 to 0 (by default).

Albany Rifle Club.

AT the annual meeting of the Albany Rifle Club the following officers were elected: President, Charles Greff; Vice-President, H. L. Bradley; Secretary, F. P. D. Jennings; Treasurer, G. V. Cameron; Directors, Charles Caul, H. R. Collins, William C. Gomph. The club adopted a resolution opposing the A. J. Levy Assembly bill 359, to permit the sale of birds' plumage.

Revolver Score Tied.

BUTTE, Mont., April 15.—In the shoot for the indoor revolver championship of the United States the Butte rifle team last night tied the score of the Winchester team, of New Haven, Conn., with a score of 990.

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The "Summer Homes" book of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway is out, and every trout and bass fisher and every person who is contemplating a vacation in the nearby mountains, should secure a copy. A great deal of information will be found in it. A set of good maps is attached, and a great number of the best-known points of interest are illustrated from excellent photographs. Apply to the company's branches, or to the general offices at 56 Beaver street, New York city.

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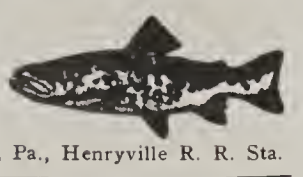

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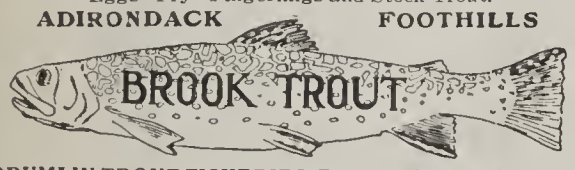

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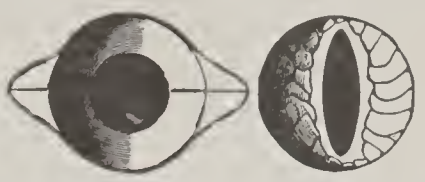

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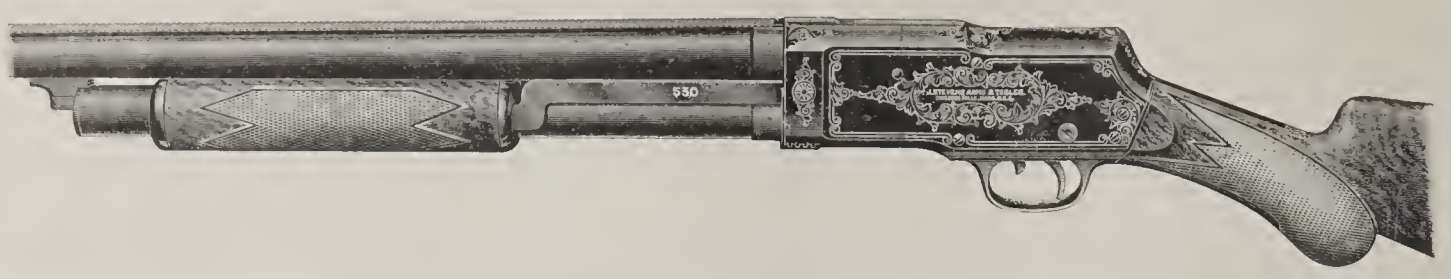

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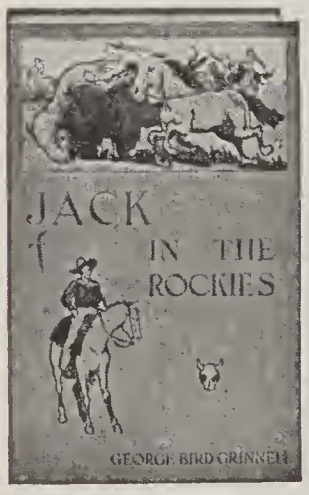

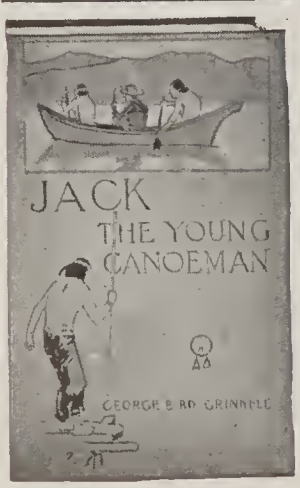

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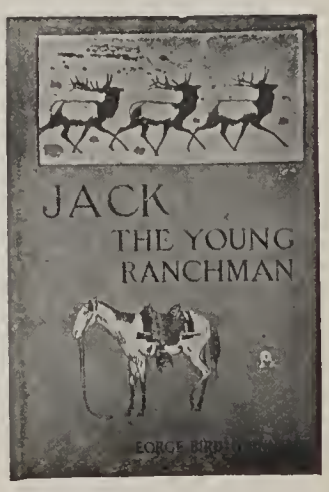

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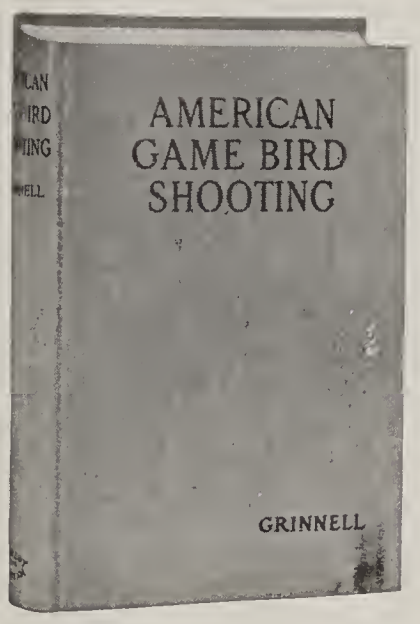

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June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo. Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

A Revolver Record.

Newark, N. J., April 23.—A Newark Police Department record for marksmanship with the revolver was established yesterday when Patrolman Frank Drastel, of the Sixth Precinct, shooting in the trials preliminary to the match next Tuesday between the Department and the Park Police, made two straight strings of 48 out of a possible 50, or a total of 96 out of a possible 100. His achievement brought him hearty congratulations, which he took modestly, and assures him a place on the Department team.

The trials were held in the Essex Troop Armory on various days during the week. Among those who distinguished themselves, in addition to Drastel, was Sergt. Wm. Stucky, the Department instructor in revolver shooting, who made an average of 90 in four successive turns at the target. He shot on different days, scoring as follows: 88, 92, 90, 90.

The Newark police will hold further trials to-morrow, and afterward the five-man team will be selected. Those who appear to be the most likely candidates thus far are Drastel, Patrolman Joseph Burns, of the First Precinct; Patrolman Thomas McEvoy, of the First; Patrolman Frank Oppel, of the First, and Patrolman John Haller, of the Fifth. It is probable Stucky, as instructor, will not seek a place on the team.

Among those who made a good showing yesterday was Burns, with 94 out of a possible 100; McEvoy with 91, and 87; Oppel with 87 and 88; Haller with 88 and 85, and Sergt. Chas. A. Lindner, of the Sixth Precint, with 82 and 84.

Tuesday's match will be held in the troop armory at 3 in the afternoon. Admission will be free to the public. There is much speculation as to the winner. Three years ago the Park Policemen won by 29 points. Two years ago they were defeated by 4 points, and last year by 16 points. There is every indication that this will be bettered this year by both teams, and those who have seen the trials on both sides look for a hot contest.

Up to last week the "Parks" had been shooting in the First Regiment Armory. Since then, they have used the armory in Roseville, in order to accustom themselves to the surroundings. The shooting is at 25yds., at a target with a 3⅜in. bullseye.

Midshipmen Victorious.

Annapolis, Md., April 22.—The Midshipmen opened their rifle shooting season to-day by winning from the team of the United States ship Louisiana by 1522 points to 1381. The shooting was at the 200 and 600yd. ranges, with slow fire, and at 200yd. range using rapid fire. At all three ranges the Midshipmen had a slight advantage, this being largest with the rapid fire. The match was also to include ten shots for each man at the 1000yds. range, but owing to the rain this range was dropped.

Under the conditions of rain and wind which prevailed to-day and the earliness of the season, the shooting was excellent. Midshipman Want was high gun, getting a total of the three ranges of 137 out of a possible 150. Midshipman Saunders secured 136, and Midanetaoinetaoinetaoineta oinshrdlushrdlushrdlushrdeil etn shipman Kerr 134. Williams, with 132 points, had the best score of the visitors.

On next Saturday the Midshipmen will shoot against the team of the United States ship Nebraska, the champions of the Atlantic Fleet. On May 6, they will have the team of the District of Columbia National Guard, as their opponents, and on May 13 they will contest in their annual match with the representatives of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York.

Intercollegiate Championship.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The State University of Iowa rifle team won the intercollegiate rifle shooting championship of the United States by the narrow margin of one point, from Massachusetts Agricultural College in the fifteenth week's shoot, the two teams having been tied for first place with 14 wins and no defeats when they came together in the last match. Iowa scored 1891 points to Massachusetts' 1890. Cornell and Washington State tied for third place. Columbia won the special trophy for non-military colleges, defeating Dartmouth by one match.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

At New London, Conn., April 14, Mr. W. W. Rice, scored 130 out of 150, winning second amateur average, and Mr. Neaf Apgar 136 out of 150, second professional, both using Peters factory loads. At Greenville, O., April 17, Mr. C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, made the highest score ever recorded on the grounds of the Ideal Gun Club, 97 out of 100. At Atlantic City, N. J., April 17, Mr. Neaf Apgar, using Peters factory loaded shells, won high professional average, 138 out of 150. At the regular shoot of the Houston Gun Club, Houston, Tex., April 16, Mr. E. F. Forsgard won high general average, 98 out of 100, with Sam Forsgard and H. A. Murrelle tied for second, 94 out of 100, all using Peters shells.

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YACHT AND BOAT SAILING—By the late Dixon Kept; 10th edition; published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at $12, which we will sell for $9.00.

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NOTES FOR HUNTING MEN—By Captain Cortlandt Gordon Mackenzie, Royal Artillery, London. Regular price $1; sale price 50c. "L. F.," care Forest and Stream.

FUR AND FEATHER TALES—By Hamblen Sears. Regular price, $1.75; sale price, $1.00. "H. C.," care Forest and Stream.

A few shop-worn, soiled cover and slightly damaged books.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price
Gun and Its Development—Greener, 8th ed.	4.00	3.00
Indian Club Swinging—Miller	1.00	.50
Man from Corpus Christi	1.50	.75
Supplement to Small Yachts	4.00	1.90
Camp Life in the Woods	1.00	.55
Modern Dogs (Terrier)—By Rawdon B. Lee 1896 edition	5.00	3.50
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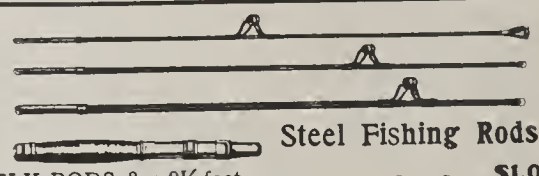
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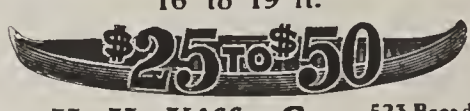

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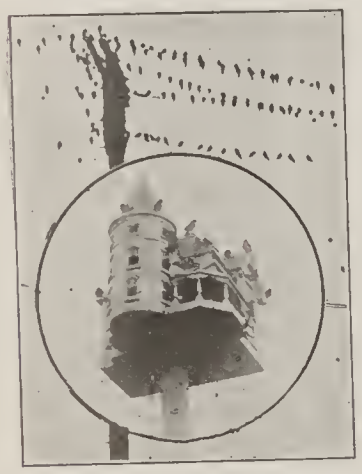
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1911.

VOL. LXXVI.—No. 17.
No. 127 Franklin St., New York.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Copyright, 1911, by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.
GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, President,
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127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

BIRD MIGRATION STUDY.

THE work of marking birds by means of rings attached to their legs has now been going on for two or three years, and may very well lead to discoveries of extraordinary interest. Several times within the past year or two, ducks wearing metal bands on their legs have been killed by gunners, though it is not known who is so marking them. A year ago we told of the formation of the American Bird Banding Association—the first systematic attempt here to mark birds so that they may be identified wherever found.

In Europe the work of marking—or as it is called in England, ringing—birds is much older. There are records of birds marked in the summer of 1906, and the work has grown from that time on. In Great Britain three different sets of people are so marking birds, besides some shooting proprietors and one or two ornithologists. In the year 1909 the publication known as "British Birds" so marked 2,200 birds, while in the summer of 1910, 7,900 birds were marked. Of these a large number were black-headed gulls, which were found to migrate south from Cumberland down both the east and west coasts of England. They crossed the channel, and rings were sent back to England from two points in France. Marked terns were killed in Spain and Portugal.

The Germans at their station at Rossitten, on the Baltic, began the work before it was undertaken in Britain, and in connection with the Danish and Hungarian stations at Viborg and Budapest, respectively, have secured most interesting results. Thus the migration of the white stork has been traced from Europe south into Africa, the line passing through Tunis in North Africa, Lake Chad in Central Africa, through Basutoland and Rhodesia to Natal in South Africa. Rings with the stamps of the Rossitten and Viborg stations have been returned from different points along this route. Other storks travel further eastward, through Austria, and into Asia Minor, passing into Africa through Egypt, as is indicated by rings returned from Syria and from the Soudan. The distance covered in this migration is very great—not less than 5,500 miles in a straight line from Prussia or Denmark, where, as nestlings, the birds were marked, to their winter quarters in South Africa—a journey thither and back of not far from 11,000 miles.

In Denmark there has been some marking of ducks, Herr Mortensen having marked 102 in 1907 on the island of Fanoe, in South Denmark. Of these up to the end of 1908, twenty-two had been recovered in great Britain, France, Holland and one each from Spain and Italy.

The smaller birds have not been neglected, but from the very nature of things are less likely to be reported on. A woodcock marked in Ireland was killed in Portugal and one marked in Yorkshire was taken in Scotland. In a number of cases of small birds nesting about houses, it is seen that the birds return year after year to the same spot to rear their young. In many cases birds which are to be seen in any locality all through the year are supposed not to migrate, but it is now known to ornithologists—and this knowledge has been confirmed by these marking experiments—that most birds are migratory, and that most of those of any species that are with us in winter are birds from the north, which in spring return to their summer home, to be replaced by other birds of the same species which come up there from the south.

These experiments in the marking of birds will certainly teach us a very great deal about migration of birds and the routes and the distances which they travel.

A UNIVERSAL ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

Now that the representative angling clubs of France, Australia, England and the United States are being drawn closer and closer together under common bonds, the time is ripe for the formation of an international association of angling clubs.

The New South Wales Anglers' Casting Club of Australia is now affiliated with the British Amateur Fly- and Bait-Casting Club, and these organizations are of national importance. The Casting Club de France has wide influence. The American National Association is composed of about twenty influential angling clubs. Members of all these organizations are carrying on correspondence related to their common interests. The French and British anglers exchange visits and take part in the contests held near Paris and London. A fraternal feeling and a desire for competition, either side by side on the same waters, or in widely separated countries under common rules have fostered in each country the growth of a widespread interest in the doings of the anglers of other countries. The next step is the formation of an international association, and action looking toward this might well be taken at the tournament to be held near London next summer. The British club under whose auspices it is to be held is supported in a way by the Fly-Fishers' Club, many of whose members are affiliated with it, and at this meeting it is probable that a large number of residents on the continent and possibly some Americans will be present. It would be difficult to choose a better time for considering the question.

Fly- and bait-casting competitions are of sufficient interest to attract and hold the attention of anglers. They are instructive in themselves. They draw together anglers who are more or less influential in their own localities, and these men return home and spread the gospel of the theory and practice of the gentle art as it is practiced to-day. For the modern conception of fishing is constantly undergoing changes for the better, and the teachings of Walton are sinking deeper and deeper into the hearts of men whose physical and mental wellbeing demands the recreation and the relief from care that are to be found on the water and in the woods.

Each of the organizations referred to above has made concessions in the matter of rules in order to comply, as far as possible, with the practices of other similar organizations, and at the present time these rules are more nearly in agreement than was believed possible ten years ago. There is room for the further harmonizing of conditions, and this would properly come under the jurisdiction of an international body. Records are much sought after. To be recognized as international, a record should be made under universal rules, in open competition under the auspices of an organization of importance. This spells competition worthy the name, for atmospheric influences, air currents and temperature are so variable that they are not taken into account in the result to be attained in such trials of skill, though it is only fair that they be referred to, for purposes of information.

Distance need be no obstacle to the formation of the association suggested, for the mails are swift and sure, and matters of importance to all organizations interested could be acted on through correspondence.

SOME excellent provisions are embodied in the new Kansas game laws. Only shooting on the wing will be permitted at wildfowl, waders and upland birds, for the law prohibits the shooting of game birds on the ground or on the water, although we assume that the killing of cripples will be permitted. Eagles are to be protected always, and deer, antelope, beaver and otter for ten years. Chinese and English pheasants and Hungarian partridges are protected for six years. The traffic in bird plumage is illegal, no matter where taken. Offsetting these meritorious provisions—except as to otter—the shooting of wildfowl, plover and snipe will not close until April.

THE school children of Newark, N. J., will plant 50,000 trees on Arbor Day this year. One-year seedlings to this number have been given them for the purpose by a Newark firm, together with circulars containing instructions.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

The Novice on the Northern Trails

Leopold's Visitor—Exploding a Loon Myth—The Priest's Shod Moose

By THOMAS TRAVIS

Concluded from page 610.

AFTER noon the rain cleared, but the wind was blowing almost a gale, so Cave Man, the Doctor and Leopold started for a little pond hidden away in the forest from the sweep of the wind. A short trail along a roaring stream and we were at Mud Pond. Again and again we circled, edging where the stream poured in swirling eddies over the rocky entrance and foam hung in wreaths over ideal pools. Cave Man did his best and that few can better. Like wisps of milkweed, down the flies flew, curved and settled, but no fish rose to the lure, though that little pond was full of them. Coax you may when the fish God sulks, but he will answer only when it sees him good.

So we moved to Horseshoe Pond, three-quarters of a mile away, and found the trout there crowding to the fly. At every cast they leaped, sometimes in couples or in threes. One I remember under a pine log with snags spread abroad to catch the veering fly. Again and again he rose, and always I missed him till a gust of wind threw my fly over the log. Then he rose superbly, took the dropper and freed me. When he came reluctantly to the net, we freed him again with thanks, only to have the fly taken by a landlocked salmon. There was no mistaking this fish. Up in the air and under the boat, in water and out of it he proved himself a fighter, till gathered with the net, we turned him loose as a badge of courage.

But here we saw something that for a time eclipsed even the fishing. Beavers were everywhere in evidence. Here was an old lumber dam built up by these industrials until it threatened to topple over. Trees by the score had been cut down; some more than a foot in diameter. Houses, chips and runways were all about. And those houses were a remarkable piece of work, too. With a great deal of labor we penetrated to one of them. A big wagon would scarcely hold all the lumber of this one house. Sticks two to four feet in length composed it, and these were all peeled and gnawed as by some prehistoric man with a rude, though sharp stone tool. Careful and cleanly animals, too, these are, as Leopold pointed out the special places for toilet purposes. Several of these cuttings we considered worth carting home. One of them was a rough spiral piece of gnaw work that took the shape of a bust, crudely executed, yet clear even to eyes, nose and mouth. We named it Beaver Man. Perhaps some Darwin would see in it the dawn of idol worship. Who knows? Perhaps even these furry watermen have their gods, and what more natural than that they carve them after the pattern of these strange beings that hover about their homes waving wands futilely in the air, or who smite with fire sticks at a distance, or how down great trees far beyond the beaver brother's strength?

With the wind howling through the forest, the crack and roar of the great trees, we made our homeward way. Over the trail Leopold would bend from time to time and mutter "Chevreaux" as he saw the dainty prints of deer feet clearly marked; again we would raise our eyes where streaks of red showed against the spruce tops, and when the sun had set we came to camp with our spoil, piled the logs up until the fire roared, and sat in comfort listening to the noises of the wilderness ere we drew the blankets over us and sank in dreamless sleep.

The sun was shining brightly when we awoke. All traces of the storm had passed, so we determined to take the trail further in. Many a deer trail we crossed, more than one sapling gnawed or rubbed at the height of some sturdy buck, many a fox spoor left dog-like on the mossy stones, but save where a squirrel chirred or a nuthatch talked, silence unending. As we took the canoes on the stream through Massachusetts bog, Leopold told me of an incident that happened there. "I was with a fellow hunting bear, un we see him right ther in the brush. The fellow took a shot, but only wounded the bear, un he jump in stream. The water was ver' low, un I see a big log lying under the surface. I says to m'self: 'He will come up there un I'll wait till I get good shot when he's all out of water.' Sure enough he put for that log un catch it with his paws. Then he heave up an' I sighted along rifle. Soon all his body's out un I fire. He roll over in water shot through the spine.

Waiting at the end of the water trail for Gray Rabbit and Cave Man, we caught a few trout in the deep pools. I had a brown butterfly on and was coaxing a nice trout when I saw a yellow snake after a frog. Slowly he gained, though the frog was swimming his best. Th ugly head was drawn back for the strike wh the Doctor determined to take a hand. Drav ing his pistol, he fired. The snake opened i red mouth in one long yawn, curled up in heap and slowly sank, while froggie dove f the shelter of the roots and mud.

It was just noon when we reached Northwe Pond that looks for all the world like a pictu from some Christmas book. Far away in t background a great, towering mountain capp now with snow in May; the pond hidden spruce forests that come right down to t water; a line where the ice king has shav with his keen razor the lower branches th almost touch the lake; and far off on the oth edge of the pond—a snug log cabin.

Late that afternoon the water lay smooth glass, but as the sun began to sink, it was up with a rosy glow and dimpled with a sig few fishermen are given to see—everywhere tr "boiling up" or leaping after the sailing cad flies. Never have I had such trout fishing all my life. Always when I glanced at the oth canoe either Cave Man or Gray Rabbit had fish, and even as I struck a trout I could h the splatter where the other canoe held one the net, or catch the quick expiration of Deacon as he hooked a fish or missed a stri Not singly, but in twos and threes they ca Once the Deacon had four on his line, ev fly from the Little Injun dropper to the Parn cheenc Belle at the end seized by a hung trout and dragged to the depths. In vain cast them tenderly back; others rushed to t their places. And in the sunset, flaming o the forest and mountain, coloring the high clo with vermillion fire, we drifted campward, our evening meal, lit the big camp-fires and s tled down to smoke the calumet of peace.

Ours was a log cabin, an old timer, as the scriptions showed. Here was the outline o big trout drawn on a sheet of bark, the na of the catcher underneath, the weight of the and the fly that proved his lure. Two insc tions I yet remember, one a three-fingered h with a cross beneath, which Leopold explai was a memento of a hunter who shot his mid finger away and had to perform the rest of operation with his hunting knife; grim remin that twenty hard miles lay between us and village doctor. The other was a poem by s voyageur or guide—

"Toi qui vas cherchant
Au soleil couchant, Fortune
Est comme un enfant
Qui demanda en pleurant la lune."

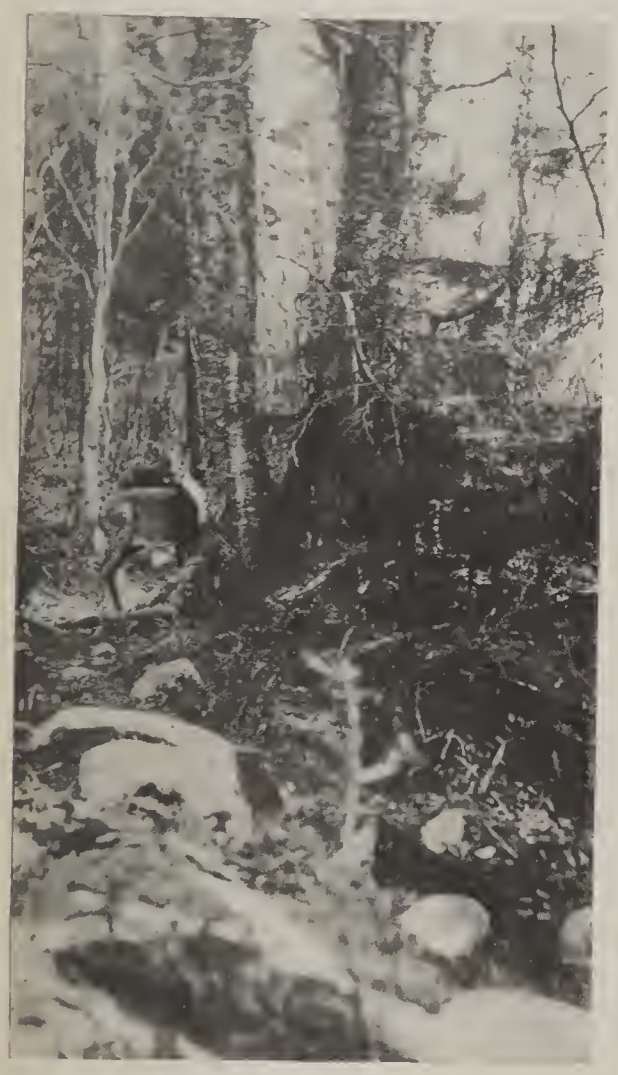
Thou who journeyest toward the
Setting sun, searching thy fortune,
Art like to an infant weeping even
As he demands the silver moon.

Evidently some peasant of sunny France

sailed across the big ocean in search of his fortune and never found it, but drifting across this trout-filled lake in some flaming sunset was content to stay here.

While we watched the last light die from the sky, Leopold told us of an experience he had in this very cabin: "It was a ver' hot night, un I lef' de door wide open when I went to bed. I was ver' tired un mus' have slep' ver' sound. Suddenly I were wide awake; something was on the bed with me. I lie still un listen careful. Den I hear, 'Grun, grun' un rattle lak de wind in brush when de ice storm come. Den I know that it is Porc-ep-pic, what you call porcupine. By Gor, I war scared; I don' dare move lest he stick me with his quills, un dat's no joke. I have a dog stuck with quill un dey come out right through his neck so I have to kill him. I don' want that with me, so I lie still.

"He's big and heavy porc-ep-pic, un he walk all over me. He sniff an' sniff, he grun' an' grun', then by Gor he come up on my face un I draw de blanket slow over my head. He sniff my face un I think what I do if he begin chew? But I lie still as a fox. He walk over me an' root in de bed, un bye'n bye he jump on de floor. Right off I jump, too, un hit him with a big branch of wood—biff! un dat's all. But



LOOKING PLEASANT.

next mornin' when I look at that stick, it's full of spines sunk half an inch in de wood. By Gor, I don' want another porcupine in bed with me."

A hot breakfast, a gray sky and a two-mile trail through the woods to our next camp. Indian file, we marched. Fox signs were everywhere, and as we rounded a boulder there stood one in the trail, his little ears erect, his pointed nose questing our scent, one paw raised. He watched us and then like a shadow faded among the undergrowth. Here and there we came across little balls of fur and feathers, the disgorgings of owls, signs of many a tragedy as the strong claws swept a birdlet, mouse or rabbit from the trail of its earth life. Then at Grant Pond we came across both beavers and deer.

It was pouring in torrents when we worked our way through a chaos of granite boulders to the shore of Big Island Lake. While the Deacon and Gray Rabbit went on in the canoe, Cave Man and I sat under the spruces watching the rain columns sweep like charging batteries across the water, grazing its surface to foam. But bundled up in our rain coats, all was cosy and warm, and the hissing waters only emphasized our comfort as we embarked and made camp with its delicious dinner and its leaping fire.

The storm cleared the sky and made the air taste like something good to drink, so we started off to L Pond nearby, the most northerly lake of the Rangeley system, I believe. As we launched our canoe on its surface, a pair of woodducks flew by, low down, a fine shot, but a finer picture of feathered beauty better far alive than dead. Then a muskrat paddled by, his tail arched like a playful cat's, or again, stuck straight up as though it were a trolley to speed him faster on his quest.

The trout in this little lake rose splendidly, no mere roll but a leap, an arching crescent, and the fly taken on the downward plunge. In less than an hour I had eighteen, though only five were kept and their coloring was superb. I counted thirteen full-formed spots on one side and twenty on the other of my finest fish; golden the background, and then the bright vermillion dots surrounded by lavender that shaded off into forget-me-not blue.

That night we foregathered with several old fishermen around the camp-fire. One had a collection of all the butterflies and moths the region afforded, and trout flies made to match them. Then the conversation turned on strange meals the people of forest and stream make.

"There were four of us on the West Branch of the Moose River," said the Doctor, "when we noticed a frog which seemed to have something the matter with its paunch. Two of our number being medical men, we decided to hold a post mortem. The stomach of the beastie was swollen and hard as a stone. On cutting him open, what do you think we found? A crawfish swallowed whole, and it was almost two-thirds as large as the frog. Whether he swallowed it alive I do not know, but if so there was a tremendously prickly lively time in frog town that night."

"It is strange what these wild creatures will eat," said a bronzed old hunter who sat behind the fire. "I was fishing off the coast of Florida one summer, and we had great sport. Why, the way those huge jewfish fight is amazing. It was while we were lying off a reef that we saw an enormous shark swirl slowly beneath the boat, and we determined to get him. We rigged a tarpon hook with a copper wire line and baited with a chunk of meat. Soon we had him going and when we brought him ashore, this is what we found in his stomach: two whole tins of corned beef, three shin bones of a cow, a horse's head and a piece of ham with the bale cloth wrapper still on it."

"By the way," another fisherman broke in, "did you ever actually see a shark attack a man? I know a hotel proprietor on the Florida coast

SIXTY MILES TO CHESUNCOOK.

who offered $500 reward for proof that a shark had devoured a man."

"Well," was the answer, "I never actually saw a shark devour a man, but I'll tell you what I did see. We were off the coast of Cuba one summer night—you know what nights they have there—the moon was so big and bright that we could read very well with its light. Indeed, the objects near at hand seemed as clear as they could be in daylight. Well, some of the sailors started in to swim and soon there were half a dozen splashing near the boat.

"I was watching the coast line where a couple of palm trees rose against the sky, and I was wondering vaguely why there was such a surf running, the spray flying in white clouds, while out where we were the sea seemed smooth as glass, save for the heave of the swell. Just then I caught a swirl on the top of a wave nearby and saw a vague shadow dart away. It was just such a swirl and shadow as you see when a pickerel darts from a distant lilypad. Then the swirl came nearer. I could catch a glimpse of some big fish through the top of the swell. Suddenly one of the swimmers let out a piercing scream, threw up his hands and disappeared.

"We were over the spot in an instant with the boats, but when we got there, all was quiet. A

streak of red curled for a moment, and then blended with the dark green. Now, I can't say that I saw a shark take the man, for really I don't know what it was, but I saw the swirl and the shadow, the stain in the water, and the arms of the man thrown up as he disappeared. So I put two and two together. Other men may doubt that sharks attack men, but I take no risks, thank you."

There was a quiet little Englishman present and I saw he had something to tell; the following: "I was fishing Mer Meer in Cheshire, England, for pike. I had a gudgeon on for bait and got a strike. But when the fish came near I saw it was a good-sized yellow perch. I let him have his way for I was not anxious about him, anyway, so he ran out about twenty feet of line. Suddenly I felt a strong pull and struck smartly. After a ten-minute battle I landed an eighteen-pound pike. The hook had projected from the mouth of the perch and thus caught the pike when he took my catch. When we cut him open he had two young birds, whether duck or marsh hens I could not tell; also there was a quantity of half-digested fish which I took to be gudgeon. And another one we caught that day had a full grown pigeon, not our small kind, but those big European ones in whose stomach we found whole ears of wheat, not the grain, but the whole ear, and acorns with cup and all. Some of the acorns were almost as big as his head, and how he got those hairy ears down without tickling himself to death I do not know."

So the conversation ran of roosters that swallowed mice, of snakes so full of eggs that they positively popped when smitten with a club, but when the Deacon started on the classic of the fish that swallowed a Jew and then a box of lemons, only to be found later with the Jew inside, selling the lemons two for five, we broke up the party and turned in with a sigh of bliss.

Over the boundary mountains the clouds were piled up in great masses, through the rifts the stars twinkled, and far off o'er the tall crags a comet blazed. Thus lying cosily beneath the blankets I floated off to dreamland with my last conscious moment occupied in listening to a porcupine scratching industriously at the logs and grunting whenever he came to a knot.

Next morning the Deacon and the Doctor started with Albert for the top of Snow Mountain, while Cave Man and Gray Rabbit fished Big Island Lake. We were climbing steadily up the hard trail, sometimes with hands as well as feet, when Indian Albert pointed to a thicket and grunted. We could hear a strong rustling, and as we turned aside, out from the brush there broke a great black animal which started up a tall spruce, the chips flying from the dry bark as he climbed. "Bear," shouted the Deacon, and with his empty hands he started after the beast. But as it turned and showed its teeth, he paused to meditate. By the time we came up the animal was perched high up among the evergreen boughs, and a big, bristling mass he looked indeed. "Wait a minute," said the Doctor, drawing his pistol. "Let's have a shot at him, anyway." "Crack" went the pistol, the beast gave a heave that sent my heart beating as I thought he was going to jump, but he only clutched a limb with his long claws, and began to haul himself still higher up in the forest tops. Thinks I, he's a big bear cub, surely. Again the pistol cracked and yet again. Then with a tremendous crackling of branches the shadowy mass hidden in the foliage came down with a bump, and we rushed forward to find a huge porcupine lying in a heap, while silent Albert grinned; that was an Indian joke.

Poor beast, he put his ungainly black paws to his face and sobbed out his last breath, while a wave of pity went over us. The Indian laughed at us and affirmed that porcupine was as good as any mutton, but we digged a hole, and after plucking some quills, Albert buried him solemnly, while we determined never to shoot another one of these interesting creatures unless he got in bed with us.

But all our regrets were forgotten when we waded through the last snow and reached the peak. Far as the eye could reach in every direction, great mountains towered, and hidden away in the forests scores of lakes glimmered. Not a human habitation could be seen. Everywhere crags and peaks, forests and streams, and behind them all more mountains and sky.

When we reached camp again, Gray Rabbit and Cave Man had the finest trout so far, a landing net full of two and three-pounders. So off we went to scour the brush for trails. A rabbit or two, a covey of grouse, and again two or three deer started up; in fact, we approached so close that any hunter could have shot them, but the law was on and we were not out for game, so we took a photograph of a year-old buck.

Next day we started to fish Big Island Lake on a wager that the Deacon, though "a novice" would catch most fish, and he did, for at evening he had a string of two-pounders to his credit while none of us had more than one. Going over the record of our catches, which we always kept carefully on special blanks, I found that so far he was both "high line" and "biggest fish," so I said to Cave Man: "What do you think of this? The Deacon casts a line as though he would lasso a fish. Is he doing it to fool us?"

"Beginner's luck," growled Cave Man in his guttural bass, and to that he stuck, so I said: "Well, to-morrow we will change boats and guides; do you go with the Deacon and I'll bet a cooky he catches more fish than you do."

As we started, a pair of woodducks flew up from the shallows. Far off in the clouds an eagle was wheeling, and soon I had the trout rising. One big golden-hued fish rose just as you see in pictures. A splash first warned me of his presence, then out of the green waters of the lake he rose, shook the water from his gills, turned gracefully over and took the fly as he disappeared. It was ten minutes before he came to the net, a two-pounder.

Thus out of the wind, under the lee of the woods, we fished while Leopold entertained me with stories of his distant home:

"Der's an Indian lives near here, Indian Joe. By Gor, he has black hair like pig bristles, un drink—he do anything for drink. Why, one day he come to de pries', M. le Curé, un say, b'caus, Indian Joe un'stand a lil' French: 'M. Curé, voulez vous acheté un quartier de moose ferré? Dat is, you un'stand, he ask de pries' if he want buy some shod moose. 'Oui, oui, avec plaisir,' says de pries'; 'et il bon, et gros?' So de pries' say he glad to buy moose if it good un big.

"'Oui, M. le Curé, très gros et très bon.' So Indian Joe, he bring de quarter of moose. The curé, he ver' glad un sen' some to his frien's also de boardin' house man, Boston Joe, bu some, too, un fed his boarders with it, un al say dey lak ver' much.

"Nex' day Indian Joe see de pries' un ask 'De moose ferré, monsieur, et il bon?' 'Ou oui,' says de pries', 'très bon.' Dat is, you un 'stand de pries' say de moose very good. Bu jus' den Boston Joe come un say he foun' shoe on his moose, un what dat mean? Gosh, de cur war mad un won't speak. But Joe, he hur about railway trac' un find a horse broke h leg, un find, too, dat half de horse gone. De he remember he find funny hair on his moos un den he know what de matter is. He tell d pries', un de pries' call Indian Joe. But India only laugh un say: 'M. le Curé, je vous par de moose étais ferré' ('Ah tol' you dis moos war shod'). But de pries' remember dat he giv de hors' to his frien's, un by Gor, he's ver' ma He say: 'Indian Joe, you bad Indian. Ain't give you work plantin' ma potatoes? Un air you plant one row un den t'row de res' in ho un cover 'em all up when I give you de money Un ain't I 'stonished when I find my potato come up in one line un den one big boonch Un now you sell me horse for moose—you b Indian.'

"But Boston Joe don' care; he fed it to h boarders un dey say it war good. Un sure, I dian Joe don' care either; he's got his whisk all right, un he don' care."

By this time the wind was swooping down a I noticed Cave Man's canoe toiling up with t Deacon, smiling. Cave Man had noticed a tro flopping on the surface and netted him only find that it was hanging from the mouth of two-pounder which the net brought in, too. T big fish had attempted to swallow the smal one and was having such difficulty that bo were caught.

After we landed, I interviewed Cave M about the Deacon. "Well," said he, "I stumped. We put out there and the Deac had all the luck. He made a cast and aw went my hat, hooked through the brim; anoth cast took Indian Charlie on the cheek. The dian just grunted and pulled the hook loo But just the same the Deacon got the fi When the wind came up so strong we put to change from paddle to oars, and would y believe it, while we were changing, the Deac merely trailing his flies in the water, got strike, and after twenty minutes pulled in biggest trout so far."

I went over to view the catch. Cave M had only the two-pounder and the eight-ou trout caught in the hand net, but the Dea had half a dozen fine ones and the prize of a three-pounder. "What do you think of ginner's luck now?" said I. "Didn't I tell you would 'wipe your eye'?" But to all my jok Cave Man merely shook his head and tur away with a grunt.

After an early breakfast we started on trail for Chain-of-Ponds, seven miles away. passed two small lakes with ducks padd among the weeds and beaver houses hidden the marshes. We came across a porcupine tent on his day's work, and when disturbed t wrinkling his brow in puzzled discontent, stupidly climbing a tree to wait until we disappeared. On the trail somebody had ki one of these meddlesome creatures, for a t

branch covered with quills buried half an inch in the green wood, lay nearby. We saw several deer and Albert pointed out places where he had met bears. As we descended to the valleys the trees grew greener; red and white trillium and little bluets made the trail lovely. And then we struck into a deserted lumber road marked, "Sixty miles to Chesuncook" where the finger pointed through the deep forests.

Soon Chain-of-Ponds lay before us, and as we drew to the landing I pulled out the minnow trap set the night before. In it we found a dozen suckers and a huge eel. I asked Albert if he would eat it, but he simply grunted. To the same question Leopold said: "Gor, I'd as soon eat snake." In vain I told them the charms of eel pie. They cast the big writhing fellow out on the bank where I found him some twenty minutes later with his skin all dry and wrinkled from the sun. Just to see what would happen, I cast him back in the water. He gave a few erratic whirls and then made off.

Then we started out trolling. The wind roared through the gap in the bare mountains, but we had many strikes, though somehow none took good hold, so we concluded that they were small trout with mouths too little for the huge spinner we had on. We saw a couple of deer on shore while ducks and loons dove in the far waters. Just then I spied—was it a snake? Calling Albert, I said: "There's a snake swimming toward us; let me get a shot at it." We pulled over and then we saw it was—a red squirrel chased into the cold water by some swift enemy on the bank. He was pulling sturdily for the opposite bank a quarter of a mile away. We were right in his path, but he came straight for us. His toes scratched along the paddle we stretched out for him, then along the boat, and finally, as we passed, he struck out for the distant rocks with might and main.

The vapors were hanging in veils along the mountain and lake as we started next morning. A buck and a doe walked out of the birch thicket and two waterfowl were sporting some 250 yards away. "What are they, Albert," said the Deacon. "Ducks?" But just then they told us by their cry. They were loons making an early meal on trout. I had read much of the difficulty of shooting these lightning divers, and when the Deacon asked if my automatic pistol would carry that far, I took the hint not to kill, but only to see them dive at the flash. The first shot sent the water showering over them, but they did not dive. Up on their tails they sat, shook their wings and sent out that looney laugh as if to say: "Never touched us." The next shot struck right between them and this time they went down like a flash, but only for about two seconds. A third shot showered them once more, but they did not dive at the flash. Perhaps the smokeless powder made no flash visible at that distance; perhaps the echoes from the mountain prevented them from locating whence the shot came, we were so far away. At any rate they only flapped their comical wings and sent out their shrill, mocking laugh. But at the fourth shot Indian Albert said: "Got him!" As far as I could see they were still untouched, but when we rowed up, one dove while the other floated. It proved to be a male, shot right through the head, and so beautiful was his plumage that we decided to carry him out and have him mounted.

On we went to anchor and fish in a round pond that joined the lake. Here the trout were big and gamy and many came to the net. But the time had come for us to separate. Cave Man, Gray Rabbit and the Deacon were to stay longer, while the Doctor took the trail homeward. But while the guides prepared a luscious dinner, Cave Man took the Doctor out for his last try, with a Parmacheene Belle and a Little Injun on as flies.

Then things began to happen. Almost at the first cast a landlocked salmon took the fly, and the trout followed as fast as we could land them. It seemed as if the fish were out to say good-bye. Even as the dinner call came, they were rising three at a time.

The loon was packed in a cornucopia of birch bark with the smooth side in. Farewells were said, the Doctor and the Indian took the trail, while the others waved God-speed till a bend hid them from view. Mile after mile we plodded, now stopping to take a pistol shot at a hawk, now gazing in silence where deer jumped from the thickets or ran along the trail ahead. Now a beaver colony appeared and just as the sun was setting we reached Arnold's Pond again in time for the Doctor to cast a line athwart the lingering shadows, and to play a fine salmon in the afterglow; the last fish, as the first one on the trip, being a salmon.

At sunrise the trail was again taken, and at 4 P. M., after a long tramp where squirrels chattered, deer leaped and foxes furtively watched, the Doctor stood at the gangplank to say farewell to Indian Charlie and the Northern trails. The trip was ended, but not the memory of it. Still in feverish nights and busy days the Doctor goes over the trail again and hears the leap of the fish, the song of the birds and the roar of many waters. Often the dimpled smile of still pools broken by the trout's rush, after the glow of the camp-fire and the days of fellowship spent with sturdy hearts come back again, and he sees once more Cave Man, Gray Rabbit, Leopold, the Indian and the sly smile of the Novice on the Northern trails.

THE TOP RAIL.

Why is a wolf always "a gaunt gray timber wolf" when referred to by writers of popular stories? A greyhound and the pony on which the wolf hunter rides are equally gaunt, but these characteristics are seldom mentioned. Why, too, is a grizzly bear photographed by flashlight while following the trail to the garbage heap always described as "infuriated," his eyes gleaming "balefully" and reflecting "hatred"? Then there is the man whom the police catch with "a smoking revolver still clutched in his hand," despite the fact that nitro powder develops little smoke, and that this is instantly dissipated. "Automatic revolvers" is another misnomer frequently employed, although in the automatic pistol there is nothing which revolves. There is an automatic revolver, but it is made in England and is so clumsy and crude that it does not appeal to Americans, whose home manufacturers stand alone in revolver and pistol making.

Britishers are objecting because London policemen are to carry American automatic pistols, but those responsible for the selection of these arms knew a thing or two about merit in firearms. Our army officers will shortly be equipped with pistols of the same type and make. As a matter of fact, these arms are only semi-automatic, in that the trigger must be pressed for each shot. The recoil merely ejects the spent shell, loads the weapon and leaves it ready for the firing of another shot by pressing the trigger. Still it is the popular belief that all one need do to maintain continuous fire is to press the trigger once and hold it. Persons who have shot these arms stoutly assert that this is true, and the only explanation occurring to me is that the novelty of firing several shots made them forget that their finger muscles had been exerted at all.

* * *

A sufficient number of shooters continue to write to the London papers to keep alive discussion on the alleged danger of mixing 12 and 20 gauge cartridges. The Field says all 20-bore cartridges should be made from black paper, and some of the manufacturers are putting out black cases of this caliber, while others refuse to do so or print a ring of 20's around cases of other colors but of this gauge. All of which, in my opinion, relieves Missourians of the stigma of being the only people who must be "shown." Even a Britisher, who is assumed to be unable to keep 12 and 20 bore cartridges separated, will, after a few days' sojourn here, be able to distinguish, by the sense of touch alone, the difference in size and weight of our quarter and half dollar silver coins. This is scarcely greater than the difference in the two cartridges referred to. In fact, when a 20 is placed alongside of a 12, the size of the latter appears much greater than it really is, and the difference in weight is considerable. Therefore, I for one cannot understand how any man who knows where the chambers of his gun are situated, will put a stray 20-gauge shell into one of them, and then, thinking he had imagined the act, jam a 12-gauge shell on top and fire the two.

* * *

Here on the top rail is no place for women, bless 'em, for it is a perch they seldom attain unaided. One of the expressions in a recent book, therefore, is mystifying to a mere man, for it refers to attempts on the part of the fair sex to "sit over a fence" while evolving the theory and practice of equitation for women. If the woman who wrote this book ever finds herself in the Rocky Mountains, and meets the numerous women who accompany their husbands and brothers on horseback trips to the hunting and fishing grounds, she may revise her opinions as to the merits of the side saddle, for riding astride is, in the hill country at least, popularly regarded as the safer if not the more graceful method. But the top rail is no place for discussions of the merits of either method; at least not by

Grizzly King.

NATURAL HISTORY

The Newly Discovered Elephant Seals.

We have already spoken of the expedition on the Albatross sent out by the American Museum of Natural History, and under command of Dr. Charles H. Townsend, Director of the New York Aquarium, of its extraordinary success in discovering a herd of elephant seals, of the capture of six of the young animals which were sent from San Diego by freight to New York and are now to be seen in the Aquarium here. A few weeks ago Forest and Stream printed a photograph of these young elephant seals.

This animal is one of the true seals, and thus is more like the ordinary harbor seal of our coasts than it is like walrus, sea lion or fur seal. On the other hand it is like the cared seals in the fact that the male greatly exceeds the female in size. There are two species, one found only in the Antarctic Ocean and adjacent sea, while the other occurs on the west coast of North America, but did not reach south of 24 degrees north latitude. The two forms are very much alike. The largest males reach eighteen or twenty feet in length, and specimens are said to have been taken which measured twenty-five feet. The northern form has for years been supposed to be extinct, and we can fancy hardly any greater zoological surprise than to have discovered a considerable herd, as did Dr. Townsend. We recall that about the year 1878 some sealer discovered a small group of these animals on the Southern California coast, perhaps the Santa Barbara Islands, and killed them all. Some young specimens were brought to the Atlantic coast and one or two secured by museums.

MALE AND FEMALE ELEPHANT SEALS.

In the old days, after whaling became unprofitable, through the practical extermination of the whale, the whalers from many lands, but especially from the New England ports which had furnished generations of whalers, sailed away after the fur or the oil of seals—anything to load their vessels.

The story of the extermination of the southern fur seal has often been told, but while the elephant seal did not yield a profitable fur, it has a thick layer of blubber, which produces much oil. In the Antarctic Seas and on the west coast of America these animals were slaughtered in great numbers, and the herds were so reduced that it became unprofitable to make the long voyages required to get them. As a consequence the sea elephants re-established themselves after a time—and not a very long time either. In 1874 Captain Scammon's book speaks of the sea elephant on Heard's Island being nearly exterminated, and says: "There were remains of thousands of skeletons here. Bones lay in curved lines like long tide lines on either side of the plain above the beaches, marking the rookeries of old times, and the tracks of the slaughter of the sealers." Yet again, in 1880, we know that vessels were sailing from New England for Kerguelen, Heard's Island and the Crozets.

In the year 1882, Forest and Stream printed an account of the adventures of a sealing crew cast away on Heard's Island. Their ship went aground during a storm, they landed on the island, saving some provisions, and in the early morning the wind shifted, their ship was blown off and went to sea without a crew. During the eighteen months that they remained there they devoted themselves to killing sea elephants and making oil, for they expected to be taken off by a companion vessel which had promised to look out for them if they were not heard of by a certain time. That the sea elephants were plenty there, we may feel sure, since the crew gathered 500 casks of oil in the time that they were there.

Dr. Townsend having left San Diego in the Albatross, Feb. 25, proceeded to Guadalupe Island, which lies 250 miles off the coast of San Diego. On March 6 the vessel had returned to San Diego to announce the result of its cruise, and Dr. Townsend's letter, printed in the Museum Journal, to whose courtesy we owe also the illustrations of the sea elephants printed herewith, says: "Our success at Guadalupe Island was quite beyond expectation. In addition to work on the birds and plants and various land collections on the island, we captured alive six sea elephants for the New York Aquarium and the Zoological Park, and succeeded in getting four skins and two skeletons of adult sea elephants for the American Museum.

"The three old males were monsters sixteen feet long with proboscis as long as the head. We have one skull two feet long. We wound up the young seals in nets so tightly that we could handle them like bales. The skins of the old bulls were very heavy. Each one flensed and salted was packed in a full sized barrel which it completely filled and that without the skull."

Queen Charlotte Island Caribou.

New York City, April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I note with interest in your issue of April 15 the communication of C. de B. Green relative to the Queen Charlotte Island caribou, *Rangifer dawsoni.*

Mr. Green's theory of the origin of these caribou may be plausible, but it should only be regarded as a speculation.

The reasons given as "conclusive objections" against the theory that these caribou are descendants from a herd on Graham Island before it was cut off from the mainland do not appear to me to be valid. Instead of the Queen Charlotte Islands being a country of "suitability" as a habitat for the genus *Rangifer,* they are in environment, climate and food supply utterly unfit. There are not a few examples of animals degenerating when forced to remain in a habitat distinctly uncongenial to them. On these islands the lichen, the favorite food of caribou, is extremely limited in supply. The intense humidity, the heavy rainfall, the temperature are wholly different from the natural conditions under which caribou thrive. These factors, together with in-breeding, would surely produce degeneration.

Horses imported to the Falkland Islands in 1764 ran wild, and Darwin, in 1834, found them greatly increased in numbers, but degenerate both in size and strength. He attributes the degeneration to lack of suitable food and humidity. On the other hand, cattle introduced into these islands improved. Many similar cases of degeneration might be quoted. It is quite possible that caribou once ranged over the whole of Graham Island, but gradually dying out, the few that remained maintain a restricted range near Virago Sound. It may also be true that food conditions are not so favorable elsewhere on the islands.

That black bears are abundant on the islands, and that wapiti are abundant on Vancouver Island are facts not pertinent to the case of the caribou. Both the bears and the wapiti find abundant food everywhere, and the conditions

are suitable to their existence. But the conditions on Graham are absolutely unfavorable to the caribou.

I have hunted both the wapiti in Vancouver Island and the caribou near Virago Sound. It was quite clear why the wapiti should thrive, and equally clear why the caribou shou'd not. My own and the more recent observations of Francis Kermode lead to the belief that the caribou on Graham Island are on the verge of extinction.

Their origin must remain a mystery.

CHARLES SHELDON.

European Widgeon on Long Island.

BAYSIDE, L. I., April 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* J. C. Phillips' article on widgeons of Europe and America, in FOREST AND STREAM of April 15, and the two good drawings of the axillars of the two varieties, are interesting and useful. I had the good luck to kill a female European widgeon last winter while shooting with F. Augustus Schermerhorn at Gardiner's Island. There was a good sized bunch of our American widgeon in one of the island ponds, some of which we killed, and I shot this bird as it was passing the decoys high in the air and alone. I have this specimen well mounted by Rowland who said it was an English widgeon and rare. I find the axillars are exactly like the one in the drawing of the European widgeon. In fifteen or more years of shooting at Gardiner's Island only two or three European drakes have been shot and this is the first female recorded.

ROBERT C. CORNELL.

A White Robin.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* An albino robin (*Turdus migratorius*) was taken yesterday about five miles west of Terre Haute. The bill was bright yellow, the feet and a few feathers on the wings a pale ash color, and a few scattering feathers on the breast, the regular robin red. The specimen is to be preserved.

R. B. STIMSON.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

The Crow's Nest.

THE snow is not melted when the female crow begins to look to her nest. If it is a new nest to be built, a tree is selected with the utmost care—the taller and more branchless it is the better—and a particular fork or crotch decided upon only after the most mature deliberation. If it is an old nest to be repaired, the bird spends several days in critical examination of it. Sometimes you will see her seated on a limb gazing intently at the little pile of sticks; again she will be all activity, hopping and prying here, there and everywhere. Evidently the occupation affords her the greatest interest and pleasure. During this time the male is seldom in evidence. At length the examination is completed and Madam Crow proceeds to operations. If the gales of winter have endangered the foundations of the nest, she will practically demolish the structure and then rebuild it. But this is seldom necessary, the foundations of a crow's nest being made to last. As a rule a little trimming here and there and adding to the upper stories will suffice, but the inside is completely refurnished. The old lining is thrown out and new roots and grasses are introduced. While this is being done, the male is more often seen, but his function does not appear to be so much to help as to scare off thieves, for the nest builders love to pilfer from one another. The perpetual din of cawing which is heard in a rookery is no doubt occasioned for the most part by this habit of pilfering, being either notes of warning or angry cries of protest.

Generally a couple of weeks will see the nest completed. Then follows an interval of two or three weeks more for love making, and though it must be confessed that this is not very poetical, it is doubtless perfectly satisfactory to the participants. By April 1 the eggs are laid and incubation commences, so that ere winter is well over, the world is full of young crows.

An interesting question suggests itself here: Are crows increasing? The farmer will say yes, but he is not a very trustworthy authority, for when he sees one or two crows, especially in seeding time, he is apt to think he sees a flock. Ornithologists are of the opinion that the race is diminishing slowly but surely. Nor is it to be wondered at, seeing the distribution of fire-arms in these times and the universal enmity in this case which prompts their use. But the day is far distant when the crow will have taken its place with the great auk, for of all the feathered family he is probably the most subtle and cunning.

FRANK MOONAN.

Expedition to Laysan.

THE Laysan Island expedition, sent out by the State University of Iowa to investigate the rookeries of Laysan, sailed from San Francisco April 5. Its members traveled on the U. S. Army Transport Sherman, the vessel by the way which carried Gen. G. S. Anderson to the Philippines.

Professor Homer R. Dill is in charge of the expedition. Chas. A. Corwin, of Chicago, is the artist and Horace Young and Clarence Albright the assistants. The expedition is to remain on the island of Laysan for about two months and is to furnish to the U. S. Biological Survey a detailed report as to the bird rookeries there, with special reference to the raids made on them about two years since by Japanese feather hunters. The members of the expedition have been appointed to act as game wardens during their stay, for the island is part of a bird refuge created by President Roosevelt. They will secure material for groups exhibiting the bird rookeries for the Natural History Museum of the University.

OLD MALES READY TO FIGHT.

AN OLD MALE ELEPHANT SEAL.

New Publications.

THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA, by George Wharton James. Cloth, 265 pages, illustrated from photographs, $1.50 net. Boston, Little, Brown & Co.

To attempt to describe the marvelous grandeur of this wonderland is beyond the power of most mortals, but Mr. James is different; he lives on the rim of the cañon. Furthermore, he does not waste words in description alone, but gives the sportsman-tourist all the information needed in order that he may see all that is to be seen. All who have read Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" and Mr. James' "Through Ramona's Country" need not be told that still another treat is in store for them in this volume. The photographs are excellent, the text is indexed, and there is a map of the cañon.

GAME BAG AND GUN

The Rearing of Pheasants.

It is not my object to go into a detailed account of the natural history, habits, food and treatment of the various species of pheasants. That would take too much space and would lead me too far. I will, therefore, give a short, but comprehensive description of the management of pheasants in aviaries and include such birds as are best adapted for preserves in North America.

A majority of our foremost sportsmen seem to be somewhat shy and doubtful when it comes to breeding pheasants on their preserves. It is not the initial outlay that such an undertaking requires, but they fancy it is impossible to breed these birds in their particular locality. The fact is that neither the severe heat of our Southern States nor the severe cold and the blizzards of our Eastern and Western States are drawbacks to the successful rearing of pheasants as game birds. The pheasant is here to stay and in future will have first place as the handsomest and gamiest of all our game birds, and will be considered so by all classes of sportsmen and by the general public.

At the outset I want to mention that pheasants raised for aviaries are generally birds of gorgeous plumage and exquisite beauty. Best known among them are the golden pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*) and the silver pheasant (*Euplocamus nycthemerus*). Of late years several other species have been liked, such as the Lady Amherst (*Thaumalea amherstiæ*) and the argus pheasant (*Argus gigantius*).

Pens for pheasants should always be located on high and dry soil with plenty of air and sunshine. The top of the fence should be at least four feet high and should have an area of at least 14 by 14 feet or better still 16 by 16 feet. The more ground the better, but 16 by 16 feet is sufficient.

The posts, of which there are eight, should be driven into the ground eighteen inches. A ditch or trench some eight inches wide should be dug all around the pen on the outside, and at least six inches deep. Then a strip of half-inch mesh wire twelve inches wide is doubled over in the center, one-half nailed on to the post, the other half bent so that it lies solidly on the floor of the trench. As soon as this is done, the dirt is replaced in the trench, and a simple but effective barrier is presented to any vermin that may try to dig into the pens. In nailing this wire to the posts, care should be taken to have the edge extend just a little above the surface of the ground, so when the boards are nailed on to the post, the lower one will overreach the edge of the wire at least one-half inch. The pens are boarded up all around for a height of two feet, just leaving room enough at one corner for a two-foot gate.

After the boards are all put on, half-inch mesh wire is nailed to the posts all around the pen. Care again should be taken to extend the lower edge of the wire at least one inch over the top board. Wire of the same mesh is also stretched over the top of the pens, care being taken not to stretch it too tight. If pulled too tight the birds may injure their heads or even kill themselves when flying up against it. On the inside and in the center of the pen a pole five feet high and four or five inches in diameter is placed upright. This will raise the wire netting on top about one foot in the center and keeps it from sagging. To this pole nail a smaller one six feet long and an inch or inch and one-half in diameter. This is fastened horizontally and affords the birds a roosting place, which is much better than having them roost on the ground, especially in wet and inclement weather.

If the birds are pinioned or one wing is cut to keep them from flying, a little brush should be placed in the pens in such shape that they can easily walk up or down. In the corners of each pen place some small brush or a shield made of lath and tar paper, leaving an opening on each side right above the ground for the hens to go behind. Hen pheasants while laying their eggs want seclusion and they do not like to be disturbed by the cock pheasant, which is sometimes very troublesome. However, the hens, while using these prepared places for their nests, will often lay their eggs anywhere on the ground. Pens, as I have described here, are absolutely safe from intrusion of vermin, but are somewhat expensive. In my opinion the cost is of no consideration so long as your birds are perfectly secure from harm of any kind, and you can lie down at night without thought of trouble for your charges.

Many sportsmen employ movable pens. These are made of common lath and are called hurdles. Each side of the pen represents one or more sections of hurdles. While this sort of pens are of course much cheaper and easily handled and carried from place to place, they are not nearly so safe as the pens I have described and I have seen hundreds upon hundreds of pheasants killed by weasels and minks in hurdle pens, and yet they may be used to advantage in localities where small vermin has been killed out.

In contrast to these breeding pens are the aviaries proper, which are nothing more nor less than the pens just described, only much larger, so that they give one the opportunity of showing one's stock on hand and the different species one has bred, or to breed from. An aviary may also be open, or a piece of ground some acres in extent, but only inclosed on the sides. In these, pheasants may be kept either pinioned or full-winged, the latter of course having free access and egress.

While the construction of pens is easily understood by anyone, the laying of eggs and the hatching of the birds present a much more difficult problem, which is in fact the stumbling block to many beginners. This is where experience counts for much, if not for all.

In the latter part of March the breeding stock is placed in the pens, one cock pheasant and five or six hen pheasants to each pen. One should never give more than six hens to one cock, as that would decrease the fertility of their eggs. The hens begin to lay in April, and at this time their keeper should see to it that they are not disturbed beyond the ordinary. No strangers should be allowed near their pens; no dogs or cats—in fact, anything that may frighten the birds should be rigorously kept away from the neighborhood of the pens, for such alarms would tend to do untold harm to both the birds and their eggs.

The food of the birds should be very carefully looked after during the laying season, as this has very much to do in fecundating the eggs and securing strong and lively chicks. While there is no hard and fast rules to the amount of food one should give, I will say this without hesitation: Never feed more than the birds will eat up clean. By careful watching the keeper will soon know what quantity to give. The food should be of the very best quality and should be varied as much as possible. Use one kind of grain one day and another the next, but never feed too much cracked corn or buckwheat, as these are too fattening. Hens which are too fat will lay but few eggs, and of the number laid, few only will be fertile. The rest will be of no use for hatching and some of them will be soft shelled. In my long years' experience as a practical keeper and breeder I have always obtained a good and sometimes a very high percentage of fertile eggs, ranging always above 75 per cent. and increasing to 94 per cent. This high percentage can of course only be reached with eggs laid during April and May. June eggs will be somewhat lower, July eggs still lower, and considering that the birds are kept laying for a term of three successive months, it is only natural that there should be a lowering of the percentage of the fertility of their eggs. Pheasant hens kept in confinement will lay from forty to sixty and even more eggs. This is in consequence of the removal of the eggs as soon as deposited, and because the birds are not permitted to sit and hatch. In the wild state a pheasant hen only produces from nine to fifteen eggs. It is therefore obvious that by breeding these birds in confinement one can rear them in much larger numbers than nature would otherwise permit. Often, of course, a hen will breed twice during the summer, but her second brood, on account of the advanced season, will very often come to grief.

To return to the food best adapted for birds in breeding pens, I have always fed in the following way: In the morning, Spratt's game meal with a little fine dried meat and bonemeal mixed twice or three times a week, adding a little chopped beef heart dried and made fine, which keeps the birds in good condition. In the afternoon I feed either wheat, cracked oats, barley, buckwheat, cracked corn, sorghum, pease and so on, but as I said before, cracked corn and buckwheat should be given sparingly, three or four times a week only. Green food, especially clover, cabbage, lettuce and beet tops should be provided plentifully, but always fresh. Plenty of fresh water, preferably running water, should be provided. This, too,

is almost absolutely essential to keep the birds in good health. Bad water as well as impure and stale food will soon spread disease, and it pays much better to look after these things and prevent sickness. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is very true as to the breeding of pheasants, and it is essential that scrupulous cleanliness should be observed. The pens should be provided with oyster shells, plaster, lime and gravel. The first the birds eat for the formation of egg shells, the last for digestion. Gravel is absolutely neeessary to keep the birds in good health. A little white sand or ashes in which to bathe will be appreciated by your charges and will keep them clean. The ground in the pens should be turned over every few weeks and air-slacked lime mixed with it. This keeps the ground from contamination and in this way one can use the same pens for a number of years without any danger to the health of the birds.

While in the employ as keeper of the Jekyl Island Club, at Brunswick, Ga., I used the same pens for five years in succession, keeping them pure and clean in the way just mentioned, and a healthier and more vigorous lot of birds one could not find anywhere.

The eggs should be collected several times every day because if they are not the cock—and sometimes the hens—will form the egg-eating habit. One can in a measure prevent this evil by placing china eggs in the pens, but one must be careful to select them so that the birds cannot detect the difference. They must be of the same size, shape and color as the genuine pheasant egg. The color, by the way, varies greatly. Some may be grayish-green, some white or nearly so, others of bronze shade, still others grayish blue, and yet others almost brown. I used to place the pseudo eggs in the pen nearly two weeks before the hens started to lay, and if any of them did start to peek at them, they were soon discouraged, and when the real eggs appeared they did not bother them. However, if you have no china eggs, you must find the culprit. In most instances this will be the cock, and if he is not taken out at once he will teach his mates egg-eating, which, looking at the value of the eggs alone, will constitute a severe loss, and at times be almost ruinous. The bird, cock or hen, may at first not intend any harm. They begin to push the egg about with their beaks for want of something better to do, as the small inclosure does not permit of much exercise. Finally they peck and break the egg, and once the contents are tasted and eaten, the ruinous habit is formed forever.

While some breeders claim they have remedies to break offenders, I do not believe in them much. Some advise to cut the beak. Others fill an empty shell with soap, etc. I think, however, that the main and only remedy lies in prevention. Do not let your birds form such habits. In my twenty years' experience I have had little or no trouble with egg-eating birds.

I now come to the collection of eggs. As I mentioned before, eggs should be removed several times a day. They should be kept in a cellar if possible. Fill a box with bran and put the eggs point down into this. They should never be placed on their sides. Every night they should be turned over, from the pointed end to the blunt end, and vice versa. This should never be neglected, as it is very important not to displace the yolk, for if it is done, it will ruin the fertility of the egg. I have always found that eggs kept as described will be in good condition for hatching, because bran absorbs a lot of moisture and by keeping the eggs therein they also will retain the required moisture. I can tell at a glance whether or not an egg will hatch by simply looking at the shape, color and formation of the shell.

Having collected from sixty to eighty eggs, the hatching can be commenced. The eggs are hatched under ordinary barnyard fowls. I have used almost any kind of chicken to hatch my pheasant eggs, and of them all I find the brown Leghorn and a medium sized Plymouth Rock hen the most careful and best of foster mothers. Many breeders use the white Leghorn and game chicken, but I have found them too wild, breaking many eggs. The little bantam hens are very good, but being so small, one need hardly consider them in pheasantries where one expects to rear several thousand pheasants.

An ordinary barnyard fowl is given fifteen eggs for a setting. I have always used a house built for the purpose of hatching. It should be located in a cool, shady place, providing at the same time for plenty of fresh air. Have all the air come in from above, so that there will be no draft on the floor of the house. The size of such a hatching house of course depends on the number of eggs one expects to hatch. Invariably I have built mine ten by sixteen feet and twelve feet high. I divided this into three compartments with a door leading to each of them from the outside. The house should be floored and made tight generally, to keep out rats. On all sides in each compartment I arrange my setting boxes, making each box 14 inches square to afford the setting hen plenty of room. With the exception of a baseboard four inches wide, the front of the box is left open. This baseboard is placed there simply to hinder the eggs from rolling out on the floor. The opening in front of the box is provided for by a removable frame made of light boards and half-inch wire netting. When in place they not only keep the hens from leaving the nests, but also keep intruders out. The floor of each setting box is covered with a solid piece of turf cut to fit. The center of this is lightly hollowed out, filled with leaves or chaff, and the eggs put on this. Hens should always be set on the nest after dark, and it is best to put the eggs under the hen after you put her on the nest instead of putting in the eggs first and the hen on top of them.

When you first commence to handle a setting hen, she is liable to be restless and resentful of any interference, and while in this mood she may break some eggs. Hens with feathered and scaly, scrofulous appearing legs should never be used in a pheasantry, as they will spread the same disease among your birds.

Charles Brinckmann.

[To be concluded.]

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

Sale of a Great Gunning Marsh.

The sale of one of the largest and best of the gunning marshes in North Carolina has recently become known. These are the Baum marshes, long leased by the Palmer's Island Club, which have furnished and still furnish some of the greatest duck shooting in North America.

Ever since the Civil War, Currituck Sound has been famous as a favorite winter home for ducks, and of the marshes bordering on that sound those owned by Josephus Baum were among the most important. Mr. Baum owned a great area of the beach which separates Currituck Sound from the ocean. On the seaward side this is a hard sand eternally pounded by the ocean. Back of this lie the dunes above the beach which once bore trees of considerable size, which in some places were even forests, but now have in other places been buried deep by the shifting sands. On the sound side, grassy marshes and meadows, cut up by a thousand narrow leads and dotted with as many shallow ponds, furnish attractive resting and feeding grounds for the fowl. In these leads and ponds, and often in the shallow water close to the marsh, grow in great profusion those water plants on which the ducks feed, and which give them the delicious flavor for which birds killed in this sound are famous.

Many years ago Josephus Baum sold to the Currituck Club of North Carolina a great stretch of marsh lying at the northerly end of his holdings on this outer beach, but—himself a gunner and with boys who in time might become gunners—he reserved for himself the southerly end of these marshes, which he believed constituted the best ducking ground of his holdings. This tract is vaguely spoken of four miles long by perhaps a mile wide, and in the winter season it is all of it more or less thronged with birds. Shoving through the narrow leads and ponds one constantly sees ahead of him, sitting on the water or resting on the shores, hundreds, if not thousands of ducks and geese, which rise on wing as the skiff approaches, and take their flight to other resting places where they will not be disturbed. To many gunners who have been over the property it has always seemed an ideal marsh. So it was considered by its owner who a few years ago held it at $60,000—surely a great sum to pay for a shooting ground.

In old times, before shooting became so popular, Josephus Baum raised on this beach some horses and cattle, and banker ponies bearing his brand no doubt still wander up and down there. Afterward he leased the shooting to the Palmer's Island Club, which enjoyed it for many years and had great shooting, but during the last years of its lease was greatly troubled by poachers who so persistently followed night shooting as to drive the fowl away. So at last, seven or eight years ago, the Palmer's Island Club gave up its lease, its various belongings were auctioned off and the club disappeared. Soon after that the property was leased to a Mr. Simpkins, of Boston, who had it for five years, and now for the last two years it has been shot over by Mr. Baum's sons.

The price paid for this great marsh has not been announced, but it may be assumed to have been somewhere near—though probably less than—the asking price above mentioned.

To the Connecticut Legislature.

SANDY HOOK, Conn., April 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I wish to plead through your valuable paper to every member of the Connecticut Legislature, its committee on fish and game, and for the influence of every sportsman to give more protection to that noblest of all our game birds, the ruffed grouse or partridge, which, under the present law, is fast becoming extinct. When the present law was passed it was thought to afford sufficient protection, and that grouse would increase, but in the last two or three years, with the increase of sportsmen, of rapid firing guns and last but not least of the automobile, have shown that the present law does not suffice to keep up the supply. The automobile is one of the most destructive of all these agents. It enables the sportsmen to crowd three or four days' shooting into one, and then return home at night for dinner.

These are some of the reasons why the partridge has decreased from one-third to one-half in the last two or three years.

The Legislature must act and act at once. Talking alone will not do, if it hopes to save this noble bird that cannot be restocked. In all probability the Legislature will not come together again for two years and I fear then it will be too late to save this bird. I plead with the legislators to give it more protcetion before adjournment. Take ten or fifteen days off the last end of the season, when the leaves are off and the birds are getting together in swales. You can kill more partridges during the last fifteen days of November than in a'l the rest of the season. Also cut the number that may be killed during the open season to ten or fifteen and establish State game refuges. I think such action will give them the desired protection. Do not make a close season for a number of years. That would be worse than folly, for there is a class of pot-hunters that will steal in with some trap, snare or device, and in that way cause more destruction than if permitted to shoot for a short season. Besides, there would be no fund to fight or prosecute them with. To cut off the shooting is to cut off the license fees, and so the money to be used in protection. This tax or fund eomes from where it belongs, from the men that carry the guns. Those who do not shoot pay nothing—which is right.

The partridge is not a bird of song; neither—while he is a beautiful bird—will he parade himself before you to show his beauty. His habits are secretive. He likes the dense cover far from all mankind. It is not for his song or his beauty that he was given to us. Our Crcator gave man this noble bird to enjoy, but not to annihilate. You must protect if you wish to propagate; you cannot eat your good cake and save it, too.

If you put a thousand dollars in the bank at 4 per cent. it will draw $40; in a year you can spend that and still have your principal left.

Each year lately instead of killing 40 per cent. we have becn killing sixty to eighty, thereby cutting down our stock to an alarming extent. Suppose we use half of our income and leave the other half to add to our principal. The result would be very gratifying to all. It cannot possibly do any harm. For when the birds increase and the sportsman's pleasure also increases, everybody is happy, even the pot-hunter. I wish to give to the birds 60 per cent. and to the sportsmen 40. Then they arc bound to increase.

By shortening the season fifteen days on the last end, and reducing the number to be killed to ten or fifteen during the season, and by the establishing of State game preserves, this increasc will be aecomplished. I sineerely hope the Legislature will so amend the present law before it adjourns.

Let us suppose that the partridges in Connecticut had become extinct—entirely wiped out—and it were possible to restock them this spring. We would need fully as many as are now left to restock with. Is there a sane sportsman living that would advise letting the birds be shot for two months this fall and leaving the limit to kill at thirty-six, as the law now stands? Can you eall that protection? The Legislature will make a great mistake if it does not amend the present law before it adjourns.

I am pleading for the noblest game bird that ever spread a wing. He cannot plead for himself, nor even appear before the Legislature, which is the jury, in whose hands his life is. Save him by amending the present law.

E. TAYLOR.

The Use of Game.

KETTLE FALLS, Wash., April 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The question of the preservation of the remaining wild game of the United States is one now squarely confronting its people and one demanding immediate attention.

To the old timers of a now fast fading generation—particularly those of us who for the past thirty years have been side tracked in the mountain gorges of the Pacific coast region—the question is suggestive of deep sadness as we recollect the situation in long gone days when buffalo, elk, antelope and deer swarmed on plain, valley and mountain slope which we remember to have seen when they could have been numbered only by hundreds and by thousands. But how the scene changes with a varying point of view. I well remember when, in 1854, I, an eager boy, infatuated with the love of the great wilderness, stood by my father's side on the then far frontier of Western Iowa listening to the wild prophecy of an enthusiastic neighbor whom the whole little settlement regarded as wildly visionary, who declared his firm conviction that the child was then born who would live to see a railway built across the great plains and mountains clear to the Pacific coast.

It seemed as absurd to the listening group as the fancy that game animals would really become scarce in the great wild land to the west of us during the life time of some of the listeners. Yet the question is shaped into just this form to-day—that what is to be done must be done quickly if any hope of preserving the wild game animals of America be entertained.

To me it appears plain that the national parks and forest reserves should be made permanent refuges for the wild game animals adapted to the different localities, and the starving elk of Wyoming; indeed, all the overflowing life of the game animals of the Yellowstone National Park should be maintained during winter at the expense of the general Government.

What American worthy the name would begrudge the few cents of his additional taxation to preserve this magnificent relic of the abundant animal life of the plains and mountains in the long ago days, "The days of old, the days o gold, the days of '49?"

Preserve the beaver? Yes, but with a provisc A very interesting little creature is the beaver but sometimes very destructive. Keep him se cure on the park and forest reserve ground and outside of those regions when he does no trouble too much. Let the unnecessary ones b trapped by experts alone—by men who ca catch the old males with the largest pelts an which are the pioneers in aggressive movements i their small emigrations in scarch of new territory

I learned to trap beaver from the reading c an old time book from the pen of Captain Jame Smith who was taken prisoner by Indians a fe miles east of Fort Duquesne about a week be fore Braddock's defeat, and who remained prisoner with the Indians of Ohio for five year

So completely did he describe the India method of taking the beaver that when I fo lowed his careful directions, sueeess came in mediately, and the first beaver I ever saw took from my own traps.

If I have not forgotten all I knew in the o trapping days, I ean do this trick of taking th old males and leaving the others. Doubtle many of the old timers can be depended on do this.

ORIN BELKNAP.

Early Wildfowl Slaughter.

DWELLERS along the New England coast the eighteenth century were industrious a thrifty people and lost no opportunity of ma ing money. Many of them had a hard time get along, but those who made the best of the opportunities, usually lived comfortably and l something to their families. Many a man h a trade which he practiced when he could, farm which he cultivated at the proper seasc and in winter he voyaged to the banks for fis

In his "Genealogical Notes of Barnstal (Mass.) Families," Amos Otis speaks of method of earning money which has probal been altogether forgotten by this time, and e cept for some casual mention such as this mig be wholly lost sight of. He is speaking Josiah and Edward Child, somewhere abc 1750, and of their pursuits, and says that:

"Both in early life went on feather voyag a term which few at the present time w understand. About a century ago vessels we fitted out for the coast of Labrador to coll feathers and eiderdown. At a certain season the year some species of wild fowl shed a p of their wing feathers and cannot fly or o for a short distance. On some of the barr islands on that coast thousands of those bi congregated. The crews of the vessels wo drive them together, kill them with a sh club or broom made of spruce branches a strip off their feathers. Millions of wildfo were thus destroyed and in a few years th haunts were broken up by this wholes slaughter and their numbers so greatly minished that feather voyages became unpro able and were discontinued."

The story as it reads might refer to sea du of various sorts, but on the other hand so thing in the account seems to suggest that may possibly refer to wholesale destruction the great auk. If this could in any way be monstrated the fact would be one of ext ordinary interest.

Opposed to the Sale of Game.

Utica, N. Y., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual meeting held April 12 was largely attended, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Tom W. Johnson; Vice-President, W. E. Wolcott; Secretary, W. S. French; Treasurer, George L. Bradford; Executive Committee, Messrs. Johnson, French and Wolcott; Directors, Dr. J. G. Kilbourn, George L. Bradford, Tom W. Johnson, Harry Lancaster, N. L. Hayes, W. E. Wolcott, Major H. J. Cookinham, W. S. French, C. W. Keeler.

A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the secretary of the association to communicate with the Senator and Assemblymen from Oneida county and urge them to oppose the passage of the bill which proposes to amend the State constitution so as to permit the flooding of State lands in the Adirondack forest preserve for the establishment and maintenance of storage reservoirs.

Major H. J. Cookinham, chairman of the legislative committee of the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, spoke of the Long Island spring duck shooting bill which failed of passage by two votes. He also referred to the Bayne bill to prohibit the sale of game, and asked the association to do all in its power to secure its passage. Reference was made to the bird plumage bill, which, it is now thought, will be defeated. Dr. F. H. Peck, Dr. F. S. DeLong and Secretary French also spoke concerning the Bayne bill. Thereupon the association endorsed the Bayne bill and directed the secretary to write to the Senator and Assemblymen of Oneida county, requesting them to advocate its passage.

Dr. Peck spoke in favor of scientific forestry in New York State. Dr. C. R. Weed expressed the belief that placing a bounty on foxes, skunks, red squirrels and owls would do more to protect the grouse than any other measure that could be adopted.

John Teesdale told about a blue heron found with ten trout in its stomach, two of them nine inches long and the others ranging down to one and one-half inches, and yet this bird is protected by law. He also told about a number of partridges killed near a potato patch in the vicinity of Lyons Falls, which, when dressed, were found to have nothing but potato bugs in their crops.

The matter of game refuges for Oneida county, where nothing can be shot for a term of years, met with favor. It is probable that in the near future a number of them will be established.

At a meeting of the Remington Gun and Rifle Club, of Ilion, held April 11, the following officers were elected: President, M. A. Mulvey; Vice-President, Charles Gammage; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Grimshaw; Captain, R. H. Tomlinson; Collector, J. J. Jackson; Directors, Charles Jenne, Forest Banker, W. F. Lawrence, J. J. Van Doren. The club passed resolutions condemning the wholesale slaughter of game by market hunters and expressing the belief that the prohibition of the sale of game is the only practical means whereby the game birds of the country may escape total extermination within a few years, also favoring the passage of the Bayne-Blauvelt bill prohibiting the sale of game in New York State at all seasons and requesting that Senator Heacock and Assemblyman Bridenbecker do all in their power to assist in the passage of the measure.

The Mohawk Fish and Game Protective Association held its spring meeting April 12, the attendance being large. A resolution was passed favoring the Bayne-Blauvelt bill prohibiting the sale of game birds in New York State at all seasons. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Senator Heacock and Assemblyman Bridenbecker with the request that they do all in their power to further the passage of this measure.

W. E. Wolcott.

The New Kansas Laws.

Topeka, Kans., April 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Herewith is a summary of the new Kansas game and fish laws, which embody the requests and work of the better and more progressive sportsmen of the State in all but two items:

Tree squirrels (fox), Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; no open season on gray and black squirrels. Muskrats, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum and civet cat, Nov. 15 to March 15. Beaver and otter. Antelope and deer, unlawful to kill or capture for ten years. Wild geese, brant and ducks, Sept. 1 to April 15. Plover, Aug. 1 to April 30. Snipe, Sept. 1 to April 30. Grouse or prairie chicken, Oct. 1 to Nov. 1. Quail, Nov. 15 to Dec. 1.

It is illegal to shoot at or kill game birds sitting on ground or on the water; to kill game birds earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset, and to shoot at birds from a motor boat, nor use live ducks as decoys. Bag limit for one day—Snipe, 12; prairie chicken, 12; quail, 12; plover, 12; wild ducks, 12; wild geese, 6; wild brant, 6.

No protection is given the English sparrow, bluejay, crow, blackbird, great-horned owl, Cooper hawk and sharp-shinned hawk.

The eagle is protected, and may not be killed or captured. For six years no Hungarian partridges or English, Mongolian or Chinese pheasants may be killed. No part of the plumage, skin or body of any bird protected by this act shall be sold or kept in possession for sale, irrespective whether said bird was captured or killed within or without the State.

The bill requires owners of artificial dams to construct fish ways, under the direction of the fish and game warden over such dams.

The use of seines having three-inch meshes is permitted, except during the spawning season.

No person is permitted to use more than one trot line and such trot line shall not have attached to it more than twenty-five hooks, nor shall it be set within 3,000 yards of a dam nor within 200 yards of the mouth of a creek or river.

The season on migratory wildfowl should close Jan. 1, and the use of seines with meshes three inches in diameter, which is the panacea for our fish supply, urged by our game and fish warden, Prof. Dyche, who claims that the large and overgrown bass, giant crappie and catfish, by their size and activity, keep down the increase in the fish supply, and that they should be taken out of the streams for the protection of the smaller sizes; and that only by seines can the carp and buffalo be kept within bounds.

W. F. R.

Breeders' Bills.

Considerable hostility to the bill which forbids the sale of game has been manifested by wealthy men—and some not so wealthy—who are more or less engaged in the breeding, under domestication, of wild game in New York State. Some of these breeders have declared that they would fight the Bayne bill to the death, unless it were so amended as to give the breeder the right to kill, and sell under certain conditions, game that he had reared in confinement.

The passage of the Bayne bill forbidding the sale of game, whether killed in the State or out of the State, has seemed so important to many game protectors that they were willing to make great sacrifices to get it through. On the other hand it is only just that breeders—actual breeders be it understood—should have the privilege under proper conditions of disposing of the game that they had bred.

Within the past week or two a number of conferences have been held in New York city between the breeders and the supporters of the Bayne bill in the effort to find a common ground on which they could work. Two weeks ago a conference was held and a bill was drawn which was sent to Albany to be introduced as an amendment to the Bayne bill. It did not satisfy a number of game protectors, for it is reported to have given special privileges to the owners of preserves which many people think they ought not to have. On Tuesday of last week another conference was had, and Senator Bayne was asked to withdraw the amendment.

At this same time a bill relating to pheasants was considered and approved. It is reported to permit the killing of bred pheasants only during the open season for wild pheasants, and to provide that such killing may take place only in the presence of a warden or justice of the peace, and it must be limited to birds which have never been released. Thus it is wholly a breeders' bill, enabling the breeders to put pheasants on the market as food. The question of deer bred in captivity was brought up a little later, and a bill was agreed on to permit the killing of bred deer from the beginning of the open season to Feb. 1. The killing of such deer will be controlled by the general law during the open season, but after the close of the open season bred deer may still be slaughtered up to the date mentioned, but only in the presence of a warden or a justice of the peace and not hunted or shot.

There remains the question of the breeders of wildfowl, and it is proposed to treat this very much in the same way as the pheasants are to be treated. It is thought that this series of bills will cover the whole problem, and will receive the support of breeders and hotel men.

At present there is only one breeders' bill before the Legislature, that introduced by Mr. Gurnett in the Assembly and Mr. Sullivan in the Senate. It is the one prepared by Mr. Campbell of the hotel keepers' association. It is declared that this bill has no prospect of passing.

Andrew D. Meloy, president of the Fish, Game and Forest League of the State of New York, has been very active in this matter, trying to bring together and arrange a proper compromise between the most extreme partisans.

A hearing on an amended Bayne bill containing these breeders' provisions was held in Albany on Tuesday last.

Conditions in the Adirondacks.

REMSEN, N. Y., April 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I know both viewpoints as regards the work of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission. Looking at it from the outside I have seen the conditions which existed a few years ago, and as an employe of the commission I learned the difficulties under which a man labors when endeavoring to enforce the laws.

Fortunately I have in large measure the confidence of many friends who know the woods up the West Canada Creek, in Herkimer county. They talk to me now as freely as they did before I went into the forestry department. Things that I do not know of personal knowledge I hear about as much as ever, probably more.

Neither Rawson L. Hayes nor "A Sympathizer" is all right nor all wrong in his views. No doubt there are violations at intervals in all parts of the Adirondacks, but I doubt if these writers are justified in taking such a melancholy view as they do of existing conditions.

There are several classes of violators. First, those who violate "because everybody does"; second, those who violate when they think it is safe; third, habitual violators for profit, psychological or coin.

The instant game protectors discover a bad condition of affairs and make arrests all of the first class stop their violations. These simply want their share of game. The second class, however, violate on opportunity. Their activities are curtailed half at least and sometimes more on the first suspicion of danger of capture, for they are cowards at heart. The third class never stop violating, except when they go to jail, and if "A Sympathizer" and Mr. Hayes will look up the records, they will find that many of these habitual violators have ceased their activities for months during sojourn in jail. Every protector keeps special tab on them and on known members of class two.

One great difficulty is the fact that so many men who should set good examples set very bad ones instead. This applies to summer visitors, leading residents, politicians and "rich fellers." One game hog will make a hundred other men angry enough to shoot deer or catch trout. Within a year or two a prominent man was caught with his valises full of venison which he was taking to market. Certain smart sets do not hesitate to serve venison or trout at special dinners when the law does not allow. This is done in the presence of guides or other employes, and these guides dare not protest. Guides are even expected to furnish the meat or fish for the feasts.

There is not a guide in the Adirondacks who does not know that, generally speaking, if the "party" does not kill a deer then the guide must do it. Perhaps one or two guides kill the six or seven deer of a party. These are often men who boast of killing the deer and who claim to be sportsmen. If a man is not able to kill his deer, a hunter or guide in the party will kill it for him. There are dozens of little sportsmen's clubs, and often members chip in to defend some law breaker friend who "happened to be caught." They even try to influence the officials. Thus the very men for whom the game is preserved—the guides and the hunters—join hands in exterminating it by illegal methods. Hotels are often hotbeds of illegal work and some who shout loudest about violations are themselves closest to the actual work done, know it from experience as well as observation.

What Mr. Hayes says about using the telephone is true. Protectors are often headed off by warnings sent by telephone. A protector often goes into a locality and finds not one man, woodsman or visitor, willing to lend him a helping hand or give him a tip. He works blindly half the time. Yet in spite of all odds the protectors cut violations down to the minimum. They undergo real hardships, go hungry, travel through the back ways of the woods, and the result is that there are not a quarter as many violations now as there were a few years ago. The fact that the protectors get more cases now than before simply shows that their efficiency is many fold greater than ever before.

The law breaker is obliged to adopt stratagems and tricks not needed a few years ago. In spite of this he is caught sooner or later. The hundreds of cases pressed to conviction by the department is proof that the law is being enforced. If greater proof were needed, it is found in the numbers of deer in places where a few years ago they were scarce. Deer are scarce when killed off; plenty when laws are enforced.

From one hotel forty deer were killed last year. For years hunters had killed few from that place. Years ago hunters from one village had to go thirty or forty miles to get their deer. Now they can go a few miles, camp beside the road and get as many deer as they need.

If an analysis of the department records were made, it would probably show that a portion of every sort of woods visitors are violators. Judges have been offenders, and protectors view with suspicion lawyers, doctors, preachers and visitors of all kinds. The protectors know the natives. Having more frequent opportunity, perhaps the woodsman is more destructive to game, but when woodsmen see the law enforced against some of the outrageous summer visitors, they are kindlier toward the game and more friendly toward the game protector. Every woodsman hates the hypocrite who cries for game protection from everyone but himself.

The six-inch trout law is violated, but not so frequently as of old. The hundreds who have been haled to court with small trout realize that it is a real law. There is a good deal of law-abiding sentiment stirred up by the fact that even a fish hog hates to be caught with fingerling trout. The little clubs could do much toward saving fingerling trout by refraining from saving all their legal trout to carry out while they eat the trout they would be ashamed to have a protector see.

When they get into the woods in parties men are often like a crowd of boys. If they are law-abiding, well and good, but if one of them makes fun of the law and violates it "just for a joke" he leavens the lump with evil. This is especially true when the violator is a capable woodsman, a first class shot and fisherman and the life of the party. He kills the first deer generally, then kills a deer for the stick of the party, and another for the unlucky man. It would take courage to protest against the violations of such men, and many of the little clubs are deficient in courage. "Oh, well, you couldn't violate the law if you tried," the able woodsman says, and the protestor, having less skill but more morals,

(*Continued on page 677.*)

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Assembly has passed these bills: Assemblyman Shannon's, in relation to the open season for fishing on Lake Keuka. Assemblyman A. E. Smith's, providing for the protection of forests from fire. Assemblyman Sullivan's, in regard to the open season for lake trout and white fish. Assemblyman Sullivan's in relation to taking English snipe in Erie and Chautauqua counties. Assemblyman Waring's, in relation to quail in Dutchess and Ulster counties.

Bills introduced:

By Assemblyman Evans, of Sullivan, providing that the open season for deer in the town of Neversink, Sullivan county, shall be from Oct. 16 to Oct. 31, both inclusive.

E. C. C.

Migrating Wild Geese.

EARLY in March last, as Charles Greer, of Rye, N. Y., was standing by his wildfowl pond watching his Canada geese, he heard geese talking far off and looking skyward saw passing over a large flock, numbering perhaps 25.

The tame geese called vigorously to the wild ones, and presently the migrating flock turned, swung around once or twice, and at last most of them alighted in the pond with the tame geese. For some time they stayed there, and then a part went away, no doubt to continue their journey; but there were six of the wild that remained with the tame geese for some weeks. These seemed to lose all shyness, following anyone who walked along the margin of the pond scattering corn, much as the tame wild geese did.

On one occasion when Mr. Greer saw his retriever on the opposite side of the pond and whistled to him, the dog jumped into the water and swam across, and these wild geese followed the swimming dog with the appearance of the greatest curiosity, sometimes coming up to within nine or ten feet of it. About the 10th or 12th of April, however, these six wild geese disappeared and have probably before now reached their breeding grounds in the North.

Notes on Protection.

PRESIDENT TAFT recently set aside more than 300,000 acres in Humboldt county, Cal., as a national forest to be called the Santa Rosa National Forest.

The Minnesota Legislature, recently adjourned, enacted a forestry bill for that State.

The cold storage bill passed not long ago by the New Jersey Legislature was signed by Governor Wilson, April 21. The bill limits the period during which food stuffs may be kept in cold storage to ten months. It is expected to work a revolution in cold storage methods and to do not a little for the public health.

For Commissioner.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Springfield Fish and Game Association, George A. Graham, its secretary, was strongly endorsed as a candidate for the vacancy in the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission, or for commissioner, if the Legislature decides to substitute one head for the present commissioners.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Trout Fishing at Spring Brook.

"Hello, Charles, are you there? Hello, the House!"

These words greeted me one morning in July as I sat at my solitary meal in my country home.

I knew the voice to be that of my old chum, Lyman, and I jumped from my chair to greet him.

"Hello yourself, Lyman. How are you? What's up?"

"Oh, I'm pretty peart, as the saying is, but what are you going to do to-morrow?"

"Nothing in particular. I am keeping bachelor's hall now, you know."

"Yes, I know, and that's the reason I called to ask if you would go trout fishing with me to-morrow."

"Certainly I will. What time will you be around?"

"At six sharp, so be on the lookout, as we have a drive of twenty miles before us, and the roads are heavy."

"All right, I'll be ready, and be sure you have plenty of bait."

"I always look out for that," said Lyman with a smile, and mounting his horse he rode rapidly away, leaving me to get my tackle in order and such other seasonable articles as my experience dictated would be essential to the trip.

The next day at the appointed hour Lyman dashed up to the house with his jump-seat wagon and two mettlesome steeds, and stowing away my traps I seated myself beside him, and with a crack of the lash we were off, bowling over the roads, which we found to be in better condition than we expected, at the rate of a good ten miles per hour.

Between eight and nine we arrived at our destination, handed over our horses to our friend Faunce, at whose residence we stopped, and giving directions as to the disposition and feeding of the horses, donned our fishing coats and rubber boots and proceeded to the meadows through which the wide and winding stream flowed with its rippling waters and dark overshaded pools.

Our lunch was safely stowed beneath some pines in a neighboring grove, together with our spare tips and rod cases, and we hastened to the stream, Lyman going toward the head of the meadows to fish down to a bridge at which I was to commence. At the bridge we were to meet and compare notes and decide according to circumstances whether to keep on fishing, or to go to the cranberry bogs above where usually a few good ones could be secured by those conversant with the course of the stream and best places for fishing.

I baited my hook with a large angleworm and threw into a wide pool just below the bridge. At the first cast I had no response, and withdrawing the line I cast again. The bait had scarcely touched the water when it was seized and I saw the line rapidly running out down stream. I struck and knew that I had hooked a good one and for a few moments he gave great sport, fighting gamely at every inch as I reeled him in, till at last I brought to bag a three-quarter-pound fish, the first of some half dozen that soon followed after him. I then

ON OPENING DAY.

threw down my rod, lit my pipe and seated myself on a knoll to rest.

On looking up in the direction of the bridge I saw a man with a face as weazened and puckered as a baked apple. He was apparently about seventy-five years old and his long gray hair gave him quite a patriarchal appearance. As he drew near I hailed him, but received no reply. "The old fellow is deaf," I thought, and waited until he was near at hand and again accosted him.

"Good morning, friend; how are you to-day?"

"Purty well, purty well, thank'ee. How be you yourself?"

"All right, I guess. I suppose there's no objection to fishing here?"

"Oh, none at all, none at all. Fish all ye want to. But mind, I hain't no ownership over this here medder, and am goin' a-fishin' myself. I guess nobuddy will disturb ye."

And with a grin he waved his hand and departed in the direction whence he came, which, as it now occurred to me, was toward the spot where I had deposited my spare tips and lunch.

I watched the patriarch as he departed, thinking that I had wasted my ammunition in vain, and in this I found subsequently I was not mistaken.

Having rebaited my hook I continued fishing, following the windings of the stream with an occasional nibble, now and then a bite, and once in a while hooking a good half-pounder, so that when about noon I heard Lyman's voice in the distance calling me, I responded with a good, loud whoop, and reeling up my line began to retrace my steps in his direction. I had gone perhaps eighty rods when I saw Lyman coming around a bend toward me, and from the rapidity with which he was walking I knew something was up. Upon meeting me he said: "Charles, did you not place our lunch in the brush heap in the pines on the knoll together with the spare tips of our rods in their cases?"

"Yes," said I, "I did."

"Well, they are not there."

"Not there! Why, they must be, for I covered them up carefully, and no one could have seen them."

"Well," said Lyman, "I can't find them, and you had better come and see for yourself, for it is about noon now and I am beginning to feel hungry."

Together we proceeded to the grove. I went to the spot where I had deposited the lunch, tips and cases beneath the pines and covered them well with brush, and removing the same found to my astonishment that they had all been abstracted.

"That is the work of the old rogue of a countryman. I heard him moving around here for some time after he left me. I believe he has taken them. You go back, Lyman, and continue your fishing and I will make further search for them, as it is possible they may have been rehidden nearby."

So saying I commenced a careful search of every bush and covert around for a long time without results. But at last I came to a great heap of pine brush, the tops of fallen trees which had been thrown down into a depression in the ground that in the wet season was filled with water, but was then dry. Proceeding down the declivity to the brush, I looked carefully therein and espied something at last which seemed to my eyes like the case of my rod. I pulled

away the brush and lo and behold, there were not only my rod tips, but Lyman's, and the dinner basket as well.

"Well," said I, "this is a rum go."

I removed the rest of the brush, and in doing so eame aeross a long birch pole, painted red, besides my own property. Carefully breaking the red pole into sections of about eight inches each, I replaced these and covered them with brush and made it look the same as before. Then, drawing my revolver, I fired the whole six charges as rapidly as possible and set up a howl fit to raise the dead, crying, "Lyman! Lyman! eome here quick!"

Lyman, who was fishing, although his appetite was increasing with greater rapidity than his fish creel was filling, heard my cry, and giving an answering shout in reply, started off toward me as hard as he eould jump.

From my plaee of espionage in the pines I could see him coming and could not help laughing at the figure he cut. His hat had fallen off and his hair seemed standing on end, as with his heavy hip boots he came wallowing through the mud and mire of the meadow, ever and anon yelling out: "Hold him! Keep him till I come!" until I fairly rolled on the ground with laughter.

Finally when he reached me out of breath and almost ready to drop, he exclaimed, "Where is he; where is he?" I pointed to the pile of fish rods and supplies and said: "I have got them."

"Well done," said he, "but where is the countryman?"

"Oh," said I, "I haven't seen him."

"Haven't seen him! Then what did you shoot for? I thought you had got in a fight and was getting the worst of it and had plugged the scoundrel!"

"Oh, no," said I; "I merely fired to attract your attention."

"Well, I made good time to get here," said Lyman, "and am satisfied to have done so, now that I know you have been successful in your search, for I went all over the ground here and found nothing."

"Oh," said I, "I have been so accustomed to hunting and fishing in the fields and the woods for years that I can see the sign of footprints plainly when not a trace would be visible to an unpracticed eye." Then I escorted Lyman to the brush heap and showed him where I had found our stuff concealed and also showed him how carefully I had restored the red rod of the farmer and covered it with brush and fern fronds as before.

Lyman laughed long and heartily at the sight, and then we sat down and partook of our refreshments, and our subsequent efforts were reasonably rewarded by a total capture of ten pounds of fine trout. PISCATOR.

Kansas City Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed find seores made at our first meeting which was held April 16 at Troost Lake. The accuracy fly and distance fly events were postponed on aecount of weather conditions.

HALF-OUNCE ACCURACY.

	Per C't.		Per C't.
N. F. Noland	98.5	J. M. Clark	97.3
E. M. Meier	98.5	A. G. Brandenberg	97.0
J. W. Bramhall	97.8	W. F. Stine	96.6
O. H. Pitkin	97.6	C. H. Cheney	96.4
F. B. Robinson	97.5		

E. G. MCLEAN, Secretary.

Aransas Pass Tarpon Club.

AKRON, Ohio, April 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This club has headquarters at Tarpon Inn—formerly Tarpon, Texas, but recently changed by the Government to Port Aransas—Texas. The membership has greatly increased the past season and the interest taken in tarpon fishing by the fraternity in general, not alone in the United States, but in foreign countries as well, has been very encouraging. Much of this interest, of course, has been stimulated by the club's aggressive eampaign and attractive list of prizes which are offered and awarded for landing tarpon on light tackle, namely a linen line not to exceed nine threads and a wooden rod not shorter than six feet over all, the tip of which is to be not less than five feet in length, and to weigh not more than six ounees.

Wonderful skill with the tarpon is being demonstrated by many of our anglers and what was considered a few years ago a physical impossibility, is to-day an aecomplished faet. I have just received adviee from our secretary, that Mrs. W. H. Dilg, of Chieago, the wife of an enthusiastic sportsman, has broken the woman's record on light tackle by landing a tarpon six feet 2½ inches in length, whieh entitles her to the Wilcox diamond brooch as a prize. Many have competed for this honor and failed and it speaks well for Mrs. Dilg's skill in winning it. The club's president, Mr. Hooper, had the honor of breaking the record by landing a tarpon six feet seven inches in length on light tackle.

The tarpon season at Port Aransas opened March 1 and ends Dec. 1, and I am already receiving reports of catches which are made. Port Aransas is situated on Mustang Island, a very pleasant and interesting trip of about three hours by boat from Rockport, Texas. During the hottest months of the year, July and August, it will always be found agreeable on account of the trade winds which prevail, beginning with March 1 up to December. It is a most delightful and healthful resort and can truly be called a sportsman's paradise. While everything is strictly first-class, it is not a resort where extravagant prices are charged and advantage taken of the tourist and sportsman. The Government has appropriated large sums of money to improve the harbor and channel at Port Aransas and has purchased large tracts of land on which to build fortifications. Much of the ocean traffic passing through the Panama Canal will be routed through this port. While tarpon fishing is the main attraction, there abound quantities of other fish which afford good sport, as follows: Spanish mackerel, jewfish, red snapper, sea bass, redfish and sea trout. Mustang Island has a fine beach on the gulf side over eighteen miles in length where surf bathing can be indulged in.

The club has now ready a large and attractive list of prizes which will be awarded for the season of 1911, and judging from the manner in which the season has already opened, we believe that 1911 will be the record breaker.

For the benefit of any who may feel an interest in this sport, will say that railroad transportation can be had very reasonably from any of the Northern States by taking advantage of the tourist rates which the railroads offer. Secure your ticket routed to San Antonio, Texas, at which point you will make connections with the Aransas Pass Railroad and go to Rockport, Texas. At that point you will find a boat awaiting with good aceommodations to transport you to Port Aransas. The trip down the bay takes about four hours and is most delightful. I would advise, however, to first get into communication with the club's secretary. J. E. Cotter, of Port Aransas, Texas, care of Tarpon Inn, and arrange for hotel accommodations, guide and boat.

J. E. PFLEUGER, Cor. Sec'y.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I furnished you with eopy of Secretary Whitby's seore report for 1910, and in preparing this copy I find that I made a typographieal error, and I am very desirous of having the same correeted. This has been called to your attention heretofore by O. C. Wehle, a member of our club. The two errors in question occurred in the report of the score. First, in the report of the delicaey and aeuracy fly, which should have read as follows:

"In the delieacy and aeuracy fly event L. E. DeGarmo exeeeded our previous club record (held by him) and raised our club record (on Aug. 6) to 99 2/30 per cent. The score of F. N. Peet (of the Chicago Fly Club) of 99 21/30 per cent., previously the record, was exceeded by F. C. Kierulff who (on Aug. 20), casting for the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club, raised the record to 99 24/30 per cent."

Second error occurred in the report of the salmon fly, which should have read as follows:

"Salmon fly. Our record of last year, 120 feet, made by L. E. De Garmo, was broken several times the past season, L. E. De Garmo casting (in club contest) 133 and 135 feet and W. H. Ball 138 and 139½ feet, which latter distance is our club record. In the national tournament of 1910, W. H. Ball established a new world's record by casting 140½ feet, with a regulation (fifteen feet) rod, slightly exceeding E. J. Mills' cast of 140 feet, made in 1908."

H. D. WILLIS, Secretary.

Deep Sea Fishes.

AT a recent meeting of the Paris Academy, Prince Albert of Monaco announced his intention of commissioning a new steamship for the purpose of earrying on deep sea dredging work.

He spoke also of the invention of a new dredging apparatus, by means of which many hitherto unknown examples of the life of the intermediate depths of the ocean had been secured. This apparatus consists of a net which may be dragged at any desired depth at a rate of about nine miles an hour. Using this apparatus, the steamship Princess Alice at a depth of more than 15,000 feet brought to the surface a dozen new kinds of fish in about as many days. Arrangements have been made for taking instantaneous eolor photographs of the speeimens as soon as they are out of the water.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Opening of Trout Season in Vermo nt

Rutland, Vt., April 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The trout season opened in Vermont April 15 with conditions so unfavorable that it was almost impossible to take a fish even in the most early streams. For years the first or middle of May has seen the opening of the season, but the last Legislature, on petition of anglers from the two southernmost counties of the State, Bennington and Windham, fixed the initial day four weeks earlier than under the old statute and cut out August fishing.

With conditions such that it is neccssary to reach under a shelf of ice to get one's line into the water, to clamber over a snow bank to reach the bank of a stream, and to put on a half-ounce of lead to sink a bait, the folly of attempting to fish in Vermont during April is well demonstrated.

It was a common thing on opening day, which happened to be one of the warmest for some days, to see men along the streams wearing heavy overcoats and with hands gloved; those who had far to drive to reach the fishing grounds finding fur coats a necessity. So discouraging did the snowbanks in the woods and ice-clogged streams look that many anglers who had traveled long distances before daylight to be on the streams for the first fishing returned home without even putting their rods together.

In meadow brooks where one might hope for early fishing the waters were so swollen that they overflowed their banks and nothing could be done. Even in the Battenkill and Otter Creek, Vermont's favorite low country streams, nothing could be done because of the extreme cold. Whenever an occasional trout was caught it was found to be so thin that it was unfit for the table.

The snow has scarcely started in the mountains where lumbermen say it is three feet deep, and no fishing can be expected in this State for at least four weeks. E. White.

Berlin, N. Y., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Unusually cold weather and high water have made the trout season thus far uncomfortable and unprofitable. But few brook trout have been taken, and none of any size. The only large fish caught have been brown trout, of which more than usual have been captured, and their average weight must have been over one pound. At least one four-pounder was taken and several others were about two pounds in weight. Ice has formed almost every night during the past week, and there is still considerable snow on the mountains. The wind has been generally from the north, and as there is still much snow and ice beyond us, our days have been more than cool. Fishermen here believe that the trout will not move up toward the headwaters until it becomes much warmer.

Sandy.

ON A VERMONT TROUT STREAM ON THE FIFTEENTH OF APRIL.

As to Trespass.

The anglers of New York State are strenuously objecting to the passage by the Legislature of Senator Fiero's bill, relating to trespass. It amends Section 32 of Chapter 24 and reads as follows (matter in italics is new; matter in brackets is old law to be omitted):

"Sec. 32. Fish and game protected. No person shall take or disturb fish, birds or game on any private park or private lands, or trespass thereon for that purpose, [after notice as prescribed in this chapter] *without permission of the owner of such private lands, or the owner or person or persons having exclusive right to hunt and fish in any private park.* A person who violates any provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and *in addition thereto shall be subject to an action for* exemplary damages [in the sum of] *not exceeding* $25 for each [offense or] trespass *so committed* [to be recovered by the owner of the lands, or hunting and fishing rights thereon, with costs of suit,] in addition to the actual damages *sustained* [, all of which may be recovered in the same action. The consent in writing of such owner to hunt or fish on said lands during the open season shall be a defense to a prosecution under this section.]"

Sections 28, 29, 30, 31 and 33 are repealed, and Section 102 amended as follows:

"Sect. 102. Taking game *on certain lands* [in Westchester county]. Game shall not be taken in a public highway, or on lands of a railway or lands purchased or condemned [for the Croton aqueduct within the county of Westchester] *by any municipality within the State for the purpose of supplying such municipality with water and protecting the same from pollution or contamination.*

"Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately."

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

ELENA has been launched. She was put overboard at Bristol last Monday afternoon, and Commodore Morton F. Plant and several of his friends were present. It was the 70th birthday of John B. Herreshoff, the president of the company that has turned out so many famous yachts and the launching was a part of the day's celebration. Mrs. Plant christened the yacht Elena, which is the name of the Queen of Italy, after whom Commodore Plant has named the yacht. Elena is a handsome craft and her construction is a very fine piece of work. She is 96 feet on the waterline and will sail in Class B against Irolita, formerly Queen, Corona, Westward and others. Capt. William Dennis is to be her skipper, and he was on hand with several of his crew ready to rig the vessel and get her ready at once. She will have a trial next week.

The defender of the Fisher cup, now held by the Royal Canadian Y. C., is being built by Hodgdon Brothers at East Boothbay, Me., from designs by George Owen. The Rochester Y. C. has challenged for a race and will send Seneca to Toronto next August to meet the best of the Canadians. The new boat fits Class P, and this is the third boat of the class built at that yard this year from the designs of George Owen, the other two are for the Massachusetts Bay class. The latest boat, unlike the other two, is not built to freeboard, cabinhouse and scantling restrictions, but will be rather an out and out racer.

After being launched and tried out at East Boothbay, by Mr. Owen, the yacht will be taken to Bath and from there shipped by rail to Toronto. The crew of the racer will have all summer for tuning up of the yacht, as the cup match is scheduled to commence Sept. 2.

The Fisher cup races constitute the only international yachting event to be sailed this season in American waters. The Rochester Y. C. will depend on the Herreshoff sloop Seneca, owned by Eric C. Moore, which probably will be sailed by Addison G. Hanan, who won the Canada Cup in 1907, with this yacht.

Class Q will be one of the most attractive in the racing on Gravesend Bay this year. Last year's champion, Grayjacket, will be out again, and Soya and Spider, built respectively for W. A. Barstow and Hendon Chubb, are having some alterations made which are expected will improve their speed. Two new boats are being built, one for Commodore Edgar F. Luckenback, of the Crescent Athletic Club, and one for Gherardi Davis, of the Atlantic Club. The former is from designs by Charles D. Mower, and the latter from designs by William Gardner. These new boats are almost ready and will be in commission early for their tuning up. One of the first important events for which they will be required will be the Childs' trophy. Commodore Childs, of the Indian Harbor Y. C., intends to challenge early and try to take the trophy to the Sound, but he will find that he will have to win from a hot bunch of boats on Gravesend Bay.

Class S, too, has received quite a boom. Since this class was boomed four years ago, when the Bensonhurst won the first Lipton cup, the class has been popular and last year there were ten starters in the Lipton cup series. The boats of this class are well suited to afternoon sailing and require only two men and the helmsman to handle them. Twelve S boats were built for yachtsmen who live in the vicinity of Glen Cove, five for Manhasset Bay yachtsmen and members of other clubs took kindly to the class. More boats are being built for this year's racing and the Lipton cup is again the incentive. D. G. Whitlock, of the Brooklyn, Y. C., has had a boat built by Herreshoff, and Dr. C. L. Atkinson, of the Bensonhurst and Crescent clubs, has had one built from Gardner designs. The Herreshoff built boat has been named Wink and is now at anchor in the lower bay. She was sailed up the Sound last week by Mr. Whitlock's son and reached Bridgeport last Thursday. The new boat for Dr. Atkinson will soon be launched and got in racing trim as fast as possible. These two new boats with several of the older ones will boom the S class again.

There is likely to be some lively times at the next meeting of the Brooklyn Y. C. The Board of Governors has passed a resolution suggesting to the members that the name be changed from Brooklyn to National Y. C. Many of the older members of the club will oppose the change. They have belonged to the club chiefly for its old associations and stood by it in all its varied troubles. They will bitterly oppose the change of name. The Brooklyn Club is the oldest incorporated yachting organization in the country. It was incorporated in 1864, or one year before the New York Y. C. was incorporated. The New York Y. C. was organized in 1844, but was not incorporated for twenty-one years. The Brooklyn Club was organized in 1857 and was incorporated seven years later. In point of age, too, the Brooklyn Y. C. is one of the oldest in the country. The dates of organization of the oldest clubs are: New York, 1844; Royal Bermuda, 1844; Southern, 1894; Royal Canadian, 1852; North Carolina, 1853; Brooklyn, 1857.

The Atlantic, Gravesend Bay and Bensonhurst yacht clubs all sprung from the Brooklyn Club, and while of late years it has not been very successful, its offspring are all very healthy.

The racing season of the Fall River Y. C. will open May 30 with the customary open regatta at Fall River. The other dates are as follows: June 20, water carnival, Fall River; July 8, club, Tiverton; July 13, club, Tiverton; July 22, club, Tiverton; July 27, club, Tiverton; Aug. 3, club, Tiverton; Aug. 10, open race week, Fall River; Aug. 19, club, Tiverton; Aug. 24, club, Tiverton; Sept. 2, club, Tiverton; Sept. 14, open, Fall River. The races at Tiverton are for power boats, but also for sailing yachts if the classes fill.

At a largely attended meeting of the Bay State Y. C. last week it was decided definitely to take advantage of the offer of the company erecting the new building at Elliott Circle, Revere, to provide quarters for the club. These quarters will be on the ocean end and southerly side of the head house on the pier. A large lounging and assembly room will occupy the center of the easterly end, and opening from this will be a smoking room. The lockers are on the same level as the clubroom and the location is exceptionally good, as the outside row opens to the ocean. From the club floor is a stairway which leads to a piazza on the wharf level, which is for the exclusive use of club members. The floats will be placed along side and in such a position as to be of easy access, and so protected as to be in smooth water in all conditions of the weather. The anchorage is amply protected by the breakwater built a few years ago by the State at an expense of $55,000 and is of sufficient area to care for a large fleet of boats. There is good water for yachts drawing up to eight or nine feet. The membership of the club will be limited to such a number as can be properly cared for in its new quarters in the belief that the comfort of members is more essential than a large membership list.

A case of interest to yacht owners was decided by Judge Elliott in Baltimore recently Dr. Albert H. Braecklein won a suit against C. Durm & Son, yacht builders, which ends one of the most interesting cases that local yachtsmen have ever watched. In the fall of 1909, Dr. Braecklein contracted with Durm to have a 50-foot power boat built. The contract stipulated that the boat was to be complete, with the exception of engine and interior joiner work, and that all material and workmanship were to be first class.

By the late spring of 1910 the hull was nearly complete and all of the contract money had been paid in. Durm, however, then declined to put any more work on the yacht and also declined to surrender the vessel as it was.

Dr. Braecklein obtained possession of the boat by means of a replevin, to which Durm filed a legal reply, claiming that there was yet due on the boat for extras a considerable sum. The case was heard in the City Court some weeks ago and on Thursday last the judge handed down his decision, which was in favor of Dr. Braecklein with damages of one cent.

The interesting feature of the case as far as yachtsmen are concerned is on the extras feature. Every one familiar with the sport knows that extras are the little things that cost much. In building these extras make their appearance, so that on a basis of a contract reading "complete boat" Judge Elliott has established a precedent that is much appreciated by yachtsmen.

Yachtsmen May Lose Home.

THE city of New York has brought suit against property owners at Sea Gate to recover several acres of land and rentals amounting to almost $1,000,000. Papers in the case have been filed in the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn, by A. R. Watson, Corporation Counsel. The property in question is a strip of water front at the extreme western end of Coney Island, where many prominent New York men have summer homes and where the Atlantic Y. C. is situated.

Mr. Watson, in explaining the situation, says:

"It is not our intention to try to get possession of all Sea Gate for a public park. The present case involves only a few broken strips of land which was originally under water and which has been filled in.

"A great many years ago the Town Board of Gravesend granted land to various property owners. It is alleged that they granted certain privileges which it was not within their legal power to give. Now, owners of water front property are entitled to all land which accrues, that is, land which is made by the action of the sea or other natural agents. In the present case property owners have a clear title to land which has been formed rapidly within the last few years by the washing of sand by the ocean. Some of them have, however, anticipated this accruing of land and have built retaining walls and filled in to a distance further from the original shore line than has been reached by the natural growth of their property.

"For instance, where a man has built a retaining wall and filled in to a distance of twenty feet beyond the original shore line, and the ocean has deposited sand each side of his property to such an extent that his artificial land does not project beyond the new shore line, thus created, we cannot bring suit against him. He is within his rights. Where this artificial land juts beyond the natural shore line we claim we are entitled to the ownership of the land.

"That is the only property involved. The

case has not progressed far enough as yet for there to be any controversy., It may be that we shall reach an amicable settlement."

The defendants in the suits are the Sea Gate Association, the Atlantic Y. C., Alice B. Bartram, Alrick H. Man, James and Ella Heyman and Walter Tompkins. The city will endeavor not only to gain the property itself, but will sue for accumulated rents on the land, ranging in amount from $1,500 to $30,000.

Similar suits were won some years ago by the city against property owners on Jamaica Bay. Counsel for the defendants have not prepared their case.

Dinner at Crescent A. C.

Many members of the yacht clubs of the Gravesend Bay Association dined at the Crescent Athletic Club house last week. It is an annual custom with these yachtsmen to meet just before the opening of the season to meet each other and become better acquainted before the racing begins.

Commodore Edgar F. Luckenback, of the Crescent Club, presided, and among those present were Commodore Fred B. Dalzell, Vice-Commodore E. P. Foster, Rear-Commodore William L. Lowden, Capt. Elmer W. Davis, Capt. Frank E. Wicks, M. A. Woodman, J. W. S. Harding, Jr., F. B. Dalzell, Jr., R. J. Ireland, Mortimer Palmer, C. J. Duryea, Rutger Bleecker and Edward Bleecker, of the Unqua Corinthian Y. C.; Walter H. Sykes and F. L. Durland, of the Atlantic Y. C.; Commodore George R. Le Sauvage, Vice-Commodore C. L. Atkinson, of the Bensonhurst Y. C.; L. S. Tiemann, Cecil Platt, of the New York Canoe Club; E. H. Griffen, of the Brooklyn Y. C.; Charles A. Kelly, H. L. Leggett, D. G. Whitlock, F. W. Roloff and O. W. Ostrom.

The outlook for the season was discussed, D. G. Whitlock and Dr. Atkinson, who have had Class S yachts built to win the Lipton cup, talked of their hopes. Commodore Dalzell told of the Great South Bay. Walter H. Sykes extended the hospitality of the Atlantic Club and other speakers made the outlook for the season on Gravesend Bay very promising.

The prizes won in the Crescent regattas were presented to the successful yachtsmen and all had a most enjoyable time.

Bermuda Sail Race Conditions.

Entries for the annual race for sailing yachts to Bermuda will close on May 15. This year's race is to be held under the auspices of the Boston Y. C., and the St. George's Y. C., of Bermuda. The race will be started off Castle Island by the Boston Y. C. on June 3, and the finish will be off St. David's Head, where the St. George's Y. C. will be in charge.

The distance for allowance will be 696 nautical miles, as reckoned by the U. S. hydrographic office. The time allowance will be 45 minutes to the foot, and no allowance will be made for rig.

Measurement for allowance is the length over all, measured on deck from the fore side of stem to the after side of the stern board or transom. Fiddleheads and ornamental pieces or boards attached to the stem are not to be included in this measurement. Yachts will rate for allowance from the closest full foot.

The race is open to cruising sail craft belonging to any organized yacht club. Yachts to enter must be bona fide cruising craft, of substantial construction and rig, having full decks and watertight cockpits. Yachts having fins or bulb keels, or balanced rudders, are barred. There will be no restriction as to the number or character of the crew, but the person in charge of the navigation of the yacht must be an amateur.

Rules governing the equipment will be practically the same as those of former Bermuda races, and will be announced in the official circular.

The first entry to be received was that of Harold S. Vanderbilt's schooner Vagrant. Another entry is that of the schooner Sunshine, owned by P. L. Carmichael, of New York. Francis M. Whitehouse, of the Manchester Y. C., has declared his intention of entering his auxiliary schooner Iris, formerly Oonas. The Boston city council has appropriated $500 for a trophy for this race.

In races of former years, the contestants have proceeded to Hamilton after the finish off St. David's Head, but this year the St. George's Y. C., a new organization, asked to have the yachts proceed to its anchorage, which is much nearer the finish line than Hamilton. The racing yachtsmen will be guests of the St. George's Y. C. during their stay in Bermuda, the club having a new house under construction, which will be finished before their arrival.

The special committee on the race is composed of the regatta committee of the Boston Y. C. and Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, representing the city of Boston, and Thomas Fleming Day and Hollis Burgess representing the St. George's Y. C.

New York Y. C. Cruise.

The announcement of the details of the annual cruise of the New York Y. C. is pleasing to all who take part in that big event, and the yachtsmen are taking very kindly to the new program, as it gives some change from that of previous years. For a long time the fleet has gathered at Glen Cove and ran to Morris Cove, New London, Newport, Vineyard Haven, New Bedford and Newport. Once in a while a slight change has been made, cutting out Morris Cove and visiting Huntington, and every five or six years the fleet goes around the Cape to Marblehead or Bar Harbor. Some yachtsmen object to Glen Cove rendezvous, but the majority of the yacht owners think the fleet of the New York Y. C. should gather somewhere near its home port, although the winds in August are not favorable to sailing yachts through the Sound.

This year the fleet will gather at Glen Cove off the station that was the first home of the club. There will be the usual ceremonies there and dinners and entertainments will be the feature of the evening. Then the fleet will proceed to New London, stopping on its way at Morris Cove. There will be a rest over Sunday at New London, and on Monday the run will be to Fort Pond Bay, a distance of about 20 miles. It is probable that the regatta committee in arranging the course for this run will send the yachts around certain marks in order to give them a little longer test of their speed. Some years ago when the fleet finished in Gardiner's Bay a turning mark was placed lengthening the course, and it made the race a most satisfactory one. There is little for the yachtsmen to do in Fort Pond Bay. That part of Long Island is very desolate. Montauk Point looms up in the distance, but they can see the place where it has been suggested the Atlantic liners should land their passengers and freight if New York does not give them proper docking facilities. The entertainments there will consist largely of dinners on some of the big yachts and a reception on the flagship.

From Fort Pond Bay the fleet is to run to New Bedford. The distance is about 70 nautical miles and as the winds are usually from the southwest and often fresh in that section the run should be a fast and interesting one. The course takes the yachts north of Block Island and on past West Island to the entrance to Buzzard's Bay. New Bedford is a quaint old town.. It has always been a popular visiting place with the yachtsmen on this cruise. Vineyard Haven is not popular any more. For several seasons the run through Vineyard Sound has been the most unsatisfactory of the cruise and often the wind has fallen so light that the yachts have just drifted into harbor late at night. The run to New Bedford will be a fine opportunity for the big yachts such as Karima, Atlantic, Enchantress, Elena and others to show their ability to sail fast.

From New Bedford the fleet will run to Newport and off Newport the races for the Astor and King's cups will be sailed. It is often very hard to hold the fleet together for the whole cruise. Yachtsmen like Newport, and when they touch there early in the cruise they are apt to stay there. By making Newport the last harbor visited, it is hoped that the fleet will be kept intact until the end of the cruise.

The regatta will shortly issue the sailing directions and more elaborate details of the cruise, which at present is as follows:

Aug. 3—Rendezvous at Glen Cove.
Aug. 4—Run to Morris Cove.
Aug. 5—Run to New London.
Aug. 6—At New London.
Aug. 7—Run to Fort Pond Bay.
Aug. 8—Run to New Bedford.
Aug. 9—Run to Newport.
Aug. 10—Astor cup races.
Aug. 11—King's cup race.
Aug. 12—Fleet disbands.

Brooklyn Y. C.

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Brooklyn Y. C., held at the residence of Commodore Hearst, the question of changing the name of the club to the National Y. C., which has been under consideration for some time, was brought up for action, and the resolution unanimously approved, to be submitted for final action at a general meeting of the members of the club, to be held on May 1. The present colors of the club will be retained.

The present officers and committees of the club have arranged plans to make it the chief yachting club of the country, not alone in local yachting affairs and its ocean races to Halifax and Cape May, but will take the initiative to promote the sport generally which is enjoyed so much by those who love the water.

With this end in view, in addition to the races which have already been announced, and to introduce new features in water events, Secretary John G. Faist has been authorized to bring to a final conclusion the negotiations had with Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss to introduce the aeroplane in yachting. Mr. Curtiss having offered to race against the motor boats of the club with his new machine which rises from and alights on the water as easily as on the land, which event should attract world wide interest. The race will take place off the club house at Bensonhurst.

The club has made many additions to its magnificent club house and will go into commission on Saturday, May 20, at noon.

The race to Halifax for motor boats is assured to be a big success, as ten entries have already been secured by Chairman Peter Bently, of the regatta committee.

Commodore Soper has purchased the new Vincent III., a 50-foot power yacht, and will race her under her new name, Sim.

William Gardner, the well known designer, is now the official measurer of the club.

Commodore Hearst has made the following appointments: Mr. William P. Kiggins, Fleet Captain; Dr. John A. Voorhees, Fleet Surgeon; Rev. John A. Lane, Fleet Chaplain.

Launch of the Sovereign.

The fast steam yacht Sovereign was launched from the yards of the Gas Engine & Power Company at Morris Heights on Friday, April 21. The yachts is built for M. C. D. Borden, who has owned several fast vessels, and was christened by Mrs. B. H. Borden. Sovereign will be the fastest steam yacht in the world. She has been built from designs by Charles L. Seabury, and is 165 feet over all, 158 feet on waterline, 4 feet 6 inches draft and has a beam of 16 feet. She has twin screws and is to make 35 miles an hour. This speed mark has never before been attempted in a vessel of this type, and its achievement will become a record in the naval architecture and marine engineering. As the same designers and builders have built a large number of successful yachts and torpedo boats, they are sanguine that the speed of 35

miles an hour for the Sovereign will be shown without difficulty.

The new yacht will have four smoke stacks, giving her the distinctiveness in this respect that no other pleasure craft in this country possesses, and in other ways her appearance will attract much attention.

She has a tobin bronze keel. The stern is of steel with tobin bronze bushings and the stern post is of a steel plate, flanged and fitted to the shape of the counter. The frames are of galvanized steel, the floors of steel plate, the garboard strake and bilge plating of tobin bronze. The sheerstrake and side plating of steel, as are on the keelsons, stringer plates, breast hook, deck beams, bulkheads, side stringers, butt straps, engine foundations, etc. The machinery will consist of two Seabury triple expansion engines of the latest design and the steam will be generated by two Seabury watertube boilers. The Sovereign will be fitted with steam steering apparatus and will be handled from the bridge on the top of the forward deck house.

This deck house will be of mahogany and will be used as a dining room. The after deck will be substantially the same as the forward house and will be used as a social hall. The officers and the crew's quarters and the galley forward, the latter being connected with the dining room by a dumbwaiter.

The owner's spacious stateroom is aft and connects with a bathroom of liberal size. The guest's stateroom and toilet room will be of comfortable and convenient dimensions, and the saloon below deck will be a model apartment. All the rooms in the yacht will be handsomely finished and appropriately furnished.

The yacht will be lighted with electricity. Light and ventilation throughout the vessel have been given special attention by the designer. Every modern improvement and every convenience that years of experience have suggested will be embodied in the construction of the hull and machinery and the fittings of the new Sovereign.

Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. Schedule

The regatta committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. has issued its schedule of events for the season. This season opens on May 27 and closes on Sept. 16. Series races, special events, a cruising race and open regattas are to be sailed. The schedule follows:

Saturday, May 27—Open day, special races for N. Y. Y. C. 30-footers, Class P, S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Tuesday, May 30, Decoration Day—Special races for N. Y. Y. C. 30-footers, Class P, S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, June 3—First race, first series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, June 10—Second race, first series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, June 17—Third race, first series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Friday, June 23—Special spring races for the more active racing classes.

Saturday, June 24—Annual open races for all classes. The Robert Center cup, to be competed for by the S. C. Y. C. 15-footers. The Leland Corinthian challenge cup, to be competed for by N. Y. Y. C. thirties owned by club members.

Saturday, July 1—Harvard-Yale yacht clubs' cruising race, New London to Oyster Bay. Fourth race, first series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Tuesday, July 4—Special race for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, July 8—First race, second series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, July 15—Second race, second series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, July 22—Third race, second series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, July 29—Ladies race for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers. First and second prizes presented by Commodore Hastings.

Saturday, Aug. 5—Fourth race, second series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, Aug. 12—First race, third series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, Aug. 19—Second race, third series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, Aug. 26—Third race, third series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Friday, Sept. 1—Special autumn races for the more active racing classes.

Saturday, Sept. 2—Annual autumn open races for all classes. The Alfred Roosevelt memorial cup to be competed for by N. Y. Y. C. thirties owned by club members.

Monday, Sept. 4. Labor Day—Special Race for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers. One race in the morning and one in the afternoon; boats to be assigned by lot, also helmsmen and crews, the latter to alternate morning and afternoon, full details to be announced later.

Saturday, Sept. 9—Fourth race, third series for S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Saturday, Sept. 16—Open date for postponed or special race for the S. C. Y. C. 15-footers.

Race Committee—C. Sherman Hoyt, Chairman; Victor I. Cumnock, Eliot Tuckerman, Franklin Remington, George E. Roosevelt. Secretary, 33 Wall street, New York city.

Eastern Y. C. Plans.

With no international yacht race in these waters on their hands this year the officers of the Eastern Y. C. have planned for considerable sport off the New England coast during the summer. The club's yachting range will extend from New London to Winter Harbor and will include two ocean races, two open races off Marblehead, the annual regatta and the annual cruise.

The first ocean race was contingent as to its date upon the Harvard and Yale rowing regatta at New London, but that latter event having been fixed for June 30, the former event will follow the next day. In this first yachting event it is expected that the big schooners, three of which are new this season, will furnish a lively race for the Clark cup, while the larger sloops and yawls will also have a good contest for the Ramrill and Armour cups. This ocean race will start from London and finish at Marblehead, while the same day the smaller yachts of Massachusetts Bay will be entertained with an open regatta off Marblehead Rock. With the customary southwester off the elbow of New England, the finish is expected at Marblehead Rock some time on July 2.

The annual regatta will be held on Independence Day, and three days later the fleet will continue on to the eastward on the initial run of the cruise to Portland. The fleet will, as usual, make Penobscot Bay the principal scene of its activities, but the visit to Burnt Coat Harbor, far down on Swans Island, will be omitted, while instead the yachts will race up the bay around North Islesboro and then down Egg Maggin Beach to Billings Cove, halfway down the beach. Bartlett's Cove will be visited and then the yachts will run around into Winter Harbor, to the eastward of Bar Harbor. The cruise will end at Bar Harbor on July 15 with the annual banquet, and two days later will come the second ocean race for the Norman cups.

The program for the season follows:

Friday, June 30—Ocean race, New London to Marblehead, for special cups presented by Commodore Clark, Captain Rumrill and Captain Armour.

Saturday, July 1—Special open regatta for yachts not over 46 feet rating.

Tuesday, July 4—Annual regatta, 11 A. M., racing trim.

Friday, July 7—Race, Marblehead to Portland lightship to Peak's Island, 85 miles.

Saturday, July 8—Race, Peak's Island to Boothbay, 28 miles.

Sunday, July 9—Proceed at will, Boothbay to Tenant's Harbor, 25 miles.

Monday, July 10—Tenant's Harbor, around Old Cilley bell buoy, then to Cambden finish at the Graves, anchor at will, 30 miles.

Tuesday, July 11—Proceed at will to Fox Island thoroughfare, 12 miles.

Wednesday, July 12—Race, from entrance Fox Island thoroughfare up the bay around Turtle Head to Billing's Cove in Eggemeggin Reach, 36 miles.

Thursday, July 13—Proceed at will, Billings Cove to Bartlett's Narrows, 18 miles.

Friday, July 14—Race, Bartlett's Narrows to Winter Harbor, 26 miles.

Saturday, July 15—Race, Winter Harbor around mark to the southward to Bar Harbor, annual dinner, 21 miles.

Monday, July 17—Bar Harbor to Marblehead for Norman cups, 161 miles.

Monday, August 7—Special open regatta for yachts not over 46 feet rating.

To Measure New York Y. C. Vessels.

Professor William Hallock, the measurer of the New York Y. C., has issued the following notice:

"Weather permitting, I shall be prepared to measure yachts on the following dates at the places specified: Wednesday, May 10, City Island, Jacob's Yard; Wednesday, May 17, City Island, Jacob's Yard; Tuesday, May 23, Larchmont Y. C.; Wednesday, May 24, City Island, Jacob's Yard; Thursday, June 1, Larchmont Y. C.; Friday, June 2, City Island, Jacob's Yard; also at other times and places by appointment.

"Owners will confer a great favor upon the measurer by informing him as far ahead as possible of the date, place and hour desired for measurement.

"Full details concerning any yacht will be furnished the owner or designer upon application, so far as they are on record in the measurer's office."

Yacht Sales.

The Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency, has sold the Sonder class sloop Skidoo, owned by J. H. Smith, Jr., of New York, to Dean K. James, of Cohasset, Mass., and the cruising yawl Olyn, owned by R. H. Chesbro, of Brookline, Mass., to Cyrus K. Small, of the Boston Y. C.

The same agency reports the sale of five of the Cohasset Y. C. one-design class, Nereid, Matkah, Pippin, Tortoise and Delta, to members of the Bridgeport Y. C.

Motor Boating.

Motor Boat Club Affairs.

The Motor Boat Club of America will this year control nearly all the first-class racing in eastern waters of motor boats. There will be some other races under the auspices of other clubs, but the Motor Boat Club's program is one full of interest. Chief among these will be the contest for the Harmsworth trophy, better known as the British International cup, which will take place on Huntington Bay, Long Island, on July 24, 25 and 26.

The deed of gift, as amended last year following the race off Larchmont, in which Dixie II. successfully defended the cup for the Motor Boat Club of America, provides for three races, but in the event of a boat failing to win three events other races shall be run until the trophy is decided.

Members of the Motor Club of America say that more than $300,000 will be spent this year in defending the cup against the team of three English challengers. Six prospective defenders are being built at the present time, the majority of which will be of the semi-displacement type of hull, but J. Stuart Blackton, Rear-Commodore of the Motor Boat Club of America, is having a 36-foot Fauher hydroplane built by the Electric Launch Company of Bayonne, N. J.

The Harmsworth trophy race is considered the blue ribbon event of motor boat racing on both sides of the Atlantic. The indications are that the fastest time ever made by a gasolene driven craft in competition will be attained during the Huntington series. It is the opinion of

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YACHT and BOAT SAILING
By the late Dixon Kemp
Tenth edition. Published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at $12, which we will sell for $9.00.
FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

American and English designers that the cup will be won by a boat showing an average speed of 50 nautical miles an hour. Theoretically the more exaggerated type of hydroplanes will leg off even sixty miles, but at all events the series undoubtedly will be the greatest the motor boat world has ever known.

The six defenders now being built will meet in the elimination trial races off Huntington on Aug. 16, 17 and 19 to select the team to race against the British challengers. The boats making the fastest time and exhibiting superior mechanical equipment will be selected because it is appreciated that the English purpose sending to this country the fastest craft that money and brains can provide. Maple Leaf III., owned by E. Mackay Edgar, one of the English aspirants, has already rattled off 57 statute miles an hour. She is a Thornycroft hydroplane fitted with two 12-cylinder engines of 760 horsepower.

Other events that will be handled by the Motor Boat Club of America are the races for the National Motor Boat Carnival, beginning on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4. The club will also have charge of the Marblehead race for motor boats, which will be started from Huntington on July 14.

Much time is being given by Commodore Melville and his associates to the forthcoming Bermuda race, which will be started from a point on Gravesend Bay, New York Harbor, on Saturday, June 17, for the Bermuda challenge cup and a cash prize of $1,000 donated by James Gordon Bennett.

Several handsome trophies will be presented by the Motor Boat Club of America to be contested for in different parts of the country for the purpose of stimulating interest in motor boat racing and also for the building of new gasolene driven craft.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

New 99-Foot Cruiser.

AN order has just been placed by Cox & Stevens with the Nilson Yacht Building Company, of Baltimore, for a large twin-screw cruising motor boat for a member of the New York Y. C., which will be called North Wind and will be delivered to her owner in the fall, when she will immediately proceed to southern waters.

The dimensions of the boat are: Length over all, 99 feet; beam, 17 feet; draft, 4 feet; these being the limiting dimensions of the Erie Canal locks, so that the owner will be able to take the vessel to the Lakes as well as along the Atlantic Coast.

In appearance this vessel is of the small steamer type, having the straight stem, elliptical stern, with the body of the boat carried all the way aft at the waterline to secure the maximum running length and increase the accommodation space as well. The vessel has a very full deck line associated with a pronounced flare forward, thus giving the maximum amount of deck room and at the same time improving the seaworthy qualities of the boat. While on account of her limited draft the sections amidships are rather flat, the lines show the vessel with a good clean run and sufficiently sharp forward sections to make her comfortable and easy in seaway.

The vessel is flush deck throughout, has a large deck house forward, a stack for ventilation and engine exhaust amidships, and two pole masts on which sails can be set if desired.

The construction of this vessel is to be of the very best throughout, the keel, keelson, deadwood and frames being of white oak, the planking of yellow pine carefully selected, the deck of clear white pine, the deck house, companionways and skylights, plank shear, rails and other deck bright work to be of teak. All the fastenings are of copper or composition. The interior of the dining saloon is to be finished in paneled mahogany, and the finish in the owner's quarters below will be Colonial, the doors, furniture and trim being of mahogany, and the bulkheads and sides of the vessel, as well as the deck overhead being finished in white paint.

The motive power consists of two 100-horsepower six-cylinder Standard engines, of the air-starting, reversible type, which are placed in a compartment separated from the rest of the vessel by watertight steel bulkheads. This compartment also contains the usual tanks, which are of copper, three in number, of a total capacity of 1,500 gallons; an electric light generator, driven by an independent gasolene engine of sufficient capacity to light the entire vessel and run a powerful searchlight, this engine also driving an air compressor and bilge pump. In the engine compartment are also the quarters for two engineers.

The owner's and guests' quarters are aft of the engine space. The owner's stateroom is the full width of the vessel, directly aft of the gasolene tanks, and contains a built-in double bed on port side and extension sofa that may be used as a bed on the starboard side. This room of the owner's connects directly with a bathroom on the starboard side of the ship. On the port side of this passage, next the owner's room, is a small single stateroom, and abaft this on the port side another bathroom. At the aft end of this passage are arranged two single staterooms, each having a built-in berth. The extreme after portion of this space is occupied by a double stateroom, full width of the ship, having a built-in berth on each side. On the starboard side of the lobby is a single stateroom, with built-in berth.

The deck house contains at its forward end a large dining saloon capable of accommodating fourteen guests. The pantry is at the after end of the dining room, on the port side, communicating with it and having a dumbwaiter running down to the galley which is below. On the starboard side of the deck house, opposite the pantry, is a room for the sailing master. The galley is below, forward of the engine space, extending the full width of the vessel.

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A JOURNAL OF OUTDOOR LIFE,
TRAVEL, NATURE STUDY SHOOTING FISHING YACHTING

CORRESPONDENCE.

The FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. The editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

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FOXY QUILLER, NOVEL SPEED BOAT ON OHIO RIVER.

Foxy Quiller a Fast Craft.

A CURIOUS departure in motor boats has just been christened on the Ohio River. The boat has been named Foxy Quiller and is a new wonder in motor boats, traveling at a speed of 27 miles per hour with a Fox De Luxe Aero motor of only 24-horsepower.

When going at top speed, fully two-thirds of the length of the boat is entirely out of the water. This little speed marvel is only 20 feet long with a beam of 3½ feet, and is owned by Edward Henshaw, of College Hill, Ohio. The hull was built for the Dean Mfg. Co., of Newport, Ky., in order to test out one of their new style aeroplane motors. On an officially measured course a speed of 26.7 miles per hour was developed the first day. Her engine is a 4-cylinder 3½ by 3½ developing 1600 revolutions per minute. It is expected that a speed of 30 miles per hour will be finally attained, a feat heretofore considered impossible with only 24 horsepower.

The bottom planking of this boat is no thicker than cigar box wood, for it is dressed to ⅛ of an inch. Owing to its extremely light construction, riding in the Foxy Quiller is dangerous, and members of the crew wear life preservers at all times, for if she struck a floating or sunken obstacle of any kind, even a small log or snag, Foxy Quiller would be torn to pieces.

The new boat will be seen in the Ohio River motor boat races this coming summer, and will be shipped East to compete for the manufacturers' cups during the National Motor Boat Carnival, to be held the week of Sept 4 to 9 at Huntington, L. I.

Another Peter Pan.

THE famous Peter Pan III., which hung up a record in the race to Poughkeepsie and return (about 133 miles) last September of 5 hours, 22 minutes and 43 seconds, winning the fastest time prize in this event, will not be seen in local waters the coming season. She has been sold, and a new Peter Pan is being built for James Simpson. Peter Pan IV., now under construction for Mr. Simpson by The Reliance Motor Boat Company, is a 26-foot mahogany run about with a beam of 4 feet 9 inches, and is to be equipped with a 40-horsepower Continental motor. It is hoped, however, by her designer and builder, that she will show greater speed than her famous predecessor. She will seek honors in handicap races. It had been rumored that the fourth installment of Peter Pan, or in other words, Peter Pan IV. would be a hydroplane seeking honors in the big event of next August—the defense of the Harmsworth cup. This is denied. There are some two or three hydroplanes being built in the shops of the Reliance Motor Boat Company at 210th street and Harlem River, but it is said that they are only of modest aspiration, and none of them intended as possible cup defenders.

Edwin Trowbridge Hall has now under construction, and nearing completion, at the works of the Reliance Motor Boat Company, New York city, a 40-foot mahogany runabout in which is to be installed a Scripp's motor of 100 horsepower. This boat, while of ample carrying capacity, with a large passenger cockpit fitted and furnished very handsomely, will be nevertheless a speed boat making 26 to 28 miles per hour. She is of fine racey lines with a beam of 5 feet 9 inches. Mr. Hall's summer home is at Riverside, Conn., and the boat will be used on Long Island Sound.

Canoeing.

Kiowa C. C. Officers.

THE annual meeting of the Kiowa Canoe Club was held in Providence recently and the following officers were elected: Commodore, Fred Streeter; Vice-Commodore, Lyman Parmelee; Secretary, Ernest Brown; Treasurer, D. Robarge; Captain, Raymond Otto; Lieutenant, William Hardie; Board of Governors (for three years)—Frank Means and Ernest Brown, (for two years) Raymond Otto and William Hardie, (for one year) Arthur Hobson and Arthur Jones; Membership Committee—John Hawthorne and Bert Alger; Racing Committee—Arthur Jones, Trey Jones and Arthur Hobson.

Philadelphia C. C. Plans.

THE Philadelphia C. C., of Wissahickon, announces that its fifth annual regatta will be held on the Schuylkill River, opposite its home (Colony Castle), on Saturday afternoon, June 17. The races will be followed by a supper at 6:30 o'clock and dancing in the evening.

The committee in charge of this regatta consists of A. Milton Klop, chairman; Forrest E. Altemus, Eugene H. Hunter, G. Ashton Barker and Joseph W. Blair.

New Canoe Association.

To promote river sports, particularly canoeing, the Susquehanna Canoe Association has been formed at Williamsport, Pa. At a meeting of canoe enthusiasts from five different towns, the officers were elected as follows: R. M. Moorehead, of Williamsport, Commodore; Horace F. Hanna, of Lock Haven, Vice-Commodore; G. Bruce Kerns, of Jersey Shore, Rear-Commodore; F. R. Campbell, of Williamsport, Secretary, and A. M. Wrigley, of Renovo, Treasurer.

Canadian Canoeists.

THE Western Division meet of the Canadian Canoe Club association will be held in Toronto. Either the Parkdale or the Toronto Canoe Club will handle the affair. The Canadian Canoe Association final class to decide national championships will be held in Ottawa.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Eastern Division.—Wallace C. Ray, 485 Elmwood avenue., Elmwood Station, Providence, R. I., by Fred C. Rexford.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division—6208, William C. Cregin, 165 Audubon avenue, New York city.

Central Division.—6211, Lawrence V. Stevens, 1172 South avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Eastern Division.—6209, Frank E. Berry, 147 Smith street, Providence, R. I.; 6210, Arthur D. Sylvester, 315 California avenue, Providence, R. I.

MEMBER RE-INSTATED.

Central Division.—2912, Alger A. Conger, 972 Anderson avenue, New York, N. Y. (Gouverneur, N. Y.).

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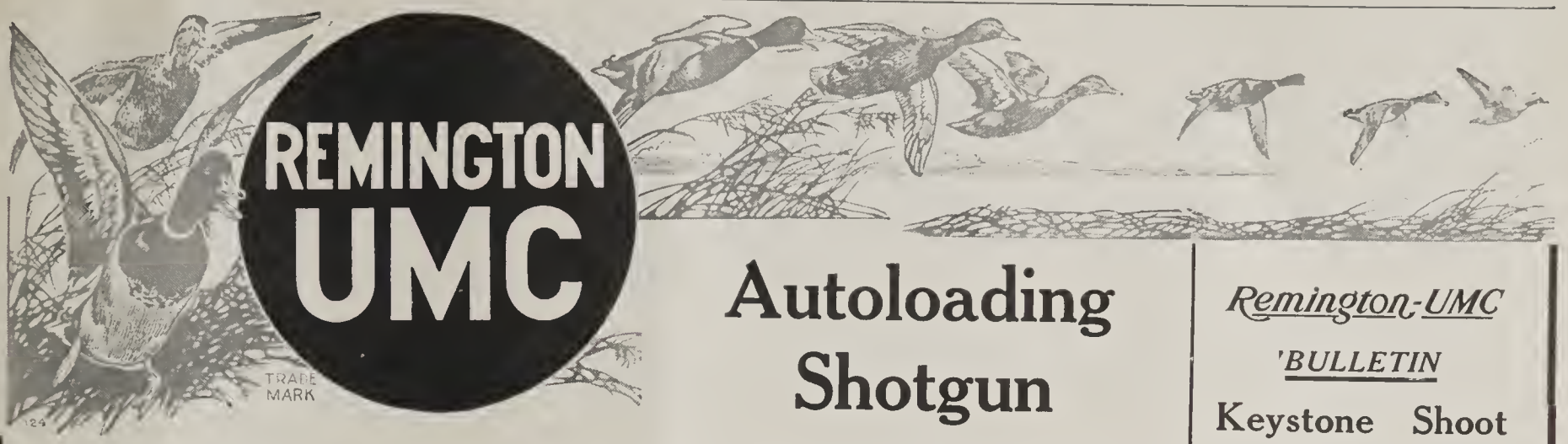

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BULLETIN

Keystone Shoot

Keystone Championship won by C. H. Newcomb, 97 ex 100, and 25 ex 25 in the shoot-off, shooting *Remington-UMC* Arrows. Second, Harry Kahler, 97 ex 100, and 23 ex 25, in the shoot-off, shooting *Remington-UMC* Arrows.

Amateur High Average won by C. H. Newcomb, 290 ex 300, shooting *Remington-UMC* Arrows.

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Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

April 29.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
April 30-May 1.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C.
May 2-4.—Kansas State Sportsmen's Association tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson G. C.
May 6.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 6.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 7.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. second annual interstate team shoot.
May 9.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C. monthly shoot. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y.
May 9-11.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C.
May 13.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 16.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 13.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 23-24.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State shoot, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C.
May 27.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C. .
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Ilion, N. Y.—Remington Gun and Rifle Club. W. H. Grimshaw, Sec'y.
June 3.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 1-3.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's seventh annual tournament, on the grounds of the Smith G. C., Newark, N. J. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas.
June 6-8.—Sioux City.—Soo Gun Club.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 17.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament. Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
June 24.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 29.—Glens Falls, N. Y.—Hudson Valley R. and G. C. John A. Norton, Sec'y.
April 29.—Reading, Pa.—South End Gun Club. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
May 2.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Canonsburg G. C. L. Lautenslager, Pres.
May 4-5.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 4-5.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Lawson, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Lawton G. C. G. A. Horton, Sec'y.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 15-17.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of the Du Bois Gun Club. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 17-19.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis T. S. A. Louis Erb, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Gooding, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Gooding G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y, Gooding, Idaho.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Sec'y.
May 24.—Stratford, Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Bowles, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 25-27.—Madera, Cal.—The Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Madera R. and G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr., Pres.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.

May 30.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith G. C. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G.C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec'y.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 14-16.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 17.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornhake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C.; $1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trapshooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquicque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G. C. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-10.—Omoha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Inter-State Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fairmont, W. Va.—Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the ausnices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec'y.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 19-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club.

THIS gun club, of Sunbury, Pa., will hold its sixth target tournament on the shooting grounds at Rolling Green Park on May 4 and 5. Shooting will begin at 10 A. M. sharp on Thursday the 4th, and at 9 A. M. on Friday. This is a registered shoot, to which the Interstate Association has contributed $100 as a part of the Squier money-back special fund. The program calls for ten 15-target events, $1.40 entrance to each event, and an optional sweepstake of $1.00 in each event. There is an extra entrance of $1.00 in the regular events for the Squier money-back system, and to be eligible for this system, a contestant must compete in all regular program events. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the optional sweeps. The division of moneys will be: Regular program, Rose system, ratio, 5, 3, 2, 1. Optional sweeps, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Special events for first day: Aldine trophy, three-man team race for three silver cups, one for each of the winning teams, 25 targets, entrance $1.00 per man, including targets. Teams must be bona fide club members; entries to be made before regular program is finished. Twenty-target handicap (added dead targets), for a $25 hammerless double-barrel gun. Entrance $1.00, including targets, handicaps based on scores made in first 100 targets of regular program; ties at 25 targets, extra targets 2 cents. Ten-target miss-and-out, 35 cents entrance, including targets, re-entries unlimited. Targets 2 cents, and the remainder of the 35 cents forms a purse to be divided equally among the straight scores. If you make four straights you get 4 times as much as the shooter with only one straight. Shoot as often as you wish, the more straights you make the bigger your share of the purse. This event will run all day.

Special events for second day: Event 1, 10-target event, entrance 50 cents; targets thrown 65 to 70yds.; 30 cents of each entrance forms a purse which will be divided three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. Event 2, 10 pairs doubles, entrance 75 cents, of which 35 cents goes to form a purse which will be divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Event 3, 25-target handicap, for another $25 gun. Conditions will be the same as on the first day.

Guns and shells shipped prepaid to H. N. Brosious, Sunbury, Pa., or A. H. Siegfried, Selinsgrove, Pa., will be delivered free at club house. Further information from J. W. Schoffstall, Secretary, Sunbury, Pa.

The club is anxious to secure the 1912 State shoot, and says concerning it:

"The Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club is working for the State shoot for 1912, and respectfully asks the support of the shooters in obtaining the same. We have the facilities for handling it, and can offer just as many advantages as any other club. Being at the center of the State, our location cannot be surpassed. The fact that this year the shoot is in the western part of the State, and last year was the extreme southeast, is an additional reason for holding it in Sunbury next year, as we have an ideally central location. And it is a very good center of railroads, making it extremely easy to get to. The P. R. R., P. & R. and D., L. & W. all have good train service to Sunbury. We have ample first-class hotel accommodations and can guarantee the rates will not be raised for the shoot, should we get it."

Death of Herman B. Sayles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 18.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis Gun Club sent the following resolution to Mrs. F. F. Sayles, mother of Herman B. Sayles, late a member of the Club:

Mrs. F. T. Sayles, 1307 N. Meridan St., Indianapolis, Ind
Dear Madam:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indianapolis Gun Club, Saturday, April 15, the following resolution was adopted and ordered spread upon the minute of the meeting:

Resolved, That, whereas the Great Field Marshal, in the exercise of His Infinite wisdom, has summoned our beloved comrade and fellow club man, Herman B. Sayles, to the ceaseless chase that lies beyind the Great Divide, we therefore, in testimony of our high regard for him, do record here our humble tribute to his memory.

Imbued in a high degree, as he always was, with the spirit of fair play, and with ideals of honor than have never been excelled in the ethics of sportsmanship, possessed of a kindly disposition, generous and hospitable almost to a fault, Herman B. Sayles carved out for himself in the esteem of his sportsmen associates a place such as few ever enjoyed. With him no personal service was too menial, no task too difficult, and no sacrifice too great, if thereby an uplift in sportsmanship among his fellows could be accomplished.

We mourn our loss, and we extend our kindly sympathy to his bereaved mother and sister.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Indianapolis Gun Club.

North Dakota State Sportsmen's Association.

THE annual amateur registered tournament of the North Dakota State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Kenmare, N. D., on June 26 and 27. The Interstate Association has contributed $100, and the Kenmare Club $150 for the Squier money-back special fund. The regular program on both days consists of the usual ten target events, entrance $1.40 each, $1 extra for money-back fund. Optional sweepstakes extra and separate from regular program, entrance $1.00 each. Purses will be divided as usual: regular program, Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1; optional sweepstakes, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. In order to benefit by the money-back system, contestants must compete in all regular program events. Shooting to begin promptly at 9:30.

On the first day two State events will be competed for as follows: No. 1, four-man team event for North Dakota State championship challenge trophy, special conditions, 25 targets per man—100 per team; no handicap; entrance $10 per team. First prize, State championship challenge cup and 50 per cent. of entrance money; second prize, 30 per cent. of entrance money; third prize, 20 per cent. All ties to be shot off, five targets per man until decided.

No. 2, two-man team event for North Dakota, 25 targets per man, 50 targets per team, no handicap; entrance $5 per team. Moneys will be divided the same as State event No. 1, and same conditions as to ties. Any club may enter as many teams as they have members present. Teams must consist of members of the same club, and residents of the same city, town or post-office. The Association will present a handsome trophy to the winning team.

On the second day the State Championship event for members of North Dakota S. S. A. only, will be shot at 50 targets, in frames of 25 each. Entrance $2.50; no handicap. First prize, gold badge, value, $50, and 50 per cent. of the money awarded in this event in the 1911 tournament. The 1910 winner of this event will receive 50 per cent. of the money awarded in this event at the year's tournament; balance of money divided among other high guns, 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent., and ties will be decided by a miss-and-out shoot, loser dropping to next place below. In event of ties for first place the money, 50 per cent. of the 1911 purse—will be divided equally, and ties for badge shot off at once, 5 targets per man until decided. The winner of the badge holds it until the next annual meeting of the Association, when it must be returned, to be again competed for. The meeting of the North Dakota Sportsmen's Association will be held at 8 o'clock P. M. on the second day, June 27—at the club house.

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending April 22 are as follows:

July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trapshooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G. C. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 22-23.—Fairmont, W. Va.—Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

THE next regular monthly shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club takes place on Tuesday, May 9, at 1 P. M. Weekly shoots take place every Saturday in the year except July and August at 1 P. M. All visitors are welcome to participate. The grounds are situated at Avenue N and Seventy-first street, Flatbush, Brooklyn. A lively season is expected.

L. H. SCHORTEMEIER, Sec'y.

WINCHESTER

Shotguns and Shotgun Shells

Corral the Capital Prizes at the Louisiana State Shoot

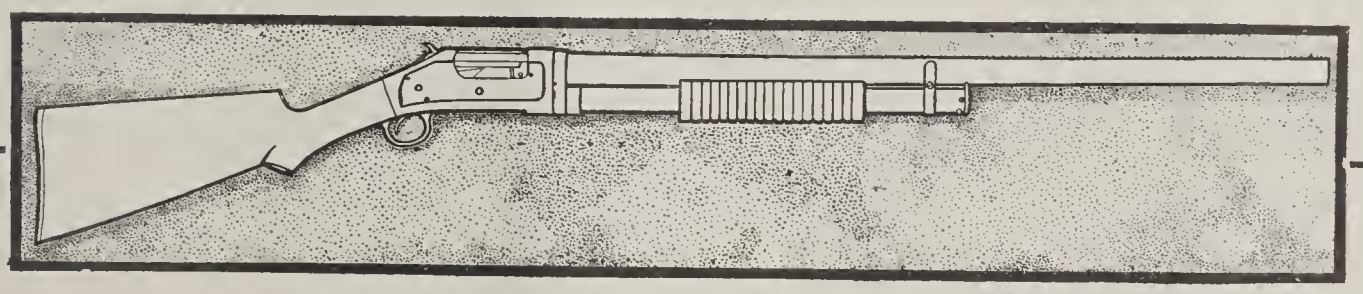
Individual State Championship: Won by Mr. J. W. Gardiner, of Lake Charles, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells. **Runner Up:** Mr. L. F. Lallande, of New Iberia, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells.

State Team Championship: Won by Capt. W. F. Coyle, of Farras, and Mr. W. F. Cocke, of New Orleans, both shooting Winchester Loaded Shells.

High Amateur Average: Won by Mr. J. W. Warren, of Birmingham, Ala., shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells. Score: 426 x 450. **Second:** Capt. W. F. Coyle, of Farras, shooting Winchester Loaded Shells. Score: 422 ex 450. **Third:** Mr. J. W. Gardiner, of Lake Charles, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells. Score: 421 ex 450.

High Professional Average: Won by Mr. Walter Huff, of Atlanta, Ga., shoting Winchester Loaded Shells. Score: 437 ex 450.

Better Shoot The Red W Combination at Charlotte



Audubon Gun Club.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 16.—George N. Fish, the Lyndonville thresher, is bound to become the sole possessor of the Audubon challenge cup, on which he now has four wins to his credit, unless the Audubons can call out some new stars.

President Cox and Frank D. Kelsey responded to the urgent call for help to put a stop to Fish's winning, but both went down to defeat with the rest, and it is now suggested that A. E. Conley, of Hohocton; Tomlinson, of Batavia, and Spencer Kellogg, Jr., will come out as a last white man's hope and try conclusions with Fish.

Yesterday B. V. Covert, of Lockport, was again the challenger, being high in events 3 and 4 with 37 out of 40 to his credit, but the result was the same, as Fish again was the victor, rather easily, by 4 targets, scoring 44 to Covert's 40.

Frank Kelsey was right on edge in the badge event, and won it with the only straight made in the regular events. Frank was also the high man of the day, with 70 out of 80. Jack Talcott was right up with one more miss, and would have had an excellent score had he kept up his shooting in the third event.

Will Imhoff again cleaned up in Class B and has that particular badge pinned on his vest with the inscription of champion of Class B.

Charley Rogers, of Lockport, again won Class C, making his second win in succession. Dr. Burke will have to attend quite regularly hereafter in order to stop Rogers.

Charley Lambert did some very pretty shooting when he scored 18 from the 20yd. mark, thereby winning the Reed handicap trophy in anything but fair weather conditions. When that event was on there was a regular blizzard toying with the targets, which made shooting rather difficult. Al. Kelly, who has been compelled to absent himself from regular competition for some time, made his appearance, but rather late for qualification, and it is to be regretted, as Al.'s shooting in the extra events was far better than Fish's, and had he been the one to shoot against Fish, the result might have been entirely different. He will have revenge in May, and threatens that Fish will have to extend himself. The Audubons were honored by the presence of Messrs. Atwater, Moore and Ward, of the Lockport Gun Club.

W. G. Simon and Ed. Reynolds also put in appearance, and both shot quite well, considering their long absence from the traps.

Events:	1	2	3	4	Shot at.	Broke.
Targets:	20	20	20	20		
Frank D Kelsey	17	20	17	16	80	70
J L Talcott	19	18	13	19	80	69
B V Covert	14	17	19	18	80	68
Geo N Fish	16	18	16	18	80	68
C A Ward	16	17	17	18	80	68
A E Kelly	14	19	15	19	80	67
C F Lambert	17	15	17	18	80	67
Edward Cox	18	17	17	14	80	66
W F Hoffer	14	17	16	18	80	65
E F Hammond	16	17	16	18	80	64
Dr W H Wootton	14	14	16	18	80	62
W Imhoff	16	16	13	16	80	61
W H Smith	13	15	15	13	80	56
Jack Reed	12	14	13	15	80	54
W G Simon	14	15	13	12	80	54
Edward Reinecke	11	9	17	15	80	52
Charley Rogers	10	13	13	13	80	49
W F Waldow	8	5	6	9	80	28
J J Atwater	16	16	14	..	60	46
George Moon	12	..	..	..	20	12

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

Newark, N. J., April 18.—It was an enthusiastic crowd of marksmen that gathered yesterday afternoon at the Speedway traps, to compete in the regular weekly shoot of the Business Men's Gun Club. It was a prize competition, which partly accounts for the twenty-five gunners on hand and ready to contest for the silver loving cups that were offered in two of the events. The silver cup given by C. W. Feigenspan was captured by A. E. Ranney, a new member of the club, who made his initial appearance yesterday. A tie between Capt. Frank Mihlon, of the Business Men's Club, and William Hassinger, of the Smith Gun Club, resulted in the shoot for the Du Pont cup.

In the Feigenspan trophy event, Ranney turned in a total of 100, including his handicap. In this event John Geiger was the scratch man, and turned in a score of 93. In the Du Pont cup shoot, Hassinger and Mihlon tied with 50 breaks apiece. The shoot-off will be held next Tuesday afternoon. C. W. Billings, the scratch man, missed but one of the 50 disks that he shot at.

The 25-bird match between George Ohl, Jr., and Peter Bey resulted in a win for the former, who broke 20, which is 10 more than his rival smashed. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
C W Billings	21	23	21	23	24	21	21	25	23	23	..	..	..
G H Piercy	17	23	21	18	24	22	23	24	24	..	..	..	..
B M Shanley, Jr	18	18	16	19	20	19	21	18	18	14	18	..	..
H H Stevens	20	25	25	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A E Ranney	19	20	24	25	24	22	21	25	23	..	..	..	..
F Mihlon	17	18	16	16	18	21	21	22	..	..	..	..	..
J E Wheaton	16	18	19	21	24	16	21	22	21	23	21	24	21
C P Brown	21	22	19	19	18	17	19	22	17	..	..	..	..
H H Shannon	21	23	22	22	22	22	21	22	19	19	22	..	..
J J Quinn	16	18	21	21	16	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
L Colquitt	21	22	23	22	21	23	23	23	19	21	..	..	..
J Thompson	19	19	21	18	22	22	23	23	21	..	..	..	..
W Hassinger	20	21	20	19	22	22	23	23	..	..	..	..	..
Peter Bey	17	15	14	13	17	10	17	12	20	22	..	..	..
G Swezey	13	15	13	20	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G Lembeck	22	23	23	23	21	23	24	21	..	..	..	..	..
J Geiger	23	22	21	22	23	25	23	23	22	..	..	..	..
W Trowbridge	23	20	20	21	24	22	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neaf Apgar	22	21	23	24	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A Wheaton	16	14	12	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Engelhorn	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Smith	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G Ohl, Jr.	16	20	9	15	15	13	10	14	15	10	16	..	..
J Erb	20	16	19	18	21	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Springfield Shooting Club.

Springfield, Mass., April 20.—The Patriots' Day tournament of the Springfield Shooting Club at clay targets, which was held on its grounds at Red House Crossing all day yesterday, was fairly well attended, thirty shooters taking part in the various events, twenty-nine shooting the entire program, which called for 200 bluerock targets, $16 entrance in the sweeps and $25 added money to the purses by the club. As a rule, the scores ran high. The weather, though quite cool, was favorable for shooting, the dull light at times caused the targets to show up in fine style, while the absence of any wind to speak of greatly favored the shooting.

The trade was unusually well represented, there being present Jack Fanning, Harry S. Welles, H. H. Stevens, George Chapin, F. E. H. Sheldon, D. T. Cowing, T. H. Keller, Sr., and Jr.

Amateurs were present from Chicopee Falls, Hartford, Leominster, Albany, N. Y., Greenfield, Brattleboro, Vt., Holyoke, Pittsfield, Northampton and New Haven, Conn.

Professionals were allowed to shoot for targets only.

A feature of the shoot was a run of 47 straight by W. W. Rice, of the New Haven Gun Club.

There was $75 worth of merchandise prizes for the twenty high amateurs shooting the entire program of 200 targets, and there were more prizes than amateurs competing. Totals follow

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
J B Sanders	200	186	R McFetridge	200	149
L H Bradley	200	184	T A Dix	200	147
H E Burgin	200	183	F M Fay	200	141
W W Rice	200	181	E Sawin	200	137
Daly	200	179	A M Arnold	135	121
W H Snow	200	174	L H Gaylor	120	104
F H Harris	200	169	J M Gates	65	52
D C Downing	200	164	W F Griffin	65	52
J D Jordan	200	157	R H Doolittle	50	24
H L Hawes	200	157	Dr A Boudreau	35	29
E H Pinney	200	151	C H Fitch	35	12
Professionals:					
J Fanning	200	190	G H Chapin	200	170
T H Keller, Jr.	200	188	F E H Sheldon	200	164
H H Stevens	200	187	T H Keller, Sr.	200	155
H S Welles	200	185	T T Cowan	15	11

The Pacific Indians' Tournament.

WHILE making up our forms for the issue of the 22d, the following letter was received from F. C. Riehl, Herald-Custodian:

I take pleasure in handing you under separate cover a copy of the annual booklet and program of the fourth tournament and pow-wow of The Pacific Indians, to be held this year early in June, in the beautiful little city of Eugene, Oregon.

It is expected that, in the absence of an Interstate Pacific handicap this year in the Northwest, this tourney will in a measure take the place of that classic event. We confidently expect the biggest attendance ever recorded for trapshooting in this part of the West.

The program conforms to the Interstate regulations, with additions of a number of special events, and the added money, together with the money-back system to be used, makes it one of the most attractive prospects ever offered Western shooters at the traps.

Eugene is one of the prettiest towns in all the big West, and its good people will spare no pains to entertain all comers on this occasion. The shooting grounds are the very best to be found anywhere, with a sky background in all directions.

This is the culminating event of a circuit of four important tourneys in the Northwest, including the Washington State, Idaho State, annual Northwest and the Indians, the latter concluding just in time to give those who wish ample time to proceed to the Grand American at Columbus.

"The Book of the Pacific Indians—Compiled by Frank C. Riehl, Herald, by authority of the Tribe," did not reach us until the following day—and we were glad of it, for in originality of conception, quaintness of style, and quiet elegance of mechanical execution, it surpasses anything we have ever seen in this line. We deem it a privilege to lay its contents, almost complete, before our readers. The initial letters and tail-pieces are most cleverly drawn, making the text very attractive throughout. We quote:

HERALD.

'Tis a far call, Fellow Braves, from the mid-continental plains, from the fair hills of Allegheny, and the country north of Niagara, to the sunny slopes of the Pacific; yet not so distant that what is good for the warriors of the older lands may not be better for those following the newer trails. Therefore it is as natural as the rapids of our own pure mountain streams that The Pacific Indians should associate themselves together under these fairer skies to emulate the worthy achievements of their kindred over the Great Divide.

Wherefore, acknowledging our inspirational debt to The American Indians, yet acting independently in our own premises, we have met and passed the pledge to rear the tepee and light the Council Fires of The Pacific Indians. To all that has signalized the great success of this central idea of mutual good-fellowship among the lovers of the gun, rod, and kindred outdoor sports, we assign allegiance. We will welcome to the circle every warrior who walks upright in everything before his fellow men, and who follows the trail, not for slaughter, but for the love of the hunt. To pass muster before his fellows the candidate for Chieftainship must bend a fair and honest bow, and speed the shaft of comradeship true to the mark. This, as judged by his peers in annual conclave assembled, shall be the sole test of individual fitness either for admission, or retention of his Tribal name and insignia.

Within the Council there shall be recognized no grade or class—except that duly elected or appointive officers shall be deferred to when acting within the limits of the prerogatives of their positions. In all competitions each and every contestant shall stand on the same basis, except in so far as individual prowess may enable him to excel. Neither shall mercenary motives, commonly known as trade interests, be countenanced or have any part in such competitive events as the chief advisors may arrange.

These principles being spoken and approved; the undersigned Original Subscribers, hereby do associate themselves together under the following:

CONSTITUTION.

The name of this association shall be The Pacific Indians, and each member in good standing shall be designated as Tyee—this being the Chinook word for chief.

Any white male person of adult years residing within or west of the Rocky Mountain Range, who can pass muster in the Council of his peers, is eligible to membership in The Pacific Indians.

The Tribal Lodge shall be established wherever the Chief Advisor may decide, at any time, to fix same, or to hold the official conclave.

The object of the organization shall be the fostering of good-fellowship among its members and with the world at large; promoting true sportsmanship as directed toward a higher standard in marksmanship and the conservation of the natural game and fish resources of the territory which it represents; and to this end holding fixed tourneys at intervals not exceeding twelve months apart, and taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to the craft within the scope of this declaration.

The officers of this association shall he elected annually in open Council, and shall hold office until their successors are chosen and qualified. The officers shall be as follows:

Tyee Sachem, who shall preside at official conclaves, appoint special and standing committees and be ex-officio, a member of same.

Makst and Klone Tyee Sachem (1st and 2d Vice), whose duties shall, successively, be those of the Tyee Sachem in the absence or inability of the latter to act.

Tyee Tsum Chickamin (Herald-Custodian), who shall, under approved bond, collect, hoard and disburse as directed, all moneys (chickaman) and appurtenances of the Tribe; also keeping an official record of all transactions; conducting official correspondence and rendering full and complete reports at the annual conclave, or oftener if deemed advisable.

There shall also be a board of Chief Advisors (Tillikhum wawa—Talkers for the People), elected annually, which shall be composed of one representative from each State or Province represented in the membership of the order, who will be expected to speak in behalf of their respective communities on important matters of general interest to the Tribe.

Official councils may be called at any time by five or more members in good standing, but no number less than one-fourth of the total membership shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of important affairs except at the annual conclave.

No officer shall receive pecuniary compensation for his services, except the Herald-Custodian, who may be allowed not to exceed 5 per cent. of the total amount collected annually in payment for his services.

Every candidate for election shall pay into the tribal cache chickaman to the commercial value of $10 in gold, which amount the member proposing must advance.

Every member must pay annually an associate fee equivalent to Ten Dollars in Gold. This amount shall be due and payable not less than three moons before the time of the annual conclave and tourney; and failure to pay such sum after due notice by registered mail shall be accepted as the equivalent of resignation, and so recorded without action.

Any candidate for election to Tribal honors must personally attend the tourney next preceding the conclave at which his name shall be submitted by not less than two friends in the Council. At each such meeting the number of new members to be chosen shall be fixed in advance. All names shall be submitted and each member may vote for as many as will fill the list—if there are so many candidates. These votes being canvassed, the names shall be submitted in the order of their precedence in the popular, open vote, and again voted on by secret ballot. This shall be taken in a sealed receptacle, and for ballots a legal copper coin of the realm and preferably bearing on its face the head of an Indian in profile, shall be considered an affirmative, elective ballot, and any coin of other metal shall be counted a negative vote. A clear ballot shall elect. If one ballot is found for rejection the Tyee Sachem shall so announce, and call upon the brave having cast same to state in open Council his reasons for so voting. If no reply is made, the candidate shall be declared elected; but if the Chief having voted against the candidate so desires, he shall rise and state his reasons, and ask that his vote be sustained. A second ballot shall then be taken, and if more than one adverse coin appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected, but if one or more, he shall be elected. No candidate rejected may be voted upon again within a year from that time; and in case of such rejection the membership fee advanced shall be immediately returned. A candidate rejected one year, need not necessarily attend the following tourney to be reconsidered and again voted on.

The official outward sign of membership in The Pacific Indians, shall be a miniature arrow or spear head, surmounted by the head of an Indian in profile, the whole made from solid gold and adapted to be worn as a lapel button. Each new member shall, upon election and admission to the Council, be furnished with this emblem. If, however, a member is dropped from the Tribe, for any act of delinquency or misconduct, he shall be in honor bound to return to the Herald-Custodian his tribal button; and any member may challenge the button when worn by anyone not in good standing in the organization.

There shall be printed—and reprinted in amended and extended form from time to time as thought necessary—a compact handbook of The Pacific Indians, containing Constitution and By-Laws, Records and other matter of general interest. Also for each annual conclave and tourney an attractive program, with names and photos of all members in good standing at the time of the meet.

These articles may be extended or amended by a two-thirds vote of all members present at any annual conclave.

Adopted and confirmed by the following Original Subscribers: Maurice Abraham, Ed. C. Garratt, W. E. Carlon, Harry R. Ellis, C. A. Haight, E. Hoelle, R. C. Reed, Geo. D. Morss, P. J. Holohan, J. T. Hillis, J. T. Dillon, E. J. Chingren, T. B. Ware, E. C. MacColl, Geo. H. Garrison, Chas. McA. Logan, Frank C. Riehl, Jesse E. Envart, C. C. Nauman W. F. Willett, D. W. King, W. A. Hillis, H. Justins, K. L. Hart, E. E. Ellis, J. E. Cullison, T. D. Barclay, A. E. Guist, P. H. Purdy, W. A. Robertson, Geo. P. Wells, L. R. Barkley.

BY-LAWS.

The native language or jargon of The Chinook Trihe of Indians, which was mostly widely used among the native tribes on the Northwestern Coast, is hereby adopted as the official source and basis for such Tribal names, designations and native vernacular as may be used within the organization of The Pacific Indians.

The election and business meeting incidental to each annual tourney may he fixed by the Chief Advisors on such date or time during that week as may be at the time deemed most convenient.

There shall be no shooting for targets only by amateurs at any Pacific Indian tournament.

Only bona-fide shooters, who participate in and take an active interest in the sport, shall be eligible to membership.

[Then follow the records of the annual meeting of 1908-9-10.]

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CHINGREN CHALLENGE TROPHY.

This trophy is donated by E. J. Chingren, to be held permanently as a challenge trophy, under the following rules:

It shall be shot for in each and every competition at 100 clay targets thrown regulation distance, eighty singles and ten pairs to each contestant, Interstate rules governing in all other respects.

This trophy shall be shot for at each annual tournament of The Pacific Indians, as a feature of the regula program; and as much oftener as may be arranged. shall never be won for a period longer than ninety days and at the expiration of such time, if not challenge for, shall be turned back to the Herald of the Tribe who may then offer it again in open competition whe thought advisable to do so.

Meantime, whenever the trophy is in the hands of an individual winner, it shall be subject to challenge h any sportsman in good standing, who may wish to con tend for its possession, and challenged party must the name a mutually convenient time and place, withi thirty days from date of challenge, when the match i to be shot.

Entry fee for contesting for this trophy shall at al times be $5 for every one except the present holder the same. This money shall be disposed as follows: I all contests the price of targets for all contestants sha first be deducted from the gross purse. The net purs remaining shall be allotted, in the open tournament, per cent to present holder, and balance divided on hig gun system at the rate of one money for each thre contestants or fraction thereof. When the trophy shot for in a challenge match, challenger shall put u $5 to pay for targets for both contestants if only tw participate; however, if others wish to declare then selves in on challenge matches they shall have th privilege by each putting up $5, and when three or mor thus compete, defender of trophy shall take dow the fees in excess of target money of every con testant whom he has defeated in that particular contes while if he fail successfully to defend the trophy, th winner thereof shall receive the trophy, and other co testants who may have tied or defeated the hold shall take down their fees in excess of target money.

The winner of trophy shall always be holden pe sonally responsible to The Pacific Indians in the sum $100, for the safekeeping and return of the same, und the above rules and regulations.

[We are then introduced to the Tyees, if not in perso at least by means of most excellent counterfeit presen ments, arranged on pages embellished with tomahaw arrow and "pipe of peace," four portraits on each pag with name and Indian title of each member.]

Call of the Tyee Sachem.

KO-PET.

"Speed away with the word," spake the Sachem of Old
To the Herald who marked his command,
"That a Council of Cheer we are minded to hold,
Of all Chiefs who abide in the land.

"It is well that betimes every warrior should vie
With the bravest who follow the trail
In those tests of endurance, of hand, nerve and eye,
Where the surest and best shall prevail;

"Therefore go thou and say we are minded to know
Of our braves, through this tourney of skill,
Who can hurl the true javelin and bend the strong bow
And the stranger may come if he will.

"Yes, the Kloochmen and Qualim are wanted as wel
For no Indian is happy alone—
To forget the home labors and worries, and spell
A brief season of joy all their own.

"Bid them come to our conclave, from every tepee,
To contend in the fair, bloodless fray;
From the rocky Divide to the sands of the Sea,
To the North, to the South, speed away."

AL-TA.

By fair Willamette's rippling stream
To gather in our own tepee,
Once more to feel, to speak and dream
Of joys that were—and are to be.

Come, brothers, cast your cares away
To perish in the hills afar,
And join with us this happy day—
A sharer in the joys that are.

The Interstate Association for the Encouragement Trapshooting, has contributed two hundred dollars a part of the Squier Money-Back Special Fund.

The Call.

Lokit Kil Kokumel pee Mimaloose Illihe Ku kula

(Fourth annual gathering and slaughter of clay bir

To be holden at Eugene, Oregon, in the full of th Sixth Moon, to-wit, June 12, 13, 14, 15, 1911.

By special invitation of the good people of the city of Eugene, in the Land of the Willamettes, fourth annual gathering, pow-wow and tourney of Pacific Indians will there convene on the dates ab cited.

All Pacific Indians in good standing in the Tribe hereby commanded to attend, and all paleface brot who follow the trail for the love of true sport sportsmanship are invited to join in the week of tivities.

Also, it is urged that as many as may be of squaws and papooses attend and entertain the w and daughters of visiting friends.

Accommodations are of the best, and our h promise many happy entertainment features aside f those of the general program, which follows:

The regular schedule of events each day on the In state money-back program, is as follows:

1—15 targets, entrance $1.50.
2—15 targets, entrance $1.50.
3—15 targets, entrance $1.50.
4—15 targets, entrance $1.50.
5—15 targets, entrance $1.50.

6—15 targets, entrance $1.50.
7—15 targets, entrance $1.50.
8—15 targets, entrance $1.50.
9—15 targets, entrance $1.50.
10—15 targets, entrance $1.50.

Total, 150 targets, added money-back, $1.00.
Total entrance, $16.00.

First and second days. $15 added to each event; third day, $10 added to each event.

Program will be increased 50 targets daily by adding: First day, first half, consisting of 40 singles and 5 pairs Chingren challenge trophy; second day, second half, consisting of 40 singles and 5 pairs on challenge trophy; third day, the annual class Honor contest at 50 targets per man (price of targets only) for all who have shot through the regular program.

THE PURSES.

The Squier money-back system of division of purses and refund for losses on regular events, as prescribed by the Interstate Association, will be used in this tournament; all purses being divided Rose system, ratio points, 5, 3, 2, 1.

In the challenge trophy event entrance will be $5, the net purse divided as provided in special rules elsewhere printed.

In extra or other special events moneys will be divided as may be decided on the grounds by mutual agreement of the contestants.

All targets will be trapped at 3 cents each, this amount being deducted from the gross purses.

Thus it will be noted that the total entrance for the regular program amounts to $48, of which $13.50 represents targets, $3 the individual contribution to the money-back system, and $31.50 the net purses. Adding $8 for the regular special events, the total entrance for the week is $56.

THE CONDITIONS.

To be eligible for the Squier money-back system, a contestant must compete in all regular program events.

Entrance for the regularly scheduled special events is optional with the shooter.

The Pacific Indians add $500 in cash and sterling trophies besides guaranteeing to every contestant who comes and participates in all events his money back, less the price of targets. In other words, every participant who fails to win $31.50 in the thirty regular events will at the conclusion of the tourney be paid his total winnings, plus whatever amount may be necessary to make up that sum.

Contest for the Indians' class average honors on the last day will be for three sterling silver trophies of equal value. Those who averaged 92 per cent. or better will shoot for the Delate prize; those who averaged 88 per cent. to 91.9 per cent. will fight for the Skookum, and those who averaged below 88 per cent. will contend for the Kloshe prize.

There will also be offered incidental to the program a number of special medals and trophies donated by individual sportsmen and members of the tribe.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The grounds are located on a natural promontory offering a clear sky background, and birds will be thrown from three automatic Leggett-Ideal traps.

Trap loads in all standard makes of shells will be stocked by the local dealers and offered for sale at regular prices on the grounds.

Those wishing to secure any particular load can do so by addressing, in time, either the Eugene, Hill's or Kay's gun store, Eugene, Oregon.

Further information as to local arrangements can be had by addressing Secretary Eugene Gun Club, or F. C. Riehl, 4018 N. Baltimore avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

Grounds will be open for practice several days before opening date.

Official headquarters for the meet, The Hotel Osborne.

THE PROSPECT.

Kloshe Tum-tum Mika Chako—which is to say, Welcome.

And this is what we offer you—doesn't it look good?
A splendid program.
Big added money.
Beautiful trophies.
Excellent accommodations.
A week of fine sport.
The best attendance ever.
The glad hand of fellowship.
Much to win; nothing to lose.
Are you coming? Surely! It is well.
P. S.—Be sure to ask your ticket agent for special return fare certificate!

Mt. Airy Gun Club.

MOUNT AIRY, Md., April 17.—The registered tournament of the gun club was held here to-day. The attendance was good, considering the cloudy, misty weather conditions, and every one seemed satisfied. G. W. Leister was high amateur with 118 breaks out of 150; J. J. Hawkins high professional with 134. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
G Baughman	150	99	S Day	150	119
J Reifsnider	150	98	D Hirshey	150	98
N M Albert	150	91	S Crowhart	150	108
C H Ridgley	150	110	L Wood	150	101
G W Leister	150	118	B Burgess	150	91
C F Wanty	150	74	J Doherty	60	44
J H Taylor	150	99	Godfrey	30	20
R Purdum	150	117	J Burk	15	10
C Etchison	150	117	C Jenkins	15	13
W E Brown	150	116			
Professionals:					
Storr	150	123	J M Hawkins	150	134

Beaver Crossing Gun Club.

BEAVER CROSSING, Neb., April 17.—Following are the scores made at Beaver Crossing, Neb., April 11 and 12, the first shoot under the Squier money-back system in the State of Nebraska. We have tried all kinds of systems for dividing money to please the shooters, but we can say more for the Squier money-back than any of them. The fund we had on hand amounted to $255.30, and $104.20 paid back the losses. This left for the high guns ranging from $27.50 to $4.50 per man. This looked good to some of the boys, as most of them did not expect to get any average money back. The weather was perfect the first day, and nothing short of a tornado the second, which accounts for some of the low scores on the second day.

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
W D Townsend	150	140	150	113
C A Thorpe	150	140	150	126
J C Den	150	133	150	119
R C Fields	150	101	150	74
Fred Nelson	150	134	150	120
Frank Miller	150	132	150	120
Geo Schagenhauf	150	118	150	124
D D Bray	150	119	150	128
J C Evans	150	140	150	132
Geo Evans	150	136	150	123
J A Owens	150	129	150	102
W E Magnussen	150	145	150	128
J J Seaney	150	142	150	104
John Gausman	150	133	150	118
Wm Kemper, Jr.	150	125	150	99
Fred Danakos	150	131	150	131
C G Genatly	150	136	150	129
H A Swanson	150	135	...	...
Ed Moore	150	141	150	132
H F Magnussen	150	120	150	111
A A Chab	150	123	150	95
F D Copsey	150	134	150	114
Fred Southard	150	138	150	127
D A Skoog	150	126	150	121
C L Richards	150	142	150	108
L A Gates	...	...	150	128
G A Schroeder	...	...	150	111
Ed Gausman	60	36	...	...
Fred Gausman	45	23	...	...
J W Wiseman	120	85	...	...
W J Organ	45	36	...	...
Wm Eisenberth	45	34	...	...
J Bahr	75	65	75	37
W R Armagust	75	52	75	35
Clarence Owens	30	22	...	...
Wallbrandt	...	...	45	20
Wm Zeigler	...	...	30	21
D W Boree	...	...	150	119
Professionals:				
D D Gross	150	137	150	132
Geo L Carter	150	138	150	135
Geo W Maxwell	150	145	150	134
F G Bills	150	144	150	138
Ed O'Brien	150	143	150	133

J. C. EVANS, Sec'y.

Harrison (Ohio) Gun Club.

THE second annual merchandise shoot of the club was held on April 21, and was a success in every way, except that the attendance was below expectations. For this the weather clerk must be blamed, as he started the day in with a heavy rainstorm, which kept many of the out-of-town shooters from starting for Harrison, and by the time the rain had ceased, it was too late. J. G. Francis and A. M. Turrell had worked hard, and everything possible was provided for the comfort of the visitors, but the weather was beyond their control. However, it was not at all a bad day after 10 o'clock, barring the wind, which caused the targets to jump and duck unexpectedly, with the effect of cutting some of the shooters' scores below their average. The grounds are located on the banks of the Whitewater River, the targets being thrown toward the water. Some of the shooters were bothered by a row of willows on the river bank, but, on the whole, the background is very good. A couple of practice events were shot in order to give the strangers a chance to get a line on the targets, as well as in the hope that more shooters might arrive by later trains.

The program was started at about 11, and was finished before 3, a recess being taken at noon for lunch. Over 200 of the town people, including a number of ladies, were present, and showed much interest in the sport. The program consisted of four events at 15 and two at 20 targets each, a total of 100 targets; entrance $1 in a single event, or $5 for the entire program. Ten prizes were offered in each of the 15-target events, and 16 in each of the 20-target events, ranging in value from 50 cents to $8 each. The three high guns received $5, $3 and $2, and the low man was given $1. Fred Gilbert and L. J. Squier shot a very close race all through, being tied at the close of the fifth event, with only 3 misses each. In the last event they both went up in the air, Gilbert not reaching quite the altitude attained by Squier, and finishing 1 target in the lead with 94 to 93. Both scores were extra good under the rather hard conditions. Ralph Trimble was third high man with 86. O. J. Holaday, the remaining professional, could not seem to locate the clay birds with his usual skill, and only accounted for 79. High average money was won by C. B. Woodbury, of the Northern Kentucky Gun Club, on a score of 82. Charlie always seems to do better away from home, although he has made higher scores than he did to-day. He took home home a nice pack of the prizes. Second money went to R. H. Bruns, of Brookville, O., on a score of 81. E. H. Hahn was third high amateur. M. H. Johnson fell down badly, and is looking for the answer. Perhaps he may get back to the 90 class when he quits monkeying with his gun, for he surely can and has many times put up good scores. H. R. Irwin did not go home prizeless, although he was not doing his best work by a good many. M. J. Welsh was another visitor who could not seem to reach his mark; strange grounds and the wind were probably accountable for his fall. Turrell and Francis, of the club, refrained from breaking any more out of regard for their duty as hosts, and to be sure the visitors should have the best of the sport; at least, there is no other conceivable reason for their not breaking a good many more than they did. The two Donalds, of Felicity, O., are getting to be familiar figures at the shoots around here, and they are certainly welcome every time. T. E. Donald put it over his dad again to-day, and is getting to be some shooter, though neither of them broke so many as usual. The new club in the East End, Cincinnati, was represented by A. N. Dietrich. He is a new one at trapshooting, and this was his first shoot away from his home grounds, so that he need not feel at all ashamed of his showing. J. A. Payne, J. E. Schreck, H. S. Connelly and Dr. R. L. Bird, of the Cincinnati Gun Club, came over the road in the former's car, and the hardships endured on their voyage over the muddy roads, must be held responsible for their low scores. Still they all had a chance to step up to the cashier's office several times and select one of the prizes. Squier got the best of Fritz after all, beating him by one target, including the practice event, in which he broke 24 to the latter's 22, making the totals read: Squier 117, Gilbert 116. On the day's program Holaday and Gilbert agreed to do up Squier and Trimble. Their intentions were good, but they failed to carry out their plans, as the latter team finished with 6 targets to spare, 179 to 173. Several of the contestants treated the crowd to an exhibition of double-target shooting, with the following results: Gilbert 20, Holaday 14, Schreck and Payne 12 each out of 12 pairs; Woodbury, 17 out of 13 pairs; T. E. Donald, 8; Kater, 4; Bruns, 8 out of 6 pairs; Cleaver, 3 out of 3 pairs. The office was in charge of L. J. Squier, and it is needless to say that everything went smoothly, and that the prizes were all awarded promptly at the conclusion of each event. The prizes were divided high guns, those in a tie drawing for choice of the list in that event. The club has very good grounds, and a comfortable house, and the best of it is that the firing line is only a short distance from the steam and traction cars. Few clubs are so well located.

Los Angeles Gun Club.

A REGULAR program tournament will be held May 20 and 21 by the members of the Los Angeles Gun Club. At that time trapshooters from the entire State of California and Arizona are expected to be seen on the Venice grounds, breaking bluerocks. Handsome trophies, with additional cash prizes, it is believed, will form an inducement that will attract many outside gun men to contest at the shoot.

C. W. Clement, secretary of the club, believes that by the time the tournament will be held, the Los Angeles shooters' eyes will be in the best of shape.

"Then men will be classified on a basis of 250 birds," said Mr. Clement. "By the time they have shot at 250 targets, a fair estimate of their shooting abilities at 250 targets a fair estimate of their shooting abilities can be had. There is no doubt that the men will improve with each string of 250 birds they shoot at. They will be moved along on the list as fast as they show improvement.

"Six members were signed by us because of our informal shoot last Sunday. If we are able to maintain this proportion, our numbers will soon be large. We now have more than 175 members.

"Trapshooting throughout the United States is booming. It is one of the cleanest sports in the country, and it is backed and encouraged by the United States government. The more men who become accustomed to guns in the United States the better off it will be in case of war.

"A telephone is being installed on the grounds and any member desiring to shoot during the week can call up the keeper and inform him to have everything in readiness.

"At our first shoot the out-of-town people did better work than the local men. This was because they had more practice. Now that the club has started, the men will improve quickly."

Hyde Park Gun Club.

APRIL 22 was a nice spring day, with just a trifle too much chill in the air for the comfort of those watching the shooting. A strong westerly wind blew in the faces of the shooters, causing the targets to climb or duck and do other puzzling stunts, and cutting off several per cent. from the total scores. Sundy, of Williamstown, shot a close race with Holaday for first place, and was only one behind at the finish. He used to be one of the best shooters around here, and although he has been practically out of the game for a long time, has not yet forgotten how to point. Under normal conditions, he is good for better than 90 per cent. Kerry, a few years ago, was one of the regulars at St. Bernard, and is having a slight attack of the shooting fever again. We hope it will prove severe enough to bring him back into the game. His score of 60 per cent. in to-day's wind was a very creditable performance. Frohliger had to leave early, and did not finish his 100. Dr. Leighner was beaten by the wind, nothing else could put him in the 70 per cent. class. De Mar shot his gait in his third event, in the others the targets climbed a little too fast for him. Some of the members will attend the trophy shoot across the river.

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	Total.
Holaday	18	15	18	16	16	83
Sundy	16	17	17	16	16	82
De Mar	16	14	18	16	..	64
Frohliger	10	9	8	..	..	27
Kirry	14	10	..	..	..	24
Dr Leighner	14	..	..	..	..	14
Scott	5	..	..	..	..	5

SEMI-SMOKELESS

Again proves its Superiority over other Rifle Powders, of whatever kind.

In the final shoot-off of the Inter-Club Matches, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club Team of Butte, Montana, won from the New Haven Team, with the wonderful score of

992 out of a possible 1000

In this series of matches the Butte Team did not suffer a single defeat; this is the SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR they have won the .22 CALIBER TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE U. S. In the two years they have won 23 out of 24 matches, using exclusively

Peters .22 Cal. Ammunition

Thus in the most important .22 Caliber Competition of the year, SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES are convincingly shown to be more accurate and more uniform than any others; they are clean and throw a very thin, vapory smoke; they may be fired indefinitely in the finest rifle barrel without cleaning and without injuring it; they have a record of achievement which has never and probably will never be equalled. Glance at this list of their winnings:

.22 Cal. Indoor Championship TWELVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS
Score of 2481 out of 2500—for years a World's Record
Inter-Club 5 Man Team Match TWO SUCCESSIVE YEARS
Inter-Scholastic Match for 1910
WORLD'S RECORD in 20 yard Pistol Shooting, 100 out of a possible 100

WORLD'S RECORD SHIPMENT—7 Carloads, one order, one shipment—one customer—all 22 Cal. Cartridges

Ask Your Dealer for PETERS Semi-Smokeless Ammunition and do not accept Imitations or Substitutes.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

New York: 98 Chambers St. T. H. KELLER, Manager
New Orleans: 321 Magazine St. E F. LECKERT, Manager
San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

Maine State Shoot.

THE program makes the following announcement:

"The State of Maine shoot will be held at Haines Landing, under the auspices of the Mooselookmeguntic Gun Club, last year's winners of the championship, on June 8, 9 and 10, and is registered by the Interstate Association. The club is sparing no time or money to make this shoot the best held in the East this summer. The shoot will be held under the Squier money-back system. The club has arranged for the attractive log camps at the hotels at special rates, to those coming before the shoot or those there just for the shoot. The railroad companies also making special rate for the round trip. We cannot urge on you too strongly that this offers you an ideal outing. One well worth your while taking in. The traps are on the shore of the lake facing north, giving an absolutely perfect light and background. For those coming through by train, you go to Portland, Me., and then to Oquossoc, Me., where carriages meet you and drive you to Haines Landing. For those desiring to come by automobiles, it makes a beautiful trip. Take the Blue Book route through to Rangeley and then to Haines Landing, where there are accommodations for your car. We would ask that you notify the management at an early date of your intention to attend, so that accommodations can be reserved especially for you. The traps will be open for practice from June 5, on which sweepstakes may be shot."

R. L. Spotts is president and W. D. Hinds, secretary, of the Mooselookmeguntic Gun Club.

There will be over $1000 in added money, prizes and guarantees.

LIST OF EVENTS, CONDITIONS, ETC.

There will be five regular events of 20 targets each in the morning of each day; $25, added money being $5 to each event, and will be divided Rose system, 8, 5, 3, 2, 1. Optional sweepstake of $2.50 on each 100 birds of the program, morning and afternoon of each day, divided high gun system.

Guides' and Game Wardens' Match, 9 A. M. June 8: 100 birds, 16yds. rise; entrance $2.50, including targets. If entrance is entered in regular program an additional charge of 50 cents will be made to be eligible for prizes. Open to guides and game wardens only. First prize, No. 1 Bangor knapsack and $10; second, $10.

Rangeley Lake Preliminary, 1:30 P. M., June 8: 100 birds, 16yds. rise, entrance $3, including targets; open to amateurs only. First prize, gold and silver medal, value $20, and cash $20; second, cash $20.

Five-man team—State of Maine Championship, 9 A. M., June 9: No entrance fee if shooting regular program, $2 for targets if not. Each member of the winning team to receive a handsome silver and gold medal, valued at $20.

Rangeley Lakes Championship, 1:30 P. M., June 9: 100 birds, 16yds. rise; entrance $4, including targets; open to amateurs only. First prize, leg on $150 championship cup, gold medal, valued at $35, and cash $20; second prize, cash $20; third, cash $10.

Five-man Team—Intercity Team Match, 9:00 A. M., June 10: No entrance fee if shooting regular program; $2 for targets if not. Open to amateur teams of five men from any club, city or community. Each member of winning team to receive a loving cup, emblematic of region event is shot in, value $12.

State of Maine Championship, 1:30 P. M., June 10: 100 birds, 16yds. rise; entrance $5, including targets. Open to amateur shooters of the State. First prize, diamond and gold medal, value $75, and cash $50; second, cash $25. Contestants shooting this event and not eligible for medal, shoot for cash prizes only.

Elm House cup, 4:30 P. M., June 10: 25 birds, distance handicap, entrance 50 cents, including targets. Prize, leg on the Elm House cup. Open to State of Maine shooters only.

The amateur making the highest average for the entire program of 600 birds, to receive a handsome gold medal, valued at $25. The professional making the highest average for the entire program of 600 birds will receive a gold and silver medal, valued at $20. There will be a prize of $50 given to the amateur making the longest continuous run. Prize donated by the Maine Central and Sandy River Railroads. There will be additional prizes added to most of the events, list of which will be published before shoot starts.

High Gun Purse—Guaranteed to be $200 or more. All contestants who shoot the entire program shall be eligible for the purse. Ten per cent. of all sweeps will be set aside; to this will be added the money left over from the money-back system. The club guarantees to add enough money to make the purse $200 for thirty shooters or less, $250 for 40, $300 for 50, $350 for 60, $400 for 70.

Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament.

THE Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament will be held on May 25, 26 and 27, at Madera, Cal., under the auspices of the Madera Rod and Gun Club. There will be $1000 or more added money, made up as follows: Added to the Pacific Coast Handicap, $200; trophy for the winner of the Pacific Coast Handicap, $100; added to the Squier money-back special fund, $200; one cent for each target trapped added to the Squier money-back special fund, $500 or more—making a total of $1000 or more. If 50,000 targets are not trapped in the regular program events, the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association and the Madera Rod and Gun Club.

Secretary-Manager Elmer E. Shaner, of the Interstate Association, will personally manage the tournament, which fact will be a guarantee of a successful outcome of the shoot.

Madera, the county seat of Madera county, California, is well located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, while the Santa Fe Railroad crosses the county about three miles distant. The city is well built and the strects arc well lined with trees. A handsome court house stands in large grounds and a fine park filled with trees and flowers is developing. Business houses, banks, hotels, newspapers, factories, schools and churches are here, with the usual fraternal organizations. It is a pleasant residence city, and is steadily growing in commercial importance.

Madera county is nearly central in its position in the San Joaquin Valley, and lies fairly across it. The San Joaquin River forms the southern and western boundaries. On the east the foothills are distant from the river about forty miles, and as the county is twenty-eight miles wide, an area of forty by twenty-eight miles lies in the floor of the valley. Nearly an equal area stretches up through rolling foothills into the high Sierras, the region being one of towns and farms, of forest and lumber mills, of minerals and mines.

The Madera Rod and Gun Club was organized Dec. 6, 1907, with twenty-two active members. To-day it has thirty-six wideawake, enthusiastic members. Its game and fish preserve is located about eighteen miles southwest of Madera, and comprises nearly 20,000 acres. Located on the preserve is a comfortable club house and a set of traps for target shooting. Just outside the northerly city limits of Madera is located the trapshooting grounds.

The organization is a most harmonious one—a source of much pleasure—and a royal welcome awaits every sportsman who comes to participate in what promises to be one of the best tournaments ever given on the West Coast.

Division of moneys: Regular program and double target events, Rose system, ratio 5, 3, 2, 1.; optional sweepstakes, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Ten entries and under, three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. To be eligible for the Squier money-back system a contestant must compete in all regular program events. The optional sweepstakes, the special events at double targets, and the Pacific Coast Handicap are separate from the regular program, and it is optional with the contestant whether or not he makes entry for them. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the optional sweepstakes, the double target events and the Pacific Coast Handicap.

Wednesday, May 24, will be practice day, with four 15-target events, entrance $1.50 per event, and two 20-target events, with entrance of $2 each. Squier money-back system does not apply on these practice day events.

May 25—Thursday—first day of the regular program, has scheduled ten 15-target events, entrance $1.50 each, with $1 extra for money-back system. Optional sweepstakes in each event at $1 entrance. Also a special event at 25 doubles, $2.50 entrance.

On the second day this program is repeated.

The third and last day, May 27, has four 15-target events, $1.50 entrance, and two 20-target events, $2 entrance, with the usual extra entry of $1 for Squier money-back system. Also the optional sweeps extra, $1 entrance.

To conclude with the Pacific Coast Handicap, 100 single targets, $10 entrance, targets included; handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns; not class shooting, $200 added to the purse. The number of moneys will be determined by the number of entries. The amateur contestant who makes the highest score, will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association. The winner of first money is guaranteed $250 or more. If first money falls below $250, the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association. Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M., Friday, May 26. Penalty entries may be made after Friday, May 26, up to the time the first gun is fired in event No. 6, by paying $15 entrance, targets included. Entries are not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after handicaps have been allotted.

Further information will be cheerfully furnished by P. C. Thede, Secretary Madera Rod and Gun Club, Madera, Cal., or by Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, the Interstate Association, 219 Coltart avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

New York Athletic Club the Victors.

Travers Island, N. Y., April 23.—Gunners of the New York Athletic Club ended their regular shooting season in a blaze of glory at Travers Island yesterday. The program for the afternoon included the final legs of both the interclub shoot against the Crescent Athletic Club and the tri-club shoot against both the New Moon gunners, and the experts of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The Winged Foot nimrods entered both shoots with comfortable leads, and although they were not represented by their best marksmen, they had no difficult in winning both events.

The triclub shoot was the most important of the afternoon. Each organization was represented by a five-man team. In the aggregate the New York A. C. made 405 targets, against 385 by the Crescents, and 384 by the Larchmont tars. Adding the scores of the other two shoots, the Winged Foot experts won by a score of 1221 against 1189 by the Crescents, and 1186 by the Larchmont Yacht clubs. The home shooters won the interclub event by even a larger score. Each organization used fifteen men, and when the last bluerock was trapped, it was found that the aggregate of the three shoots gave the New York gunners 3607 targets against 3236 bluerocks for the Crescent A. C.

Being the final regular shoot for the year, the home shooters ended four events that have been running throughout the month. The final leg for the Bready cup was taken by T. O'Donohue. The winner of the trophy was not announced, however, as the conditions call for a percentage win for the month. The April cup leg was taken by C. W. Billings. However, the prize was won by R. R. Debacher. A. E. Ranney took the last leg on the Spotts cup, but the trophy was won by B. M. Higginson. The final leg for the Travers Island trophy was won by F. H. Schauffler, who also won the prize.

In addition there were innumerable trophy shoots both during the morning and the afternoon. The day was miscrable for the sport. During the morning hours a steady downpour of rain left the gunners in anything but a happy frame of mind. A chilling wind also added to their troubles, and made the conditions exceptionally difficult. Although the rain stopped during the afternoon, the wind gave the marksmen a great deal of trouble, and as a result, the scores were not high. Next week the New York Athletic Club will decide its annual championship. The scores:

Triclub shoot, 100 targets a man:

New York A. C.			Crescent A. C.		
B M Higginson...	81		H M Brigham....	85	
M V Lenane.....	77		F W Moffett.....	76	
C W Billings.....	85		G H Piercy.....	80	
F A Hodgman....	79		F B Stephenson..	75	
F A Schauffler....	83—	405	W Peabody, Jr....	69—	385
Total on April 1..		380	Total on April 1..		377
Total on April 15..		436	Total on April 15.		427
Grand total		1221	Grand total		1189

Larchmont Yach Club.					
Dr W B Short.....71			R L Spotts.....	88—	384
G Lembeck	80		Total on April 1..		377
K R Hooker.....	68		Total on April 15.		425
E A Wilson.....	77				
			Grand total		1186

Interclub shoot, 100 targets per man:

New York A. C.			Crescent A. C.		
R L Spotts.....	88		H M Brigham....	85	
C W Billings.....	85		F W Moffett.....	76	
F A Schauffler....	83		G H Piercy.....	80	
B M Higginson...	81		F B Stephenson..	75	
G Lembeck	80		W W Peabody, Jr.	69	
A E Ranney.....	80		J F James.....	77	
F A Hodgman...	79		C R James.....	72	
E A Wilson.....	77		F S Hyatt.....	65	
M V Lenane.....	77		C A Lockwood....	58	
G L Bready.....	69		C Stephenson, Jr..	69	
W B Ogden.....	72		G E Brower.....	62	
T McMahon	75		C H Pulis	62	
Dr De Wolfe.....	63		J S Lawson.....	48	
T O'Donohue.....	78		G Felix	72	
G W Kuchler.....	77—	1164	C Blake	57—	1027
Total on April 1..		1166	Total on April 1..		1059
Total on April 15.		1277	Total on April 15.		1150
Grand total		3607	Grand total.		3236

The following were the scores in the 100-target scratch and handicap events:

	Scratch.	Hcp.		Scratch.	Hcp.
B M Higginson.	81	85	W B Ogden....	72	76
G W Lembeck..	80	84	D McMahon ...	75	83
M V Lenane....	77	81	J Morrison	51	63
C W Billings....	85	87	Dr De Wolfe....	63	67
E A Wilson.....	77	81	W J Simpson...	58	66
F A Hodgman..	79	..	Geo Thomson...	57	65
R L Spotts.....	88	..	B Brandenburg.	57	77
F H Schauffler.	83	87	T O'Donohue,Jr	78	83
G L Bready....	69	73	R R Debacher..	60	80
A E Ranney...	80	87	Geo Kuchler ...	77	85
T Lenane, Jr....	63	67			

The trophy events follow:

Bready cup, 25 targets, handicap: O'Donohue (2) 23, Higginson (1) 23, Lembeck (1) 23, Wilson (1) 23, Hodgman (0) 23, Lenane (1) 22, Debacher (5) 22, Billings (1) 21, Schauffler (1) 21, Ranney (2) 21, Ogden (1) 21, Spotts (0) 20, Bready (1) 20, Thomson (2) 19, Kuchler (2) 19, Brandenburg (5) 18, Clark (0) 17, Simpson (2) 17, Browne (1) 15, Morrison (3) 15, De Wolfe (1) 14.

Shoot-off won by O'Donohue with 23.

April cup, 25 targets, handicap: Billings (1) 25, Spotts (0) 23, O'Donohue (1) 23, Wilson (1) 22, Ogden (1) 22, Debacher (5) 22 Higginson (1) 21, Ranney (2) 21, Schauffler (1) 20, Dr. Browne (1) 20, Lembeck (1) 19, Morrison (3) 19, Kuchler (2) 19, Lenane (1) 18, Hodgman (0) 18, Simpson (2) 18, Thomson (2) 18, Brandenburg (5) 18, Bready (1) 17, Clarke (0) 17 McMahon (2) 17, Dr. De Wolfe (1) 17.

Spotts cup, 25 targets, handicap: Ranney (2) 24, McMahon (2) 22, Spotts (0) 22, Schauffler (1) 22, Wilson (1) 21, Kuchler (2) 21, Higginson (1) 20, Lenane (1) 20, Billings (0) 20, Brandenburg (5) 20, O'Donohue (1) 20, Lembeck (1) 19, Hodgman (0) 18, Bready (1) 18, Dr. Browne (1) 18, Ogden (1) 17, Debacher (5) 17, Dr. De Wolfe (1) 16, Simpson (2) 16, Morrison (3) 15, Thomson (2) 15.

Travers Island cup, 25 targets, handicap: Schauffler (1) 24, Spotts (0) 23, Lembeck (1) 23, McMahon (2)22, Higginson (1) 21, Lenane (1) 21, Billings (0) 21, Ranney (1) 21, Brandenburg (5) 21, Hodgman (0) 20, Dr. De Wolfe (1) 20, Debacher (5) 19, Bready (1) 18, O'Donohue (1) 17, Ogden (1) 16, Kuchler (2) 16, Wilson (1) 15, Simpson (2) 15, Dr. Browne (1) 14, Morrison (3) 14, Thomson (2) 13.

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Chicago Gun Club.

Chicago, Ill., April 15.—With the wind blowing as hard as it was to-day, it is actually a surprise that any one came out to try their skill at the traps, and it was still more of a surprise to see how well they did, and their success in making some exceedingly hard shots.

The first five in the scores below were the ones who had the staying qualities to come out in the gale which was blowing.

Sharp's 43 out of the 50 in event No. 1, and MacLachlan's score of 33 out of the 20 pairs were splendid when we consider the conditions under which they were shooting. These same two shooters tried three more frames of 25, Sharp making two 21s and a 19, while MacLachlan also landed two 21s and a 16.

Eagan struck a hard day at start after being away for several months.

Shrigley tried one frame of singles and one string of doubles, when he concluded to stay out of the breeze, as it was all one could do to keep one's balance.

Mr. and Mrs. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstone and Miss Sullivan came out for a little practice on Tuesday, as both Cutler and Fetherston were going snipe shooting, and would not be here to-day. The ladies did especially well, both Mrs. Cutler and Mrs. Sullivan being well pleased at their success, considering the short time they have been shooting.

Nos. 2, 7 and 8 were the double-target events.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targets:	50	40	25	25	25	25	10	24	25
J K Sharp, 16	43	24	21	21	19	6	14	..	
A F MacLachlan, 16	36	33	16	21	21	..	8	16	
J W Egan, 16	29	14	..	..	18	..	..	..	
C Silver, 16	..	..	..	17	18	..	..	..	
W S Cutler, 16	..	..	16	18	19	23	..	12	..
L M Fetherston, 16	..	..	19	19	20	24	..	14	..
Mrs Cutler, 16	..	..	10	19	13	14	..	..	13
Mrs Fetherston, 16	..	..	18	18	13	19	..	..	..
Miss J V Sullivan, 16	..	..	14	15	..	..	..	..	..

April 16.—The pleasant weather this morning gave every indication of a fine afternoon for trapshooting, and conditions were certainly ideal when the marksmen started the fray, evidence of which is shown by the scores made in the practice event and the first frame of the handicap event, in which eight men made scores of 24 out of 25, five scores of 23 and seven of 22, as well as quite a number of 21s and 20s.

After being given the chance to show what they could do under favorable conditions, the shooters were given quite a surprise when within a few minutes the pleasant breeze which had been blowing from the west veered around to the northeast, and "presto!" it was a good strong wind, raw and cold, which sent many of the targets skyward, and as a consequence, it kept them guessing where to hold, and the scores of many dropped down considerably, although quite a number came through it with flying colors.

In the 50-target handicap event, Dan Thomas struck his old-time gait by breaking 49 from the 19yd. mark. Young and Earl were next in line with scores of 47, Young breaking his from 20yds., while Earl shot at 16yds. Kiley and Koester divided third honors with scores of 45, the former standing on the 18yd. mark, and the latter at 16yds.

Sharp and Hlavka each broke 44, while Quade broke 43 from 19yds., and Shrigley scored 43 from 18yds.

Young walked away with first honors in the event at doubles, breaking 35 out of the 20 pairs from the 18yd. mark. Mott and Sharp each broke 31, while Quade scored 30.

In the practice event at 25 singles, Quade, Riley, Hlavka and Sharp each broke 24, Thwaite and Thomas each scoring a 23.

In the next frame, Koester, Earl and Quade each hung up a score of 23, Riley coming in with 22.

Sharp took first place in the third frame with a score of 24, Hlavka pushing him along with 23, while Oliver was close up with 22.

Young carried away the honors in the next three frames, which were shot at 22, 23 and 23yds., making the very fine scores of 25, 24 and 22. Cutler and Thwaite each broke a 20 in the first of these, while Koester, Taggart, Sharp and Thwaite each scored 20 from 23yds.

Another race was shot at 10 pairs in which Young again won out with 19, with Quade pushing him close with 18, Thomas getting 16 and Koester landed 15, which was doing fine for his first trial at the doubles.

Hamel was out to-day for the first time in many years, for a trial at the traps, and he promises to come out often from now on.

And now, don't fail to be on hand next Sunday, April 23, for our fifteen-man team shoot with Gray's Lake. This should be a very interesting race, and we look for a good crowd.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targets:	5$	40	25	25	2	5	25	25	25	20
D E Thomas, 19	49	27	23	..	..	..	15	15	15	..
J S Young, 20	47	35	..	..	..	..	25	24	22	19
L M Fetherston, 19	39	26	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W S Cutler, 19	40	27	21	..	..	..	20	18	..	..
H Quade, 19	43	30	24	23	..	18	..	19	18	
J H Shrigley, 18	43	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C R Seelig, Sr, 18	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C F Seelig, Jr, 17	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J A Taggart, 18	41	19	22	..	..	..	..	20	..	11
W F Riley, 18	43	27	24	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
N Hainel, 16	42	21	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
T P Bue, 16	33	13	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
W G Lewis, 16	36	..	21	17	18	..	..	..	..	..
F Hlavka, 16	44	..	24	21	23	..	..	..	..	..
J K Sharp, 16	44	31	24	21	24	..	..	20	10	
H Thwaite, 18	39	..	23	20	20	20	20	16	..	
G D Earl, 16	47	..	20	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Mott, 16	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W C Koester, 16	45	..	20	23	..	..	..	20	15	
E Oliver, 16	41	..	..	18	22	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Taggart, 16	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..

North Caldwell Gun Club.

North Caldwell, N. J., April 22.—The weather at our tournament to-day was very stormy, which kept the shooters away. Wm. Dutcher, of the Passaic County Gun Club, was referee, and "Hank" Stevens was in charge of the cashier's cage. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
W Kussmaul ...	150	118	Jos Stager	150	84
H S Sindle.....	150	125	F M Sindle.....	150	114
J J Geiger.....	150	135	S G Francisco..	150	118
P L Coffin.....	150	128	E Byram	150	117
John Martin.....	150	132	L W Colquitt...	90	83
J H Francisco..	150	102	J S Thompson..	90	77
L R Young....	150	133			
Professionals:					
F Lawrence	150	130	H H Stevens...	150	143
H S Welles.....	150	142	W S Colfax.....	150	131
G R Schneider..	150	125	E A W Everitt.	15	14
J S Fanning.....	150	132			

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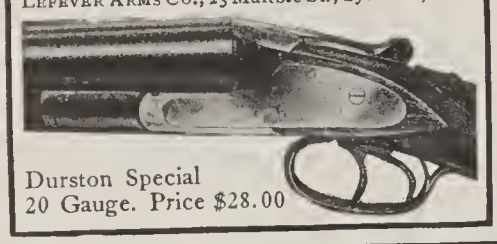

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Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 23.—The regular bi-monthly club shoot of the Hudson Gun Club was held this morning, and a number of trophies were shot for by the "bunch" of shooters that attended. Dave Engel was the "candy kid" this morning, averaging 84 per cent., which was some shooting, as the wind was blowing a miniature gale at times, across the traps, which made the shooting very hard. Billy Emmons was the runner-up with 79.

For the Du Pont trophy there were Engel, Kelley, Emmons, Strobel and Joe Whitley, who returned straight scores, while the Western trophy event had six who returned perfect scores—Gille, Putney, Lane, Engel, Durkee and Kelley, being the lucky shooters to win a leg on this prize.

Event No. 4 was the first shoot for a number of valuable prizes, consisting of gold, silver and cut-glass articles; this event will run for six shoots, the best four scores to count in the finals, handicapped under the point system, which gives every one competing a fair chance to win a prie for each shooter that shoots in four or more events of 25 targets each, are the conditions under which it is shot. This event is open to all who wish to cnter for the ahove prizes.

There was a wonderful improvement in the shooting of Clary Durkee this morning; he got a 21 in No. 3 cvent. Billy Wright told some of the boys that it was an accident, and when Durkee got permission from his handler, Mr. Thos. Stiff, who was an old-time trapshot, he challenged him to a match race at 100 birds, to be shot on May 7, on which date the club holds its next shoot.

Burlington dropped in the club house on his way home from his trout fishing trip, somewhere in the wilds of Connecticut. He had been fishing for the past four days. Harry says that he caught lots of trout, but a peep in his creel divulged only two trout 7½ inches long, one onion, a half-eaten pretzel and a piece of cheese, which Harry afterward told us was the bait he was using.

On May 7 we are going to shoot again. Our grounds are located on the Hackensack River, near the Turnpike Bridge, and reached by the Turnpike car, and all trapshooters that care to spend a Sunday morning at our traps are welcome to do so.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	..
D D Engel	21	22	22	18	22	..
J Von Boeckman	16	15	17	16	20	16
Dr Groll	14	13	13	13	18	19
Doctor	..	..	..	..	9	8
C Von Lengerke	16	22	16	21	18	19
A P Lane	19	17	18	21	18	19
J H Williams	15	19	17	15	19	..
C Durkee	18	14	21	16	..	..
J Williams, Jr.	10	11	10	13	12	..
R Young	10	11	10	18	18	15
J C Young	17	11	..	..	..	..
H J Burley	18	18	14	21	14	..
R Strobel	11	14	17	16	17	..
W Raymond	12	15	15	16	14	..
W O'Brien	17	20	18	15	19	..
L Gille	13	13	13	15	16	..
W Emmons	20	20	18	21	..	..
J Whitley	20	19	19	17	20	..
J Fanning	..	14	21	19	16	..
J Putney	15	10	20	16	16	..
T Kelley	19	18	20	20	19	..
C Kurzell	..	15	17	18	16	..
J Leary	15	15	14	14	18	..
S Vetter	..	..	13	15	17	..
L Cherry	11	16	12	12	16	..

SECRETARY.

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 23.—Forty stout-hearted devotees of the traps hraved the elements yesterday and journeyed to the Du Pont Gun Club for the weekly shoot. It was one of the most disagreeable days for trapshooting that the club has experienced since the opening, Dec. 17. An incessant rain drenched the shooters and a high cross-wind caused the targets to perform very peculiar antics.

Lester S. German, of Aberdeen, Md., the trade representative, was a visitor, and gave a number of the younger trapshooters interesting points on the trap game. He shot a four-cornered race with Messrs. Mathewson, Lukens, McHugh and Foord. Mathewson was the only one of the amateurs to tie German's average for the race, although each one of the other shooters succeeded in tying him in one of the other of the events. In the 75-bird race, Mathewson and German tied at 67. Lukens broke 63 out of 75. Foord and McHugh broke 42 and 43 respectively out of 50.

In the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event, Frank Mathewson again carried off the honors, missing but one bird in his string of 25. He has been shooting at a wonderful clip recently, finishing up the program on Thursday night, with a straight run of 50 consecutive targets. Including this achievement, he broke his last 67 targets without a miss, and lost but one in the last 75. It was the eighteenth target that he lost in his first event yesterday.

The Class B spoon was tied for hy the following with a score of 19 out of 25: E. du Pont, W. A. Joslyn, H. Winchester, Thorpe Martin, A. H. Lobb and C. E. Springer.

The following tied in Class C with a score of 17 out of 25: Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr., T. W. Keithley, William Covne and W. F. Jensen.

Class D trophy, with a score of 14 out of 25, was tied for by the following: L. C. Lyon, W. B. Smith, Jr., and Dr. A. Patterson.

The ties from the preceding Saturday resulted as follows: Class B—W. A. Joslyn, 19 out of 25. Class C—W. F. Jensen, 17 out of 25. Class D—Dr. Jefferis, Jr., 17 out of 25.

The two-man team championship race was finally decided. There were three teams competing for the championship honors. Crawford and Martin, Mathewson and Dougherty, and Jensen and Taggart. Walker Mathewson and D. J. Dougherty were the successful team, breaking with their handicap 48 out of 50. The other two teams broke 47 and 46. The winning team received two solid silver loving cups in recognition of this championship. The gifts were made by one of the club's most enthusiastic amateurs.

The complete scores follow: H. W. Bush 21 out of 25, Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr., 17, F. H. Megaw 12, Eugene du Pont 19, R. C. McCardle 15, F. Mathewson 24, L. S. German 24, J. B. McHugh 23, William Foord 21, H. H. Lukens 22, W. Edmunson 20, D. Poffenberger 9, H. Winchester 19, R. L. Naudain 13, Thorpe Martin 19, Victor du Pont 16, W. Mathewson 22, A. H. Lobb 19, R. S. Robison 12, H. P. Carlon 20, W. M. Hammond, 18, Clyde Leedom 18, L. C. Lyon 14, J. A. MacMullen 11, T. W. Keithley 17, A. J. Curley 3, C. E. Springer 19, S. B. Trott 11, D. J. Dougherty 18, G. Godwin 20, Wm. Coyne 17, W. A. Joslyn 19, H. J. Taggart 15, W. F. Jensen 17, J. W. Burns 23, Leslie Mathewson 16, W. B. Smith, Jr., 14, Dr. H. Patterson 14.

The pistol scores were:

Revolver qualification: D. Appleby 79, 76, 72, 71, 71, 70.
Revolver practice: A. Appleby 75; A. J. Curley 46, 25, 23.
Rifle qualification (.22cal.): D. Appleby 79, 76, 71, 68.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—Lon Fisher won high average at the regular monthly shoot, held on the Columbus Gun Club grounds, shooting from 20yds. Clarence Coburn was only one bird behind, shooting from the same distance. Ed Cain was third, shooting from 20yds. Bert Cooper got fourth average, shooting from 20yds.

Fred Gilbert, professional, from Spirit Lake, Ia., won high professional, and the general average.

There sure were a lot of fine shooters present, and every one had a good time. The only kick was heard right after dinner. Mrs. Fisher put too much dinner on. Oh, well, if you don't know when you have enough you ought to suffer. The same amount next time. All you can eat.

Mr. Fred Shattuck, now a professional, is back from the East, and he says he has the best shell ever. He has something good to tell you, boys. Cheaper ammunition sounds good, dooesn't it? Wait until you see him; he's just full of good news.

Capt. Carson is back from Texas. The captain is looking a little thin. Big John Penn is breaking in a new Greener gun. Look out, boys, when he gets started. We thank you all for your attendance and hope to see you at our next, May 20.

	Shot at.	Broke
F Gilbert, 20	150	140
L Fisher, 20	150	130
C Coburn, 20	150	129
E Cain, 20	150	128
B Cooper, 20	150	127
C Hedges, 17	150	126
H Hildinger, 17	150	126
C Mowry, 18	150	125
C Ward, 16	150	125
H Bee, 17	150	126
J Walters, 17	150	125
E M Stout, 18	150	124
J Smith, 20	150	124
J Ritt, 17	150	122
W Webster, 20	150	122
W Chamberl'n, 20	150	122
O Woolard, 16	150	120
Bamthouse, 17	150	119
Valentine, 17	150	119
G Smith, 17	150	119
W Spangler, 18	150	119
J Smith, 17	150	117
F Hall, 18	150	116
L Grubb, 18	150	115
J Hunt, 16	150	114
H Romick, 17	150	112
J Swick, 16	150	111
B Call, 20	150	111
J Penn, 17	150	109
E Barstow, 20	150	103
J Hedges, 16	150	103
J Wells, 17	150	99
J Van, 19	125	107
C Moeller, 17	30	17
J Schoup, 16	75	47
C Fumaci, 16	50	35

Saturday's scores:

J Penn, 16	100	87
C C Carson, 16	50	37
K A Joyce, 16	50	43
J Black, 16	100	85
E C Hill, 16	100	77
W Webster, 19	100	93
F Shattuck, 16	75	64
L Fisher, 16	50	45
F Ford, 16	25	24

LON FISHER, Sec'y.

Concordia (Kans.) Blue Ribbon Gun Club.

CONCORDIA, Kans., April 19.—At our shoot Clarence Krohn was high with 114 out of 130; Empson second with 110. Targets were very deceptive, and the following scores are lower than usual. No. 8 was the Du Pont trophy.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Shot at.	Broke.
Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25		
Krohn	12	14	14	14	13	13	13	21	130	114
Empson	14	15	12	11	14	13	11	20	130	110
Caldwell	13	13	12	11	13	10	13	23	130	108
Myers	13	12	12	14	12	11	13	20	130	107
Sewart	12	13	11	11	13	11	14	21	130	106
*Jackson	14	13	7	10	13	12	12	20	130	101
Snyder	10	10	14	10	6	12	12	21	130	95
Girard	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	7	18	70	50
Barton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22	40	36
Rider	11	9	13	11	7	9	5	..	105	61
Eckstrom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	25	21
Phillips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	25	21

*Professional.

J. F. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Yale—Danbury.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—The Yale Gun Club beat the Danbury Club here this afternoon by a score of 415 to 363, in their annual shoot. The scores:

Yale.		Danbury.	
Thompson	88	Clark	82
Biddle	78	Judd	66
Morrison	85	Thompson	75
Dimmock	88	Bailey	65
Scott	76—415	Rice	75—363

Atlantic City Gun Club.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Harry Kahler, of Philadelphia, winner of the National Amateur Championship, was the one to head the list at the fourth annual Easter Monday tournament on April 17. He started off slowly, but wound up strong with the last three events straight and with the fine score of 141 out of 150. Kahler also won the merchandise event, 47 out of 50, a tie with Tomlin but in the shoot-off Kahler ran 19 out of 20, to Tomlin's 12. Frank Hineline, of the South End squad, finished second; Tomlin, of Glassboro third, and Stewart, of Salem, won fourth honors. Of the local boys, Powers topped the list with 133 breaks, with Smith and Westcott trailing closely.

Apgar was high professional with 138, and Fred Shattuck was second with 133. Lloyd Lewis was also with us and ran the books right up to the limit, and had the coin ready for the boys on the moment, and we wish to extend our thanks.

The Squier money-back system worked perfectly, and there was a surplus of over $50 for the six high guns, and that is what makes the boys happy.

In the merchandise event, we had eighteen beautiful prizes, ranging from $10 to $3.50 in value each.

Glad to have our Salem, N. J. friends with us; we have not forgotten that royal game supper they gave us December last; they are a royally good bunch.

Camden came down strong, but we expected a little better support from Philadelphia.

Our next tournament will be held in August, when the World's Amateur Championship Cup, won by Newcomb at the New Jersey State shoot here June last, will again be contested. The winner will take away a nice purse, and the cup for a year. This will be a big shoot, and you want to be on the job and take it away from Newcomb, if you can.

The program consisted of 150 targets. Scores:

	Program.	Mdse. Event.		Program.	Mdse. Event.
W T Smith	130	39	H Powers	133	42
H B Cook	126	44	G Biddle	121	43
J H Gaskill	126	35	F S Tomlin	135	47
E Schubert	112	37	G W Lindley	108	..
W H Stewart	134	46	J Griffith	132	46
A Fegenbush	87	31	E Ford	128	37
H G Hart	109	32	E F Slear	131	..
F Hineline	136	41	A Sheppard	111	30
H Kahler	141	47	G Dimmock	128	37
E A Cordery	122	35	W Matthews	131	44
W B Watson	120	34	F Matthews	121	41
E R Johnson	125	40	Dr R Muller	113	35
E Stockton	93	29	F Plum	...	35
E Holloway	119	34	J P Cope	...	42
Dr A Westcoat	129	38	M Gladney	...	32
Professionals:					
F Lawrence	103	..	N Apgar	138	44
H Welles	132	..	H H Stevens	129	47
J F Pratt	107	40	F Shattuck	133	39
L Lewis	121	41			

A. H. Sheppard, Sec'y.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

The attendance at the club shoot on April 23 was very good, showing the results of the hustling which Emil Hammersmith has been doing for the past few weeks. The weather was fine, the only drawback being a rather brisk breeze, which had a bad effect on the flight of the targets, and kept some of the scores below the usual mark. Squier led the bunch, as he has a trick of doing every once in a while, breaking 90 out of 100, a feat fully equal to 95 under normal conditions. His nearest competitors were Sampson and Hammersmith, each of whom accounted for 80.

The first of the club's series of trophy events was shot to-day and resulted in a tie on 49, including handicaps, between Sampson and Hellman. Only one shoot-off was required to settle the question, Sampson getting a perfect score of 25 with his handicap, to Hellman's 24. Squier made high score in actual breaks with 45, Hammersmith was next with 43, and Trimble followed him closely with 42. Hammersmith has taken charge of the grounds of the club, and is working hard to make the weekly shoots successful. He needs the support of the club members, and also the good will of all the shooters in the vicinity.

Targets:	20	15	15	15	15	20	Total.
Squier	18	15	12	14	14	17	90
Sampson	14	13	12	14	13	14	80
Hammersmith	15	10	12	13	13	17	80
Hellman	13	9	13	10	13	16	74
Connelly	16	8	13	9	10	12	68
Dea	12	11	11	10	12	16	72
Trimble	..	11	15	13	12	17	68
Heile	11	9	6	..	..	..	26
Lambert	8	6	5	..	..	..	19
West	8	6	8	11	10	10	53
Bird	11	..	..	7	6	11	35
Bird, Jr.	..	..	..	8	5	16	29

Trophy event, 50 targets, handicap: Sampson (8) 49, Hellman (10) 49, Squier 45, Hammersmith (4) 47, Dea (8) 46, Trimble 42, Bird, Jr. (13) 42, Connelly (10) 41, West (8) 39, Bird (10) 34.

Shoot-off, 25 targets: Sampson (4) 25, Hellman (5) 24.

Marine and Field Club.

Only four gunners reported at the Bath Beach traps of the Marine and Field Club yesterday. The monthly cup was the principal event. The leg was taken by C. D. Sayre. There also were several trophy shoots. The scores:

Monthly cup, 100 targets:

C D Sayre	20	81	C B Ludwig	12	71
J H Emanuel, Jr.	4	72			

Trophy shoots, 25 targets each, handicap:

C B Sayre, 5	17	17	22	22	20
J H Emanuel, Jr., 1	18	18	18	19	20
C B Ludwig, 3	19	22	20	23	21
P G Chase, 4	..	23	21	25	15

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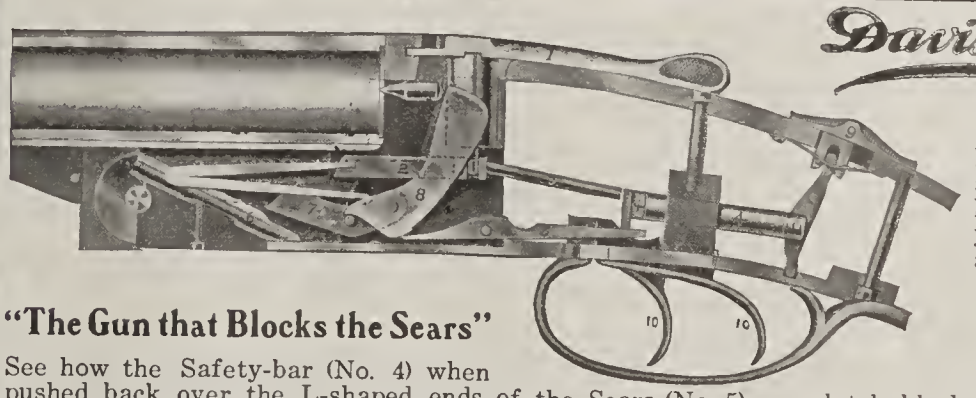

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Trap at Larchmont.

LARCHMONT, April 24.—Under fairly good conditions yesterday the gunners of the Larchmont Yacht Club made some excellent scores in their regular weekly shoot. The attendance was not as large as usual on account of the tri-club shoot on Saturday, but those present were able to complete seven matches.

R. L. Spotts proved to be high gun for the day. He won the 10-target scratch contest, as well as the 15-target event, the first with 9 and the second with 14 clay birds smashed. He was also the winner of the leg for the April cup with a full score of 25. Mr. Spotts also proved the winner of the double match at 25 targets, and W. J. Elias won the special trophy match at 25 targets. Two other trophy contests were won by A. B. Alley and E. A. Wilson respectively.

The summaries:

Ten targets, scratch: R. L. Spotts 9, A. B. Alley 8, W. E. Bemis 4, E. A. Wilson 8, W. J. Elias 7.

Fifteen targets, scratch: R. L. Spotts 14, A. B. Alley 10, W. E. Bemis 7, E. A. Wilson 12, W. J. Elias 9.

April cup, 25 targets, handicap: R. L. Spotts (0) 25, E. A. Wilson (2) 20, W. J. Elias (2) 20, E. L. C. Robins (2) 20.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: A. B. Alley (5) 25, R. L. Spotts (0) 22, E. G. Unitt (4) 17, W. J. Elias (2) 24, E. A. Wilson (2) 21, W. E. Bemis (4) 14.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: E. A. Wilson (2) 24, J. R. Collins (4) 22, E. G. Unitt (4) 20, A. B. Alley (4) 15, W. J. Elias (2) 22, R. L. Spoots (0) 20, J. Pisani (3) 18, W. E. Bemis (4) 14.

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, April 22.—A special match for a gold watch was held at the grounds of the Bennett Gun Club to-day. There were more than 60 participants, and each shot from a 20yd. rise, unknown angles. There was a big crowd on hand, despite the rain. At the end of the tenth round there were ten ties for the prize, and they shot it off. They were Benjamin Foster, A. Redfield, Stokes Prickett, Benjamin Martel, Hugh Sterling, Martel and William Wakeman, who had four chances and did not miss. The shoot-off was miss-and-out, and Wakeman, won. The following were the best scores: Benjamin Foster 10, A. Redfield 10, Stokes Prickett 10, Benjamin Martel 10, Hugh Sterling 10, William Wakeman 10 (four chances, 10 each), Bernard 10, Edward Butler 9, Boyd 8, Thomas Berstresser 8, Michael Carney 8, Michael Colma 8, McElmoyle 8, William Murray 8, Sterling 8, W. Anderson 8, John Owens 8, Martel 8, Butler 8, Wilson 7, West 7, Berstresser 7, Stockman 7, Lafferty 7, Chessman 7, Prickett 7, Murray 7, Wilson 7, Shimp 7, Roadfuss 7, John Zimmer 6, F. Hannold 6, Wedemyer 6, Batzel 6, J. Anderson 6, T. Howley 6, John Healey 5.

Shoot-off, miss-and-out: Wakeman 10, Edward Butler shooting for Sterling, 9; Mertel 4, Foster 2, Wakeman 2, Prickett 2, Redfield 1, Wakeman 1.

Sweepstake, 5 bluerocks: Edward Butler 5, William Murray 4, Tom Owens 4, S. Prickett 4, Pierce 3, J. Healey 3.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THE fine weather of April 23 brought out quite a bunch of shooters for the weekly trophy event, fourteen men facing the traps during the afternoon. To be sure, the wind made the targets a little more difficult to locate, but even with this handicap, some of the boys did nice work. The trophy event resulted in five men getting into a tie on perfect scores, including their handicaps, and after two shoot-offs, with the winner still unknown, it was agreed to decide the matter by a toss-up, as it was getting dusk, and there seemed no likelihood of a decision being reached in any other way. In the first shoot-off, McArdle and Luverne failed to make good, the other three tying on perfect scores. J. B. C. failed to smash enough in the second trial, and this left Voige and Ertel still tied. The latter won the toss, and carried off the trophy. McArdle had the honor of making high score of actual breaks in the match, accounting for 44; Voige was a close second with 43, and Luverne followed with 42. Voige did nice work in the shoot-offs, breaking 47, which gave him a total score of 90 in the 100. Four clubs in this neighborhood, the Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Miami, and Northern Kentucky, with a total active, shooting membership of at least sixty shooters, could inaugurate a series of club team matches that would attract attention, and would unquestionably increase the interest in the sport. If there is not material enough in these clubs, call on the Harrison, Lebanon, Felicity, Hillsboro and Williamstown shooters to come into the game. The next club trophy shoot will be held on April 30, and every one is invited to come over and have a try. The club's first money-back tournament of the season will take place on May 7. These shoots were very popular last season, and from the inquiries which have been received by the secretary concerning them, they promise to be more so this year.

Trophy event, 50 targets, handicap: McArdle (10) 50 Woodbury (8) 48, Irwin (10) 48, Keifer (10) 49, Holaday Jr. (4) 38, J.B. C. (12) 50, Voige (10) 50, H. Ertel (16 50, Luverne (18) 50, F. Smith (15) 39, N. P. Brown (18 34, J. D. Johnson (14) 32, W. McGee (20) 34.

Shoot-off divided after three tries, between Voige and Ertel. Several practice events were also shot.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—In the practice event Smoke set the mark "out of sight"—121 out of 125. Moller 136 out of 145, and Parry 93 out of 100 were trying hard to find it. H. W. Heikes and Barr, professionals had a little race of their own, the latter having one the best of it. In the continuing struggle for the president cup, Parry scored his first win with 46 out of 50, shooing from the 16yd. mark. Lewis, 18yds., getting 4

The professionals, shooting along for company, wer again in competition, Heikes going out with the goo score of 47 from 20yds.

Program is being arranged for tournament on Decor tion Day.

In practice, H. W. Heikes scored 114 out of 125, Ba (125) 115, Lewis (60) 47, Moller (145) 136, Parry (100) 9 Smoke (125) 121, Hymer (100) 85, Britton (80) 70, Dixo (100) 86, Neighbors (80) 43, White (105) 83, Golden (4 24, Granberry (20) 15.

President's cup, 50 targets: H. W. Heikes (20yds.) 4 Barr (20) 42, Hymer (20) 39, Lewis (18) 45, Moller (1 43, Dixon (18) 37, White (18) 32, Parry (16) 46, Smo (16) 42, Britton (16) 44, Neighbors (16) 27, Golden (16)

Pigeon-Shooting Fixtures at Turin.

AMONG the many sporting events that will take pla this year in Turin during the great international exhi tion, pigeon shooting will be foremost. The clu Tiratori a volo del Martinetto and Villa Marchesa ha given a sum of 55,000 lire to be divided among the w ners of the following program: Stand del Martinet May 7, one pigeon at 26 meters, 500 lire; May 8, 9, 1 12 pigeons at 26-27 meters, 20,000 lire; May 13—one pige at 26 meters, 5000 lire; May 14, handicap, 15,000 li Stand Villa Marchesa: May 11 and 12, 10,000 lire. I trance fees to all the events in the program, 650 li Sportsmen who make up their mind to come to sur Italy and take an active part in the shooting will f this a unique occasion to find this interesting exhibit and to share the tempting prizes mentioned in the ab program.

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CONDITIONS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Continued from page 658.

subsides. A club's rules must be stringent y enforced indeed if they lead to the punishment by the club of a violator.

A case in point: Last spring a protector learned that it might be worth his while to go to a certain camp up the West Canada. It is a noted camp locally. Several politicians, good woodsmen and good fellows, are members. The protector caught one man with sma.l trout and chased another across the creek. This fellow dumped his trout into the water, which was a good joke on the protector. At the annual meeting of the club the episode of the game protector's visit was made merry over and the protector's victims made humorous speeches. None of the men seemed to realize that violating the game law was other than a matter for jubilee, caught or not caught.

There is much room for education with regard to the game laws. Every man must first search his own heart on the subject, to discover whether or not he is sincere and acts according to his preachings. I know old woodsmen who used to boast of killing game out of season who now without apology obey the laws. If men who are not well educated, who are subject to great temptation, can resist the desire to kill game in and out of season, certainly those who visit the mountains and hire guides might refrain from compelling their guides to keep the table supplied and also fill the bag of the hunter who cannot shoot well enough to kill his own game.

The worst violators are guides who have to shoot game in order to keep in the good graces of unskillful or lazy employers. Many of these guides are unwilling violators, but who can blame the guide whose very living depends on retaining the friendship and patronage of the people he takes into the woods? On the other hand these guides are so foolish as to kill the game on which they depend to make their living.

If the guides would all get together and refuse to obey the mandates of their patrons, the patrons would perhaps be brought to time, but probably not. The guides could of course bring violators to court, but that is beyond hope.

In any event, every man who asks his employe or permits his guide to violate a law, or who allows his emp'oye to see him violate the law, makes that employe a violator.

The statement by "A Sympathizer" that "only the other day a man hounded a deer to the ice * * * and finished it" is typical of one class of complaints. A letter to the nearest game protector would have resulted in an investigation and very likely capture of the guilty parties. "But," "A Sympathizer" whines, "we are not receiving a single penny for that if we did it, and would not get a 'thank you,' while the salaried men would get the credit."

If "A Sympathizer" wants the credit, why not take the case into court himself, prove it, get the credit and half the fine collected, as the law says he may do if he really knows of such a case. There he has everything—credit and ha'f the fine, as provided by Section 22, of the game law.

Game is being protected very well, and the men who are doing it earn their wages. This is not to say more protectors are not needed, but even here "A Sympathizer" hardly knows the ground he treads on. He speaks of having a protector on every ten or fifteen square miles.

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There are 4,000 square miles in the Adirondack woods; 10,000 square miles in the mountains. Sympathizer suggests, therefore, that the State put from 266 to 400 protectors—even 1,000—in the Adirondacks. This would insure a number of places for people able to pass civil service examinations. Sympathizer suggests that the State now has a protector on every twenty five or fifty square miles. Probably thirty protectors all told are on duty in the Adirondacks or sometimes go there—twenty, say, regularly. That is, each protector looks after about 200 square miles, with occasional assistance from ten sent in on special occasions.

Fair criticism never hurts a square official. He will profit by his mistakes and work harder in consequence of good advice. But attacks on the Forest, Fish and Game Commission by men who know neither the results of the department's work, the conditions met by the officials, nor the quantity and quality of the work done, made without a general view of the situation and from some isolated instance or even instances, do more good and perhaps do harm.

Asking a policeman to cover 200 square miles of territory is too much, but imagine putting 40 game protectors into the Adirondacks, one in every ten miles! This would be indefensible. Just how many should be put there is a question.

As to cutting the rate of pay to $500 or $600 a year and $400 expenses, the wages were increased because the right kind of men could not be had for $600 a year. If the wages of protectors were cut now, I am quite certain from what I know of the kind of men who are in these offices more than half and the best of them would get out. Everyone knows that game protectors should be extra good woodsmen, and most of the Adirondack force are far better at their line of work than most other woodsmen are in theirs. It would please many violators to have the good men weeded out as the poor men were.

There is no epidemic of violations. Here and there are violations by people who pretend to know better than others. Yet knowing of a specific instance, or several instances, it would be easy for an unaccustomed, imaginative and forgetful man to think conditions were worse.

Cut off the sale of game and fish and draw the lines a bit clearer and more emphatic and add a score of protectors to the Adirondacks and observance of the law will be taken to 90 per cent. of the camps and hearts where now the law is disobeyed.

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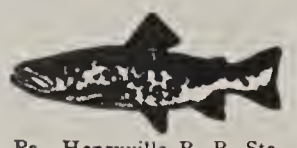

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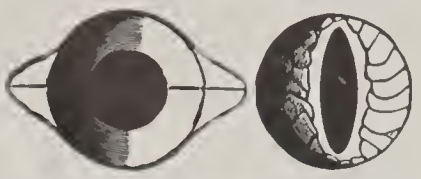

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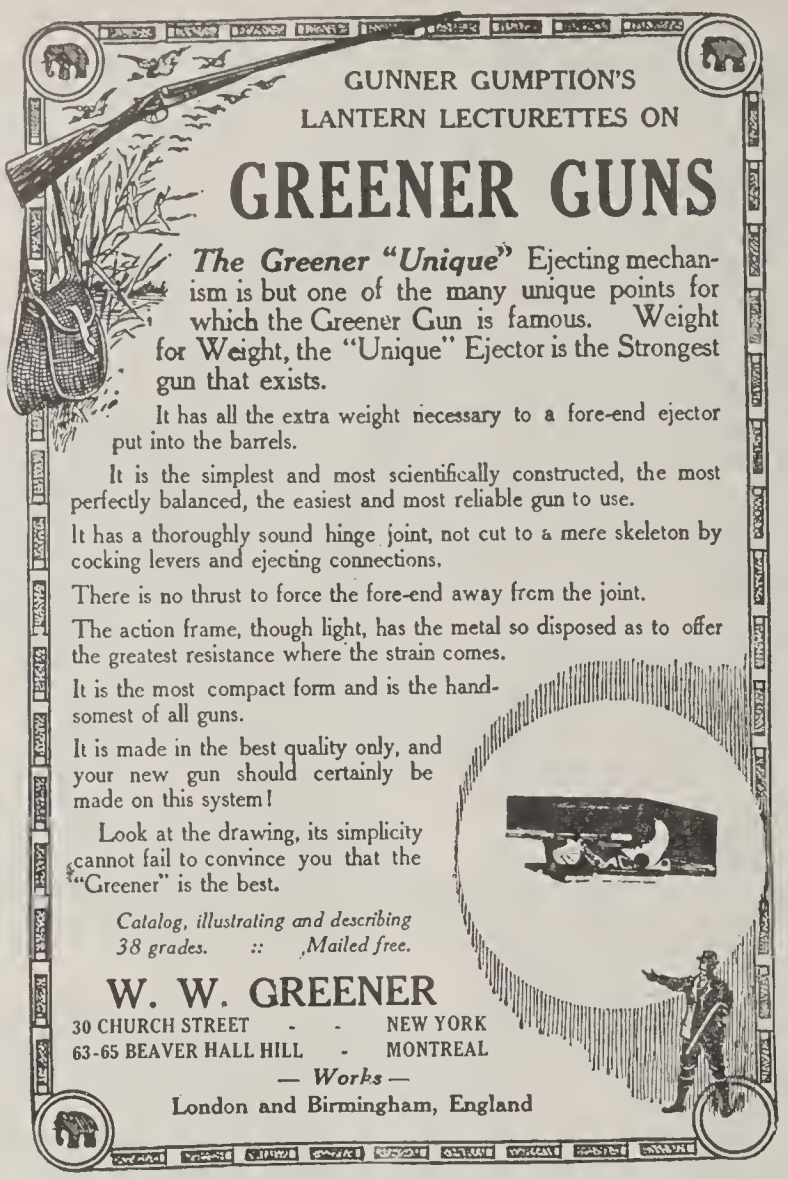

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"So the black fellow walked down to the edge of the creek, and had a look around. Soon he saw a pair of wild turkeys, or bustards, feeding quietly along a wide open space and about 800 yards away. Now, wild turkeys are very good eating, but they are very shy birds and difficult to get near.

"The black fellow had no gun, but had three boomerangs, four spears and a club called the nulla nulla. I watched him carefully to see what he would do. He took the three boomerangs and the nulla nulla. Then he broke several branches of a neighboring tree and swam quietly across the creek. On the other side he skirted around the edge of the clearing, getting as close to the turkeys as he could under cover.

"I soon lost sight of him and kept my eyes on the turkeys. After about a quarter of an hour I suddenly noticed well out on the clearing a bunch of shrubbery. Watching it carefully, I saw that it was gradually approaching the birds. It never moved except when the birds had their heads down feeding.

"At last it got so close that the turkeys noticed it, but beyond a good stare they paid no further attention to it. Nearer and nearer it approached until it was only about twenty yards away. Then with a jump that made me start the black fellow sprang up from behind the boughs and, running in to the birds, threw his boomerang at them. He seemed to hit both of them, but one flew away all the same. The other one, however, was disabled and the black fellow soon finished it off with his club.

"It is the fashion to speak contemptuously of the intellect of the Australian blacks; certainly in some respects they are very deficient. I never met one, for example, that could count more than five, and most of them can only count up to three. But, as hunters they are extremely skilful, very patient, and possessed of a great fund of knowledge regarding the habits of the game they pursue.

"I have seen them catch ducks in much the same manner as the turkey was caught. The hunter, with a bundle of reeds, or other aquatic vegetation, slips quietly into the edge of the lake or lagoon or river, and either wades or swims, with the vegetation on his head, noiselessly up to the ducks. Then, one after another he quietly but swiftly pulls them under water, where he strangles them and attaches them to his belt.

"It would be thought that the ducks would either call out or flap their wings and so alarm their mates; but the black fellow does his work so smartly that the duck is underneath the water before it has time to do anything.

"The kangaroo is stalked in quite a different and rather a peculiar manner. Finding where there is a kangaroo, feeding alone if possible, the black fellow crawls as close as he can to him. His weapons this time are two spears. When there is no more cover he waits until the kangaroo has its head down and is nibbling the grass. Then he stands up beside a tree and in full view of the kangaroo but absolutely motionless.

"The kangaroo looks up, but seeing nothing moving, resumes feeding. The black fellow then takes a few slow and very cautious steps toward the animal, dragging his two spears carefully through the grass with his toes. The moment the kangaroo stops feeding he becomes immovable, standing, with his hands at his side, like a thin black stump.

"This strategy goes on for perhaps twenty minutes, at the end of which the black fellow is probably within ten yards of his prey. Then, like a lightning flash, he bends for his spears, and one after the other they are flung quivering into the flanks of the kangaroo. The animal bounds off, but the black fellow follows

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confidently, as he knows that before the second mile is covered the kangaroo will be exhausted.

"This is the usual way in which the kangaroo was taken. Occasionally, however, it was killed with a boomerang. The kangaroo has a very thin skull, and if the boomerang hits it on the head it drops instantly.

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"Perhaps the most ingenious of all their schemes is the manner in which they net ducks. A creek is chosen which has, as creeks usually do, short bushy trees along its banks. Between two of these trees, on opposite sides, the blacks stretch their light, home made net, at a height of ten or fifteen feet above the water. The net is managed by two black fellows, one on each side of the stream, who have hold of the top controlling cord. Until the critical time the net is allowed to sag well down.

"A few yards down the creek a third black fellow is concealed in the reeds. Two or three others then make a detour of perhaps a mile or more and strike the creek again. Then they walk back along the creek toward the net. At once whatever ducks are on the creek fly up and, as is their invariable custom, follow along the course of the creek, but about 100 yards or so in the air.

"Soon they come toward where the net is waiting. Just at the proper time the black fellow who is hidden in the reeds gives the loud, shrill cry of the duck hawk, at the same time hurling his bomerang into the air. Like so many arrows the terrified ducks dive down for the shelter of the trees and dart along only a few feet above the water.

"At the same time the net rises in front of them, and they dash into it. Sometimes the whole flock of a dozen or more is caught at once, and it is rarely that the stratagem is altogether unsuccessful."

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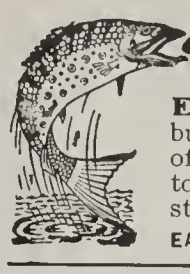
An Irishman, celebrated for his good humor, was dining one Friday with a friend, and fish was the only "meat" served. The Irishman was particularly fond of haddock, and seated himself near a fine specimen. His olfactory nerves, however, soon made him aware that the fish was not too fresh. He first lowered his mouth toward the head of the fish, and then his ear, as if conversing with it. The woman of the house, perceiving his peculiar motions, asked him if he wished anything. "Nothing," replied the Irishman, "nothing at all, madam, I was merely asking this haddock whether he could give me any news of my friend, Capt. Seasalt, who was drowned last Monday; but he tells me that he knows nothing of the matter, for he himself hasn't been to sea for about three weeks."—Ideas.

THE CAPERCAILZIE.

The capercailzie is a grand bird, but we are doubtful regarding its value for sport. A bird nearly as big as a turkey cannot easily be missed, but they require to be struck in a vital spot, and it is sad to see them going away wounded. The only "caper" we were ever able to eat was one so-disguised by condiments and sauces that we really did not know it was a "caper," and horse-flesh would have been palatable prepared in that way. It is hard to eradicate the taste of turpentine which permeates the flesh owing to the "caper's" diet of pine-buds, and no ordinary cook can hope to succeed. Perhaps we should say "drown" instead of "eradicate," for the latter can never be accomplished.—Shooting Times.



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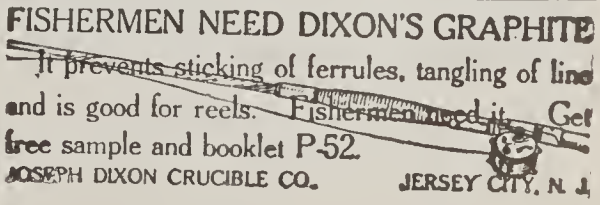

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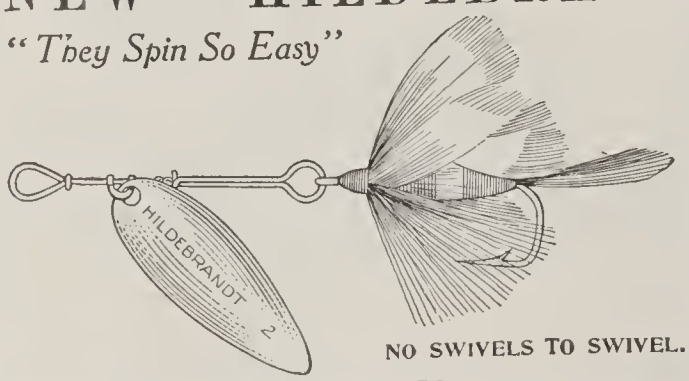

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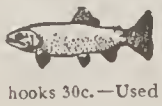

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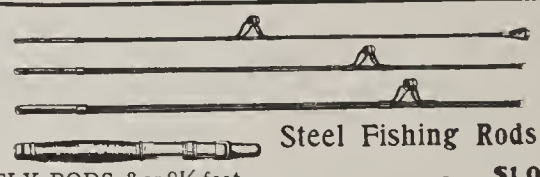

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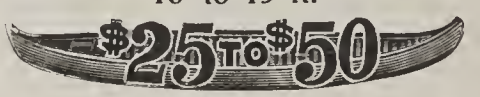

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No. 127 Franklin St., New York.

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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE WYOMING ELK.

SOON after the appropriation by Congress of $20,000 to care for the Wyoming elk, which each winter starve in considerable numbers in Jackson's Hole, the Department of Agriculture took up the matter. E. A. Preble, of the Biological Survey, was sent out to Jackson's Hole, and is still there gathering data with regard to last winter's destruction, and seeking for a means to prevent its repetition. It is reported that he concludes that the loss was about 5,000 elk, mostly calves.

People wholly ignorant of the elk and its habits write of a great force of cowboys and United States cavalry which, when summer comes, shall round up the elk and drive them away—say to the Big-Horn Mountains—but this is one of the absurdities only to be written of by people quite unacquainted with the subject. Elk cannot be herded in any region, and least of all over rough and timbered mountains.

On the other hand, it is learned that some lodges of the benevolent society of Elks have furnished the funds to crate and transport a dozen elk from Jackson's Hole to the Government buffalo pastures in Montana and Oklahoma, thus following the good example set last winter by the Boone and Crockett Club with the antelope. The animals are already on the way to their new home. This movement may well enough stimulate other lodges of Elks to similar action, and the net result of all this agitation cannot be other than good.

The removal and distribution of these elk is greatly to be desired, and the funds at hand should assist in getting many of them out of the country. This is a process, however, which will have to be kept up indefinitely, and is in no sense a solution of the Jackson's Hole elk problem.

At the approach of winter the elk come down from the high mountains in the effort to follow their old-time migration route, are stopped in the neighborhood of Jackson's Hole and starve there, and then in spring the survivors return to the mountains and have their young, to return south again in autumn and to starve again the following winter. The same thing has been going on for years, and no plan has yet been devised for remedying the difficulty.

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE last annual report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Prince Edward Island contains an interesting paper on bird protection. Up to the year 1906, the enforcement of the game laws was in the hands of police officers and constables, who usually troubled themselves very little about the law's provisions. In that year, however, a new game act including the protection of useful birds was passed, and the P. E. I. Fish and Game Protection Association was formed, its members being made fish and game guardians to serve without pay.

The membership roll of the association has increased each year since, until now it contains more than 350 members. These have done much good work in their various localities by enforcing the law, and also by educating the people by personal effort, by lectures and by the issue of leaflets, all showing how the various species of birds affect the interests of the farmer and so of the community. The association's work has attracted attention in the United States and Canada. It is believed that the protection of useful birds which prey on noxious insects and on small mammals has reduced the destruction of the agricultural output of the country by these creatures fully one-half.

The report is accompanied by a list of the principal birds of the Province illustrated by a number of photographs, and this report, which is likely to have general circulation, ought to do much good. The association cannot do better than continue its work of education until it has shown to the residents of Prince Edward Island how important to the welfare of the Province is the protection of its useful birds.

DIES HARD.

THE old saw that a lie will travel a league while the truth is putting on its boots is as true to-day as ever, and it is true also that it takes many years to correct a false story that has once gained currency. The great duck egg fake of 1894-5 furnishes an example.

A recent editorial in the New Orleans Daily Picayune says that formerly the collection of millions of the eggs of wild birds in Canada threatened to cause the practical extermination of the vast flocks of ducks and geese which annually go south to escape the winter, but that Canada took the matter up and stopped this egg collecting. This is the repetition of an old story which had currency for three or four years, until in 1895 FOREST AND STREAM made an investigation which exploded it. The tale seemed to account for the scarcity of wildfowl by relieving spring shooters of their responsibility and was taken up and fathered by an organization which called itself the National Game, Fish and Bird Protective Association, some of whose officers declared that a careful investigation showed that millions of the eggs of wildfowl were annually collected in Alaska and Canada and shipped into the United States for commercial purposes. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, brought the matter up in Congress and asked for an appropriation of $5,000 to send an agent to Alaska to investigate the matter.

Meantime FOREST AND STREAM had begun to make inquiries to learn whether in fact any such importation of wild duck eggs took place. No evidence and no facts could be had from the people who told the story. Those who had declared that they had the evidence, when applied to for this evidence, declared that they themselves did not have it, but could get it—and then were never heard of again. By careful inquiry FOREST AND STREAM learned that the transportation companies had never carried eggs, that none had been received at the ports of entry of the United States, and that the albumen trade, which was supposed to be using the eggs, knew nothing whatever about these wildfowl eggs. The investigation was so complete and the lack of evidence so impressive that the story soon came to be known as the great duck egg fake, and for some years those who had started it declined to talk on the subject.

Every now and then, however, references like this one in the New Orleans paper are printed, and to-day there are probably not a few people who have forgotten all about the exposure of the fake, but still have vague memories of the original story and regard it seriously. It dies hard.

A WESTERN magazine recently stated that nearly five hundred squirrels from Vermont had lately been liberated in Central Park, New York city, the gift of Mrs. A. F. Smith, and that hundreds of squirrels have been killed by automobiles. Distance lends enchantment to this view, as to others. The facts are that although Mrs. Smith's offer to liberate gray squirrels in the park has been accepted, not one squirrel has as yet been received. Efforts are being made to secure gray squirrels in Vermont, but to catch one-tenth as many as mentioned will require time. The Central Park squirrels are suffering from improper feeding at the hands of visitors; from the efforts of vandals, who regard them as so much food to be taken by stealth; and from the forays of small boys armed with catapults. Motorcars kill few if any squirrels. The average visitor feeds roasted peanuts to the squirrels when they should have hard-shelled nuts. Their teeth and digestion suffer. Park watchmen find one dead now and then near the walks, apparently in good condition. Instead of a decrease, there is a steady increase in the number of squirrels in the great park, and they have been thinned out at times by shooting and by transfer to other parks.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

In the Hookworm Region

A Vacation on Horseback and in Camp in the Mountains of Virginia

By FLORENCE A. TASKER

IN the rugged mountains of Southwest Virginia we spent our two weeks' vacation. It could not be Canada that year, for it is an aggravation to go up there for sport and just when you are comfortably settled down to some rare trout fishing or good hunting, break camp and come home. So for the short two weeks we planned another game. There were five of us in the party: a pretty girl and a bachelor—we the married pair—and our fox terrier, Pat. It all started out so promisingly and boded to be so full of interest. It was September, the nights just chill enough to warrant a big fire, and the days all bright and warm, but will you believe it, nothing ever came of it. I watched that pair faithfully all those fourteen days and never a tremor of an eyelash did I see in either of them. So I shall have to tell just the bare facts of the outing, and leave out all the romance that I hoped would add some color to my story.

But we surely did have a good time. We left the railroad and on horseback plunged into a rough wilderness to our miner's shack, a two-room affair, very rude but comfortable, in the heart of the mountains. It nestled so cosily in a clump of trees with a sparkling spring nearby, and an outside sheltered cooking shed, with the dearest little cook stove and well constructed table and benches. Screened from view of the camp by masses of laurel was a temporary stable for the accommodation of our four horses.

Our food supply of chickens, ham and corn was brought to us each day by a farmer with whom we had previously made arrangements. He lived far away across the mountain, but he and his mule knew every little winding trail, and each day after he had been our guide on the long excursions on horseback he brought us back without any fuss to the little whitewashed shack.

The horses we used were gentle beasts, with easy gaits and well trained to the rough climbs and descents. In some places it was so steep and treacherous that we found it necessary to cling to their manes to keep from sliding off the saddles, but this bit of excitement only lent its charm to the riding and was not in the least alarming; perhaps it was not even necessary.

One very unfortunate circumstance was the fact that we two women did not wear divided skirts. We had made thin black cotton riding skirts to be buttoned quickly over the one-piece gingham dresses we wore around camp. They were comfortable and convenient, but not at all suited to such rough going. They clung and stuck and tore until in about two days their hems had turned to fringe.

The girl and I quickly solved the problem of cooking; we both pitched in and the men looked after the fire. They made it appear, too, very laborious work when in fact the wood had already been cut and stacked for our use. But I called myself quite tactful to rush off to the spring while I left Kitty frying potatoes and the bachelor prodding the fire, and would not you call it maddening to return—singing lustily—to find them still frying potatoes and prodding the fire?

On our second day in camp we unearthed a marvelous swimming pool cut into smooth rock and well screened from the horses and birds and rabbits—for no person ever came that way—by a natural heavy growth of evergreens. It was a rare treat after a long hot ride nearly all day through the sun to refresh ourselves in this dark, cool bath. And in that part of the world there were no unrighteous mosquitoes nor black flies to make those baths a torment.

The game there is rather scarce, although a bear now and then is reported killed. There are pheasants and quail in season and a few streams that boast of bass. Besides these there are raccoons, opossums and red and gray foxes which the natives hunt with mongrel hounds. The farmers along the New River, which winds around the mountains, may pull out some famous catfish—both mud and blue varieties—of which they are very proud, and they really are very good. There are rattlesnakes in the mountains, but we saw none. The country itself is wild and beautiful and just the place for horseback and a little trip like ours.

We were in an iron ore district and every day visited some mine or big deposit, or climbed slowly up and around a high mountain to eat our lunch and look off for miles and miles through the September haze across the tops of other mountains into another county. It looked as if we might step from top to top across the narrow valleys and pick our way out to level country.

Here and there, away off from nowhere, we would come upon a bit of clearing where a squatter had his abode—a dilapidated cabin containing one room, one window and door and a large family. Poor and destitute they all were, but ever ready with their "Howdy, sir," and "Howdy, ma'am." It is the land of the hookworm, and he thrives well in those parts. At every cabin the shiftlessness of the district was apparent. A broken down step at the threshold sounded a warning of what might be found within. Around this step wallowed and slept the family pig, or perhaps to a nearby stump a dejected cow was tied and fought the flies; a few scraggly chickens strutted in and out of the shanty at will, and as we rode on with few exceptions there would be a grand scramble of children, filthy and ragged, to hide behind their mother or the half closed door. The one window—and rarely did we come upon a cabin with more than one—would contain one or two whole panes of glass, the other apertures stuffed grotesquely with canvas or articles of clothing. On old decrepit fences or stunted bushes we sometimes came upon the family wash, all of it looking only too ashamed that it was supposed to have been near a tub.

This is the way the "white trash" live.

Sometimes there is work at the mines, sometimes there is none, but it makes no difference. There is never a sign of better times, never an absolutely new dress or suit upon the backs of the white trash waifs; nothing ever mended, rarely if ever a patch or darn; nothing ever new but a baby boy or girl.

In one of the lonely valleys we rode up to a habitation more dismal than any other we had seen to ask for water. Now, in that community, it is something to be talked about to have a party on horseback—and city people, too, at that—accompanied by a well-fed dog, pull up at your door and chat awhile. So the excitement within was great. There ensued a scuffling for the largest cracks between the logs and ferret-like eyes peered out at us. A half-subdued squeal we heard quickly silenced by a motherly slap, and she, poor soul, pinched and wan-looking, and no more than able to hold the tiny bundle of humanity that nestled in her arms, supported herself against the creaking door. Trying to appear perfectly at his ease, on the doorstep rested the lord of the manor, an indifferent individual, and looking like he might not have real good reasoning powers. He managed to bestir himself enough, however, to quench our thirst, and without invitation all of us alighted from the horses to give them and ourselves a bit of rest.

Our guide, the farmer, knew these people by reputation and knew that neither parent could read or write. Coming up to where I stood he told me to get the mother in conversation and ask the children's names. This I did, and in a lackadaisical way the half-fed creature answered

a few questions and produced the children. Five girls straggled out from their various hiding places and were induced to tell their names. Here they are as I got them from behind their hands or between their fingers. The eldest, Rosetta, then Gereta; a third, Serena, and the next, Le May; a fifth Lucilia, and if she thrived, the sixth, only a few weeks old (Heaven help her) would some day lisp "Florence Valerie."

That was enough. We thanked them and asked no more. It really was not funny. I rode on with Kitty and found she was biting her lips and blinking very hard, and I never think of those happy, fantastic names that there does not arise the picture of as many hungry faces and the mother of them all.

Daily we traced old timber roads or the rocky beds of dried-up mountain streams, and occasionally in some dark and lonely spot or almost hidden by rocks, came upon the deserted stills of moonshiners, driven out by fear, or at the muzzle of a shotgun. Those mountaineers, indolent and shiftless, slow at work and slow to speak, are quick and ready enough to pull a gun to settle the slightest argument. Almost every man we encountered carried a gun; in fact, they are, I believe, more primitive than in any other section of this country. All they know of law is to "bring suit" and "institute damages."

However, all my time was not taken up merely in the observation of Virginia mountaineers and their unprogressive mode of living. They will never be different and never could be made different, and they all seemed satisfied with their lots, so why should it concern me too much because their homes were not clean and in order when our days were flying by and that provoking bachelor had himself so well in hand?

One night toward the end of our stay I was tired from the long day on horseback and really tired making pleasing situations through which they both placidly moved and suggested that part of us turn in. So we left them at the fire that had long roared itself down to a beautiful glow and lighted up the girl's hair and softened her pretty eyes, until she made just the right picture for any man to fall in love with. I made up my mind that unless something came of such an opportunity as this it was my last attempt at match making. Indeed, anyone but themselves could know they were admirably suited to each other. For a while I heard nothing but the crackling of the embers and a yawn from one or the other. Then, away in the distance, came the plaintive hoot of an owl, and I covered my head that I might not hear what I was so sure would not be meant for anyone's ears but the girl's, when, will you believe me, the bachelor was calling back to that owl and drawing it nearer to camp, until it perched on a lofty pine above us and there made the night hideous.

The last few days passed pleasantly, dreamily by. It had been a little change and a happy one for us all. I regained my reason and thereby discovered that I was the only foolish member of the party, for the girl evidently intends to choose her own life partner and the bachelor his. And, indeed, they must, because I tried so hard to help them and utterly, utterly failed.

HOW THE PARTY WENT THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

A Rocky Mountain Goat Experience

By L. O. VAUGHT

IT was the latter part of August. We had left the home camp on the shore of Lake McDonald in Northwest Montana in the region recently made into Glacier National Park, and had gone up McDonald Creek to Granite Park, a name given to an open, parky country just over on the west side of the Continental Divide. It was an ideal place for a temporary camp, plenty of feed for the horses and wood and water for camp purposes. A little lower in the valley were huckleberries by the bushel and so large that we called them green gage plums. A short climb to the east and we looked out over the Blackfoot country and the hazy plains on beyond. One day we crossed over the divide and took in Grinnell Glacier, a baby glacier in size when compared with the great Alaska ice fields, but a glacier none the less, typical in every respect, the blue ice showing over almost its entire surface and with yawning crevasses in which one could easily find an icy grave. Snow-clad peaks, such as can be found only in the Northern Rockies, rose all around us, sharp and rugged.

One morning I decided to take a tramp to the north. I made up a substantial lunch, took my rifle and told them I would not be back until night. I followed the main divide, sometimes on one side and again on the other. I was simply exploring, with no definite end in view. When I got tired I sat down and rested. I kept my eyes open for game, for at any moment I was liable to run on a goat, sheep, bear or deer. However, it was nearly noon and, except for two or three distant goats, I had

A WATERMELON FEAST.
Photographs by Stephen P. M. Tasker.

seen nothing in the way of big game. As I crossed the rock slides the little coneys, interrupted in their hay making, darted into their holes with their funny little squeak. A marmot now and then gave the wild folk notice of my coming by his penetrating whistle. Twice I ran across flocks of white-tail ptarmigan, some of them showing almost half white. They were not so fearless as the foolhen, but still were not wild, and it would have been an easy matter to have killed nearly the whole of them with stones. The old ones led off their flocks, clearly showing their uneasiness and yet with an air of dignity, and they reminded me of nothing so much as an old turkey hen. If I got too near, the old mother gave a peculiar cluck and the little ones immediately froze, just where they were, in a most captivating manner. So perfect was the color mimicry that actually they almost disappeared from sight while in plain view. What a morning I had alone in the heights! The peaceful, abiding joy of such a tramp cannot be told in words, but the heart strings of those who can comprehend will catch the vibration.

I was on the east side of the divide, and had almost reached the top of a ridge or spur running off at right angles to the main divide. As I approached the sky line I dropped to my hands and knees and slowly worked my way up, pausing as I gained altitude to closely scan the new ground brought into view. A final crawl, and as I slowly raised my head the whole side of the ridge lay in view. So carefully and noiselessly had I worked up, that the last stage brought my head above the sky line easily, and in a manner not likely to produce startling results. My heart fair'y stopped beating.

Just over the brow of the ridge was quite a depression, and in this a huge snow bank, and this snow bank seemed to be literally covered with goats, lying down. Breathlessly I counted them—seventeen. The nearest was not over thirty feet from me and the furthest not over sixty. These figures are not guess work, as I afterward verified them by stepping. The goats were so close under the top of the ridge that I did not see them nor they me until my final movement brought my head above the sky line. I scarcely breathed. Instantly about half of them were on their feet, but the rest did not get up. Those which got up started away, took a few steps and stopped, gazing in wonder at the apparition which had risen so ghost-like on the sky line. Nine of them were nannies and the rest half-grown kids. The kids which had risen were rather more nervous than their mothers; the latter stood perfectly still, except that occasionally they impatiently pawed the snow.

I have no desire to appear in the nature faker class, and I do not know whether goats are cud-chewing animals or not. I do know that the goats which were down soon commenced chewing exactly as though they were chewing cuds and they kept it up, exactly like an old cow.

Finding that I was harmless, most of the goats which had risen, lay down, one after another, and resumed their midday rest until finally all were down except one old nanny, who could not quite bring herself to trust me completely, though she showed no great nervousness, but now and then pawed the snow. I noted that the little fellows were chewing exactly like the old ones.

How long I remained just as I was when I first saw the goats I hardly know, but it seemed a long time. At last I grew tired and slowly pulled myself into a sitting position. I supposed at the first movement they would all be off, but not one went. There was a little uneasiness, but that was all. After a time I took my lunch from my hunting coat pocket and proceeded to eat it. I never enjoyed a lunch more than that one. I ate and was almost through when suddenly, without any apparent cause, the whole bunch leaped to their feet and started off down the side of the ridge on the run. I have no idea what started them unless they winded me. Be that as it may, they raced off and were out of sight over a nearby ledge. I remained seated, finishing my lunch.

Soon seven reappeared from almost the exact spot where they had gone over and ran quartering across to the left until they came to a snow bank which lay plastered up against the side of the main ridge. This they crossed diagonally, coming out near the top of the divide, over which they went and were out of sight for good. This last snow bank was so steep that had any one told me that a goat could cross it from bottom to top, I would not have believed it possible. It was almost straight up and down; yet those goats crossed it in a smart walk, never pausing, with never a slip nor a sign of uncertainty, as easily as though they were on level ground. I rubbed my eyes, almost convinced that I was dreaming, but I saw them do it, and after I had finished lunch, I walked over to the point where they had struck the bank and looked at their tracks up and across that nearly perpendicular bank. From that day to this I have never ceased to wonder at the feat, done so easily, by such a big-limbed animal as a mountain goat.

That was enough for one day. It was an experience that comes to a man only once in a lifetime. With my repeating rifle I could probably have killed several of them. Who would trade such an experience for a dead goat?

THE TOP RAIL.

A controversy concerning water finders, in the London Field, proves one thing—that believers and skeptics are all capable of locating pen and ink, if not water. An Australian says he paid a diviner $500 to fix on twenty sites, each said to bear water within 300 feet of the surface, below which distance the diviner claimed his influence did not extend. The owner removed two of his $25 markers and began to dig. All told he ventilated his property to the extent of 1,366 feet, and, encouraged because all the digging was dry, now proposes to continue for 1,000 yards, if necessary, evidently to get his money's worth. If he will then drop the diviner in the shaft, perhaps that worthy will revise his opinions as to moisture.

Another writer proposes a novel test for "dowsers," or water witches. He says he knows of a place where water is conveyed for a distance of twenty-seven miles in large underground pipes, up hill and down. He offers to ramble over this section, crossing and recrossing the hidden pipes, in company with any dowser possessing the courage, whose guesses can readily be checked on engineers' maps or by anyone familiar with the location of the pipes and siphons.

* * *

Years ago every man who hunted game near the Mexican border was in constant dread lest he fall into one of the many prospect holes that honeycombed the lead and copper-bearing hills. I have seen these shafts in places where it was popularly believed no white man had ever been before, the comparative freshness of the earth and stone thrown out disproving this belief, and the drill marks and camp signs showing that the early American prospectors did not advertise their whereabouts. In some places where men or animals failed to put in an appearance at customary times it was thought they might be waiting at the bottom of some hole for their friends to haul them out. Frequently the holes were shallow, extending to bed rock only, but others were deeper than Bill Nye's gold mine, over the rim of which he said he could still see the hat of his Hibernian helper, although the depression made by the latter in the earth's surface had cost several burro loads of grub and much of the humorist's cash.

In one of the little 'dobe flats a diviner had "located a fine vein of water," and the man who paid the bill employed two Mexicans to dig, at so much per foot of depth. Gleefully these men performed their task, for the digging was through soft earth, and when next the owner visited them they were seventy feet down and going strong through dry sand. They did not want to stop, but when at last persuaded to do so left the wide hole totally unprotected. I had passed near it many times before I noticed the trap, which was beside one of the many game trails.

A short distance away there was an outcropping of lava, and in this lava there were numerous deep fissures. At one place there came from a great fissure the far away sound of water running as through a gorge. Geologists maintained that a great underground river crossed the country near there, and we of that locality always believed that the sounds we heard when the air was calm came from that river. But if so the diviner's "influence" was not so persuasive as his "gift of gab."

* * *

The coachman, says R. B. Marston, is a jolly good fly. I sometimes tie it with landrail wing or a light starling wing, and used in varying sizes it will kill, as Mr. Plumley says, "all the time"—he used it wet, I use it dry. Coachmen get wet at times, but I never knew one who was not always "dry."

The coachman always reminds me of the old story which I have often told in the Fishing Gazette of the London angler who was invited to fish on a friend's trout water near London. He was sent off to a good stretch of the water, his host going up stream. At the end of the day the host, who had not done any good, met his friend, beaming and with a heavy creel.

"What did you get them with?" said the host.

"Coachman."

"Coachman!" said the host in disgust. "Why, that's the wrong fly!"

Grizzly King.

NATURAL HISTORY

Facts for Breeders of Quail.

Some of the important facts elcited by our biological experiments and observations incidental to rearing and liberating bobwhite may perhaps throw some light upon some causes of disappointing results in the numerous attempts made by sportsmen's associations and indivdiuals to restock depleted covers.

The most significant cause of ill success appears to be due to lack of knowledge of the importance of the family ties in this species. The family flocks keep together until the approach of the breeding season. We have repeatedly observed that a bird from another flock was received into full membership in the family only after much strife, in some cases resulting in the death of the stranger. In cases where, for example, two flocks were put into the same box for transportation to the place of liberation, the flocks quickly assort themselves when freed and seek separate feeding grounds. Birds from different flocks usually do not unite into one flock, but wander apart seeking their old covey companions.

Apply these facts to conditions which obtain in cases where quail are purchased for liberation in large quantities. Ordinarily they are trapped by boys or negroes in the South, a small number being taken from different flocks. These are then taken to the country store where they are confined with birds similarly taken in different parts of the country. The original flocks are hopelessly mixed. They are taken North and liberated either in the autumn or long before the mating season. The birds then thus liberated wander off, each seeking its original flock companions. The chances of these birds uniting into coveys of reasonable size are very remote. If they do not so unite, the chances against enemies are exceedingly small.

We have noted repeatedly that in instances where a covey was harassed by a cat or a fox, the neighborhood of the roosting place was changed nightly, whereas if they were undisturbed they chose the same roosting place repeatedly. The peculiar and well known manner in which the bobwhites arrange themselves is a great safeguard against prowling enemies, and the safety of any one individual is enormously increased in proportion to the increased size of the flock.

A further complication arises as a result of the temporary confinement of the birds in old chicken coops. Here they are exposed to infection from the parasites, both animal and vegetable, so frequent in domestic poultry, but to the effects of which domestic poultry is relatively immune. Then follow the diseases peculiarly fatal to bobwhite and known under various names, coccidiosis, "blackhead," white diarrhea, etc., Alabama quail disease. As a result of long confinement may follow lung diseases (either inflammatory or fungoid), digestive or excretory derangements.

The obvious remedy for these untoward conditions is artificial propagation with the necessary precautions to grow healthy stock, and to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

George W. Field.

BOBWHITE AND DOG IN A THICKET.
Photograph by George W. Field.

Robins in Texas.

Grand Saline, Texas, April 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Is it common to see robins in Texas in nesting time? A pair of robins are here apparently making all preparations to build a summer home—I hear the sweet notes of the male, while perched at the top of some tall tree, in the grove, at nightfall, and also during the morning hours.

I am watching these birds with much interest, as I have never seen robins nest in Texas, although I have been a resident of the State for a number of years.

I used to watch the home building operations of the robins, in my native State (North Carolina) with great interest, as they would carry the loads of mud and mould them into a perfect little mud house, then line them with soft material, mostly feathers, picked up around the poultry yard, and also some of the feathers from the breast of the coy little wife.

The robin is not a common visitor to this section of the State at any time, and I am surprised, as well as interested to see this couple tarry here so late.

I have been unable so far to ascertain if they are actually building a home or not, but hope to learn definitely soon.

F. E. Whittemore.

Rodents and Forestry.

It has more than once been explained that a difficulty met with in the Western country by the modern forester is that the seed of forest trees which he sows is carried away or eaten by small rodents as rapidly as he can sow it. Mice, chipmunks and ground squirrels carefully go over the ground where the seeds have been sown and within a few days after planting devour from 30 to 70 per cent. of the seeds. Careful trapping by a member of the Biological Survey over a half acre containing 2,000 seed spots, yielded him three chipmunks and eleven white-footed mice, which in three days had devoured 70 per cent. of the seed. One chipmunk was seen to visit thirty-eight seed spots in four minutes. Thus the work of these rodents renders vain the efforts of the forester.

Ned Dearborn, expert biologist of the Survey, has just printed a paper which deals with Seed Eating Mammals in Relation to Reforestation. This is really only the beginning of an investigation of the subject of country-wide importance.

When the employees of the forest service learned that their seed was being eaten and carried away by these little mammals, efforts were made to protect the seed by coating it with red lead, copper sulphate and coal tar, which might be supposed to be distasteful to the animals. However, it appears that these rodents always remove the hulls of such seeds and thus get rid of the disagreeable coating before they eat them. The most effective way to terminate these depredations is to destroy the rodents before the planting is done. This is accomplished by poisoning in the way described some months ago in Forst and Stream by Dr. Merriam in the case of the California gray squirrel.

The grain used is wheat, and the other materials are starch, saccharine, pulverized strychnia and water. A mixture is made of the starch, saccharine and strychnia in water which is heated to boiling, until the starch begins to thicken. Then the wheat is added and so thoroughly stirred that every kernel receives a coat-

ing. In damp or rainy weather melted tallow may be substituted for the starch. In this case the wheat should first be slightly warmed, the saccharine and strychnia added, and the tallow then applied, about a quart answering for a bushel of wheat.

Mr. Dearborn advises distributing this poison under logs and shelving boulders. A bushel of wheat is enough for forty acres. The best time to put out the poison is in spring, when food is scarce.

Snakes of England.

Weald Park, Brentwood, England, April 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Feb. 11, on page 217, there is a short reference to the British viper. As a gamekeeper from birth, I have had every opportunity to observe the four varieties of reptiles—all we have here in our old Anglo-Saxon land. The first of these is the ring-necked snake, sometimes called grass snake, and well known over the greater part of England. This is the largest of our four reptiles, some of the females ranging up to three feet six inches in length and with a girth of about three and a half inches in the largest specimens. From thirty-four to thirty-six inches is a good average. This reptile is the only one of the four that is called a snake. The other three are classed as adders.

Frogs are the favorite food of the grass snake, though it does not object to mice and young game birds. It is very timid and quite harmless, so far as poison is concerned. It is fond of marshy, damp land and is generally found not far from lakes and streams, and although not a water snake, as it lives on land, it is a good and fast swimmer and does not hesitate to cross a pond or lake to get out of danger. In color it is usually a kind of olive green, with a yellow stripe behind the head, which has the appearance of a ring and has given it the name ringed snake. This snake casts its skin annually in the late spring or early summer, and this greatly improves its appearance, as the yellow ring and olive green skin then show to perfection. The young come into existence from eggs laid by the female snake. Manure heaps are a favorite place for the snake to deposit her eggs. They are dirty white in color and they are bunched together in small lumps and are hatched by the combined warmth of the sun and manure.

The second variety is the black adder, called in some localities black viper. It is readily known by the curious V-shaped black stripes on its broad flat head. The center of the back is marked from head to tail by zig-zag, diamond-shaped patches of the same color. The remaining part of the body is generally a dirty brown. The bite of this reptile is poisonous and has been known to prove fatal, both to human beings and dogs. It rarely exceeds twenty-four inches in length with a girth about the middle of the body from two to three inches. This, however, is a full limit, both in length and girth, even for the largest females. In some parts of England they are quite numerous, but more so years ago than now, for gamekeepers have never shown them any mercy, as they are dangerous both to sporting dogs and young game birds. I well recollect also the time when I was managing a big park of deer down in the South of England, finding dead newly-born fawns with their heads swollen double their natural size that had been bitten by this reptile.

Unlike the ring-necked snake, this is not timid, but quite the reverse. It generally lies in a coil and prefers to strike rather than to move out of the way, whereas the snake will always make its escape if possible. All four of our English varieties of reptiles hibernate for about five months, more or less, according to the seasons and weather. The black adder leaves his winter quarters in March, at which time he is generally in very good condition, and his fat when refined into oil, is considered an excellent antidote for deafness. It is also said to be a very good remedy and cure for its own bite. The young of this reptile are not hatched from eggs; they are brought forth alive, are black in color and about two inches in length at birth. They are generally from five to eight in number. They are found in the spring of the year on sunny hillsides, the female adder and her young being together. It is said by some people and generally believed in rural districts in many parts of the South of England that when the young adders are quite small, say only a few days old, if alarmed the mother viper will permit her young family to enter her mouth and pass into her stomach, and there to remain until the danger is past, when they are again returned to daylight. Personally I cannot verify this statement, as I have never actually seen the occurrence, although I quite believe there is some truth to the assertion.

Both black viper and ring-necked snakes are great lovers of all kinds of young newly-hatched birds. They will even crowd up into bushes a few feet from the ground to rob the song birds' nests of the young.

The third variety is known as the red viper. It is a small, but an extremely vicious reptile and will strike at the first opportunity. It seldom if ever exceeds twelve inches in length and both head and body are more inclined to be flat than round in shape. Its color is a rusty red or might be called reddish-brown. It is found in the southern counties of England, but was never very plentiful even in the south, and in many parts of the country it is never seen and is quite unknown. In this locality where I rusticate, I have never found one of the kind, although I have been residing in this county upward of twenty years.

Red vipers are uniform in color; that is to say, the diamond-shaped black patches on the back, which are so conspicuous in the black adder, are totally absent in the red variety. Red vipers are generally found high up on dry sunny hills, but I have never seen more than a single one at the same time and place, whereas with the black variety it was not unusual a few years ago to find several adult adders lying within a few feet of each other, especially in the early spring, immediately after leaving their hibernating quarters.

The fourth variety is the small deaf adder, ranging from nine to twelve inches in length. In color they are a uniform glossy brown and are well known over the greater part of the country. The head is not flat like the black and red varieties, but small and oval, they are quite harmless and very slow in motion. It lies at full length, never in a coil. It never attempts to strike and seldom if ever tries to escape.

H. Hickmott.

Birds Near Washington.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Saturday, April 22, an excursion was made by the Audubon Society of Washington, D. C., to the Dike, on the Potomac, near Wellington Station, between Alexandria and Mt. Vernon, Virginia, with T. S. and William Palmer, of the Biological Survey, and the National Museum, respectively, as guides.

The start was made in the morning under lowering skies, with a chill northeast wind, and the thermometer at 46 degrees. Later in the day, on the return to Washington, at 1:30 P. M., it registered as low as 40 degrees. The Dike, a narrow strip of land extending into the river at right angles with the shore, is lined with trees and occupied by fishermen's huts. Plenty of freshly caught shad and innumerable oyster and clam shells were in evidence, as well as a setter bitch with a new born litter of pups. She greeted the visitors very amiably, however.

In spite of the unfavorable weather a number of birds were observed, most of which were found on the Dike. Upon arriving at the point of destination the party ascended the slope leading from the river across and beyond the tracks of the Washington and Mt. Vernon railway. Here were cultivated fields interspersed with groves and thickets having the appearance of suitable breeding quarters for birds. Some of the birds observed on this elevation were white-breasted nuthatches, yellow-breasted warblers, black-capped titmice, field sparrows, towhees (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), juncos, chipping and song sparrows, cardinals, bluejays, brown thrashers, mourning doves, Carolina wrens, white-throated sparrows, golden-crowned kinglets, phoebes and purple finches.

On the Dike the following were seen: Downy woodpecker, Bonaparte's gull (fishing in flocks on the river), red-winged blackbird, purple grackle, flicker, meadow lark, chimney swift, barn swallow, catbird, tufted titmouse (*Bæolophus bicolor*), blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cærulea*), pine warbler (*Dendroica vigorsi*) and swamp sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*).

On the trip down and at New Alexandria, spotted sandpiper, osprey (circling high above river), bluebird, black American crow, herring gull and scaup duck were sighted.

At 12:30 P. M. rain began to fall and compelled a reluctant return to Washington. The trip, although of very short duration, could not be termed a failure.

S. M. Cronberger.

Passing of the Antelope.

The pronghorned antelope, an animal peculiar to North America, is in danger of extinction. This antelope, which has so many peculiarities that naturalists class it in a family by itself, once existed by thousands on the open Western plains. The naturalists of the country fear its absolute extinction in the near future unless protection is given to the few remaining.

In 1908 the biological survey estimated that the total number of antelopes in the United States had been reduced to 17,000. Of these about 10,000 were in Montana, Wyoming and the Yellowstone National Park, and the remaining 7,000 were distributed in twelve other States. —Chicago Daily News.

GAME BAG AND GUN

In Santo Domingo.

WALDEN, Colo., April 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In 1901 I had occasion to spend nearly a year on the island of Santo Domingo. The part of the island in which I located, called the Dominican Republic, has the reputation of being inhabited by white people. There are some of foreign birth who are white, but the natives are of all colors from light yellow to black and have kinky hair.

There is an abundance of small game. Many of the birds I am not familiar with, and I could find no one who was able to enlighten me about them. There were two in particular I consider good enough to please even the epicure. One was a long-legged, white-plumed bird with a great crooked bill. It fed on the mud flats, but roosted in the trees. The native name is "Cocoa." The other is a fair sized duck that moves about and feeds at night, and during the day hides in the dense thicket. "Ya-gaw-say" is as near as I can pronounce its local name.

What most surprised me was the immense flocks of wild pigeons. Some days I saw a constant stream of these birds flying over the swamp, reminding me of the stories told by our grand parents of pigeons obscuring the sun. I do not know whether these are of the same species as those I occasionally shot in New York when, as a youngster, I toted an old musket around. The size, color and flight seem similar. This calls to my mind that in 1898 I saw quite a number of pigeons much resembling the above, near Fort Apache, Arizona. I shot several to see if they were the same we once had in the East. I thought they lacked the lavender color on the breast and under the body.

I was invited by the owner of a cocoa plantation to visit some little islands down the coast where small game was plentiful. He furnished a large canoe or dugout at least thirty feet long, and we started from Sabana la Mar at 2 A. M. When the wind was fair, we put up a sail and skimmed through the water about as easily as any ordinary boat, but we had to be very careful, as a log boat will easily capsize. When wind was adverse, two negroes rowed, and we made very fair headway.

Just before daylight we heard the flutter of innumerable waterfowl, and as the sun came up, saw what I supposed was an immense flower bed which proved later to be a flock of flamingoes on a sandbar. We tried to sail close enough to get one, but they walked nearly as fast as we were going and finally disappeared in what seemed to be a tangled swamp. I went ashore, if one could call it ashore, and by climbing over roots of trees and wading through mud came to an opening in the jungle that the birds had followed and was fortunate enough to get a shot at not more than thirty yards and killed the bird with No. 6 shot. Young flamingoes are fairly good for food, but not even the negroes would cook this old one.

At about 8 A. M. we reached our little island, and the Dominicans promptly started on their hunt. This consisted of taking everything they met with in the way of meat. They robbed the nests of eggs, took the young birds if large enough to eat, and even wrung the neck of the mother bird if they happened to catch her on the nest.

I did not suppose it possible for so many and such a variety of birds to rear their young in so small a spot. It seemed as though every bush had a nest in it somewhere, and occasionally there were several nests of different kinds on the same branch.

There are no game laws in that country and the people do not know the meaning of the word protection. It was useless to expostulate, and I dare say my companions believe to this day that they gave me a royal hunt.

The carnage was soon over and we had a boat load of eggs and birds, and then headed for my host's plantation. The negro in charge saw us coming and had a pig killed and dressed in honor of the visit. He took us around the place, and showed us how to find turtle eggs which we dug out of the sand, and they made a very palatable addition to our meal. He also flushed a flock of wild guinea hens, but I killed only one, as they seem to find the densest thicket almost instantly.

It is difficult to imagine anything more primitive than the way these people live outside of the towns. Their hut was made of poles thatched with the leaves of the royal palm. A small pile of dry grass made their bed.

There was one large iron pot in which everything was cooked, so in it our pig found his last resting place. Rice was placed around him, pieces of pumpkin and yams added, then came a few bananas, and last of all our turtle eggs were put in.

The cow was milked in a large gourd, and we drank from cups made of the shell of the cocoanut. Plates, forks and spoons were manufactured from a parchment sort of bark that is torn from the palm tree by the wind, and each person helped himself from the iron pot which occupied the middle of the floor. Being very hungry I enjoyed this meal as much as any picnic dinner I have ever had.

The weather, which up to this time had been perfect, changed suddenly and we were treated to a shower such as one seldom sees outside the tropics. I had always thought it rained in drops, but this came in streams, and it continued all night. I had either to sleep with my dark companion or in the rain, so rolled up in a rubber poncho and chose the former.

The next morning the country was flooded, as the river had risen twenty feet in fifteen hours. This is not unusual, for on another occasion a river rose thirty feet after a shower.

Our return trip was uneventful. We could have shot a wild hog, but we had as much meat as we could care for.

I was invited to go again for guinea hens, but one of their semi-annual revolutions came along in the meantime and I had to call it off.

C. H. F.

The Rearing of Pheasants.

Concluded from page 655.

The incubation of a pheasant egg takes twenty-three to twenty-four days. During all of this time the setting hens should be exceptionally well treated. About five or six o'clock each morning they should be very carefully taken off the nest and put into the hatching house yard, a small inclosure with a 6 by 8 foot wire fence, where they are fed and watered. In the corner of this yard put some sand or ashes in which they may bathe. All hens in one compartment should be taken off at once by hand. If only a few were taken off at a time the rest would become impatient, tramp about on their eggs and break them. Within a week they will become accustomed to all this, and behave accordingly. In this, as in anything else, one must be punctual and always patient and kind. If you start feed-your hens at 5 o'clock you must always feed them at that hour. They will look for you at that hour, and if you do not show up, there will be trouble with no one to blame but yourself.

The hens are left off their nests for twenty to twenty-five minutes, then replaced on their eggs. Each hen must be placed on her own nest; you cannot put them back in any old way. If you do not look after this properly there will be more or less failure in hatching. To avoid all mistakes, each setting box is numbered and a corresponding number stamped on a metal ring is put on one leg of each hen.

The average temperature of eggs in natural incubation is from 98 to 103 degrees. If it be very hot and dry during incubation, the eggs should be moistened by sprinkling a little lukewarm water over the whole nest occasionally, but this should never be neglected a few days before hatching. This not only assists the chicks to break the shell, but they will hatch strong and lively, and only a few hours later will appear from under their fostermother to look with the greatest of interest at their new surroundings, even attempting to peck on unsteady little feet at an imaginary something. For twenty-four hours at least after hatching, hen and chicks must not be disturbed.

Now the time has arrived for the most difficult part of the program, the rearing of the young poults, but before writing of this I would like to say a few more things about hatching. In each hatching room must be kept a book in which the dates of each setting and each hatch are recorded; also the number of eggs hatched, number of bad eggs, number of chicks tramped to death by the hen, etc. The eggs should also be tested several times before the hatch comes off, and all eggs that are dead must be removed. Comparatively fresh eggs such as have been set on for five to ten days are very good to feed the young chicks on, but all older than that should be buried. Beginners in the pheasant business must use a tester, while experienced keepers and breeders can tell whether or not an egg is alive by a very tender shake and listening at the same time.

Now we are coming to the actual rearing of the young pheasants, and to the time when the keeper counts for everything, for a false move, be it through carelessness or inexperience, will result in losses among the young birds. He has to watch over his charges constantly and protect them from every possible harm, for the birds have many enemies. Animals and birds of prey are waiting for them and catch and carry them off surprisingly quick and unexpectedly. The keeper should at this time always have his gun ready and his traps set for winged and furred prowlers. Here in the Southern States a sharp lookout must be also kept for snakes, especially the so-called chickensnake, the coachwhip and the common blacksnake, but the first named snake is by far the most dangerous, as one of them will clean up a coop of young chicks at a meal. I killed one on Jekyl Island which had actually swallowed eleven chicks, all of which were nearly a week old, and another one which had swallowed nine chicken eggs. The danger from this snake cannot be overestimated, and it should be killed wherever and whenever found. On the same place I have also killed blacksnakes and coachwhips, which had swallowed young pheasants and quail.

Twenty-four hours after hatching, the chicks with their foster mother are taken from the nest and placed in a coop where they are given their first food. The coops should be at least 20 inches high in front, sloping down to 12 inches in the back; at least 2 feet 6 inches long and 2 feet wide, and they should have floors which should be raised about 2 inches, so as not to touch the ground. The front of the coops can be made of lath, but I prefer half-inch mesh wire in which is left a swinging door 6 by 8 inches to admit the old hen and several small openings for the ready access and egress of the little birds. The other three sides and the top of the coop are made tight, the top or roof being in addition covered with tar paper. During the nights the front is also closed by a solid board door. The floor of the coop is made so that it can be removed. For the first six weeks the chicks undoubtedly do much better on a floor than on the ground, which during the night and in wet weather is too cool for the young chicks and easily chills them—and chills are very dangerous, leading to various diseases.

For the first three or four days a small run is kept right in front of the coop into which the little pheasants may go at will. This is very important, because if no such run were there, the chicks would run out, never to return, and as they are very hard to find in the grass, they usually perish. This small run is for the purpose of keeping the chicks near their foster-mother, so they will learn and understand her cluck, which of course is entirely different from that of a hen pheasant, and the little birds have to get used to it. So the run or inclosure should never be forgotten or neglected, as without it a keeper will surely come to grief.

The food of the young pheasants must be looked after with care. For the first twenty-four hours after hatching, as mentioned before, they must not be fed, as the yolks of the eggs from which they were hatched will fully sustain them for that length of time. For two or three days they are fed on the whites of eggs, which must be chopped very fine. The little birds should be fed often, say six or eight times during the day, but very sparingly. By this I do not mean to say to starve them; no, give them all they want to eat, but no more. It not only will save food, but many birds also, because overfeeding is not good for old birds, much less for young ones, and the practice of overfeeding will cause the death of many chicks.

While feeding the young birds their mothers should be fed also, but they need only two feeds a day, morning and night. Grain and water should be given them, but the water should be left only long enough to give the old hens a drink. It should never be left standing in front of the coop or inside of it, because the little birds would get into it and drink it, which in their early days is most injurious to them. After the third day the young brood can be fed on Spratt's patent game meal or chick meal. This is one of the very best foods which can be given young pheasants, as it is easily digested by them. I always use this meal without interruption until the brood is six weeks old.

After the brood is a week old, the chick meal should be mixed with a little bone meal, meat crissel, a little cardiac powder and finely chopped eggs, both the white and the yolk; a little fine chopped clover and garlic should also be added, which will be relished very much by your charges. The chick meal should be moistened with hot water only enough to soften it, but not to make it sloppy. Feeding in this way, the birds can go entirely without water, until they are at least one month old, after which time I give them water to drink, but sparingly. A great many keepers feed their broods on custard, whey, potcheese, cornbread, etc., but, as I said before, I have never found anything so good as Spratt's patent game and chick meal, unless it is cut eggs, of which the birds are very fond—or maggots—but to procure maggots is a most unwholesome proceeding.

The food for the first week can be put in the door of the coop where the birds will pick it up without trouble, but later should be put right on the ground, so as to afford them exercise. If the coops have an adjustable bottom, they should be cleaned every morning and some white sand be put in it, but if there is no bottom, the coops should or rather must be moved at least once a day to fresh ground. This is very important and must not be neglected. The hens shou'd be sprinkled once or twice a week with insect powder to keep them free from lice.

By the time the birds are six weeks old they are well feathered and can fly. Now one can commence to feed them grain, always cracked, and also supply them with drinking water. They are well out of danger now, unless the "gapes" or some other disease attacks them, but with care and attention to the smallest detail's the chances are that all will be well.

When nearly grown the pheasants must be penned up, either in inclosed or open pens. From here later on they may be transferred to the covert, where during the shoting season they will be the delight of the sportsmen.

In conclusion I want to say that the following pheasants are best adapted to our American game preserves: First, the common pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*); second, the Chinese pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*); third, the Prince of Wales pheasant (*Phasianus principalis*); and fourth, the Reeves pheasant (*Phasianus reevesi*). Charles Brinckmann.

Nova Scotia Guides' Association.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., April 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your interesting account of the recent Sportsmen's Show in New York, this association is twice referred to as "of Halifax, N. S." The correction of this very unimportant mistake offers me an opportunity to inform your readers in regard to a body of men who are having a most salutary influence on sport in Nova Scotia and are likely to have even more in the future.

The Province finds herself in a somewhat curious position in regard to game and fish protection, owing first to a lack of sufficient funds to apply to this object; and second, because the inland fisheries are administered not by the Provincial Government in Halifax—as are fortunately the game laws—but from Ottawa. The game law, as it now stands, is a fairly good one, though of course no law can please everybody, and is pretty well kept. Nevertheless, there is a lot of illegal killing, especially of moose and ruffed grouse, and the limited funds at the disposal of the excellent and fair-minded chief game commissioner, Mr. Knight, do not allow of anywhere near a proper policing of the woods, especially in close season.

As to the inland fisheries they are practically not administered at all, except as to certain salmon rivers, and that very inadequately. All the trout stocking that took place year before last—latest report still to come—was 90,000, of which the greatest water system in the Province, the Liverpool, received nil. Anyone may take as many fish as he pleases with no danger of being punished, the number of fines for the polluting of streams, catching out of season, etc., being ludicrously small. A protest to the nearest fish warden is most likely not even replied to—mine at least was not. Natives bring home hundreds of trout and boast of it in the public press without even a protest, let alone a movement on the part of the authorities. In a word, so far as the fishing laws are concerned, a state of almost complete anarchy obtains in Nova Scotia.

A movement is on foot, started by this association, to have the Province take over, so far as is legal, the inland fisheries from the Dominion Government, but the Nova Scotia Government exhibits a complete apathy on the subject; "they have their hands full already," it is said. They are also ignorant of the importance of the fisheries, and do not know that the far-famed—and justly so—trout fishing of the Province, that has brought thither so many people and good money, is surely and inevitably deteriorating.

Under such circumstances, since our Government will not help us properly, the importance of an association composed of the guides of the country, trained to ideas and methods of true sportsmanship and economy, and with a clear view of their own interests, can easily be seen. Our members may not all be angels, but they are a fine class of fellows, and they do not allow a sportsman to catch as many trout as he likes. When he has boated his twentieth fish, there are few guides in our band who will net another one for him, but plenty who will flatly refuse to do so.

The Guides' Association, as at present organized, exists only in the western half of the Province. Halifax county, and all east of it, have as yet no representatives, though we are

in hopes that branches will this summer be established in both Halifax and Guysboro counties. The two most influential branches are in Yarmouth and Annapolis counties, established some years ago, and amalgamated then into the present Provincial League. The objects are self-protection, the control of wages, duties and the inculcation of sane ideas of game, forest and fish protection. The results have been excellent, and the influence of the association for good is likely to be incalculable in future, for if you would preserve the garden you must go directly to the gardener. The association is flourishing and growing. The authorities know its value and the chief game commissioner is one of its most enthusiastic admirers. Every summer it holds a most interesting series of sports, consisting of canoe races, shooting with rifle and shotgun, log rolling, log cutting, swimming and fly-casting. This year they will take place at Yarmouth in the latter part of July.

It is our object to protect the public from overcharging and incompetence, as well as to turn out guides who are efficient, respectful without being servile, clean in body and speech, hard working and cheerful; in a word, men with whom it is a pleasure to go into the woods.

A great deal of dissatisfaction was caused last year by the Canadian law which demands a fee of $5 from every foreign fisherman. This fee to be remitted if he remains thirty consecutive days on Canadian soil and employs Canadian guides or boatmen. The trouble lies not so much with the fee itself, for any good sportsman would cheerfully give his $5 under just conditions; namely, if he knew that the fee was collected from each and every foreign fisherman, and that the money was expended on the inland waters for restocking, the punishment of offenders, etc. Unfortunately this cannot justly be said to be the case in Nova Scotia, for while the fee is pretty generally exacted in some few regions, notably in Yarmouth county, it is not enforced at all in most parts of the Province, nor can anybody find out how much money is raised by this fee, or how it is expended. Under such circumstances it is little wonder that many foreigners are dissatisfied.

There is another bad side to the matter: the several under-agents have thus far interpreted the law at their own discretion. For example, at one port the agent insists on the fee being paid when the foreigner lands, even if the latter assures him that he will remain all summer. Another satisfying himself that the foreigner is responsible, or an old frequenter of the Province, lets the man go without paying. These many inconsistencies are bad for any law, and lead to annoyance, on which account the law is very unpopular among hotel men, guides and others deriving profit from the tourist trade. Cases came up last year in which the foreigner refused to pay, or placed the amount of the fee in a lawyer's hands, to be paid over only under protest, and in all cases the foreigners were not bothered for their money. It is to be hoped that the Ottawa authorities will either drop the law or administer it justly and consistently. As to the ethical side of asking a fee to fish in waters which are protected and restocked in such a wretchedly inadequate manner, everybody is entitled to his own opinion.

EDWARD BRECK,
President Nova Scotia Guides' Ass'n.

A FINE SPECIMEN OF THE STONE SHEEP.
Courtesy of the British Columbia Bureau of Provincial Information.

Politics.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., April 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In my last letter, in mentioning our new county game law, I neglected to tell you of a queer provision of it: "It shall be unlawful for setters and pointers to run at large during the close season." It is a misdemeanor and punishable by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. I keep, and always have kept, my setter or pointer from running at large; but in our county there may be a dozen of these dogs, while there are hundreds of curs, hounds, etc., that this law does not reach, and many of these dogs are half starved, yet must eat.

Is this not "a daisy of a law?" As Artemus Ward would say: "Why is this thus?" And I would reply: "Politics!"

ERNEST L. EWBANK.

New York Legislature.

Albany, N. Y., May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following bills have been introduced:

By Assemblyman Jones, relating to sturgeon nets.

By Assemblyman Blauvelt, providing for the licensing of persons to engage in the business of raising and selling elk and deer.

By Assemblyman T. K. Smith and Senator Roosevelt, authorizing the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner to make local regulations for taking birds or game, upon request of a majority of the town board of any town.

By Senator Cobb, relating to pheasants in certain counties.

By Assemblyman Gurnett, of Schuyler, three bills relating to establishing a fish and game board.

By Senator Roosevelt, relating to a fish and game board of three members regarding actions for penalties, in relation to the appointment of special game protectors and game wardens.

By Assemblyman Gurnett, of Schuyler, to provide an open season for Mongolian ring-necked, English or other pheasants in one of the counties.

By Assemblyman Evans, of Sullivan county, relating to deer in certain counties.

By Senator Burd:

Concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to Sections 7 and 8 of Article VII. of the Constitution in reference to water storage. It provides that the State may under provisions of general laws construct and maintain reservoirs in the forest preserve whenever the storage of water is necessary for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State or to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs may be constructed only after hearing following public notice. Where property of the State is used for such reservoirs, its value shall be a charge upon any private property or municipality directly benefitted and in proportion to the benefits received. This value shall be paid into the State treasury annually and shall be readjustable at the end of every ten-year period at the instance of the State or of the owners of the property or of the municipality benefitted. Privileges to use surplus waters of the canals, or to impound or divert the waters of navigable streams, including the St. Lawrence river and excluding other waters on State lands within the forest preserve, may be granted under authority of general laws, after hearing upon notice. Privileges to use surplus waters of the canals must be subject to the needs of navigation. Grants of both of these kinds are limited to a maximum period of fifty years. The use of surplus waters of the canals are subject to a rental which may be readjusted at the end of every ten-year period. Privileges to impound or divert waters of navigable natural streams are to be subject to an annual tax for general State purposes imposed by the Legislature. The State is authorized to use any public lands and waters for producing electric light, heat and power for State use or for sale to municipalities The State may acquire private lands for this purpose.

The Assembly has passed Mr. Thorn's bill, providing that there shall be no season for Mongolian ring-necked, English or other pheasants in Erie county prior to October, 1914. At present pheasants may be taken in that county on Thursdays and Saturdays in October.

The Assembly has passed the bill of Assemblyman Miller, relating to fishing methods in certain counties. E. C. C.

Stocking with Game.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Game Warden Jones, of South Dakota, is trying to get the Government at Washington to give him something like twenty head of elk for planting at the most suitable points in this State. The Government has appropriated $20,000 for the planting of game in a number of the Western States. The only cost to the various States that get the game which they ask for and which will be bought with the $20,000, is the crating and packing. There are a lot of good points where elk would thrive, and if they were fed during the winter—and the ranchers and farmers say they will attend to this—the chances are good that they will increase and once more roam over the suitable portions of the State.

The State of South Dakota has something over a thousand dollars it will spend in planting pheasants. This is to be a sort of experiment. It is not known just what sort of partridges or pheasants will thrive best in South Dakota, but by planting a few of the Hungarians, some ring-necks and a few of the English, it is expected to get a start that will lead to permanent game of a semi-domestic character.

There is some thought of getting the closed season for chickens to extend throughout the whole year. The small country boy with his dog and gun keep them on the move, and it is only a question of time before the birds will be very scarce.

A few days ago a small deer was chased into one of the western towns of the State by a pack of timber wolves and in attempting to get away the little deer broke one of its legs. The wolves have been reported very savage through some of the western sections this winter, driving game into refuges where man could chase off the attacking foes. Westerner.

Golden Wedding.

Fred Sauter, the well known New York taxidermist, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding at Terrace Garden, New York, April 22.

Mr. Sauter was born in Herrenberg, Würtemberg, Germany, Jan. 2, 1839, and after passing through the high school there, his love of nature led him to seek a career which would give him unlimited opportunities for observation and study. At the age of fourteen, therefore, he became an apprentice to Professor H. Bluquet, Curator of the Natural History Museum at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, and one of the first taxidermists of Europe, and soon after took a course in anatomy at the veterinary college.

In 1858, to avoid military service, he came to New York, and in 1860 opened his own taxidermist shop at 15 Franklin street. He continued this business until June 1, 1910, when he retired, being succeeded by his oldest son, Fred Sauter, Jr. Mr. Sauter is a member of many scientific, protective and benevolent societies.

A Conservation Victory.

Conservation in general, and the forest reserves of the West in particular, have just won a notable battle by a decision rendered last Monday by the Supreme Court of the United States. This tribunal upheld the constitutionality of the establishment of the forest reserves for any national and public purpose, and declared that the Federal Government and not the State may decide how these reserves shall be used.

Specifically the decision had to do with the rights of stockmen of Colorado on the forest reserves. Suit was brought to enjoin Fred Light, a Colorado cattleman, from permitting his cattle to trespass on the Holy Cross Forest Reserve. The defendant argued that the Colorado fence law was a bar to a suit for damages for trespass, while the Government replied that the fence law applied only to individuals and not to the State of Colorado or to the United States. Certain sheep men, indicted for trespass on the Sierra Forest Reserve in California, must stand trial.

The subject was dealt with and two opinions delivered by Justice Lamar in which the entire court concurred, and the general principle laid down by the justice was that "the nation is an owner and has made Congress the principal agent to dispose of its property."

Dealing with the Colorado case, Justice Lamar said:

"The United States can prohibit absolutely and fix the terms on which its property may be used. As it can withhold or reserve the land, it can do so indefinitely. It is true that the United States does not and cannot hold property as a monarch may for private and personal purposes. But that does not lead to the conclusion that it is without the rights incident to ownership, for the constitution declares that 'Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or property belonging to the United States.

"'All the public lands of the nation are held in trust for the people of the whole country.' And it is not for the courts to say how that trust shall be administered; that is for Congress to determine. The courts cannot compel it to set aside the lands for settlement, nor to suffer them to be used for agricultural or grazing purposes, nor interfere when in the exercise of its discretion Congress establishes the forest reserves for what it decides to be national and public purposes. In the same way and in the exercise of the same trust it may disestablish a reserve and devote the property to some other national and public purpose. Those are rights incident to proprietorship, to say nothing of the power of the United States as a sovereign over the property belonging to it.

"Even a private owner should be entitled to protection against willful trespasses, and statutes providing that damages done by animals cannot be recovered unless the land had been inclosed within a fence of the size and material required do not give permission to the owner of cattle to use his neighbor's land as pasture. They are intended to condone trespasses by straying cattle. They have no application to cases where they are driven upon unfenced land in order that they may feed there.

"Fence laws do not authorize wanton and willful trespasses, nor do they afford immunity to

those who in disregard of property rights turn loose their cattle under circumstances showing that they were intended to graze upon the land of another. This the defendant did under circumstances equivalent to driving his cattle upon the forest reserve."

Justice Lamar declared the judgment right on its merits, regardless of the question as to whether the Government had inclosed its property. This made it, he said, unnecessary to pass on other questions raised in the case.

The interest in these cases was widespread throughout the West, and in the Colorado case the State intervened, the attorney-general taking the side of Light in the matter.

This is one of the most important decisions ever rendered with regard to conservation matters. It has a special and most interesting bearing on the question of national parks and game refuges, and takes the same ground with the opinion expressed some years ago by Attorney-General Knox with regard to trespass on the forest reserves. It offers great encouragement to all who are interested in the conservation of natural things.

Canned Duck.

THE Louisiana Game Commission has received an opinion from Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the Biological Survey, to the effect that while it will not be illegal for factories or individuals to can ducks and sell them during the open season, that is from Sept. 1 to March 1 of each year, it would be illegal to sell the canned ducks during the closed season. The simple canning of ducks does not cause this bird to lose its identity, and those who sell them in the canned state would be just as guilty as the person who shot the ducks during the closed season. Dr. Palmer expresses the opinion that if his construction of the law is carried out, it will discourage the canning of ducks, as the industry will not be very profitable.

The Sheide Bill.

IT is reported from Albany that Mr. Sheide is taking steps to bring up again his bill to repeal the law forbidding the spring shooting of wildfowl. Game protectors should be on the watch for the revival of this bill, which should not be allowed to pass.

For a Single Commissioner.

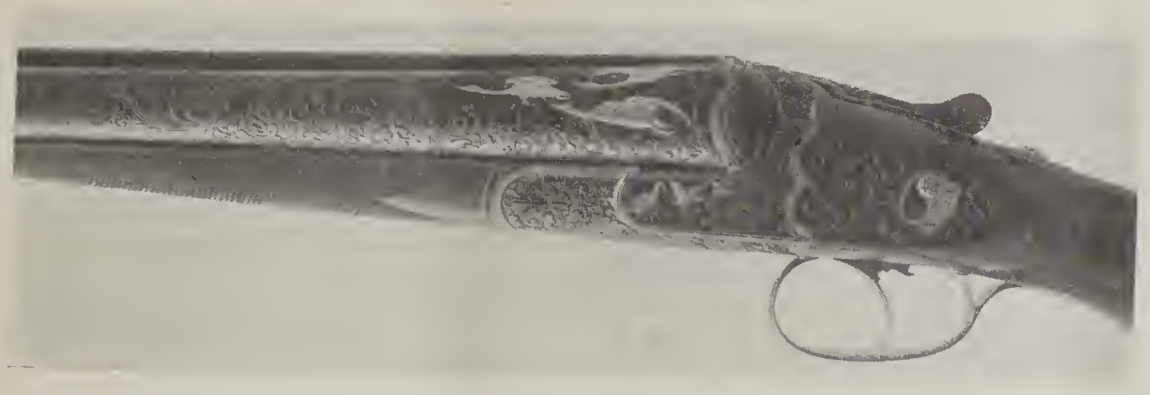
BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The plan of a single head for the Fish and Game Commission instead of a commission of three men as heretofore was strongly urged by many of the sportsmen's clubs before the committee on Fisheries and Game, and one of the bills presented provides for combining the Forestry and Fish and Game departments.

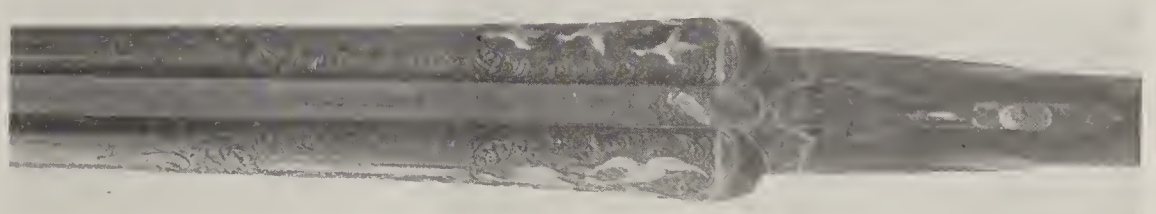
H. H. KIMBALL.

A Beautiful Gun.

A DUCK gun, which is extraordinary for its beauty and for the engraving on it, has been manufactured by J. P. Sauer & Sons, for Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., and was delivered to him only a short time ago. It was ordered last year through Schoverling, Daly & Gales.

Mr. Palmer is a well known sportsman and a member of many shooting and other clubs. One of his hobbies is to own highly ornamented and consequently very expensive guns. He already possesses a number of beautiful guns of 12, 16 and 20 gauge, and this one of 10 gauge is the most recent addition to his collection.





TWO VIEWS SHOWING THE ENGRAVING ON MR. PALMER'S GUN.

The arm has 34-inch barrels and weighs 10 pounds 3 ounces. It is chambered for 3-inch shells, and the length of stock is 15¼ inches. It is fitted with a single trigger. The barrels and the action are engraved with various birds; ducks, geese, swans and others. Mr. Palmer's crest is engraved on the trigger guard and the barrels have relief engraving.

The gun took more than one year to manufacture. The engraving is from designs made by the best artisans, following the suggestions of Mr. Palmer as to the kinds of birds he wished to have represented. The photographs give an excellent idea of the engraving on the gun.

Changed Michigan Game Laws.

GAME legislation in Michigan has given that State a slightly improved law, though the excellent bills advocated by the Michigan Association, for the most part, failed.

A great deal of hard work was done by earnest sportsmen, among whom W. B. Mershon, of Grand Rapids, was one of the most active and energetic. The bills fathered by his association successfully passed the State Senate and were all favorably reported by the committee of the House. Later the bill to put the handling of game protective work in the hands of a non-partisan commission was killed—as it is reported by political influence. The leaders of one of the parties are said to have declared that the influence of the forty deputy game wardens was needed by that party, and that the bill must be killed. So said, so done. The hunters' license bill was also killed. Members of the Audubon Society, of conservation committees, of women's clubs, and sportsmen of the Michigan Association, all these bodies representing some 20,000 people, tried to influence the Legislature, but without great results.

At the very close of the session the Michigan Association's general game bill, which had been thought to be killed, was passed in more or less mutilated form. The spring shooting season was shortened by ten days, so that fowl may now be shot from the 1st of March to the 10th of April instead of to April 20, as formerly. The bag limit of ducks is somewhat reduced. The bag limit on ruffed grouse is greatly improved, having been reduced to six instead of twelve per day. Only fifteen birds may be had in possession instead of fifty as formerly, and a limit of fifty to be killed for the season has been established. Formerly there was no limit.

On the other hand Michigan needs sharp enforcement of her laws. Good laws are good for nothing unless enforced.

Time to Reflect.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Mention was recently made in FOREST AND STREAM of the confiscation by game wardens at Enid, Okla., of nearly 300 dozen quail en route to a Chicago dealer. The shipment was made by one Paris Rupert, a produce dealer at O'Keene. Egg cases were used and in transferring the same at Enid, feathers protruding from one of the crates called attention to the contents. Rupert was arrested charged with the illegal killing and handling of quail. The case was called in court a few days ago. The defendant pleaded guilty to having in possession the illegal shipment of game birds and was fined $200 and given thirty days in jail. Rupert is an old offender and has frequently been fined before, but this is the first time he has had to go to jail.

The law provides that a fine of $5 for each bird may be assessed. Had this been done the total fine would have been over $17,000.

Considering the offense and the offender's utter disrespect for the game law and his continued defiance of same, the punishment meted out to him is mild in the extreme.

W. T. WHITEFORD.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Brook Fly-Fishing.

THERE is a fascination about fly-fishing a small brook that is different from any other angling pursuit. It is not every one who has the patience for this work. But to those who have, there is a satisfaction in getting a good fish under adverse conditions.

If in fishing larger waters it is conceded that up-stream work will bring the best results, it is also true of brook angling. Indeed, the method is really more important on brooks than on greater streams.

It is frequently true that the pools of a small brook are open and have little cover—at the upper end—and some other place for casting must be chosen. The sides of such pools, however, have just the contrary difficulties; masses of weeds, grasses and bushes are found there. It is only from the lower end that the angler can get a decent cast.

In the days before I practiced the productive art of wading up the current, I used to go around the best pools, when fishing brooks, and take my casting position below. Now I invariably wade directly up the narrow watercourse, swinging my line back and forth between the ferns and overhanging jewel-weed.

On small waters the angler will do well to remember that the lower he keeps his head the more fish he will catch. There are places where he should wiggle upward along the bank on his knees. If lowliness and willingness to "stoop to conquer" are not parts of the fisherman's make-up he had better pass by this form of sport.

It is not stooping that I object to so much as I do to the wicked affinity that my fly has for thistles, bee-balm, and weeds. On large streams, and in an upright position, the angler is not so often driven by his back-cast almost to desperation. At such times it is important not to get rattled; just calmly crawl back and disentangle the fly, and slip forward again like a mink.

The rod for up-brook fly-fishing should be as short as the angler can use and yet get out a fair length of line. I made a rod for this purpose only 7½ feet long; but, although almost perfection for the most of a brook, yet there are times when a 50-foot cast has to be made, and the dainty wand is not up to the work. By experience I have found that an 8 or 8½-foot rod of split bamboo is well adapted for small brook fly-fishing. It should be light, not more than 4 ounces in weight. Indeed, I have been shown, but have never had the opportunity of trying, an 8½-foot rod weighing 2½ ounces. I think that this delicate weapon would be just the thing for a small brook.*

The flies for brook fishing should be most carefully chosen. In general, they should conform with the needs of the geographical situation of the stream. In Canada the usual Canadian flies should be used, but smaller than those intended for lake and large river fishing; Montreal, Parmacheene belle, red ibis, silver doctor and coachman make up a formidable battery. The sizes should be from No. 8 down to 12 or 14.

In the brooks in lower New York and throughout the Middle and Eastern States the following list should cover the ground, rather the water, pretty thoroughly. Coachman, Cahill, cow-dung, brown hen, professor, queen of the water, grizzley king and the hackles, brown, black, gray and ginger.

Only one fly should be used. It is difficult enough to keep a single fly from being hitched up; two are too many, and three are rank folly. In this respect brooks are altogether unlike lakes where, over the latter, it is possible to string on the leader as many flies as the fisherman desires. The rule is pretty definite; the smaller the water, the fewer the flies that can be used to advantage.

The leader should be round, fine and strong. Drawn gut leaders have their place—on open, low, clear pools and on mirror-like lakes or ponds—but in fishing a brook their cobweb tenuity is a danger and an exasperation. Many times an hour the angler is sure of hooking weeds, bushes and trees. If the leader is too delicate for the task, it will snap with the forward swing of the rod, leaving the fly as a curio for the birds. So choose leaders that, while fairly fine, are up to the work; to be precise, let them be tested to at least a 3-pound strain.

There is a little point about the tackle that is somewhat important. The reel should not be made with what the tackle dealers call "raised pillars," but should be provided with a smooth band of metal around the frame. When fishing a brook, it is frequently necessary to push the butt of the rod behind the angler, and "raised pillar" reels have a way of catching on twigs and stones.

My favorite fly at nearly all times is the coachman, not only on brooks but on larger waters. If the coachman is taking I don't generally bother to make changes. But one day, noticing that my fish were running rather smaller than it seemed to me they should, I changed my coachman for a black fly of nondescript pattern which I had bought because it "looked good." The result of the change was immediate and amazing.

The brook was a small one in Sullivan county in New York State. It is well stocked with both brown and native trout. As I said, I had been catching smallish fish before I made the change in my fly.

Just above where I was standing lay a narrow, deep pool, completely shut in toward the upper end and on the sides by over-hanging trees. But from where I stooped, between the rocks below, I could drop my fly into the tail of the smooth water just above where it broke over the stones.

If a dynamite bomb had exploded above me it could hardly have amazed me more. Where he came from with such startling quickness it is impossible to understand. His rush was like that of a black bass; he surged at the fly, not breaking the water.

I saw at the very start that he was a big brown trout, and knowing what he would likely do, after hooking him with a decided yank, I let him run to his heart's content. But he had mighty little space in which to show off his antics, and used up his gymnastic waters almost immediately, starting down stream.

This could not be allowed. If he got between my legs, I could perceive trouble coming in chunks. So I executed a few unstudied quicksteps in the bed of the brook. He did not like my method of dancing and rushed back to the head of the pool, neatly wrapping himself, as it in a green garment, in mosses and water-weeds.

I got him in the end all right, but if my leader had not been fairly stout, this tale would not have been told. We fishermen seldom tell of our failures.

It was the black fly that did the business that day, and by afternoon I had a basket of splendid fish; my explosive friend of the difficult pool remained the biggest.

There is no royal road to successful fishing; this is true of every branch of the art; from making flies and leaders to cooking the catch a satisfactory result is always the reward of patient endeavor. In no branch of angling is this more true than in fly-fishing a small brook. Perhaps the difficulties make the success more delightful. At all events, there is a glow of complacency that accompanies a full creel as the angler trudges back along the old lumber road at the close of the day. The little brook in the ravine sings a very cheerful song, and the shadows fall refreshingly in the shady glades.

As she turns out the catch into a milk pan in the kitchen of the farm boarding-house the angler's hostess exclaims, "Sakes alive! you don't mean to say that all those came from the little brook back of the sap-house!"

The admiration of the small boy of the family; the surprise of the farmer when his wife shows him the pan of fish; the good supper with mealy baked potatoes waiting until the angling lion of the hour can "wash up"; all these make the angler think a small brook is just about the finest thing going in the entire category of fishing.

LADD PLUMLEY.

*A well balanced split bamboo rod of 7½ feet and 3 ounces will handle 50 feet of tapered line satisfactorily, and is a very handy rod for brooks if a 4½ or 6 foot tapered leader is employed. EDITOR.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

Fishing Near Home.

St. Paul, Minn., April 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The trout season in these parts opened on the 15th. Wisconsin and Minnesota each claim a fair share of the north central trout distribution, and both maintained their reputation on opening day and the Sunday following, when thousands could get out into the country and along the streams and enjoy the art of trying to coax trout from under the overhanging banks, piles of brush and from the sunny ripples.

It is encouraging to see the Minnesota sportsmen taking out their licenses for fishing in Wisconsin, for it shows a wholesome regard for the law and a desire to create a fund for the stocking of waters. A great many go to Wisconsin from the twin cities. Almost an equal number come from Wisconsin into Minnesota at various times of the year. The old saw that distant pastures look greenest is just as true now as ever, it seems.

Out from St. Paul there is very fair fishing at from five to forty miles. The day before the season opened I saw a score of motor cars with their trunk racks on behind and loaded with tackle and duffle for camping, making off into the country for the opening of the season. They seemed to scatter as a bunch of quail when suddenly flushed. The motor is certainly helping the sporting goods dealer and making for better health among a class of folks who need the pill. Light auto tents are so easily thrown into the cars and duffle is so neatly rolled into one bundle and given the place of a man that a five-passenger car can handle four with ease and take the necessary outfit for camping.

Something like ten years ago there was a trout hatchery about ten miles from St. Paul which was fed by a little spring stream from the hills. The stream flowed into Black Dog Lake, and in the latter in turn was emptied into the Minnesota River. One spring after the hatchery was going well, there came a freshet which carried away all the trout, depositing them in Black Dog, and from there they rushed into a dozen other streams, all of which had spring-fed origins. The trout found their way into all these streams, large and small. They run up to spawn and later drop back to the deeper waters. There are thousands of nice trout in these streams, but owing to bungling anglers who tread their banks the fish have grown exceedingly wary, and it takes a couple of sneaks and a quiet dropping of the hook to make them even note the angleworm.

Six steady and hard fishing sportsmen went to Savage, Minn., just a few minutes' train ride from St. Paul and fished these waters hard, throwing back the little fellows and retaining only the good ones. The banks of the streams were walked over all day by others who made the trout wild; in fact, poachers and others had been driven from these streams by the owners for weeks before. Diligent work netted for the six trouters fifty-two nice fish. Of the hundreds who left the city none did so well as this, according to all reports.

Good stocking of streams can easily be done. It is inexpensive and yields big returns. K. O. Warme, for years operating a hatchery at North Branch, this State, stocked the streams of his neighborhood without charge and they are now full of fine trout. The small boy with his angleworm will prey on the little ones though, and it cannot be stopped unless it is made a misdemeanor to be found with a rod on a stream, and this might be construed to be a violation of the constitution. But it is true that the farmer's son and the other small boys do their share of damage to the streams. Numbers are what they are after and size does not count. Of course at times we all see a man who will take the small fish just to make a

MAY DAY ON THE BROOK.

showing. The trouble with that man is that he generally comes from a class who do not read the sportsmen's papers and get that true spirit of the game, which makes it clean and manly.

Amos Burhans.

Salmon Rods for Brook Trout.

Rockville, Conn., April 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Allow me to call to the attention of some of your readers a most interesting article on fishing. On Sunday, April 16, the New York Herald published an article of scintillating brilliancy over the signature of one Louis Rhead. Among a number of other light and airy quips was the following gem: For fishing in the Catskill Mountain streams, Prof. Rhead advises for trout a fourteen-foot rod, oiled silk line, nine-foot leader and three flies!

One can imagine how the rodmakers will be working overtime and sitting up nights to get out fourteen-foot rods to fill the demand, and there will, no doubt, be a brisk business in the good old cane spatting poles. Unless my memory fails me, Prof. Rhead is the same writer who in another article some years ago advised that the proper way to net a trout was always head first, and that the trout should be killed by busting his head against a rock.

I am willing to waive the first question as a matter of personal privilege, although I still persist in netting my trout tail first, but I have always seriously doubted the propriety of a dignified angler wading ashore through a boiling "rip" with a little seven-inch fish in order to dash its brains out against a boulder.

I assume that the professor is familiar with the usual mountain stream. I infer that he has occasionally seen a brook trout, but I am wondering if he ever really caught one?

Lou S. Darling.

[The remarkable passages referred to appear on pages 203 and 204 of "The Book of Fish and Fishing," as follows:

"Reel up the line as far as possible, even up to the six-foot leader; then with the rod lead the fish toward the net, which always should face the trout; it should go in the net head first * * * hold it tightly and rap it hard just over the eyes on stones * * *."—Editor.]

The Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., April 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our schedule for the season 1911 is as follows:

May 7, June 4, July 9, July 30 and Aug. 27—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait and accuracy fly.

May 21, June 18, July 16, Aug. 13 and Sept. 10—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait and light tackle dry-fly accuracy.

Sept. 24—Reentry day.

Practice contests start at 9:30 A. M. and regular contests start at 10 A. M. sharp. Unless at least five members are present to compete in any one event it shall be postponed until the next scheduled day for that event and cast as a re-entry.

Contests will be held at the northeast lagoon in Douglas Park, Chicago. Visitors cordially invited to participate. E. M. Town, Sec'y.

British Casting Club.

When the members of the British Amateur Fly- and Bait-Casting Club met in London and held their annual general meeting, all of the old officers were re-elected, and Wilfred M. Plevins was chosen to fill a vacancy on the executive committee.

In its casting the club has decided to use quarter and half-ounce weights of the same pattern as those adopted by the American National Association, but the 2½-ounce weights are to be made of wood and rubber, as heretofore.

It was also decided to cast the bait as well as the fly events on the water instead of on a lawn, as in the past.

An application from the New South Wales Anglers' Casting Club, of Sydney, Australia, for affiliation with the British club, was voted on and accepted.

Efforts are being made to secure casting privileges at the Crystal Palace grounds, which are much more accessible than the Hendon grounds.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Snaring Trout.

Port Chester, N. Y., April 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following clipping is from the Greenwich, Conn., Graphic, of April 22:

There used to be good trout fishing over in Brothers' Brook, the stream that runs through Brookridge and across Post road just east of Putnam Hill. It was hardly expected after the dry season of last year, when for several months the brook was entirely dry, and the bed being nothing more than dust, that this gamy fish could again be found there so soon. But a few days ago, a lady living over in that vicinity, saw some boys going along the brook with a good-sized basket. On their return a little later the basket seemed heavier, and she was curious to know what it contained. So on request the boys raised the lid and displayed a quantity of as fine trout as are often caught hereabout, which they had taken from the brook. Their method of catching them was what they call snaring, a piece of wire being bent and fastened to a stick and held in the water in such way that as the trout passed along it came under the wire, which was quickly raised from the water, landing the fish.

Is this kind of "fishing" permissible by law? Seems pretty tough on the trout, that after "scratching gravel" and dust all summer, they should be compelled to "loop the loop" as soon as they take a spring bath.

Fly Fisherman.

[Snaring is illegal. Rod-line-and-hook fishing is the only method permitted in Connecticut. The attention of the proper warden should be directed to the case mentioned.—Editor.]

Planting Trout.

Hendersonville, N. C., April 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We made our usual spring planting of rainbow and brook trout a few days ago—about 25,000 in all—in this county; the United States Bureau of Fisheries again showing its interest in our mountain streams in supplying us with the fish. This regular planting of game fish is having good results, too, with the people living on the streams. They are taking an interest in the stocking with trout of the streams of our county. When these fish were planted, it was anything but pleasant weather, yet no man dodged it, and one drove ten miles in the rain to get fish to plant in an unstocked brook near his home. Wagons enough met the noon train, which brought the fish cans, to have handled one hundred thousand trout for planting.

The spring has been a rather cold one, and the water too flush and cold for wading, yet I went to Green River on the 21st inst. with a friend, and as neither of us wears waders, we found it uncomfortably cold, and as it was flush, we caught no trout over nine inches in length. My experience has been that the large trout feed deep in flush water in Green River, and the best sport with them is when the water is low.

E. L. Ewbank.

Gill Disease in Trout.

New York, April 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Can you inform me whether artificially-raised brook trout, which, from the fact that the gills show beyond the gill covers—are evidently not in the best of health—should be avoided as food? Are they so diseased as to be unwholesome? What is the disease and by what is it caused?

I have met this condition frequently, when catching trout in waters which have been stocked with fair sized hatchery fish, and have wondered whether the trouble affected their edible qualities. Robert B. Lawrence.

[It is generally believed that inflammation of the gills in hatchery trout is due to impure water, unsanitary ponds, improper feeding and similar causes. More or less progress has been made in curing this ailment by placing the affected trout in salt water, but we believe Mr. Lawrence has taken diseased fish from Long Island tidal streams, where they have free access to brackish and salt water, which should cure the inflammation, though it does not follow that they preferred the salt to the sweet water further upstream.

Mr. Lawrence says he has not taken trout affected with a disease that has been noted in other waters, tumors appearing on their backs and sides, nor with the throat disease that resembles goitre.

It would be interesting to hear from fish culturists on the subject, for although they deplore the lack of knowledge on fish diseases and their cures, they are in a position to advise as to the disposition of trout taken by anglers.—Editor.]

Aransas Pass Tarpon Club.

Tarpon Inn, Port Aransas, Texas, April 29. —*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fifth annual angling tournament opened March 1 and will close Dec. 1, 1911. Membership in the club is open to amateur fishermen only, who have caught in the waters of Aransas Pass, on light tackle according to the rules of the club, a tarpon of not less than 4 feet 6 inches.

A silver button will be presented to each angler landing a tarpon, the length of which shall be not less than 4 feet 6 inches, and a gold button for a tarpon 5 feet 6 inches long

LIST OF CUPS, MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Streeter tarpon medal for longest tarpon of season.

Boschen gold medallion for longest tarpon of season, 6 feet 9 inches or over.

Houston Chronicle cup for the longest tarpon taken each season for three consecutive seasons (1910, 1911, 1912).

Jones cup for the most tarpon taken in any one day for three consecutive seasons (1910, 1911, 1912). Fish brought to gaff and released will be credited to angler.

Hooper trophy for the two longest tarpon of season, over 6 feet 3 inches, by any one angler.

Tilford Jones trophy for first tarpon of season over 6 feet 5 inches.

W. E. Jones prize for two largest jackfish of season, over 30 pounds.

Berring cup for longest kingfish of season, over 47 inches.

Wilcox prize for longest tarpon of season, over 6 feet 1 inch, taken by lady angler residing not less than fifty miles from Tarpon.

Dilg cup for longest tarpon of season, over 5 feet 6 inches, taken by lady angler during two consecutive seasons.

Gay cup for longest silver button tarpon of season.

Cotter cup for second longest silver button tarpon taken during the season.

W. E. Jones cup for shortest tarpon of season, under 32 inches.

Murphy prize for last gold button tarpon of season. Open only to anglers who have not previously won a gold button.

Vom Hofe prize for second longest tarpon of season, over 6 feet 6 inches.

Streeter cup for longest tarpon of season by beginner.

Mills prize for third longest tarpon of season.

Boschen silver medallion for second two longest tarpon that come nearest winning the Hooper trophy.

Hooper prize for heaviest jackfish of season, over 30 pounds.

Conroy prize for second shortest tarpon of season.

Ashaway prizes for longest gold buttom tarpon of season, for longest silver button tarpon of season, for tenth gold button tarpon of season, for fifth silver button tarpon of season, for longest tarpon of season by beginner, for second longest tarpon of season by beginner, for longest tarpon of season, for second longest tarpon of season.

Keithly trophy for longest tarpon, over 6 feet 2 inches, before Sept. 1.

Keller prize for the 100th targon of the season.

Sweeney prize for longest tarpon of season by beginner.

Hamilton prize for second longest tarpon of season.

Houston Optical Co. prize for third longest tarpon of season.

Block prizes for longest tarpon taken on July 4, for shortest tarpon taken on July 4, for longest tarpon taken on Labor Day, and for shortest tarpon taken on Labor Day.

Sens prize for third largest gold button tarpon of season.

Levy prize for longest gold button tarpon taken by a lady.

Cockrell prize for shortest tarpon of season taken by a lady.

Boatmen's Prizes—A cash prize of $25 will be given to the boatman of angler landing the longest Tarpon of season.

A cash prize of $20 will be given to the boatman bringing in the most new members during season.

J. E. Cotter, Sec'y and Treas.

Anglers' Club Tournament.

New York, April 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York will be held at the club platform on the large lake in Central Park, May 11, 12 and 13 next. The events will be as follows:

Thursday afternoon, May 11, at 2 o'clock, bait-casting for distance, quarter-ounce weight, average of five casts to count, with two classes, 130 feet and open; 3 o'clock, bait-casting for accuracy, quarter-ounce weight; 4 o'clock, fly-casting for distance, four-ounce rods, with two classes, 70 feet and open.

Friday afternoon, May 12, at 2 o'clock, fly-casting for distance, five-ounce rods, with three classes, 70 feet, 85 feet and open; 3 o'clock, dry-fly casting for accuracy, delicacy and style, five-ounce rods; 4 o'clock, dry-fly casting for distance, five-ounce rods, longest cast in five to count, limited to five minutes for each contestant.

Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, surf-casting for distance, 2½-ounce weight, two-handed casting, line to be linen and to lift a dead weight of twelve pounds one foot from ground, average of five casts to count, with two classes, 200 feet and open; 10 o'clock, bait-casting for distance, half-ounce weight, average of five casts to count, with three classes, 150 feet, 175 feet and open; 11 o'clock, bait-casting for accuracy, half-ounce weight, contestant to be seated in a boat; 12 o'clock, fly-casting for distance, heavy rods, with three classes, 70 feet, 90 feet and open; 2 o'clock, salmon fly-casting.

Suitable prizes will be given in each event, and the committee wishes it understood that each event will be started promptly at the time set. Any further information can be obtained from the chairman of the committee, John L. Kirk, 2 Rector street, New York city.

There will be a separate class for professionals in the distance heavy fly and the half and two and a half ounce bait events, and the salmon event will be open to all and handicapped on the records of the contestants not on length of rods, as previously decided. All other events will be limited to amateurs only.

Edward Farnham Todd.

Anglers' Club of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April, 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Club contests will be held at the casting pool, east end of Washington Park, on the following dates: April 30; May 7, 14, 21, 28; June 7, 21, 25; July 5, 16, 26; Aug. 6, 9, 30; Sept. 6. Sunday events start at 9:00 A. M. Wednesday events at 5:00 P. M.

It will be necessary to cast in at least six events in order to get an official score for the season's average classification. Keep this in mind and make an effort to get into as many events as possible in order to build up your average.

Prizes will be awarded on the average for the season's work, and according to classification.

A frog-casting game will be introduced this season in order to develop greater skill under conditions which conform more exactly to actual bass fishing practice. In this event a rubber frog not exceeding three-quarters of an ounce in weight, and a line not lighter than No. 5, or under ten pounds' breaking strength, will be used, rods and reels unrestricted. Target run same as in the half-ounce game.

A class will be made up of such new members as have had little or no experience in target practice. Several of the experts have volunteered to act as instructors in this class and give such assistance as may be required to make a first-class caster in a short time.

C. L. TOLFSON, Sec'y-Treas.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The contests held on Stow Lake yesterday and to-day are as follows—wind variable, fair yesterday, cloudy to-day:

APRIL 22.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:

J. B. Kenniff	123	T. C. Kierulff	96
E. A. Mocker	102	J. F. Burgin	83

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

J. B. Kenniff	99.5	C G Young	98.14
E. A. Mocker	96.14	J F Burgin	96.7
T. C. Kierulff	98.13	F. H. Reed	97.8

Re-entries:

J. F. Burgin	98.6	F. H. Reed	97.3

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
J. B. Kenniff	98.44	99.20	99.2
E. A. Mocker	98	99.30	98.40
T. C. Kierulff	98.8	99	98.34
C. G. Young	98.24	99.20	98.52
J. F. Burgin	95.52	95.20	95.36
James Watt	97.40	98	97.50
F. H. Reed	98.8	98.40	98.24
Re-entries:			
J. F. Burgin	94.12	95	94.36
E. A. Mocker	99	100	99.30
F. H. Reed	98.52	99.40	99.16

APRIL 23.

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Distance.
J. B. Kenniff	98.2	158.4
E. A. Mocker	96.2	122.6
T. C. Kierulff	97.6	102.6
C. G. Young	96.6	107
J. F. Burgin	94.6	136.2
James Watt	96.6	119.4
F. H. Reed	....	106

Event No. 1, distance, feet:

J. B. Kenniff	120	J. F. Burgin	80
P. M. Nippert	75	F. C. Kierulff	103
E. A. Mocker	101	Austin Sperry	100

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

F. V. Bell	98.1	E. A. Mocker	98.14
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.3	C. G. Young	98.13
J. B. Kenniff	99.6	J. F. Burgin	98.8
P. M. Nippert	97.4	F. C. Kierulff	99.4
F. H. Reed	98.4	A. Sperry	97.10
W. D. Mansfield	98.10	C. A. Kierulff	97.8
W. L. Gerstle	95.4	James Watt	95.1
Re-entries:			
A. Sperry	98	J. F. Burgin	99.2
W. D. Mansfield	98.4		

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
F. V. Bell	95.8	95.50	95.29
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.8	98.40	98.24
J. B. Kenniff	98.44	99	98.52
Paul M. Nippert	95.52	94.40	95.16
F. H. Reed	99.4	98.40	98.52
W. D. Mansfield	98	99.20	98.40
W. L. Gerstle	94.12	96	95.6
E. A. Mocker	98.40	99	98.50
C. G. Young	99	100	99.30
J. F. Burgin	97.16	95	96.8
T. C. Kierulff	98.28	99.20	98.54
Austin Sperry	95.36	96	95.48
C. A. Kierulff	98.8	98	98.4
James Watt	97.28	97.40	97.34
Re-entries:			
W. D. Mansfield	98.36	98.40	98.38
J. F. Burgin	92.24	96.50	94.37
E. A. Mocker	98.28	99.40	99.4

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Distance.
F. V. Bell	82.1	.....
Dr. W. E. Brooks	88.3	94.4
J. B. Kenniff	97.4	161.6
Paul M. Nippert	87.7	58
F. H. Reed	93	107.4
W. D. Mansfield	96.9	143
W. L. Gerstle	90.4	83
E. A. Mocker	97.8	117.4
C. G. Young	97.4	.....
J. F. Burgin	87.7	90.8
F. C. Kierulff	92.7	121
Austin Sperry	91.4	96.8
C. A. Kicrulff	90.8	82
James Watt	97.4	141.6
Re-entries:		
A. Sperry	95.7	97
W. D. Mansfield	96.7	148.8
E. A. Mocker	98.5	.....
W. L. Gerstle	74.6	68

E. O. RITTER, Clerk.

North Shore Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following events will take place during the season at the Lagoon in Lincoln Park, just north of the Refectory, beginning promptly at 2:30 P. M.:

April 29—*Practice, fisherman's tackle, ½-oz. accuracy, ¼-oz. accuracy bait.

May 6—*Events, Fisherman's tackle, ½-oz. accuracy, ¼-oz. accuracy bait.

May 13—*Events, fisherman's tackle, ½-oz. accuracy, ¼-oz. accuracy bait.

May 20—Events, ½-oz. accuracy bait; accuracy fly.

May 27—Practice, ½-oz. accuracy bait; accuracy fly.

June 3—Practice, ¼-oz. accuracy bait; light tackle, dry-fly accuracy.

June 10—Events, ¼-oz. accuracy bait; light tackle, dry-fly accuracy.

June 17—Practice, ½-oz. accuracy bait; accuracy fly.

June 24—Events, ½-oz. accuracy bait; accuracy fly.

July 1—Practice, ¼-oz. accuracy bait; light tackle, dry-fly accuracy.

July 8—Events, ¼-oz. accuracy bait; light tackle, dry-fly accuracy.

July 15—Practice, ½-oz. accuracy bait; accuracy fly.

July 22—Events, ½-oz. accuracy bait; accuracy fly.

July 29—Practice, ¼-oz. accuracy bait; light tackle, dry-fly accuracy.

Aug. 5—Events, ¼-oz. accuracy bait; light tackle, dry-fly accuracy.

Aug. 12—Practice, ½-oz. accuracy bait; accuracy fly.

Aug. 19—Events, ½-oz. accuracy bait; accuracy fly.

Aug. 26—Events, ¼-oz. accuracy bait; light tackle, dry-fly accuracy.

Sept. 2—Reentry day.

Sept. 9—Reentry day.

Sept. 16—Reentry day.

*The fisherman's tackle events will be cast with a practical fisherman's outfit. There will be no restriction as to rod or reel, the line, however, must be of a specific size and make.

Members missing any event may reenter any time on which a like event takes place. Guests are always welcome.

C. O. DORCHESTER, Sec'y-Treas.

New South Wales Anglers' Casting Club.

THROUGH the efforts of its experts, says the annual report of this Australian Club, many members have attained proficiency in the use of the fly-rod, so much so that the least experienced now stand on a level with the average old world performers, as will be seen on comparing the club's records with those of European casting tournaments.

Members visited a number of trout streams during the year and some valuable exploratory work was done by the Honorary Secretary, C. H. Gorrick, who found that the headwaters of the Snowy River are practically unfishable, owing to the ruggedness of the country, the precipitous banks of the streams, and the terrible force of the current in its confined rocky channel. Trips were made by members to the Murrumbidgee, the headwaters of which teem with *S. iridcus* and *fario*, running to very large size, and excellent sport was enjoyed there. The Goodradigbee was also visited, and a great many trout were caught, but the run of fish is small compared with other rivers, although in places there are plenty of very large trout. The Badja and Tuross rivers received a good deal of attention early in the present season, and some heavy trout were caught there by Mr. Gorrick, Dr. Maitland and Dr. Arthur Cox. Some good fish were also taken in the upper Queanbeyan River, where the dense weed beds are a great drawback to successful fishing. The fish in this river run to very large size.

There was a very satisfactory attendance of members at the various competitions, and enthusiasm was well maintained throughout the season, the average number of competitors being considerably larger than in former years. Some remarkably fine performances were enacted, notably Dr. H. L. Maitland's magnificent cast of 113 feet 3 inches, with a single-handed eleven-foot fly-rod, easily beating all Australian and European records. H. K. Anderson's dry-fly cast of 102 feet and his cast of 81 feet 7 inches under forward obstacle beat all previous records.

A system of handicapping was arranged in the endeavor to place all members on an equal footing, but while working satisfactorily in some cases, it was found not quite up to expectations, and a scheme for grading as adopted in English competitions has been suggested for the consideration of the incoming committee.

Only two bait-casting competitions were held during the season, both of which were won by Mr. Anderson. A recommendation has been made to the new committee to include more of these events in the coming season's program, the single hand overhead system of bait-casting having been proved invaluable in perch fishing, in fishing from a boat, and in beach fishing.

J. B. Meyer, of Manly, has presented a split cane fly-rod, value £5 5s., for the largest trout caught in New South Wales by a member of the N. S. W. Anglers' Casting Club, during 1910-11 season. The fish to be caught on an artificial fly, certified as to weight to the satisfaction of the committee, and to be handed over to Mr. Meyer.

YACHTING

Some News and a Little Gossip.

It is rumored that Commodore William Randolph Hearst, of the Brooklyn Y. C., will purchase the schooner Westward. Commodore Hearst has no yacht at present on which to hoist his pennant, and with Westward he would not only give his club, the Brooklyn, much advertising, but would furnish some sport pleasing to all American yachtsmen. Unless Westward is purchased soon she will remain on the ways for a season, while other fast yachts are gathering in prizes without much opposition. There is a new schooner named Water Witch, in British waters, built to race against Westward, and on this side of the Atlantic, Commodore Morton F. Plant has built Elena to try and lower the colors of last year's crack.

Commodore Hearst has never been a racing yachtsman. Some years ago he owned the fast steamer Vamoose, which he wished to race against Norwood, but nothing much came of all the talk about races. Commodore Hearst is a member of the New York Y. C., so that if he purchased Westward he could take part in all that club's races and on the cruise in the squadron runs.

D. G. Whitlock's Class S sloop Wink is anchored in the Lower Bay and has attracted much attention. She is a very attractive looking little boat, and if she does as well as her appearance indicates, she should be very fast. She is being tuned up as fast as possible, and by the time the season opens will be in good shape for racing. The second Class S sloop, building for Dr. C. L. Atkinson, will be out next week.

The following schedule of races for the season 1911 is announced by the New Rochelle Y. C.:

June 17—power boat race; club.
July 1—Annual regatta; open.
July 1—Brooklyn Y. C. challenge cup; ocean race.
July 8—Cornfield Lightship race, sailboats; open.
July 8—Cornfield Lightship power boat race; open.
July 29—Stratford Shoal power boat race; club.
Aug. 5-13—Annual cruise.
Aug. 26—Special regatta; open.
Sept. 2—Power boat race; open.

Flag officers and members have already donated many handsome trophies in addition to the regular prizes in which regard the club has always been one of the most liberal.

The open sailing regatta dates are very advantageous ones and the power boat races are a new feature. Only two club races for power boats are scheduled, but if the first is successful many additional contests will be provided for Saturday afternoons. The open races for power boats on July 8 and Sept. 2 will no doubt be very popular because of the limited number of these events open to Sound boats.

The winners for last season of the Handicap Yacht Racing Association have just been announced by the handicapper, T. Granbery. The results are computed under the Long Island Sound yacht racing system of points, boats receiving one point for each yacht which they beat in each race. The results are as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

	Races.	Per Cent.
Sally IX.	18	.681
Crescent	16	.666
Interim	21	.648
Wanderer IV.	12	.541
Juanita	19	.444

SECOND DIVISION.

Fearless	15	.644
Scud	17	.631
Red Wing	17	.614

FOURTH DIVISION.

Kenosha	13	.745
Grace II.	12	.451

FIFTH DIVISION.

Nimbus III.	14	.822
Miss Modesty	14	.643

Sally IX., Fearless, Kenosha and Nimbus will each receive a bronze shield as a championship trophy. The handicap class will start the season of 1911 with many new boats in the various divisions. Each year the class has made further progress and is undoubtedly the most popular on Long Island Sound and furnishes more entries at the various regattas than any of the regular classes.

Harry L. Maxwell is to put the schooner Irolita in commission this year and will race her whenever he can find a class. The yacht will be renamed Princess. Irolita was originally a sloop built by Herreshoff for Commodore E. Walter Clarke, of the Philadelphia Corinthian Y. C., and when he purchased Queen last fall from the late J. Rogers Maxwell, he gave Irolita in part payment, stipulating that he should retain the name Irolita which is now being applied to Queen. The old Irolita has done well as a racer, and last summer won the Norman cup in the race of the Eastern Y. C. from Bar Harbor to Marblehead. She also won some good prizes on the New York Y. C. cruise.

The Corinthian Y. C., of Marblehead, has announced the conditions and new course for its annual ocean race. For several seasons this race was for yachts 21 feet and over on the waterline, and the course was from Marblehead to White Island Whistling Buoy, Isle of Shoals and return. Yachtsmen grew tired of this course and did not support the race as they did when it was started, and so last season the course was changed to Cape Elizabeth Lightship off Portland, being substituted for the White Island Buoy. This course was 150 miles in length. It kept the racers well offshore, too far for small boats, and consequently did not give satisfaction, so that a shorter course was selected to keep the racers within Cape Ann and Cape Cod.

The new course will be from Marblehead to Cape Ann Whistling Buoy, then across the bay to Wood End Bell Buoy A1, and back to Marblehead. From Marblehead to the whistler is fourteen miles, across the bay to Wood End thirty-nine and three-quarter miles, and from Wood End to Marblehead forty-one and one-quarter miles, a total distance of ninety-five miles.

The turning mark at Wood End is a new bell buoy, recently placed by the Government half a mile off the beach, directly off Wood End Light. There is plenty of water near the buoy, so that even the larger yachts could use it for a turning mark.

The race will be started Saturday, June 24, and the yachts will be sent away probably just after 5 o'clock. This will give the racers Saturday night and Sunday for the contest, which should allow for the finish under ordinary conditions of all the starters.

By starting the race late in the afternoon it is expected that the contending yachts will reach Wood End mark early Sunday morning, but not before daylight. Although local yachtsmen are familiar with Cape Ann waters, it is another story with the majority in regard to the hook of Cape Cod. Therefore, it is the committee's intention to start the yachts late enough Saturday afternoon so that the Wood End bell buoy will be reached in daylight.

This annual ocean race of the Corinthian Y. C. is the only open contest of its kind sailed east of Cape Cod, and the new course should bring to Marblehead for the event all the best cruising yachts of Massachusetts Bay.

The annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Y. C. was held recently at Toronto. Commodore C. G. Marlatt briefly reviewed last year's successful season and outlined the program for the coming season, which promises to be the biggest in the history of the club.

In addition to the regular program the Lake Yacht Racing Association meet is to be held in Toronto under the auspices of the club. Racing will take place off the exhibition grounds, where probably the best course on fresh water can be laid. During fair time will also be sailed the races for the George and Fisher cups.

Dr. J. D. Thoburn has presented to the club a cup, which will be known as the Marlatt cup to be raced for by whatever class Mr. Marlatt shall name.

The officers for the coming year are as follows: Æmilius Jarvis, Commodore; E. M. Gray, Vice-Commodore; W. C. Brent, Rear-Commodore; Louis MacMurray, Honorary Treasurer. The following executive committee was elected: Messrs. D. G. Bremner, C. A. B. Brown, G. B. Brush, R. H. Easson, J. M. Lyle, Dr. A. A. McDonald, C. G. Marlatt, A. W. S. Roberts, A. W. Smith and E. K. Wedd.

Sonders to Leave Next Week.

The three Sonder boats to represent this country in a series of races with Germany are to be shipped to Kiel from this city next week. Bibelot has been tuning up off Herreshoffs, and it is said is in better shape than last year. She will be sent here from Bristol; Beaver and Cima will be shipped from Marblehead. The races at Kiel will begin on June 19. The boats will go on the steamship America, sailing on May 11, so that the yachtsmen will have lots of time to tune them up before the International races. The first prize in the Kiel races is a cup donated by the German Emperor and the second a cup offered by Prince Henry of Prussia.

Bibelot is a Herreshoff-built boat owned by Robert W. Emmons 2d and Harry Payne Whitney. Mr. Whitney is much interested in polo this year and will be unable to go to Kiel. The crew of Bibelot will be R. deB. Boardman and John Parkinson. Beaver is a Starling Burgess boat and her crew will be A. H. Eustace, George Dabney and George Nicholas. Cima was designed by Charles D. Mower and her crew will be Guy Lowell, J. Robertson Harding and Arthur Adams.

Henry Howard, who originated the Sonder racing, sailed for Europe last month. He will be one of the umpires and the representative of the Eastern Y. C.

The American boats have won two matches sailed in home waters in 1906 and 1909, and the Germans won at home in 1907.

There is some talk of changing the type of boat for these International matches and the 6-meter class is favored in Germany and class R on this side. There is very little difference in the size of these two classes, and if the change is made, class R, which has never been very strong, will become a popular one. It might be a good arrangement for Americans to build to the 6-meter class when racing abroad and foreigners to build to the R class when the racing is here.

Frothingham Cup for Class A.

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, of Massachusetts, has presented to the Columbia Y. C. a handsome silver cup, which is to be raced for this year by class A of the inter-club association. This is one of the best racing classes on Massachusetts Bay, and the new trophy has created more interest, so that the racing will be keener than ever.

Royal Canadian Y. C.

The Royal Canadian Y. C. has issued its program for the season. It is neatly printed on a gilt bordered folder, on which the club seal is embossed. The front has a picture of a yacht race and the back a calendar.

This club has a very busy season always. It opens on June 10 and closes Sept. 9. The Fisher cup race will be sailed on Sept. 2 and the Prince of Wales' cup race on Sept 9. The championship trophy and flag will be awarded to the yacht making the best average for the season in her division and flags to the first, second and third yacht in each race. The races for Queens cup, Nicholls gold cup and Prince of Wales cup will not score in averages. Prizes, flags and points for averages will be awarded on the regular L. Y. R. A. handicap.

The schedule is as follows:

FIRST DIVISION—CLASSES D, E, F, J, K, L AND M.

Prizes, $55, $40, $25, $15, $5.

Saturday, June 10—Club regatta. All classes. Bay and lake course. Lorne cup to winner of first division.

Saturday, June 24—Cruising race to Oakville.

Saturday, July 1—Special race for schooners, Niagara and return. Nichols gold cup to winner.

Saturday, July 8—Cruising race to Port Dalhousie.

Saturday, July 22—Cruising race to Olcott.

Saturday, Aug. 5.—Cruising Race to Port Dalhousie, thence to Oakville.

Saturday, Aug. 19—Cruising race to ———. Lansdowne cup to winner first division.

Monday, Aug. 28, to Saturday, Sept. 2—L. Y. R. A. regatta at Toronto.

Saturday, Sept. 9—Prince of Wales cup race. All classes. Lake course.

SECOND DIVISION—CLASSES N AND P

Prizes, $40, $25, $15, $10.

Saturday, June 10—Club regatta. All classes. Bay and lake course.

Saturday, June 24—Cruising race to Oakville.

Saturday, July 1—Queen's cup race. Lake course.

Saturday, July 8—Cruising race to Port Dalhousie.

Saturday, July 15—Course race. Lake course.

Saturday, July 22—Cruising race to Olcott.

Saturday, Aug. 5—Cruising race to Port Dalhousie, thence to Oakville.

Saturday, Aug. 12—Course race. Lake course.

Saturday, Aug. 19—Cruising race to ———.

Monday, Aug. 28, to Saturday, Sept. 2—L. Y. R. A. regatta at Toronto.

Saturday, Sept 2—Fisher cup race.

Saturday, Sept. 9—Prince of Wales cup race. All classes. Lake Course.

THIRD DIVISION—CLASSES Q, R AND S.

Prizes, $35, $20, $10, $5.

Saturday, June 10—Club regatta. Bay and lake course.

Saturday, June 24—Course race. Bay and lake course.

Saturday, July 8—Course race. Bay and lake course.

Wednesday, July 12—Special race, for yachts sailed by ladies. Special prizes to winning crew.

Saturday, July 15—Course race. Lake course.

Wednesday, July 19—Special ladies' race. Second series.

Wednesday, July 26—Special ladies' race. Third series.

Saturday, July 29—Course race. Bay and lake course.

Monday, July 31, and following days—Trial races for Class R yachts, to select defender for George cup. Commodore's cup to winner among yachts built by owners for their sons.

Saturday, Aug. 12—Course race. Lake course.

Saturday, Aug. 19—Course race. Bay and lake course.

Monday, Aug. 28, to Saturday, Sept. 2—L. Y. R. A. regatta at Toronto. George cup races at Toronto.

Saturday, Sept. 9—Prince of Wales cup race. All classes. Lake course.

16-FOOT CLASS.

Prizes, $25, $15, $10, $5.

Saturday, June 10—Club regatta.

Saturday, June 17—Course race. Bay course.

Friday, June 30, and Saturday, July 1—L. S. S. A. regatta at Toronto.

Saturday, July 8—Course race. Bay course.

Saturday, July 22—Course race. Bay course.

Saturday, Aug. 5—Course race. Bay course.

Saturday, Aug. 19—Course race. Bay course.

Labor Day, Sept. 4—Darrell Shield, open to any two boats from any club in the L. S. S. A.

14-FOOT DINGHY CLASS.

Prizes, $15, $12, $10, $8, $6, $4.

Saturday, May 27—And every Saturday in June, July and August, there will be a club race for this class, except on the dates of open regattas at other clubs.

Saturday, June 3—Open to all L. S. S. A. dinghies. Silver cup to winner.

Friday, June 30, and Saturday, July 1—L. S. S. A. regatta at Toronto.

Labor Day, Sept. 4—Darrell shield, open to any two boats from any club in the L. S. S. A.

Cleveland Men Active.

Yachtsmen about Cleveland are getting ready for the season as fast as the weather will permit. All the yards along the shore of Lake Erie are busy places just now, and while the weather was cold and wet much work was done on the craft that have wintered under cover of sheds. At Rocky Point where the Lakewood Y. C. boats are stored things are very lively and the outlook for the coming season is very good.

The regatta committee of this club has outlined its program for the season. The racing will start with the first of a series of club races on May 30. There will be five races in this series. A special long-distance race from Vermilion to Put-in-Bay on July 16 will put the boats on edge for the race week at the bay. A long-distance race to Vermilion on Sept. 3 is scheduled and on Labor Day the fourth special race will be held off Vermilion.

A special big time is being planned by Commodore Wakefield and the Vermilion people for the entertainment of the yachtsmen at that time.

The boats in the 18-foot class will be raced under the universal rating rule, and will make racing in this class more interesting than ever.

Holding an open regatta this summer is one of the big things now being considered by the club.

There seems to be a strong likelihood of the crack 18-footer Hayseed, owned by Walter C. Baker, going down East this summer for the purpose of lifting the La Belle trophy, put up by Finley for fresh and salt water champion 18-footers. Should Hayseed bring back the cup, it will mean that an eastern boat will come out here next summer to race for it.

Two years ago Dorchen II., owned by Mr. Finley, came here from the East and by defeating Bonitwo, the local champion, took back the Foster trophy with him. At that time he stated that he would put up another cup to be called the La Belle trophy, in honor of Commodore Winton, and this cup would be for competition between fresh and salt water 18-footers. Hayseed, by winning the cup, would add more glory to her great record.

Work on the syndicate class "R" boat was started last week at Zickes' yards, where the boat is now being laid out. Harry Card, chairman of syndicate committee, showed the members the plans of the new boat. They certainly look good, and, judging from these plans, the boat will be a beauty. She has good lines and looks to have plenty of speed.

Pandora Almost Lost.

Thomas Fleming Day, editor of The Rudder, has received word from Captain George D. Blyth, of the yawl Pandora, a small vessel in which he is circumnavigating the world, that in a blow off the Horn in March the vessel was boarded by a heavy sea and her mainmast, bulwarks and boat were smashed and carried away. Pandora was picked up off New Island by the whaler Swona, Captain Wilson, and towed into port. Captain Wilson has very generously repaired Pandora without any charges, and the little vessel is on her way to New York by way of St. Helena and the Azores.

It is a curious coincidence that not an hour before Swona sighted Pandora, Captain Wilson was reading an account of her voyage, and at once recognized the little craft from the pictures accompanying the story. Pandora is a copy of Captain Slocum's Spray.

Newburyport Dates.

The schedule of events arranged by the New American Y. C., of Newburyport, is as follows:

May 15—Opening of club house, 6 P. M.

June 4—First club cruise to Sandy Point; start from Parker River at 9 A. M.

June 12—Ladies' moonlight sail to Plum Island; start at 6 P. M.

June 17—First club race, yachts and dories; start at 2 P. M.

July 1—Club race, yachts and dories; start at 2 P. M.

July 11—Ladies' moonlight sail; start at 6 P. M.

July 15—Club race, yachts and dories; start at 1 P. M.

July 31—Newburyport day; open race; high tide 2:30 P. M.

Aug. 5—Cruise to Lynn, open race, high tide 8:15 A. M.; yachts will continue on to Marblehead with the Lynn fleet.

Aug. 17—Cruise to Gloucester, open race; high tide 4:45 P. M.

Aug. 19—Cruise to Annisquam, open race; high tide 4:45 P. M.

Sept. 3—Last club cruise, under sealed orders—start from club house at 9 A. M.; high tide 7:30 A. M.

Southern Y. C.

The Southern Y. C. held a smoker Thursday night at their headquarters in New Orleans and discussed various improvements to be made to the harbor, the pen, the club house and various other business matters. Some amendments were adopted to the rules and by-laws. The affair was very pleasant and was participated in by thirty or forty members. The annual dues of nonresident members not residing within twenty-five miles of New Orleans was reduced to $10.

Elena to be Tried Next Week.

The schooner Elena, built at Herreshoffs for former Commodore Morton F. Plant, will be tried next Wednesday. The work of rigging this big vessel has progressed favorably, and on Monday the topsides will be painted and the sail bent on. After her trial, the yacht will go to New London and be tuned up there.

Motor Boating.

Sparks.

The dates for the big motor boat events of the year have been selected, and those yachtsmen who prefer racing to cruising will be kept very busy. Nearly all the clubs which a few years ago were devoted to sailing craft have arranged regattas for motor boats, and the motor boat is now quite an important factor in summer sport. Many of these smaller regattas, however, are for boats owned in the club or for local craft, and these will be under special rules adopted to meet local conditions.

The New York Motor Boat Club will open the season with races off its club house, 145th street and Hudson River, on May 28. On June 10, the Columbia Y. C. will have a regatta for motor boats. On June 17, two of the long dis-

tance races will be started. Those racing to Bermuda from the Lower Bay will be sent out by the Motor Boat Club of America, and on the Sound the New York Athletic Club will have its annual race to Block Island. On July 1, the New York Motor Boat Club will start its annual event to Albany and back, and the Brooklyn Y. C. will hold its races over the Cape May course. The Marblehead race will be started on July 14 from Huntington by the Motor Boat Club of America. The Halifax race of the Brooklyn Y. C. will be started in Gravesend Bay on July 22. On Aug. 4, a race from New York to Camden will be started by the Motor Boat Club. The Scripps reliability race will be started at Detroit on Aug. 4. The finish is to be at Buffalo.

The races for the Gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat Association will be held at Frontenac on Aug. 8, 9 and 10. The trial races to select defenders for the British International trophy will be held off Huntington during the week beginning Aug. 14, and the International races will begin at the same place on Aug. 24. The annual carnival of the Manufacturers' Association will be at Huntington Aug. 4 to 9. These are the features of the season.

The name Dixie, so dear to lovers of motor boating, is to be perpetuated. One of the new racers building for the defense of the British International trophy, is to be named Dixie IV. Dixie I. won the trophy and brought it to this country. Dixie II. successfully defended the trophy on two occasions. Last year the boat was really Dixie III., as a new hull had been built for the original engine, and so this year's boat will be named Dixie IV. The Motor Boat Club of America has under the new conditions complete control of all International motor boat racing in this country, and a syndicate of members of that club, composed of Commodore H. H. Melville, Vice-Commodore Frederick K. Burnham and August Heckscher is building the new boat. She has been designed by Tams, Lemoine & Craine, and is a hydroplane a few inches under 40 feet in length. She will be propelled by two engines built by the Crane Motor Car Company, of Bayonne, of eight cylinders each 7½ by 7½ inches. The hull is double planked mahogany, and the boat will be fitted with Monel metal propellers. The engines will develop between 500 and 800 horsepower, and the boat is expected to make about 55 miles an hour.

Albert E. Smith is having an Eleoplane built by the Electric Launch Company, of Bayonne, N. J. Although the planking has just begun, her lines denote the best of seaworthy qualities and stability, so important in boats of this class that will develop a speed of better than fifty miles an hour. She will be named Yankee and will be a shade under 40 feet, about 7 feet beam and with two 300-horsepower, 6-cylinder Standard engines of special design.

The same company is nearly ready to launch a Fauber hydroplane for Rear-Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of the Motor Boat Club of America. She will be christened Vita II. and will be 30 feet 11 inches on deck, 6 feet 6 inches beam and will be fitted with two engines and twin screws developing 500 horsepower. Vita II. will be of the multiple step type and the designer is figuring on 60 miles an hour.

Commodore Blackton is also having a semi-displacement type of boat built for the elimination trials in case the Vita II. does not come up to expectations. The other craft will be called Viva and is being constructed by the Emerson Company, of Alexandria, Va., from original lines. She will have triple screws, 400 horsepower, and will measure 32 feet over all and 5 feet 6 inches beam.

In partnership with Mr. Heckseher, Commodore Melville is having a second boat built which will be named New Nameless. Atkinson-Wheeler Company has the contract and in a few days she will be ready for her preliminary trials. Tams, Lemoine & Crane have designed and are building a modified type of hydroplane for Thomas L. Chesebrough, who, however, wishes the details of power equipment and hull kept secret for a short time. She probably will be named Restless II.

The Ohio River choked with driftwood and a strong head wind that interfered materially with the boat's progress were two elements that conspired against the success of Br'er Fox III. in an attempt by this boat to break the record between Cincinnati and Louisville, Ky.

The distance between these two points is 132½ miles, and the record for a non-stop run of this character is held by Br'er Fox II., a sister boat of the present contender, which made the splendid average of 26.78 miles an hour on a non-stop run.

Br'er Fox III. measures 22 feet long by 4 feet 1 inch beam, the total weight being 500 pounds. Her motive power consists of a 6-cylinder 4¾ by 4½ Fox de Luxe, 90-120 horsepower motor weighing only 450 pounds and developing as high as 1,600 revolutions a minute. This particular motor was built for A. R. Silverston, of Milwaukee, Wis., for use in an aeroplane.

The start was made April 15 at 9:15 A. M., and at various times in the first few miles the boat was compelled to slow down on account of the driftwood and strong wind. When three miles above Warsaw, Ky., a particularly large amount of drift was encountered and her propeller shaft was badly twisted, completely disabling the boat, leaving her helpless in the heavy sea that was running. Her crew's plight was seen from the shore, however, and a boat was sent to their assistance just as the little craft was about to capsize. Dr. Harry P. Butler, of Newport, Ky., was at the wheel of Br'er Fox III. with Arthur Rose, of the Dean Manufacturing Company, acting as engineer.

The total distance covered was 55 miles and the elapsed time was 1h. 39m, or at the rate of 33 1-3 miles an hour. All records for the same distance were beaten, and when it is remembered that 50 pounds of gasolene was carried at the start it can readily be seen that with the lightening of this load by consumption the speed of the boat would have increased materially in the latter stages of the journey. This fact coupled with the weather conditions and the driftwood makes the performance of this little craft all the more remarkable. The boat will be shipped back to Cincinnati and another attempt to complete the run will be made in the near future.

Monaco Meeting.

As far as the British boats were concerned, the motor boat racing at Monaco was disastrous. Maple Leaf was severely handicapped on account of her trial. In the Ominum handicap she did poorly. The sea was rough and she steered badly, pounded heavily and was a disappointment. Returning to the harbor, her starboard bracket gave way. Both rudders were carried away and a hole was knocked in the hull. A similar accident happened to Ursula. Later in the week Ursula and Maple Leaf were repaired so that they could race, but then in one event, when winning, the engineer of Ursula was overcome by gas. Miranda IV., another hydroplane, started a plank and nearly foundered.

Ursula for one prize made the best time over the course 6 kilometers 250 meters, 5m. 13 3-5s. This was better by 7 1-5s. than the time she made last year. Miranda covered the course in 5m. 54 3-5s.

The damaged boats were repaired in time for the Coupe des Nations contest which is 16 rounds of the course, or 100 kilometers. Great Britain was represented by Ursula and Maple Leaf III., France by Chanteeler II., Germany by Lurssen-Daimler, Spain by Hispano-Suiza. Ursula was forced to give up when she was leading the fleet by more than two laps, because of her engineer having been overcome by gas. Mr. Noel Robbins stopped and put the chief on a launch to be taken ashore and tried again, but the second engineer was unable to start the motors. Maple Leaf and Ursula made a fine race on the first lap and then Maple Leaf retired. Lurssen-Daimler won the prize in 2h. 1m. 20s.; Chantecler was second, 2h. 6m. 12s., and Hispano-Suiza third, a long distance behind.

Ursula won the Prince of Monaco's prize for the marine mile and one kilometer race, a total distance of 2,850 yards. Ursula's time in the first heat was 2m. 37 2-5s., Clement-Despujols was second in 2m. 52 1-5 s. and Maple Leaf III. third in 2m. 54 2-5s. The final heat was won by Ursula in 2m. 34 1-5s.

Referring to the type of hulls and engines shown, the Yachting World says:

"The hulls of the boats at Monaco this year may be divided up into types with characteristics of their own. There are displacement boats like Ursula, La Quise, Chantecler II., and many of the smaller cruisers; boats which rely on sweetness of lines for the attainment of the greatest speed from some certain power, limited either by the hull constants or the restrictions imposed by the rules. These are the weatherly boats, the craft which can face a sea with equanimity and which would maintain a high average speed if raced daily, taking the weather as it came.

"At the other end of the scale are the hydroplanes; the vessels which when running full speed have reduced the amount of water displaced to a minimum. The examples of this kind of craft to be seen at Monaco this year are all of the single step type, varying in design, but all with that one salient characteristic. The new Maple Leaf, La Fleche, Sigma-Labor, and Clemen-Despujols are the pick of them. Maple Leaf III. must be classed as a hydroplane, not only because she 'planes' when under way, but on account of that characteristic feature—the step. At the same time she differs from the other three boats cited as examples, in that she combines the shape of a displacement boat with the lifting agent of a hydroplane—an attempt to secure the weatherly qualities of a boat, together with the enormous speed of a hydroplane.

"Then, in between these two extremes there are numerous boats which are difficult to place quite satisfactorily. Miranda IV., for instance, is a hydroplane, inasmuch as her displacement diminishes when at speed, but otherwise she is very much of a boat. Then there are pure sharpies with flat floors and square chines, like Excelsior boats built by Celle. There are Gregoire IX. and X., the Labor team, which are but little removed from the sharpie type, except that there is the least round to the bilge, and that the bows are moulded to a sort of spoon. These boats, too, lift when at full speed; in a way they 'plane'—some of them very much so, as Lürssen-Daimler, for instance.

"The motors in the boats are of many different kinds, the car type bulking pretty large. Some of the higher speed craft have "aviation" motors, where the power-weight ratio is very high. Clement-Despujols, for instance, has a 200-horsepower engine similar to the set which drove the Clement-Bayard dirigible in her memorable voyage to Wormwood Scrubs. La Fleche has an ultra-light 'V' type engine of high power. One of the most remarkable engines is a new Gregoire motor, which has a stroke of 12 inches for a cylinder diameter of 3½ inches; an obvious attempt to increase the possible power under a cylinder-bore restriction. In itself, this method may have advantages—it ought to make a sweetly running engine—but the enormous height of the motor will certainly handicap the boat in anything but the calmest weather. A peculiar feature of this engine is that it has doubled valves, two inlet and two exhaust valves to each of the four cylinders. The long stroke has necessitated several departures from the canons of motor design, naturally. A very pretty engine is that installed in Pik-As VII., the German boat which capsized on Tuesday last week. It is a Dürrkopp motor of thoroughly sound design, from a marine point of view; weight has not been cut down to too great an extent and the design of accessory parts such as pumps and lubricating gear are sound and workman like. The Astell

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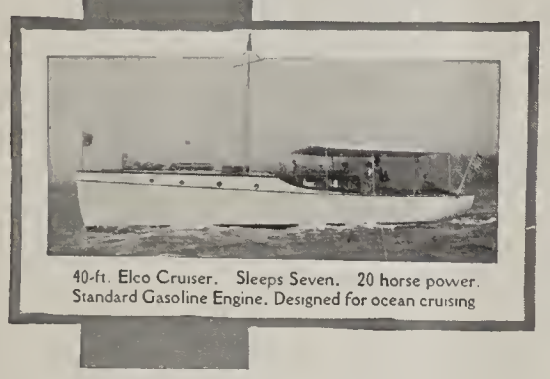

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engines installed in Maple Leaf III. have, naturally, aroused great interest. A total of 700 horsepower in two sets of engines, is sufficient to warrant that. Briefly, they are V engines, each 12 cylinders, with overhead inlet valves operated by push rods and rockers; one carburettor to each engine with an induction main U-shaped running along both sets of cylinders. The exhaust valves open into a central main, the two mains joining aft of the engines into a single exhaust pipe; all being water jacketed. The main engine is started up by a small single cylinder auxiliary, the other engine is started up by the drag of its propeller.

"There is a curious resemblance between the propeller bracket arrangements on Miranda IV., Maple Leaf III., and Lürssen-Daimler. The resemblance between the two former is natural enough; but the design of the last-named is so similar to the other two as to be significant. Maple Leaf's brackets, which support rudders as well as propellers, appear to be of rather light design. Miranda and Lürssen-Daimler have another point in common; both are single screw boats, and in both the single propeller bracket has its stern set away and off to starboard. This, naturally, would give a small permanent amount of port-helm, enough to counteract any 'offsetting' tendency due to the propeller. Although this method of supporting rudder and propeller shaft end by a single vertically hanging bracket with a bearing for the extreme outer end of the propeller shaft is novel, and looks neat, it is really doubtful whether the old V bracket with a good spread to the arms is not better. It is much more rigid, less liable to break, and cannot hinder the boat so much more than the newer idea. A glance at Ursula's stern with her sturdy cast bronze 'battleship' rudder hung in a couple of journals on the transom, and her well-spread V brackets forward of her propellers, inspires confidence in her; a confidence which her record shows to be singularly well founded. A high speed boat needs to be under the most perfect control possible, else she may prove a menace to other vessels and a real danger to those who have to run and race her."

Thelma Tender for Elena.

THE fast cruising motor boat building at Morris Heights for Commodore Morton F. Plant, which is to be a tender for the schooner Elena, will be ready for delivery by June 1. The new craft will be named Thelma, and she is to make 20 miles an hour.

Thelma is of steel, 138 feet long, 16 feet beam and 5 feet draft. Much of the work is completed. The decks are laid, the joiner, plumbing and other work is well in hand and portions of the vessel are being finished.

The owner's and guests' quarters are aft and those for the officers forward. The crew will have a roomy and well ventilated forecastle.

There are two deck houses, that forward containing the dining room, which connects with the steward's pantry and the galley, while in the after house is a spacious social hall, a roomy stateroom and toilet room.

One of the 6-cylinder, 300-horsepower, air-starting and reversing Speedway marine engines is in place and the other is being tested on the blocks in the shop, and will soon be transferred to the yacht.

A Motor Catamaran.

ELLIS WARD, coach of the University of Pennsylvania's rowing crews, has had a catamaran built which is to be driven by a gasolene motor. The motor will be installed this week, and if the boat is a success, a larger one is to be built. Two decked-over shells 35 feet long support a platform, on which the engine is to rest. There is a canvas-sided cockpit on this platform 14 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches wide. The space between the shells is 18 inches, and in that space the propeller is hung. The motor weighs 300 pounds. It is thought that fair speed will be made and a larger and more substantial craft of the same type is to built at once for use on the Hudson.

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STERN OF HYDROPLANE LURSSEN-DAIMLER.

Work at Nock's Yard.

ONE of the busiest yards on the Atlantic Coast is that of Nock at East Greenwich. There are about seventy-five yachts stored there and nearly all will be in commission this season. Some have already been launched and others are being scraped and painted. On a few changes have been made and there are some new boats well advanced toward the finishing stages.

A 75-foot cruising motor boat is being built for a New York yachtsman, and this craft meant the enlargement of the construction building. An addition 15 by 60 feet was put on the west end. This new cruiser will be up-to-date in every way, and will be driven by two four-cylinder Murray & Tregurtha engines 6½ by 8 inches driving twin screws. The raised sheer extends more than half the length of the boat and terminates in a cabin trunk over the owner's quarters aft. There is a 16-foot deck forward, then a deck house in which will be the dining room. This is 12 feet long and the floor is snug below the line of the deck, thus keeping the weight low and not making the vessel look top-heavy. A bridge deck extends over the galley. The interior layout shows a large chain locker in the forepeak. The crew's quarters, which are large and comfortable, come next. A passageway leads under the dining room from the galley to the crew's quarters. The galley is 13 feet by 5 feet and is arranged with all modern conveniences. Aft of the galley and separated by watertight bulkheads at each end is the engine space. The gasolene tanks are also in this space. In the after part of the yacht are two staterooms with double berths, lockers, etc., one on each side. On the port side is a bathroom and on the opposite side an alcove from which the companionway leads to the deck. The owner's stateroom is the entire width of the yacht and ten feet in length. It is fitted with a double berth, divan, bureau, dresser, wardrobe, deck, etc. The interior finish of the owner's quarters is mahogany, and all the exterior woodwork, the dining room and deck fittings are of mahogany. The yacht will carry a sailing tender and a high speed launch on the davits. This boat will not be ready until July. She will be launched about the end of June.

H. S. Bullock is having a launch built at Nock's which is nearing completion. This craft is to be named Uonda and is the third craft built by Nock for Mr. Bullock. The finishings are all of mahogany. There is a short raised deck forward with a trunk cabin about 16 feet long. The interior arrangements consist of a stateroom forward fitted with two single berths. Then comes the toilet on one side and a clothes locker on the other. The cabin is fitted with two extension berths. The galley and engine are aft. This boat is to be driven by a 30-horsepower heavy duty Lamb motor.

C. G. Washburn, of Worcester, has had a 30-foot auxiliary built which is about ready for launching. She is a typical low powered cruiser with short overhangs, a moderate sail area and power enough to drive her at a good rate of speed. A good forecastle with accommodations for a paid hand, a galley and cabin are arranged comfortably. The motor will be a 10-horsepower Standard. This boat will be kept at Narragansett Pier all the season, as her owner has his summer residence there.

Dr. G. W. Van Benschoten, of Philadelphia, is having an ocean cruiser built from designs by J. Murray Watts. This boat is very heavily constructed because she is intended for the Bermuda race. Her dimensions are 45 feet 10 inches long, 10 feet 6 inches beam and 3 feet draft. In appearance she very much resembles the Ilys, Caliph and others designed by Mr. Watts. These boats were designed specially for cruising along the coast and going off shore. There is a fairly high freeboard at the raised sheer. Her sections are very easy and she should be driven at a fair rate of speed with the minimum amount of power. Her forward sections and the broad deck line show considerable flare. The stern is of the modified Normand type. She is to be driven by a four-cylinder Pearl motor. The interior arrangements consist of a galley forward, the crew's quarters and engine room and the cabin which is fitted with extension berths, sideboard, lockers, table, etc. The owner's stateroom is aft and contains a double berth, divan, dresser and bureau. The general finish of the interior is mahogany and with white enamel. The frames are spaced closely and the planking is 1⅜ inches thick. The trunk sides, deck beams, clamps, stringers and shelves are very heavy and there are two sister keelsons running the full length. There is a double steering apparatus, and the strong railing shows that every precaution has been taken to insure strength, which is further accentuated by the number of port lights.

W. C. Rhodes, of Providence is having a small power boat built which will be fitted with a double cylinder 7½-horsepower Buffalo motor. A one-design class is building for Kenneth Wood and others of Saylesville.

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

Canoeing.

Hackensack River Cruise.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual cruise down the Hackensack River will be held on May 13 and 14. The committee in charge has taken special care to make this event one of the most enjoyable in the programme, and it is hoped that many of our members who have not heretofore made this cruise will avail themselves of this opportunity. The schedule is as follows:

The start will be from West Nyack, N. Y., at 4 P. M., on Saturday, May 13. Camp will be made at the Hemlock Grove, as on previous occasions, and the cruise continued the next morning, arriving at Hackensack about 5:30 P. M. on Sunday, May 14. A dinner will be served at the Susquehanna Hotel at 7 P. M.

Hudson River members are requested to paddle to Hermit Point on Saturday afternoon, May 6, and after camping over night, start for Nyack at 10 A. M., Sunday with the flood tide. Arrangements have been made at Nyack to have the canoes carted to West Nyack, where proper care of them will be taken during the week. Those who are unable to paddle to West Nyack can ship their canoes and duffle from Weehawken by the West Shore railway by freight, or by National Express.

Trains leave Desbrosses street, West Shore railroad at 1 and 2 P. M. ,and from foot of W. Forty-second street at 1:15 and 2:15 P. M., on Saturday. Cruisers are advised to provide shelter tent, blankets, poncho and provisions for three meals, also light mess kit.

All members who expect to attend the cruise or dinner will please notify the chairman of the cruise committee at No. 280 West Anderson street, Hackensack, N. J., so that arrangements can be made to insure their comfort.

If you have never made this cruise before, consult some friend who has, ask him about it, and write and tell me that you will be one of the bunch. EVERETT V. WALKER,
Chairman.

Central Division Spring Meet.

THE Central Division, A. C. A., held their spring meet at the German Club, Pittsburg, on Saturday, April 22. There were 210 members and guests present, who spent a lively and enjoyable evening. The programme stated that a "big smoker and vaudeville was given by the Almindukeysylerestippy cannoe clubs under the auspices of the A. C. A. This peculiar title is made up of the first syllables of the club's helping in the entertainment.

The Duquesne C. C. band, Theo. Rentz and twenty pieces, started the show. The Algonquin C. C. members, J. E. Bonham, W. M. Damm, F. D. Hallock and Thos. Shane, gave some song and dance specialties. The Keystone C. C. members, W. E. Havis, G. L. Berger, "Buster" Brown and "Duck" Webb; the Crescent C. C. members, C. F. Bornmann and Price; the Sylvan C. C. men helped out the entertainment, which closed with a one act comedy by members of the Minnetonka C. C.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Curtis E. Lakeman, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, New York city, by A. M. Poole.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Central Division.—6212, Lona D. Holmes, 126 Beacon street, Syracuse, N. Y.; 6215, Henry Damon Shute, 424 Emerson street, E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

Eastern Division.—6213, Arthur L. McCrudden, 27 Common street, Providence, R. I.; 6214, Walter A. Mathewson, 117 Wallace street, Providence, R. I.

REMINGTON UMC
TRADE MARK

Another World's Record for LESMOK .22s

Official Report of the U. S. R. A. Indoor Championships.

Pistol Championship. Won by Geo. Armstrong scoring 473 ex 500—a World's Record—with *Remington-UMC* Lesmok .22s.

Third and fifth places were also won with *Remington-UMC* Lesmok .22s.

58 out of 81 contestants used *Remington-UMC* cartridges.

Pocket Revolver Championship.

1. A. P. Lane, - - 202, using *Remington-UMC* Special.
2. Col. W. H. Whigham, 195, " Government Ammunition.
3. J. A. Dietz, - - 187, " *Remington-UMC* Lesmok .22s.
4. R. H. Sayre, - - 185, " *Remington-UMC* Lesmok .22s.
5. C. H. Larzelere, - 185, " *Remington-UMC* Lesmok .22s.

Revolver Championship. 2d place, Geo. Armstrong, score 453 out of a possible 500, using *Remington-UMC* Ammunition.

21 out of 46 contestants used *Remington-UMC* cartridges.

MR GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Shoot *Remington-UMC* — the record-breaking ammunition.

REMINGTON ARMS - UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. - 299 Broadway, New York City

Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

May 6.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 6.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 7.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. second annual interstate team shoot.
May 9.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C. monthly shoot. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y.
May 9-11.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C.
May 13.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 16.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 13.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 23-24.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State shoot, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C.
May 27.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Ilion, N. Y.—Remington Gun and Rifle Club. W. H. Grimshaw, Sec'y.
June 3.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 1-3.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's seventh annual tournament, on the grounds of the Smith G. C., Newark, N. J. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas.
June 6-8.—Sioux City.—Soo Gun Club.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 17.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament. Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
June 24.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

May 6.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edward F. Markley, Mgr.
May 9-11.—Lawson, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Lawton G. C. G. A. Horton, Sec'y.
May 9-11.—Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Association's sixth Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
May 10.—Galion (O.) G. C. U. E. Campbell, Pres.
May 11.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 15-17.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of the Du Bois Gun Club. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 17-19.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis T. S. A. Louis Erb, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Gooding, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Gooding G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y, Gooding, Idaho.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Sec'y.
May 24.—Stratford, Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Bowles, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 25-27.—Madera, Cal.—The Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Madera R. and G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr., Pres.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.
May 30.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith G. C. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.

June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G.C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec'y.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 14-16.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 17.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornhake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
June 29-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thomson, High Scribe.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C.; $1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trapshooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa. Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20. Seattle (Wash.) Trapshooters' Association. H. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 22.—Coatesville (Pa.) G. C. H. A. Nichols, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G. C. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-10.—Omoha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Inter-State Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 17.—Xenia, O.—Green County G. C. A. C. Blair, Sec'y.
Aug. 19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fairmont, W. Va.—Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-24.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under the auspices of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Wilmot (O.) G. C. E. E. Ellis, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Dorchester (Neb.) G. C. J. Frechouf, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec'y.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 19-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.

Hercules Gun Club.

Reading, Pa., April 29.—Fifteen shooters faced the traps at the annual target tournament of the Hercules Gun Club, on the grounds at Temple, near here, and over 1,200 targets were thrown. J. M. Hawkins made the best record for the day, going through the ten events of 15 targets each with 146 breaks out of a possible 150. Neaf Apgar was next in line with 138. The scores:

Event No. 1, 15 targets.—Cumberland 14, Ludwig 9, Apgar 15, Hawkins 15, Lewis 15, Brunner 6, Becker 13, Bortz 7, Rothermel 5, Kahn 14, Bowers 13, Yocum 12, Hessian 15.

Event No. 2, 15 targets—Cumberland 14, Ludwig 9, Apgar 13, Hawkins 14, Lewis 10, Brunner 6, Becker 11, Botz 7, Rothermel 7, Bowers 13, Yocum 12, Hessian 14.

Event No. 3, 15 targets.—Cumberland 15, Ludwig 6, Apgar 14, Hawkins 14, Lewis 12, Brunner 5, Becker 11, Bolt 8, Rothermel 5, Bowels 11, Yocum 12, Hessian 12.

Event No. 4, 15 targets.—Cumberland 15, Ludwig 6, Apgar 13, Hawkins 15, Lewis 11, Botz 5, Bowers 11, Yocum 13, Hessian 14.

Event No. 5, 15 targets.—Cumberland 14, Ludwig 4, Apgar 13, Hawkins 15, Lewis 11, Botz 5, Bowers 11, Yocum 13, Hessian 14.

Event No. 5, 15 targets.—Cumberland 14, Ludwig 4, Apgar 15, Hawkins 15, Lewis 13, Botz 9, Yocum 13.

Event No. 6, 15 targets.—Cumberland 15, Ludwig 9, Apgar 14, Hawkins 15, Lewis 13.

Event No. 7, 15 targets.—Ludwig 9, Apgar 14, Hawkins 15, Lewis 12, Hessian 15, Marks 10.

Event No. 8, 15 targets.—Ludwig 10, Apgar 13; Hawkins 14, Lewis 14, Marks 8, Biehl 7.

Event No. 9, 15 targets.—Ludwig 10, Apgar 13, Hawkins 15, Lewis 14, Marks 5, Biehl 8.

Event No. 10, 15 targets—Ludwig 10, Apgar 14, Hawkins 14, Lewis 12.

Larchmont Y. C.

Larchmont, N. Y., May 1.—The windup of the season came yesterday and a goodly number of shooters gathered at the final weekly shoot. Under the best of conditions good scores were made.

E. A. Wilson proved to be high gun for the day. He won the second and fifth trophy matches, each with a full score. Ralph L. Spotts won the 10 target scratch contest with a full score, and K. R. Hooker was the winner of the special trophy match, breaking all of his 25 targets. The leg for the April cup—the final one—was won by W. B. Short, but K. R. Hooker and R. L. Spotts having won two legs each in former shoots, they shot off. Spotts winning the cup. A. E. Ranney won the fourth match, a 25-target match, with a full score.

Saturday, May 6, will be a banner day at Larchmont for trapshooters, for the club championship is to be decided. There will also be an inter-club and universities championship shoot, in which gunners from six clubs and five universities will take part. Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth colleges have already entered, and it is expected that Harvard will enter before Wednesday. These will be individual championships, and it is estimated by the committee that at least eighty men will compete for the prizes offered.

Ideal Gun Club Tournament.

Circleville, Ohio, April 28.—The spring tournament given by the Ideal Gun Club yesterday was largely attended. Forty-one shot clear through the program, shooting ten events of 15 targets, 150 birds to each man.

In the professional class, Bert Call, of Cincinnati, was high man, breaking 140 out of 150 targets. B. S. Cooper, of Thornville, led the amateurs, breaking 139 out of a possible 150 targets.

Out of 6,000 targets 5,552 were broken. There was a little rivalry between C. L. Brandon and L. T. Shaner as to who would break the largest number of targets out of 150 each. The former led by ten targets.

The officials of the club are: President, C. O. Smith; Secretary, E. M. Stout; Treasurer, J. S. Ritt.

Among the out-of-town shooters were: Bert Call, Roundy Chamberlain, Cincinnati; L. J. Squier, Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Barstow, St. Louis, Mo.; F. P. Hall, Will Webster, Lon Fisher, Mrs. Fred Lenoir, Columbus; C. Coburn, Mechanicsburg; B. S. Cooper, L. Grubb, Thornville; H. Hildinger, London; J. T. Wells, Hilliards; Charles Jamison, Roxabell; Charles Ward, Asnville; H. D. Smart, F. A. Hulsinger, Utica; J. C. Cain, J. A. Penn, Dayton; H. Hirth, Galena; A. C. Blair, New Benlington; O Woolard, John Shopps, Buckeye Lake; Frank Ford, Columbus; F. M. Edwards, J. E. Nutt, Portsmouth; William Shattuck, Ironton; W. A. Linkhart, Ft. Williams; C. P. Tatman, Chillicothe; C O. Smith and F. D. Alkire, Williamsport. The scores were:

	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
H D Smarth	150	101	J H Smith	150	126
I E Cain	150	125	H Hildinger	150	125
H Hirth	150	125	W Webster	150	136
J E Walters	150	115	L Grubb	150	113
I A Penn	150	133	J T Wells	150	102
F D Alkire	150	116	O Woolard	150	132
J S Ritt	150	116	John Hedges	150	115
E M Stout	150	122	Frank Ford	150	112
C L Brandon	150	116	L Fisher	150	131
C O Smith	150	131	George Stout	150	130
C L Moeller	150	132	F M Edward	150	128
C P Jamison	150	136	W Shattuck	150	107
L T Shaner	150	106	J E Nutt	150	123
J T Kirkendall	150	120	F A Hulshizer	150	133
James Smith	150	122	Charles Ward	150	121
A C Blair	150	133	W A Lenkhart	150	109
F P Hall	150	127	John Shopp	105	58
C Coburn	150	133	C P Tatman	105	87
B S Cooper	150	139			
Professionals:					
Bert Call	150	140	W Chamberlain	150	130
L J Squier	150	133	T G Barstow	150	127

Western Connecticut Trapshooters League.

The first registered tournament of the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League will be held under the auspices of the Bethel Gun Club at Bethel, Connecticut, May 13. In the program the club make the following announcement:

"The Bethel Gun Club extend greetings to all shooters and cordially invite them to attend our annual tournament.

"We wish to announce that we allow no sweepstakes or moneyed events to be shot for on our grounds. We find from past experiences that it tends to deteriorate and lower, rather than advance the sport.

"We have put up prizes to the value of $250, so that it will be an incentive for all shooters within a reasonable distance to attend this, our first shoot since the organization of the Western Connecticut Trap Shooters' League.

"With favorable weather conditions and the support and co-operation of our fellow members of the association and with the high grade program we are extending to you, we feel assured of a successful opening of our summer campaign.

"We wish to call your attention to the special Parker gun event; 25 targets, distance handicap. This is a D. H. grade listed at $80. Also the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League trophy, the Du Pont Connecticut amateur trophy and the Fairfield county championship trophy.

"Shooting will start promptly at 9:30. Tournament open to al amateurs. Manufacturers' representatives to shoot for targets only. Two sets of traps, Interstate rules to govern. Lunch and loaded shells for sale on the ground. The entire program will be shot rain or shine; platforms covered.

"Ship shells to C. K. Bailey, Secretary, prepaid, and they will be delivered free on the grounds. For further information address C. K. Bailey, Secretary, Bethel, Conn."

Waynesboro—Mercersburg.

Waynesboro, Pa., April 26.—The first shoot between these two clubs was held at the Mercersburg Academy. There the school team won by a lead of 21 birds. The return shoot was held just before the exhibition shooting of the wizard of the shooting world, J. Mowell Hawkins. The traps were very irregular, and in the shoot-off the rooting of the crowd, which resembled that of a ball game, more than a shoot, no doubt unnerved the school boys. Scott is a Waynesboro man, and Horn comes from Phillipsburg, Pa. Scores at 50 targets each; tie shot off at 5 each:

Waynesboro.	Score.	Tie.	Mercersburg.	Score.	Tie.
H Scott	36	3	Tom Horn	35	5
M Harbaugh	34	4	F Schoew	34	2
G Hovis	33	3	D Campbell	33	3
J Lunge	30	2	J Kennedy	31	1
	133	12		133	11

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THERE was something doing at the club grounds on April 30, ten shooters keeping the trap boys busy until almost dark. The day was cloudy and threatening, but no rain fell, and barring a little wind, the shooting conditions were excellent. In the trophy event four of the contestants tied on perfect scores, including their handicaps, and after two shoot-offs had been run off, two of the four were still tied. In the second shoot-off the handicaps were cut in half, and Luverne and Payne dropped out with totals of 24 each; Woodbury and Keifer each broke 24, the former missing his 24th target, and their handicaps gave them a perfect score. It was getting too dark to see by this time, so the tie will be decided at the next trophy shoot on May 15. Payne was high man in actual breaks with 47; Luverne, Keifer and Woodbury took second place on 42 each.

E. O. White, in the practice events, did better work than he did on the day before at the Cincinnati grounds, and was much nearer to his mark. George Dameron has so far recovered that he shot to-day with no bad effects, and will once more be one of the regulars. His score showed his lack of practice, but he will soon get back where he belongs.

The club will hold its first money-back shoot on May 7. The program will be ten 15-target events, with a total entrance of $14, and an optional sweep of $2 on the entire program. The first five events will be divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1; and the last five, percentage system, 35, 30, 20 and 15 per cent. The club guarantees that every amateur shooting the entire program shall receive $11 back, so that he will be out for the targets only. These shoots were very popular last season, and judging from the number of letters received from shooters inquiring when they were to be started again, they will be even more so this year. Everyone is invited to attend. The shoots will be held on the first Sunday of May, June, July, August, September, October and November.

Trophy event, 50 targets:

				Score.	Hcp.	Total.
White	10	10	13	7—40	6	46
J B C	12	8	11	7—38	10	48
Irwin	12	9	11	6—38	10	48
Eitel	9	8	10	8—35	8	43
Luverne	14	7	12	9—42	10	52
Keifer	12	8	13	9—42	8	50
Woodbury	11	10	12	9—42	8	50
Dameron	11	7	11	9—38	4	42
McArdle	12	7	13	8—40	8	48
Payne	14	10	14	9—47	4	51

Shoot-off No. 1, 25 targets:

Luverne	5	22	25	Woodbury	4	21	25
Keifer	4	23	25	Payne	2	23	25

Shoot-off No. 2:

Luverne	2	22	24	Woodbury	2	24	25
Keifer	2	24	25	Payne	1	23	24

Practice events:

Targets:	25	20	25	25	25	Broke.
Woodbury	21	..	..	..	..	21
Keifer	..	16	..	..	..	16
Dameron	21	..	21	..	..	42
White	20	..	20	22	23	85
Irwin	18	..	18	23	..	59
Eitel	20	..	17	..	..	37
J B C	21	..	17	..	..	38
Payne	22	..	..	..	..	22
White	18	..	..	..	..	18

Indianapolis Gun Club.

IT was much like an all-star performance at the Indianapolis (Ind.) Gun Club Saturday, April 29. Parry evidently bent on evening up what he lost by three months' absence from the traps, added a little to the pace he has maintained since his return. In practice he broke 96 out of 100, which included two straights, while Dixon and Hymer each posted one 20. Burr, professional, was credited with two of them.

In the trophy event Parry maintained his pace and scored 48 out of 50, Lewis 47, Barr 46. Scores:

Practice:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	Shot	
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	at.	Broke.
*Barr	20	19	16	20	16	100	91
Moller	18	17	18	17	17	100	87
Lewis	18	18	19	..	..	60	55
Brennan	15	17	17	..	..	60	49
Dixon	19	20	18	18	16	100	91
Parry	18	19	20	19	20	100	96
Hymer	17	17	16	16	20	100	86
Neighbors	14	14	16	13	..	80	57
Britton	16	17	..	..	..	40	33
Golden	11	15	13	..	..	60	39
Cost	..	..	16	9	11	60	36
Edmonson	..	..	15	14	17	60	46
Hymer, Jr.	..	..	..	16	14	40	30

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets: *Barr 46, Moller 42, Lewis 47, Brennan 42, Dixon 45, Parry 48, Hymer 40, Neighbors 36, Britton 41, Golden 29.

*Professional.

R. R.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—A small gathering of gunners toed the mark at the Smith Gun Club traps yesterday afternoon. Most of the club's best gunners were at Jersey City shooting off a ten-man match against the Jersey City Gun Club. The scores made at the home traps yesterday were as follows:

E Betts	19	17	16	20	19	21
L Young	21	18	20	16	..	..
A L Perkins	19	19	21	18	14	..
J Schialparilly	10	8	12	14	..	..
J Rilcy	19	17	21	22	..	..
M Ryan	14	13	17	16	..	..
J Schmidt	14	16	12	17	..	..
Ed Davis	18	17	19	20	..	..
Sam Castle	20	9	..	..	..	..
E Perrin	19	21	20	20	..	..

320 STRAIGHT — 129 SRAIGHT

W Some Very Classy Shooting Done On The Herron Hill Gun Club Grounds, With W

WINCHESTER

"Leader" Shells, Regular Stock Loads.

At a complimentary shoot given for him by the Herron Hill Gun Club of Pittsburg, on April 26th, Lester S. German broke 320 "Straight." The targets were thrown full fifty yards and at regulation angles.

At the same shoot Mr. G. E. Painter, the well known and skillful amateur, broke 129 "Straight," beating the ground record.

Messrs. German and Painter both used Winchester "Leader" Shells—regular stock loads. Their exceptionally high scores add another stone in the colossal monument of proof that Winchester Shells are the peers of all others for uniformity, pattern and speed.

The Spring Tonic For Shooters Is WINCHESTER SHELLS

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THE attendance at the grounds on April 29 was not so large as usual, owing to the rainy weather. But half a dozen of the regulars went out and shot at 100 targets between the showers. Hammersmith made high score of 91, with Johnson dropping into second place on 88. The trophy shoot was not pulled off, as so few shooters were present. Mr. E. O. White, of Butterprint, Ky., was a welcome visitor, but was not shooting in as good form as usual. Hellman shot a very nice race, though we have seen him do much better. Payne did not do himself justice. It must be that he doesn't like the wet. Dr. Bird also fell down quite a little from the mark he has set at other shoots.

On April 30 four shooters visited the grounds and shot at 100 targets, besides a few for practice. J. Penn, of Dayton, O., one of the old members of the club, was present and gave Holaday a close race for first place, finishing only 2 targets behind him. Sampson came next, But not with the score we look for from him. Harrington is new at the game, and his score of 46 out of 75 is by no means a bad one. The club will hold a money-back shoot on May 21, and every shooter who happens to be in this locality is invited to attend, and may be sure of a warm welcome. There will be no shooting at the grounds on May 7, as the members will attend the money-back tournament of the Northern Kentucky Gun Club on that date.

April 29:

Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	Total.
Hammersmith	12	12	18	15	15	19	91
Johnson	13	13	18	11	14	19	88
Hellman	14	13	14	13	13	16	83
Payne	12	11	17	13	12	15	80
Dr Bird	13	11	14	10	11	15	74
White	12	12	13	9	11	16	73

April 30:

Targets:	10	15	10	15	15	15	20	Total.
Holaday	9	13	10	15	13	15	16	91
Penn	10	12	9	15	13	13	17	89
Sampson	7	13	9	13	13	12	18	85
Harrington	..	..	7	7	9	9	14	46

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Chicago Gun Club.

Chicago, Ill., April 22.—Quite a number of our members being away snipe shooting, and a strong, disagreeable northeast wind both were factors in the small attendance to-day. The five who did come out did good work at both singles and doubles. Ed. Graham did especially fine in his first 25 singles, of which he lost only 2.

Event No. 1, at 25 singles, resulted as follows: Graham first with a score of 24; Sharp taking second place with 23 and MeLachlan third with 20.

First honors in the second event at 50 singles again went to Graham with the score of 49, Sharp and MacLachlan dividing second honors of scores of 43.

MacLachlan captured first place in both the double events, scoring 43 out of 25 pairs, and 37 out of 24 pairs. Sharp landed second place in the 25 pairs with a score of 38, Graham breaking 36, while Shrigley made 31.

In the 25 pairs, Graham followed MacLachlan by scoring 35, Sharp being next in line with 34, while Shrigley broke 29.

Barnes is trying to get used to a new gun, and it probably won't be long before he will be grinding the targets up well enough to run his scores up in the 20s in each frame. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	25	50	25p	25p	25
J H Shrigley	17	31	31	29	..
J R Sharp	23	43	38	34	..
E S Graham	24	49	36	35	21
A F MacLachlan	20	43	43	37	..
C B Barnes	18	26	..	..	18

April 23.—The pleasant weather of to-day helped the attendance, although it was rather cool where the raw wind from the northeast could get at one. The field of thirty-one shooters looked good on a Sunday, with no regular or special program, as it came between the close of the winter season last Sunday, and the beginning of the summer season's program, which starts next Sunday.

In the practice event Thomas and Stannard each broke 24 of the 25 singles, Young and Burton each landing 23. Post made 22, while Shrigley, Thwaite, Holtz, Gill, Deasert and F. P. Stannard each brought down 21.

Clancey was high with 45 out of the next fifty, W. D. Stannard taking second place with 47. Sharp and Quade each scored 46 breaks, while Holtz was close up with 45.

Kausche, Deasart and Gill divided first honors in event No. 3, at 25 singles, each scoring 24. Sharp and Clancey taking second place with scores of 23, Holtz winning third with 22.

In a 50-target race at 22yds., Young landed in first place with a score of 43, Thomas and Burton each breaking 42.

Thomas turned the trick in the next race at 25 singles at 23yds. by going through the frame without a miss, Young coming in second with 23, while Shaw took third with 22 breaks.

In the first event at doubles, Young broke 37 out of the 20 pairs, Sharp landed 33, while Mott broke 32. The next race at 25 pairs resulted as follows: Clancey 38, W. D. Stannard 37, and Deasert 35.

Taggart handled first place in the last event at 10 pairs with a score of 18, Dr. Robb and Young each scoring 17, while Thomas and Gill each broke 16.

We are expecting a good big turnout next Saturday and Sunday to start in on the summer season's program, and the prospects are good for a good attendance each week through the season.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J H Shrigley	21	36	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
J R Sharp	20	46	23	22	21	..	19	33	..	..
H Thwaite	21	42	21	23	22	..	..	..	..	..
H Quade	19	46	20	19	..	..	18	..	..	..
C Nitschke	7	33	15	19	22	..	..	..	..	..
O W Crocker	20	..	17	..	..	29	..	..	..	..
F P Stannard	21	41	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E Silver	19	37	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
L R Keller	18	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J S Young	25	..	..	..	..	43	23	37	..	17
D E Thomas	24	..	..	..	..	42	25	23	..	16
W Burton	23	..	..	..	..	42	20	29	..	15
R W Clancey	20	48	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
H L Deasert	21	37	24	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
W D Stannard	24	47	19	..	..	..	..	..	37	..
H Gill	21	40	24	21	26	..	..	..	30	16
W E Post	22	42	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W F Holtz	21	45	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O Kausche	15	39	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J A Taggart	16	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	18
Mrs Cutler	8	26	12	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Taggart	12	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miss Sullivan	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr C E Robb	17	38	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	17
C E Shaw	20	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
M Ballou	17	24	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Seline	..	..	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
P Swanson	..	..	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
C R Seelig	20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C F Seelig	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Mott	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..

New York Athletic Club.

B. M. Higginson won the trapshooting championship of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island on Saturday, April 29. The event was at 200 targets, and the winner had 188 breaks to his credit. Customary strings of 25 bluerocks were thrown for each man. Mr. Higginson started out with a full score of 25 in the first time at the traps. He followed the run with 22. Then came 23 and another 23, which gave the winner a total of 93 for the first 100 targets. C. W. Billings also had the same total when half of the targets had been trapped.

Mr. Higginson started the second round with another 25, and then followed up with 22, 25 and 23. R. L. Spotts, who had 90 at the end of the first 100 targets, came very strong toward the end of the shoot and took second prize with a grand total of 184 targets. The run was equalled by H. M. Brigham, champion of the Crescent Athletic Club, who shot along for targets only. C. W. Billings and F. A. Hodgman tied for the third prize, with totals of 183. In a special shoot-off the former gunner defeated Mr. Hodgman by a total of 24 to 23.

Dr. D. L. Culver, the former champion, did not figure at all in the event. His grand total was 162.

Although a little bit too warm for trapshooting, the gunners had ideal conditions on the firing line. More than a half dozen of the experts returned full strings of 25 targets. Champion B. M. Higginson led with three perfect strings. Both F. A. Hodgman and H. M. Brigham, had two strings of 25 targets each, the former gunner making his in succession. C. W. Billings, G. J. Corbett, W. J. Simpson and R. L. Spotts each had one full total. The scores:

Championship shoot, 200 targets:

B M Higinson	25 22 23 23 25 22 25 23	188
R L Spotts	22 24 23 21 24 23 22 25	184
C W Billings	24 21 25 23 22 23 22 23	183
F A Hodgman	5 25 23 19 22 22 23 24	183
H M Brigham	23 23 20 25 22 25 23 23	184
F H Schauffler	23 22 22 22 23 22 22 22	178
G J Corbett	23 22 23 19 19 21 25 24	176
C Feigenspan	21 21 24 20 23 21 24 21	176
D J Bradley	23 22 21 23 22 20 20 23	174
M V Lenane	20 22 23 22 21 23 22 20	173
A E Ranney	21 24 20 20 22 20 22 22	171
O C Grinnell, Jr	22 24 22 20 20 20 17 23	168
T A Wilson	22 22 18 22 21 23 21 19	168
F Hall	21 23 20 22 23 19 19 20	167
Dr D L Culver	21 19 20 21 18 22 21 19	162
D J O'Donohue	22 20 16 23 18 21 21 19	160
G M Thomson	23 20 22 21 17 20 20 17	160
W B Ogden	23 22 16 22 19 22 18 18	160
W J Simpson	25 15 19 22 17 21 19 21	156
G L Bready	21 18 18 17 18 18 23 21	154
J H Anderson	16 20 19 18 19 19 22 19	152
T Lenane, Jr.	18 22 19 18 18 17 18 21	152
W J Elias	20 19 20 15 18 19 22 19	151
J Meyer	19 21 20 19 16 16 15 19	145
D F McMahon	19 18 24 17 15 10 20 13	145
R R Debacher	14 22 18 21 15 18 15 19	142
D H Abbott	17 21 19 19 20 15 16 15	133

Shoot-off for third prize, 25 targets, Scratch: C. W. Billings 24, F. A. Hodgman 23.

DuPont Gun Club.

Wilmington, Del., April 30.—Seventy marksmen competed at the weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club yesterday. The veteran T. Hayes Keller, Sr., of New York, was on hand, and did some fine shooting. E. H. Starr, of Baltimore, made the fine score of 95 out of 100. Frank Mathewson, who has been doing fine work at the traps recently, broke 92 out of 100. He had a run of over 50 straight. This is the second long run Mr. Mathewson has made recently.

T. W. Keithley shot well, getting 24 the first time up, which score won the spoon in Class A. As he was tied in Class C from last week, he won the spoon in this event also.

In the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event the scores were:

Class A, 24 out of 25—T. W. Keithley.

Class B, 19 out of 25—C. C. Gerow, G. H. Mitchell, C. D. Rogers, Dr. A. Patterson, J. W. Mathews.

Class C, 15 out of 25—J. C. Miller, H. P. Carlin, R. L. Conner, W. Tomlinson, Dr. H. H. Darlington, H. Wilson, Wm. Coyne, Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr.

Class D, 13 out of 25—J. Bayard, John W. Mathewson, L. W. Crawford.

The shoot-off of the ties made April 22 resulted:

Class B—H. Winchester, A. H. Lobb, C. E. Springer tied again on 22. Will be shot off May 6.

Class C—Won by T. W. Keithley; score 24.

Class D—Won by Dr. A. Patterson; score 19.

The full scores, 25 targets each man, follow: H. W. Bush 20, J. Bayard John 13, D. A. Grier 23, Clyde Leedom 16, W. A. Joslyn 20, R. S. Wood 16, J. H. Bush 9, L. C. Lyon 14, F. H. Megaw 12, A. M. Lindsay 9, C. Gerow 19, J. E. Miller 15, F. Mathewson 21, S. G. David 14, J. B. McHugh 22, W. M. Hammond 20, N. K. Smith 18, R. L. Beauchamp 17, William Foord 23, C. H. Ford 14, Dr. S. Steele 21, G. H. Mitchell 19, T. Hayes Keller 22, Storr 24, M. E. Rose 21, C. O. Williams 23, J. A. MacMullen 12, A. H. Lobb 22, C. D. Rogers 19, H. P. Carlon 15, R. L. Conner 15, J. W. Burns 16, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 17, C. E. Springer 22, F. Springer 15, C. D. Prickett 12, W. Tomlinson 15, E. H. Anderson 8, T. W. Keithley 24, S. J. Newman 16, Dr. S. C. Rumford 16, Dr. H. Betts 11, E. B. Wilson 11, George Wilson 8, J. J. Magahern 14, Dr. H. H. Darlington 15, H. Wilson 15, David Lindsay 20, David Wherry 19, L. W. Crawford 13, H. J. Taggart 9, Dr. A. Patterson 19, Walker Mathewson, 13, E. F. Jones 11, R. H. Denny 10, William Coyne 15, W. B. Smith, Jr., 9, S. Tuchton 18, G. S. Borroughs 20, J. C. Ewing 14, J. C. Cannon 17, D. J. Dougherty 16.

Hyde Park (Ohio) Gun Club.

The attendance at the shoot on April 29 was smaller than usual, owing to the bad weather. The few who were present shot in four 25-targets events, which were sandwiched in between showers. De Mar, of Madisonville did the best work of the afternoon, breaking over 93 per cent. of the 75 targets he shot at. Irwin and Holaday shot a close race all through, the latter finishing only 3 targets in the lead. In an event at 25 targets from 20yds., Holaday broke 19 and Irwin 18. The last event was at 12 pairs, Holaday breaking 14 and Smith 11. The club will be well represented at the money-back tournament of the Northern Kentucky Gun Club on May 7.

Holaday	21	22	24	22	89
Irwin	21	20	24	21	86
Frohliger	17	19	20	15	71
De Mar	23	24	23	..	70
Smith	22	..	..	..	22

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

Newark, N. J., April 26.—An interesting practice shoot was held yesterday at the Speedway traps by the members of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club. The feature of the afternoon was the special match shoot between George Ohl, Peter Bey and James Wheaton, which resulted in a score of 21, 16 and 16 birds, respectively.

In the practice shooting Louis Colquitt was high man with a score of 169 out of 175. Neaf Apgar brought to earth 137 out of 150. Peter Bey showed rare marksmanship by piercing 23 and 21, a total of 44 out of 50.

At the meeting next Tuesday afternoon a handicap shoot will be held for the Du Pont Powder Co.'s trophy. The scores:

G A Ohl	14	14	17	15	9	14	13	16	21	16	16	20	..
Peter Bey	23	15	18	18	14	18	17	18	16	21	16	19	..
Wm Stengel	18	9	14	12	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jas Wheaton	22	21	20	18	22	13	16	19	23	21	..	..	..
Dr Groel	23	18	19	18	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H H Shannon	21	20	19	22	22	22	24	24	22	20	17	18	19
J Geiger	22	24	22	24	23	21	22	24	20	..	..	..	..
Colquitt	25	25	23	24	24	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trowbridge	24	21	17	22	20	18	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Hassinger	19	25	21	19	20	21	23	19	21	..	..	..	..
H H Smith	18	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Francisco	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thompson	22	21	23	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown	21	22	21	23	17	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apgar	24	25	22	21	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stevens	22	23	25	23	24	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning	22	21	24	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W P Neville	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mihlon	23	18	16	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fredericks	17	15	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B M Shanley	23	23	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweazey	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Smokeless.

Big Four League Tournament.

Wamego, Kans., April 25.—The two-day registered tournament of the Big Four League was held here yesterday and to-day. Wm. Leach was high amateur for the two days with 137 and 130—a total of 267. The veteran, William H. Heer, led the professionals with 286 out of 300. Forty amateurs faced the traps, the gun experts numbered nine. Quite an audience of Wamego citizens attended the tournament, and a number of ladies graced the occasion. Trapshooting received a boom, and an enjoyable time was had by the participants. Scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.		1st Day.	2d Day.
F W Bartlett	107	117	H E Wetzig	117	118
Wm Veach	137	130	O C Gillogly	71	100
Geo Nicolai	135	122	Dr A P Bender	87	84
C T Rankin	119	131	J W Barre	133	133
Wm Peck	125	133	W S Hoon	115	120
W A Early	124	109	R R Murphy	122	121
H Hoey	119	119	V Vilvan	108	102
F Huston	121	124	R H Crane	116	110
Luther	75	120	G W Jenkins	117	118
L Biscoe	105	117	R C Hubbard	70	63
W Appleman	123	108	H Gindle	114	108
G K Mackie	125	139	J L Renfro	118	117
H Dixon	123	122	J H Chadwick	100	103
L S Meyers	123	122	Lee Gramley	119	124
J F Caldwell	125	119	C A King	94	92
A D Renfro	100	76			
Professionals:					
D Elliott	120	109	G Lewis	134	121
D D Gross	124	136	C Maxwell	141	135
Ed O'Brien	136	130	J S Day	123	128
F Bills	134	133	T A Marshall	122	113
W H Heer	144	142			

Tie for Gilman and Barnes Trophy.

Detroit, Mich., April 28.—The annual international shoot for the Gilman and Barnes trophy here to-day resulted in a tie between John Schmidtuz, of West Toledo, and R. D. Bates, of Ridgetown, Ont. Each broke 19 out of 20 bluerocks. The shoot-off will take place to-morrow morning. Yesterday Schmidtuz captured the Jack Parker Memorial trophy with a perfect score—25 breaks.

SCHMIDTUZ WINS TROPHY.

Detroit, Mich., April 29.—John Schmidtuz, of West Toledo, to-day defeated R. D. Bates, of Ridgetown, Ont., in shooting off yesterday's tie for the Gilman and Barnes trophy at the Jack Parker memorial shoot. Schmidtuz killed 5 live birds, while Bates missed his fifth. Bates and Rolla Heikes had each two wins to their credit, and needed only one more for permanent possession of the trophy, while to-day is Schmidtuz's first win.

Trap at Jersey City.

A ten-man team representing the Jersey City Gun Club defeated a ten-man team from the Smith Gun Club of Newark, April 29, at Jersey City, by a score of 430 to 415. Both teams shot well, Keogle, of the Smith team, falling a little behind his usual average. The scores:

Smith Gun Club.		Jersey City Gun Club.	
S Thornton	40	D Moeller	37
John Erb	40	W Shannon	43
H Geiger	48	G Vanderveer	44
H Keogle	31	Ivins	47
H Higgs	40	P Kling	43
R Bercaugh	44	J Herring	49
John Davis	47	S Vogel	40
Louis Colquitt	41	J Smith	41
Wm Trowbridge	45	F Burlington	42
H Hassinger	39—415	P Hallinger	44—430

The Hassam-Wheeler Shoot.

WELLINGTON, Mass., April 29.—Clifford Randall, of Portland, Me., was high gun in the Palefaces' all-day "sweepstakes" sliding distance handicap shoot this afternoon, with a total of 153 out of 160 targets. The sponsors for the event were George Hassam and Gil Wheeler, the latter of Brunswick, Me. The weather conditions were ideal, both as to light and wind.

The field of thirty-one guns included crack amateurs from every New England State, and several from New York, New Jersey and Delaware. A party of five professionals, including Jack Fanning, of New York city, were at the traps, and found the amateurs more than enough for them. The scores:

160 targets, sliding distance handicap, 16 to 20yds.:

C Randall	19	19	20	20	20	19	16	20	153
Liberty	20	19	20	18	20	18	18	19	152
Hassam	20	19	20	20	20	16	18	18	151
Kirkwood	19	20	17	20	20	17	19	18	150
Griffiths	19	20	19	19	20	16	19	19	149
Francotte	19	19	19	18	20	16	19	19	149
E Randall	19	15	19	20	20	19	18	18	148
Steele	20	19	20	18	19	17	16	18	147
Adams	19	20	18	18	20	19	17	16	147
Dow	19	18	20	19	18	18	16	19	147
Keller, Jr.	18	20	20	18	19	18	15	19	147
Climax	19	15	19	20	18	19	16	20	146
Sibley	19	20	17	17	18	16	20	19	146
Gates	19	20	19	19	16	18	17	18	146
Rule	19	18	15	18	20	16	20	19	145
Chapin	19	20	18	18	20	14	18	16	145
Rice	20	20	17	17	19	18	15	19	145
Daly	17	20	18	20	17	18	15	19	144
Fanning	19	18	18	17	18	19	16	17	143
Dr Funk	18	17	19	18	19	17	19	16	143
McArdle	20	18	18	18	17	16	18	17	142
Darton	18	18	16	20	18	18	17	16	141
Moulton	19	17	19	19	20	18	17	17	141
Dickey	17	18	18	17	18	20	14	18	140
Frank	16	18	18	19	18	15	16	16	137
Hinds	19	15	17	16	15	20	14	15	131
Coleman	18	18	19	16	18	17	12	12	130
Marden	19	16	17	19	19	10	19	10	129
Howe	15	20	16	16	19	13	16	13	128
Faulkner	16	14	16	14	15	14	13	17	119
Boland	9	13	12	15	18	9	14	17	107

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—Bert Call and Webb tied for high gun yesterday afternoon at the gun club, each breaking 93 out of 100. Fred Shattuck was out with his new Liberty shells and showed the boys he still knew how. Several new faces were among us. Come often. We like to see you. The next monthly shoot will be May 20 with a 150-bird program. There will also be a shoot on Decoration Day, with 100-bird program. So you all can have some practice for the State shoot. The program for the State shoot will be: Preliminary day, 100 birds. The next three days, 150 birds each day, on the Squier money-back. There will also be two 25-bird races each day for the trophies, with an optional sweep. 50 birds will be shot for the championship race. All events are open to all amateurs, except the average money and trophies, which go to Ohio shooters only.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Call	100	93	Camp	75	60
Roundy	100	91	Cummings	40	31
Shattuck	90	83	Webb	100	93
Whisner	125	93	Black	75	65
Siedelbaum	100	66	J Smith	95	85
Coffman	95	87	Kilbourne	10	6
Carson	45	41	Van	75	67
Kames	90	67	Zim	25	16
Hill	130	101	Fisher	35	28
H E Smith	100	90			

LON FISHER.

Marine and Field Club.

SHOOTING for the season came to an end at the Bath Beach traps of the Marine and Field Club on April 29. The last leg of the April cup was the most important feature of the afternoon. The prize finally was won by C. B. Ludwig. E. H. Lott and C. D. Sayre each took a special shoot. In the evening there was a dinner at the club house, at which the prizes were presented. The scores:

April cup, 25 targets, scratch:

C B Ludwig	255	C D Sayre	223
P R Towne	251	J H Emanuel, Jr.	231
E H Lott	234		

Special shoot, 50 targets, handicap:

E H Lott	0	48	J H Emanuel, Jr.	0	42
P R Towne	4	46	C D Sayre	6	42
C P Ludig	2	45	C M Camp	0	39
W F Pardonner	0	45	E B Church	10	36

Special shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

C D Sayre	5	25	W F Pardonner	0	20
P R Towne	4	24	E B Church	6	20
C B Ludwig	3	20	J H Emanuel, Jr.	1	19
E H Lott	0	20			

Laurel Springs—Haddonfield.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 29.—The return match for the cup donated by the Haddonfield and Laurel Springs gun clubs was won by Haddonfield to-day; score, 424 to 379. The match was shot on the grounds of the Laurel Springs Gun Club. By way of preface, the Laurels are a comparatively young club, and it is not saying too much of them when I tell you their membership is composed of excellent material. They are an earnest, energetic aggregation of shooters. They gave us the glad hand of welcome like gentlemen. They took defeat philosophically, as only true sportsmen can.

Mr. Judson was high gun of Haddonfield, 46. Mr. Albertson held that honor for the Laurel Springs, 43. The weather was perfect. Scores:

Haddonfield.		Laurel Springs.	
Judson	46	Albertson	43
Beideman	45	Sloan	42
Holloway	44	Logan	40
Heiss	43	Dr Rand	40
E Tomlinson	43	Brown	39
Pratt	42	Lilly	37
Bennett	42	Mitchell	37
Duncan	42	Beavan	36
Strafford	39	Wills	34
Peacock	38—424	Garrett	31—379

W. A. SHREVE.

South End Gun Club.

READING, Pa., April 29.—This was the first shoot under the new Interstate ruling, and is the best and most satisfactory shoot held by South End Gun Club. In the novelty event, mile-a-minute targets, there were 112 entries. The boys found this to be an exceptionally hard game. Two—C. M. Hain and Howard Schlicher—succeeded in breaking 10 straight and divided $16.80. W. W. Miller made a run of 77 and Harry Kahler one of 68. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Broke.
H Ball	12	14	15	14	13	12	14	14	13	13	134
F Gerhart	14	15	11	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	141
C M Hain	11	14	14	10	10	11	8	14	12	14	116
H Melchior	13	15	12	14	14	13	15	14	14	13	137
C Yocum	12	14	15	13	14	9	14	15	13	13	132
C Newcomb	14	13	14	14	12	13	14	12	14	15	135
H Kahler	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	148
T Weider	10	11	13	12	13	14	10	9	13	13	118
J G Martin	11	10	14	8	12	13	12	15	14	9	118
W Eck	15	15	14	12	13	14	15	12	15	13	138
F W Cooper	14	15	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	13	136
M R Eshelman	11	10	12	14	11	14	15	11	14	14	126
F Rader	12	15	12	12	15	14	11	14	13	14	135
J Englert	14	12	14	14	14	15	15	14	14	14	140
H Weik	8	12	11	11	10	13	10	13	12	12	112
A Heil	14	14	15	12	15	14	14	14	14	15	141
H Schlicher	14	15	14	15	15	14	15	14	13	15	144
W D Ihach	8	12	13	8	10	12	7	14	9	10	103
W W Miller	14	14	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	15	145
A L Rohrbach	14	14	12	12	14	13	13	14	14	15	135
Geo H Lessig	12	12	13	13	12	12	12	14	12	14	126
M H Rhoads	10	11	11	13	11	10	9	10	13	12	110
H Y Yost	9	15	12	8	11	12	12	14	14	12	119
C Adams	12	13	15	11	11	11	9	9	14	14	119
E Adams	13	14	15	11	13	14	13	14	13	13	133
A J Mengel	14	15	14	14	12	14	15	13	13	13	137
H Wein	12	14	12	11	13	11	13	14	10	12	122
S J Croll	..	13	12	9	12	11	..	..	..	..	57
J P Stone	..	..	9	11	11	10	10	12	8	9	80
Professionals:,											
J Hessian	12	11	14	13	15	13	13	12	15	13	131
L Lewis	9	12	14	13	14	15	12	15	14	14	132
J M Hawkins	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	12	15	14	144

HOWARD MELCHIOR, Sec'y.

Holland Gun Club.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 29.—Between not having steady work and some being very busy, we did not have a very large attendance at our first practice shoot of the season. Messrs. Woodward and Heaman came over from Le Roy, and Heaman showed us the way with 83 per cent. Never mind, Bill, we'll watch you next time. Scores follow:

Targets:	10	20	20	10	5	15
Tomlinson	6	17	17	10	4	..
Gardiner	8	16	14	7	..	..
Heaman	9	19	16	..	..	..
Woodward	6	10	9	..	..	..
Walls	8	16	18	8	..	..
Watson	6	..	..	..	..	9
Baker	4	13	16	..	..	..

CHAS. W. GARDINER, Sec'y.

Lorain Gun Club.

LORAIN, O., April 24.—Joseph Jameson, a seventy-eight year old trapshooter residing at French Creek, was the big attraction at the shoot held by the Lorain Gun Club last Friday afternoon. The aged nimrod did some remarkable shooting, breaking 68 out of a possible 75. J. P. Traxler was high for the afternoon with a score of 119 out of a possible 125. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at	Broke
J P Traxler	125	119	Wm Traxler, Jr	75	29
Jameson	75	68	Willard	25	15
Connolly	100	88	F Traxler	75	29
Murray	125	91	Pringle	25	6
Faragher	75	52			

J. P. TRAXLER, Sec'y.

B. A. A. Gun Club.

RIVERSIDE, Mass., April 30.—At the B. A. A. Gun Club traps, at this place, yesterday afternoon, Roy Faye, scratch, was high gun with 91. The handicap was divided into Sargent, reverse, incomers and pairs. The scores:

					Hcp.	Total.
Faye	22	23	29	17—91	0	91
Jackson	20	18	28	11—77	12	89
Brooks	13	16	29	4—62	20	82
Lynch	14	15	26	17—72	2	74
Munroe	10	14	16	9—49	24	73
Whitney	15	7	24	13—59	10	69

Get Together.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28. *Editor Forest and Stream:* In line with the treatise on trapshooting by that able critic, Paul North, which you published some months ago, I submit the following impressions, which I have gained in the observations of the advancement of this sport within the last few years.

It is quite natural that pleasure out of doors should have associated with it the field gun, so different from years ago with pioneers, when that association was so necessary for protection. The gun has always been the main attraction for sport in the woods and field, and naturally shooting has carried with it the glories of winning, and generally when this sport has been applied to the field, a money consideration for such victories.

The higher degree which the education and advancement of our people is attaining is most marked by the absence of any conflict in sport which will cause discomfort or loss among us.

The sport of trapshooting is a good barometer for the advancement of this universal peace; in fact, lends great assistance to that end. The early use of the field gun was often shaded with the taking of life or the winning of high wagers from people that could ill-afford to lose. When we consider its place to-day, we know it is not connected with either of these elements. We see the people of our immediate locality getting together in a healthful out-door sport through the medium of trapshooting, and again see these people mingling with those of other cities in the same friendly enjoyment, and they are all lovers of that great sport. We associate with people of the East and West, and from Dixie and Canada, thereby promulgating a general feeling of universal friendship and peace among all.

The most pleasing history is made at the gatherings between shooters from the United States and Canada, in such meetings as the Buffalo Audubon Club, the Hamilton Gun Club and similar clubs have. Also between the shooters of the North and South that visit the tournaments in those localities. Under these conditions, the feelings of 1812 and 1861 have passed away, and the familiarity and friendship which trapshooting has brought about is mightier than the powers of the pen.

What will continue this marked advancement of this sport is a question that many of our best minds have in their leisure moments found time to consider.

It is a fact that our natural desires lead us to out-of-doors enjoyment. It is also true that many of those who enjoy such sport do not assist or are not aware of the good that could be derived in the advancement and continuance of same. Consequently, it will be observed by those who have followed the sport of trapshooting, that the manufacturers of supplies who cater to this class of trade have been of great assistance in the furthering of this enjoyment. It is also true that they have been subjected to what would seem by some unjust criticism. However, it is safe to say that until recently where discontentment existed money matters were involved, and to this end the following suggestions are given for consideration for the betterment of this sport:

Do not have money prizes in any contest. Shoot for trophies.

Do not grade your shooters in classes. Shoot sliding handicaps, and they will grade themselves.

Do not be afraid to mingle with other clubs. Invite them to your grounds and have friendly matches. This is the way all concerned will enjoy the sport.

Do not blame the manufacturer if he is doing something you did not have time to do.

Take part in the meetings regulating such matters, and use your influence for the general good.

Remember, that you are living in an age of peace and progress. When you visit from one club to another, or from one city to another, it is going to be a peaceful and pleasant meeting, and do your part to make everyone enjoy himself.

Remember, it would be selfish to participate in such pleasures and enjoyments without the aid of your better half and friends, as it is most proper that they should be at these gatherings or at the feasts which so often follow. The contrast is so different from the hardship which their sisters had to endure with the association of the field gun years ago, that they should not be without the enjoyment it gives to-day.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending April 29:

June 29-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thomson, High Scribe.

July 19-20.—Seattle (Wash.) Trapshooters' Association. H. E. Johnson, Sec'y.

July 22.—Coatesville (Pa.) G. C. H. A. Nichols, Sec'y.

Aug. 17.—Xenia, O.—Green County G. C. A. C. Blair, Sec'y.

Aug. 22-24.—Baltimore Md.—Maryland State tournament, under the auspices of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y.

Sept. 4.—Wilmot (O.) G. C. E. E. Ellis, Sec'y.

Sept. 5.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.

Sept. 5-6.—Dorchester (Neb.) G. C. J. Freehouf, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Alert Gun Club.

THE Alert Gun Club, of Phillipsburg, N. J., is holding its seventh annual registered tournament, at its grounds to-day. The Interstate Association contributes $50 as a part of the Squier money-back special fund, as usual, and the customary ten 15-target events (total entrance $15) and optional sweeps will comprise the program. Money in the regular program will be divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1, and optional sweepstakes, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Edward F. Markley is the manager.

SEMI-SMOKELESS

Again proves its Superiority over other Rifle Powders, of whatever kind.

In the final shoot-off of the Inter-Club Matches, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club Team of Butte, Montana, won from the New Haven Team, with the wonderful score of

992 out of a possible 1000

Highest score ever made in the Inter-Club Matches.

This remarkable shooting organization is composed of the following members: T. E. Booth, Roy E. Tisdale, F. A. Anderson, J. W. Crawford, Hans Holmes, John A. Donovan, C. George Westphal, Louis Flagler and Joseph Morris—men, who by their skill and nerve have won the admiration of all rifle shooters from coast to coast. The individual targets made in the final match tell the story eloquently.

R. E. TISDALE,	200
T. E. BOOTH,	199
J. A. DONOVAN,	197
F. A. ANDERSON,	198
HANS HOLMES,	198
	992

In this series of matches the Butte Team did not suffer a single defeat; this is the SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR they have won the .22 Caliber Team Championship of the U. S. In the two years they have won 23 out of 24 matches, using exclusively

Peters .22 Cal. Ammunition

Thus in the most important .22 Caliber Competition of the year, SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES are convincingly shown to be more accurate and more uniform than any others; they are very clean and may be fired indefinitely in the finest rifle barrel without cleaning and without injuring it; they have a record of achievement which has never and probably will never be equalled.

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San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

U. S. Revolver Association Indoor League

The following details as to arms, ammunition and individual scores in the Indoor Championship will prove of interest:

Any Pocket Revolver.

ARIZONA.

A G Paul Palen, .38 Colt Police Positive, Winchester 169
T Ribelin, .38 Colt Police Positive, Winchester..... 84
L O Howard, .38 Colt Police Positive, Winchester... 65
Mrs L O Howard, .38 Colt Police Positive, Winchester 46
G J Davis, .38 Colt Police Positive, Winchester..... 33

CALIFORNIA.

R M Merrill, .32 S. & W., U. M. C..... 172
J R Trego, .32 S. & W., U. M. C..... 162
Dr L N Packard, .32 S. & W., U. M. C. Smokeless.. 133

ILLINOIS.

Col W H Whigam, S. & W. Mil., Government..... 195
S Peterson, S. & W. Mil., Government..... 172
J L Byrne, S. & W. Mil., U. M. C..... 170
J W Mattes, S. & W. Mil., Government..... 169
John Turner, .38 S. & W., U. M. C..... 147

MASSACHUSETTS.

G F Hoffman, .32 Colt, U. M. C..... 184
O E Gerrish, .32 S. & W., U. M. C..... 169
A A Tenney, .32 S. & W., U. M. C..... 156
H A Hill, .32 S. & W., Winchester..... 141

MISSOURI.

C C Crossman, .32 S. & W., U. S. Ctg. Co..... 181
Chas Dominic, .38 S. & W., U. M. C. Lesmok..... 172
G C Olcott, .38 S. & W., U. M. C. Special..... 169
W H Spencer, .38 S. & W., Winchester..... 164
Wm C Ayer, .32 S. & W., Western Ctg. Co..... 156
Dr M R Moore, .32 S. & W., Western Ctg. Co..... 146

NEW JERSEY.

W H French 156
Dr H E Williams, .38 Colt, Government..... 149

NEW YORK.

A P Lane, .38 S. & W., U. M. C. Special..... 202
J A Dietz, .38 S. & W., U. M. C. Special..... 187
R H Sayre, .38 S. & W., U. M. C. Special..... 185
H Roedder, .38 S. & W., Peters..... 178
J A Baker, Jr, .38 S. & W., U. M. C. Special..... 158
J A L Moller, .38 Colt..... 155

PANAMA.

C B Larzelere, .38 S. & W., U. M. C..... 185
L D Cornish, .38 S. & W., U. M. C..... 158
C S Boyd, .38 S. & W., U. M. C..... 127
T E L Lipsey, .38 S. & W., U. M. C..... 121

WASHINGTON.

F V Berger, .38 S. & W., Peters..... 161
F Fromm, .32 Colt Police Positive, U. M. C..... 151
W C Bartholomew, .38 S. & W., Peters..... 141
H B Dennis, .32 Colt Police Positive, U. M. C..... 64

WASHINGTON, D. C.

J C Bunn, .32 S. & W., U. M. C..... 178

OREGON.

Dr Geo W Wilson..... 185
Capt J T Moore..... 174
F C Hackney..... 169
F L Sanders..... 152
W H Hubbard..... 136

Any Revolver Championship.

ARIZONA.

A G Paul Palen, .44 S. & W., 7½in., hand-loaded.... 419
Mrs L O Howard, .44 S. & W. Rus. 6½in., h'd-loaded.. 364
L O Howard, .44 S. & W. Rus., 6½in., hand-loaded.. 349
T Ribelin, .444 Colt N. S, hand-loaded..... 311

CALIFORNIA.

J E Gorman, .44 Colt N. S., 7½in., Linder bullet.....447
C W Linder, .38 S. & W. Pope 8in., Linder bullet... 441
R P Prentys, .38 S. & W., Man-stopper bullet..... 439
W A Siebe, .38 S. & W. Mil., U. M. C. mid-range.. 411
O Lillemo, .38 S. & W. Pope 8in., hand-loaded..... 410

ILLINOIS.

C E Orr, .38 S. & W. Mil., Western Ctg. Co..... 432
A Sorensen, .38 S. & W., U. M. C. mid-range..... 414
Col W H Whigam, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 414
J L Byrne, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 409
J W Mattes, .38 S. & W., U. M. C..... 408
Chas. Zerban, .44 Colt Bisley, hand-loaded..... 407
Geo Springsguth, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 387
John Turner, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 398
A Mertens, .38 Colt, O. M., hand-loaded..... 385
D C Gamble, .44 Colt Bisley, hand-loaded..... 369
S Peterson, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 348
J B Weintraub, .38 S. & W., U. M. C. mid-range..... 135

KENTUCKY.

S Smith, .38 S. & W. Pope 8in., U.M.C. mid-range... 424
F Keller, .44 S. & W. Russian, U.M.C. mid-range.... 407
C G Middleton, .38 S.&W. Target, U.M.C. mid-range. 404

MASSACHUSETTS.

G F Hoffman, .38 Colt O. M., U. M. C. mid-range.... 440
E A Taylor, .38 S. & W., U.M.C. mid-range..... 433
Geo E Joslin, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 428
F S Beckford, .44 S. & W. Russian 8in., hand-loaded.425
H A Hill, .38 S. & W., U.M.C. mid-range..... 416

MINNESOTA.

O I Olsen, .38 Colt O. M., hand-loaded..... 445
Lieut F E Smith, .38 S. & W. target, hand-loaded.... 433

Joe McManus 416
H E McDean, .38 Colt O. M. 7½in., U.M.C. m.-r.... 409

MISSOURI.

C C Crosssman, .38 S. & W., U. S. Ctg. Co..... 455
Chas Dominic, .38 S. & W., U. M. C. mid-range..... 447
W C Ayer, .38 Pope S. & W., hand-loaded..... 438
Dr M R Moore, .44 Russian, hand-loaded..... 437
Paul Frese, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 423
W H Spencer, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 419
Dr A E Everett, .44 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 415

NEW JERSEY.

A Gibson, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded 417
T P Nichols, .38 S. & W., Pope, hand-loaded..... 415

NEW YORK.

Dr J B Hicks, .38 Colt O. M., hand-loaded..... 452
A P Lane, .38 S. & W. Pope, U. M. C..... 439
J A Dietz, .38 S. & W. Pope 8in., hand-loaded..... 434
J A L Moller, .44 Russian, 8in., U.M.C. mid-range... 431
Dr R H Sayre, .44 Colt N. S., U.M.C. mid-range.... 407
J A Baker, Jr, .38 S. & W. Pope, U. M. C..... 424
J W Hessian, .38 S.&W. Pope 8in., U.M.C. sp. target.399

OHIO.

J J Kane, .38 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 432
N A Wolcott, .44 S. & W, hand-loaded..... 408
W H Cox, .38 Colt O M, S. & W. sp. mid-range..... 399
H Crosby, .38 Colt O. M., hand-loaded..... 391
Dr P K Phillips, .38-.44 S.&W., hand-loaded..... 381
D R Estabrook, .44 S. & W., hand-loaded..... 380
C G Koppitz, .38 S. & W..... 380
Dr E H Thompson, .38 S. & W. target, U.M.C. Colt 371
A H Kenan, .38 Colt O. M., U.M.C. mid-range..... 368
E C Hake, .38 S. & W. Mil., short Colt..... 365
Dr A A Yungblut, .38 S. & W. target, S. & W. Sp.. 363
J B Phillips, .45 Colt Bisley, hand-loaded..... 349
E G Pugh, .38 S. & W. target, short, Colt..... 344
J R L Carrington, .38 Colt O. M., S. & W. special... 334
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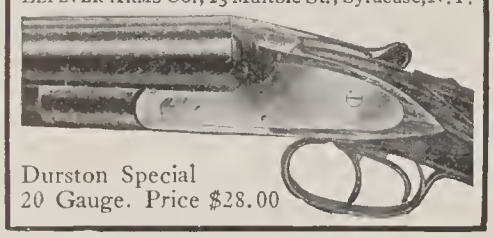

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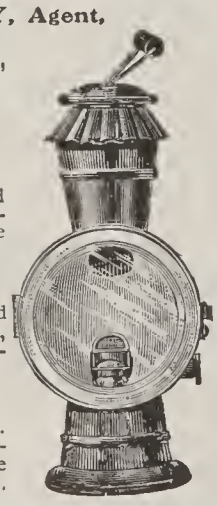

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Whitney Trophy Shoot.

THE Manhattan school boys carried off the honors in the annual shoot for the Whitney trophy, conducted by the Public School A. L., at the Seventy-first Regiment armory. De Witt Clinton's gunners captured first prize, and by their good record will hold the trophy another year. The scores:

De Witt Clinton High.		Commerce High.	
Lore	46	Johnson	45
Moore	50	Sawer	46
Dutton	49	Suffield	45
Bacell	48	Chatfield	45
Hubbard, captain	48—241	Shapiro	47—228
Stuyvesant High.		Curtis High.	
Orthey	43	Curren	45
Benson	46	Smith	49
Pfeifer	47	Latz	42
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Limicus	46—238	Anthony	46—218
Jamaica High.			
Bliss	46	Solon	38
Schafer	43	McLaughlin	46—217
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The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—The weekly competitions of this Association were shot to-day, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa.:

Record match, 200yds., rifle: Dr. Davis 156, Forbes 149.
Military match: H. A. Dill (A) 44, 43, 42, 41, 40; Dr. Given 37, 37, 35.
Revolver match, 50yds.: H. A. Dill 86, 84, 81.
Pistol match, 50yds.: Dr. Palmer 89, 88, 88, 87, 87, 85, 84.

National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Camp Perry, Ohio, was to-day designated by the War Department for the annual national rifle matches this year. There will be individual matches, team matches and revolver shooting participated in by the Army, Navy, the Marine Corps, the Militia and civil organizations.

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Marble's game getter gun is a handy thing for canoe trips, in the mountains, or in the backwoods anywhere. It has a .22 caliber rifle barrel over a .44 caliber shot or ball barrel, and a fly on the hammer renders either barrel effective instantly. The stock is detachable, and the weapon can be carried in a holster. Write about it and other Marble specialties to the Marble Arms and Mfg. Co., 526 Delta avenue, Gladstone, Mich.

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TREED LION TIED BY HUNTER.

BECAUSE he had forgotten his "elimbers," C. E. Ordish, a Montana lion hunter, had to walk back five miles after them through the snow to Libby, Mont., reeently before he eould elimb a tree, rope and capture a lion whieh his dogs had traeked.

Leaving his dogs he walked five miles to Libby and returned with A. G. Beager, Fred Boekman and Dr. Auld. Mr. Ordish elimbed the tree, roped the lion, tied its legs together and dropped the end of the rope to the ground. It was brought to earth, where a collar and chain were put around its neek, and the trio started for the sleigh, one of the men holding the animal by the ehain and collar, another by the hind feet, and the third man held the rope around the body. A eage was made when they reached Libby. Mr. Ordish has eaptured sixteen lions alive thus far.—Portland Oregonian.

TARPON AT TAMPICO MEXICO.

THE fame of the Tampico tarpon fishing grounds seems to have spread to remote parts of the world, and it attracts hundreds of sportsmen to this place during the season. At one time recently nine foreign private yachts were anchored in the harbor, each of the vessels containing a party of sportsmen.

Most of the yachts came from England; two were from New York and one from Germany. In the English parties were men and women of title. It was said by the English owner of one of the yachts that he spent nine months out of each year visiting remote parts of the world; that he made journeys of many thousands of miles over the seas to try his hand at various kinds of fishing and big game hunting. From Tampico he and his party of friends went to Vera Cruz, and from there they will proceed to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for tiger hunting. The early spring will find them fishing off the coast of South America.

It is only within the last few years that the Tampico fishing grounds have become well known. The establishment of a deep water harbor at Tampico took place not so very many years ago and previous to that time the town was little known to the outside world.

The ship captains and crews who came to Tampico carried to various foreign ports the news of the wonderful fishing that was to be had here, and visitors began to come to Tampico for the purpose of enjoying a season of the sport. Each winter the number of visitors has increased until there are now so many of them that the hotels are filled to overflowing.

The chief fishing for tarpon and other deep water fish is done in the Panuco River, the grounds where the best catches are made extending from the mouth of that stream to a point about three miles above Tampico, making a total distance of about nine miles. The river is broad and ranges in depth from forty to sixty feet. Owing to the salt water which comes in from the gulf water of the Panuco for some distance from its mouth is the home and playground of myriads of gamy fish, the leaping tarpon leading this class.

It is in the Panuco River that the deep water harbor is situated. The wharves and custom house are immediately in front of the city. Within five minutes' walk from the hotels the sportsman may step into a gasolene launch or rowboat and in another five minutes begin trolling for tarpon.

The fisherman does not even have to worry about the arrangements for his outing. If he leaves word with the hotel man the night before he will find everything ready for him when he starts out early the following morning. A boatman is on hand to carry his tackle and lunch, which have been supplied by the hotel; the bucket of mullet bait is in the boat, and all the fisherman has to do is to take a comfortable seat, grasp a handle of the 34-ounce rod, reel out 50 yards or so of line and wait for the tarpon to take the bait.

As a usual thing the fisherman does not enjoy his ease long after he has set his hook and bait afloat. The boatman pulls the little craft slowly along. Suddenly the line becomes taut and just as the fisherman takes a firmer grip upon the rod high out of the water jumps the tarpon. Its silvery sides glisten in the tropical sun; it gives its head a twist and its symmetrical tail a flirt in an effort to loosen the hook from its mouth and then drops back into the water.

This first leap of the tarpon is the most critical moment for the fisherman. The chances are about even that the giant fish will throw out the hook in this first effort to free itself. If it fails to do so and the wielder of the rod succeeds in keeping the line taut without pulling on it too strongly the prospects are favorable for eventually landing the tarpon.

These fish range in size from 4 to 6½ feet. If one smaller than four feet is caught it is replaced in the water. The first hooking of the fish, particularly when it is of unusually large size, marks the beginning of a desperate struggle between the sportsman and his victim.

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It is a work of labor and a test of endurance to land one of the larger tarpons. Sometimes the big fish keeps up the struggle for several hours, during which the sportsman is kept on a continual strain and must be constantly alert. In the present season it has sometimes taken five or six hours' hard work to land one of the larger tarpons. It occasionally happens that a shark will come along just toward the end of a long contest and make a meal off of the tarpon. One day recently a tarpon was being hauled out of the water into the boat when a shark made a sudden jump and bit it in two.

During the winter season here the Panuco River is swarming with pleasure craft of various kinds. Most of the private yachts here this year brought their own launches and each day they are filled with devotees of outdoor sports.

When fishing for tarpon becomes tiresome these seekers for amusement go out to the jetties and try their hand at catching and killing sharks. As many as fifty sharks have been killed by one of these boating parties in one day. Fishing for the mammoth June fish and for the smaller varieties is also indulged in by the visitors—The Sun.

IZAAK WALTON'S PARISH CHURCH.

Clerkenwell parish church contains some interesting monuments. Among them is one to Bishop Burnet, the Whig historian, who was buried beneath the altar. There is also a memorial stone to Sir William Wood, the famous Clerkenwell archer, and author of a curious little book in praise of archery, called "The Bowman's Glory." When he died in 1691 three flights of whistling arrows were discharged over the grave, and this seems to have set the precedent for the three volleys now fired at military funerals.

Izaak Walton's son, Izaak, was baptized and buried here, and the Compleat Angler has made an entry in the register regarding his other son of the same name who became a canon of Salisbury.—Westminster Gazette.

A DAY WITH THE BLACK BASS.

The small-mouthed black bass starts life under a disadvantage. He is born in the spring, and thus comes to be reckoned among the coarse fish, the tribe of bottom feeders, the, so to speak, "submerged tenth" of the fish world, whereas his talents and powers in the fight entitle him to a place among the gamest of the game. The presence of this fish in Canadian waters gives to the opening of the coarse fishing season a prestige lacking in the Old Country, for the black bass will rise to a fly, and otherwise exclusive trout fishers will generally so far recognize his existence as to devote a couple of days to his capture towards the end of June. By "fly," be it known, is not meant the ethereal insect which floats so gracefully on the surface of a chalk stream, nor, indeed, an imitation of any living thing (for which praise be! for wading would be a nightmare if the bass fly had any living counterpart), but a concoction of fur and feather described to me by a tackle dealer as "like a salmon fly, but more stylish." I would have purchased some of these fashionable insects if they had been tied on eyed hooks, but I have a particular aversion to flies tied on gut more especially on double gut as are most bass flies, an entirely unnecessary precaution, as a 3-pound fish is a rarity except when bait fishing. This question of flies is quite a difficulty out here. To anyone accustomed to use the eyed variety a fly whipped to gut is an abomination, yet though nearly all tackle is imported, I have only found one dealer who has had the enterprise to obtain any of the former, and he charges 8s. a dozen for a quality of fly retailed in London at 1s. 6d.

Fly tying is a useful accomplishment and I had once again to congratulate myself on having acquired the rudiments of the art which enabled me on this occasion to produce one or two lures of bright, not to say startling, appearance. The most sober colored and incidentally the one in which I had most faith was made with peacock eyes for wings, a flat, gold body, and golden pheasant tail. The others—well, suffice it to say they were a new variety. The most readily accessible and, unfortunately, the most popular river for bass fishing in this vicinity is the Chateauguay, which joins the St. Lawrence a few miles above Montreal. We were a party of five that set out one morning from the little French boarding house a few days after the opening of the season, and a more disreputable-looking crew it would have been difficult to find. My own well-worn waders and brogues looked positively neat besides the costume of my companions (it may be remarked in passing that this is my own opinion; I was in a minority on the point), for in this part of the country waders are hardly ever worn, and ordinary flannel trousers, after being used for wading for a decade or so, become a most unusual and peculiar shape. My flies came in for so much adverse criticism that I reluctantly bowed to the voice of experience and accepted the loan of a scarlet ibis. On arrival at the river the party scattered, after arranging to meet at the dam about two miles up stream for lunch. This river is a delightful one to fish. It is about 50 to 60 yards wide, with shelves of rock running well out into the stream, still pools, and an occasional rapid forming swirling eddies below. For some time the ibis failed to attract any attention; then, in a most unlikely place, shallow water close in to the bank, I got a rise but missed the fish.

After this I tried the shallow pools for some time, but it must have been a chance riser and probably a small fish, which is difficult to hook on these large flies, for I got no more offers though I worked hard for over an hour. A deep pool round a bend in the river seemed to

offer possibilities, and by allowing the fly to sink I got another pluck but missed again. A bass seems never to come twice at a fly, and in this respect differs from the trout which will come again and again if missed at the first onset. The next pool was occupied by a boat which was itself occupied by four hilarious bait fishermen; but just above a small creek ran in, and here I caught my first bass. He was lying just between two boulders, and took the fly almost as soon as it touched the water. The fight put up by a bass has been described to me as "one rush, and then it's all over." I agree about the rush, for the fish took out 10 yards of line before I knew he was hooked; but I found that it was by no means all over, and though he thereafter contented himself by jumping and plunging, fought gamely till he was safe in the net. Only 1¼-pound, but a well-shaped fish in good condition. The rest of the way up to the dam was all likely looking water; but not a rise could I get, the monotony being only broken by a green rock bass hooked through the back fin, and my creel still held only the one solitary fish when I rejoined my companions under the shadow of the mill for lunch. I found they had each eight or nine bass to their credit, though no one had taken anything much over a pound in weight. After lunch, feeling that ample tribute had been paid to the voice of experience, I discarded the ibis and put up the peacock fly which some one had irreverently named the "wall-eyed filly."

Away on the far side was a place where the bank had caved in, forming a partial obstruction round which the stream washed into a large eddy below. My attention had been directed to this place by a fish jumping four or five times during lunch. The leap of a bass is a pretty thing to watch and is quite distinct from that of a trout. There is no wriggle or twist as there is when the latter is sporting or trying to catch the caperers hovering over the surface of the water, but a graceful sweep like an elaborate head and shoulder rise a foot or more above the surface and a yard in length, coming up again a few feet further on and repeating the performance as if traveling on an invisible switchback. The river here was too deep to cross, but by wading out waist deep a cast might just reach beyond the center of the eddy, where the wash of the stream would carry the fly round behind the rock. The theory was excellent, and doubtless the practice would have come up to it, but in angling little things occur which are apt to upset theories. The little thing in this instance was a rolling stone; had it been content with upsetting merely the theory I should not have complained, but—however, the water is warm at this time of year, and my waders did not get unreasonably full. While I was struggling back to shallower water, with the fly dragging behind, a bass very obligingly hooked himself and joined his brother in the creel. He seemed to have risen near a small stickle which revealed the position of a submerged reef. I had quite intended to return to the bank and get dry before fishing again, but the temptation to make just one cast over this place was too great, and I retraced my steps toward the center of the river. The first cast fell short, so another had to be made; then i seemed a pity not to try the rock just beyond, an idea that was justified, for behind and around it I got four fish in four casts, which elicited a rude inquiry from across the river as to whether I was using a leaded hook.

Then a fish rose further down the river, and had to be stalked at once, so as not to lose the place, by which time I had come to the conclusion that a little water in one's waders is really not uncomfortable on a hot day. The next two pools added a brace each to the catch, and one or two small fish that were given their liberty, after which my creel was beginning to feel heavy, and I decided that anything under 1½ pounds should thenceforward be returned. There were some good shelves of rock ahead, which ought to shelter fish of better size; but, if so, they continued to shelter them, for I got nothing from that stretch of water. The narrows were fished carefully, but drew blank, the creek where I got my first fish drew blank,

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the pool below drew blank, and it was borne in upon me that fishing in waders half full of water is too uncomfortable to be tolerated at any price. I would cross to the bank and get dry before proceeding any further. A plop away up the river recalled the eddy where I had seen that fish jumping. I had not fished that eddy. Perhaps it would be better to walk up the bank and put a fly over it before emptying my waders; it must be just round the corner. But it was not just round the corner, nor was it just round the next corner, nor the next, and I had to scramble over a mile on rocky bank before I arrived at the place. A well-directed cast sent the fly into the wash of the stream with plenty of slack line, so that the current would carry it back under the rock where the fish would most likely be lying. No need to make a second cast, for the line tightened suddenly, and the next moment a bass leaped a couple of feet out of the water and raced off down stream. He put up the best fight I had had that day, and added rather over 2¼ pounds to the "fisherman's counterpoise" on my back.

There was still half a mile or so of water down near the village which I had not fished, and to save time I took the road skirting the left bank of the river. About half way stands a dilapidated mill, and by wading across at this point a short cut through the fields may be reached. The stream has broken down the old mill dam, and nowadays the water pours over masses of debris, the remains of concrete piers, good lurking places for heavy bass. In a stickle on the near side were half a dozen fish rolling in the stream, probably suckers cleaning themselves after spawning, but at the bottom something was rising with an altogether different action. I stopped to investigate. The fly fell nicely on the far side of the stickle, and washed round over his nose. He snatched it as it passed, and was off down stream making a wave like the wash from a motor boat as he turned to seek refuge in the pool below. Stumbling down the pile of debris, I followed him into the pool, reeling in line as I went. Away he shot, making for the open water; but I was using a 10-foot 6-inch split cane rod, and gave him the butt, which caused him to alter his mind and return to the pool, where he swam slowly round, and eventually came to anchor about two yards from my feet. It was evident by this time that he was no bass, for his method of fighting was totally different; neither was he a sucker, for he played too fast, but whatever he was he had no intention of coming to the net. Though so close I could not see him, for the water was colored and nearly up to my armpits. Ten minutes passed, fifteen, twenty minutes, and he still kept close to my feet, the rod bent double in my hand. Occasionally I prodded at him with the wading staff, but he simply swam round, and came to rest again in the same place. I looked at my watch again, and found he had been on half an hour. I altered my tactics, and tried to pull him toward the shore, but he remained immovable. Then I lost my temper, and tried to kick him; but that was a mistake, for waders become buoyant in deep water—however, I saved myself with the wading staff. Then I climbed a rock and pulled on him from a new direction. For a moment I thought he was giving in, for I felt the tension relax slightly; but he turned suddenly and rushed off down stream, taking out thirty yards of line and leaving only a couple of turns on the reel. I came off that rock in one stride, vowing to have him if I had to swim for it, but it was useless. A plunge away down stream and a momentary glimpse of 2 feet of green back, then the fly came over to me with half a pound of flanned weed attached. He had chewed it out. The fish, I suppose, must have been a maskalonge, for no other fish in this water could have been of sufficient size to stand the strain of that rod unceasingly for thirty-five minutes.

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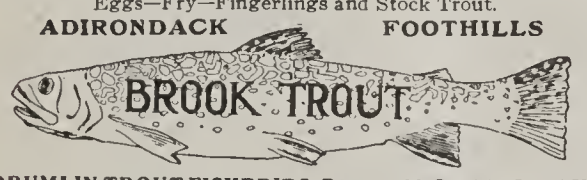

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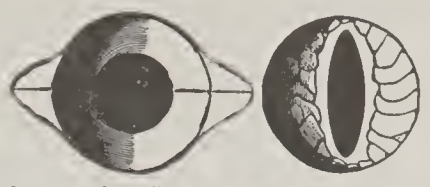

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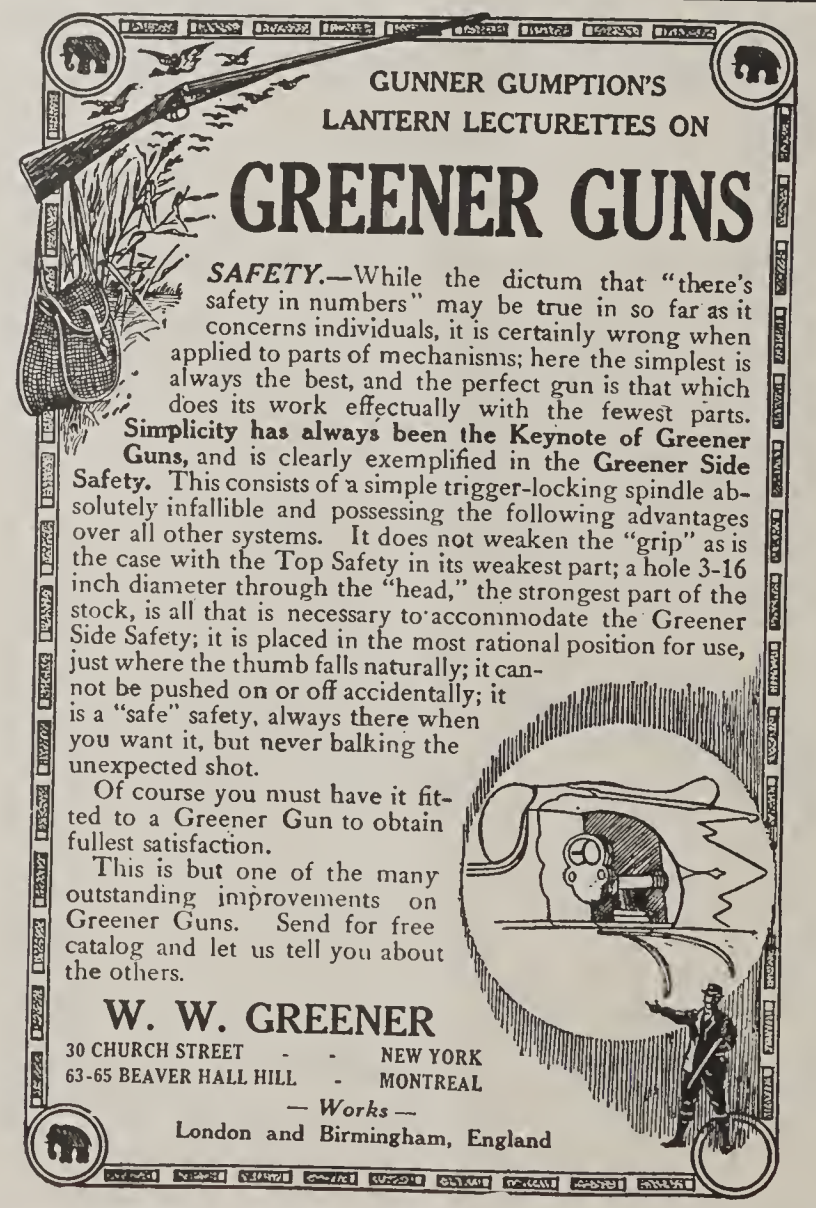

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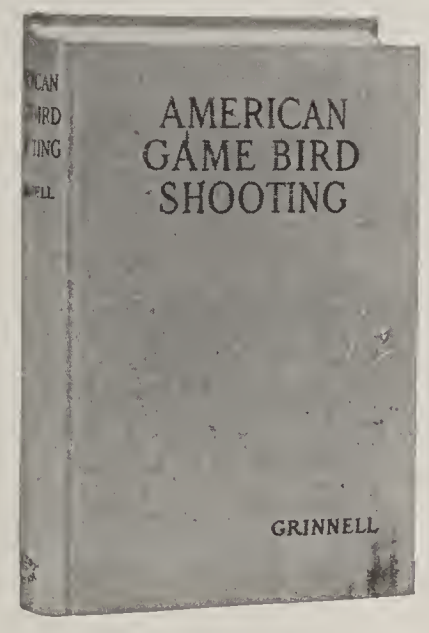

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MANY ways of curing a gunshy dog are prescribed, but, alas! in vain, and valuable dogs are shot owing to this apparently incurable fault. Some years ago I had two valuable young setters trained by a keeper ready for the first of September. But it occurred to me to try how they would stand fire; so I asked my man to bring them out into a field, which they seemed to quarter well, whereupon I fired a shot, after which No. 1 looked round and slunk away, and No. 2 soon followed suit. After this we tried the effect of firing a few shots near their kennel, with the effect of making them still more gunshy. Then we tried leading them out, and while I fired a few shots at a distance, the man had to pat and coax them, while the dogs crouched and shuddered. Then I hit upon the plan of chaining one to a strong old dog which reveled in the sound of the gun as the sweetest music, not caring to drop to shot, but rather to look out for crippled birds, as soon as the shot was fired. The young setter crouched trembling, but the old dog dragged him, nolens volens, turning round to the youngster, inspiring him with his own feeling of delight. This was repeated after some half-dozen light charges, when the youngster gradually seemed to forget his gunshyness and to follow his senior, and soon to imbibe the delight of the old dog. The same process was tried with good effect on the other youngster, and after two more lessons the young setters were quite cured, and lost all their gunshyness, and after their experience of the first of September both young dogs worked well together. By this plan I have never failed to cure any dogs of gunshyness. I have generally commenced by firing caps on a pistol or muzzleloader at some distance from the dog, followed by light charges, always chaining the gunshy dog to an older dog, that delighted in the reports of a gun, the older dog being powerful enough to hold the younger and to drag him along. Some dogs, of course, require more painstaking than others; but if chained to a good-tempered retriever and thus obliged to witness another dog working, they may be cured.—Shooting Times.

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HERE is a defense of the crow that will interest the friends of that comical and intelligent bird: An Iowa man says in one of the papers that an article in that paper headed "Death to the Crow," does injustice to the crow and complains of the Legislature for killing a bill offering a bounty for killing that good friend of the farmer.

Any farmer that has cultivated the acquaintance of the crew and studied his habits as I have cannot fail to commend the Legislature for killing the bill. I grant that he is mischievous, will eat corn and, possibly, like boys, sometimes raid a Muscatine melon patch, though I have raised crows and melons on the same block and never caught them (the crows) at it. My crow seemed to enjoy helping me cultivate the vines and harvest the melons by taking the insects and worms I disturbed, but he paid no attention to the melons. He was not only an insect and worm eater, but the equal of any cat as a mouser. On one occasion when I removed a board lying on the ground about a rod from the barn, a mouse ran from under it toward the barn. The crow was sitting on a tree five rods away and thirty feet above the ground. That mouse never reached the barn, the crow landed on him before he got there. Since then I have often seen crows while flying over fields, especially recently harvested grain fields or meadows, suddenly dart to the ground and rise again with something in their beaks, which I believe was a mouse, carry it to some perch and devour it.

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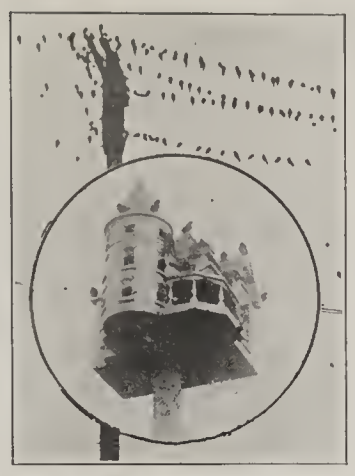

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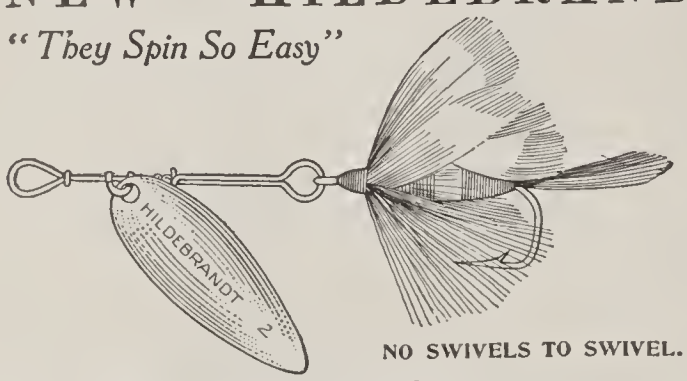

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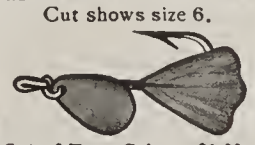

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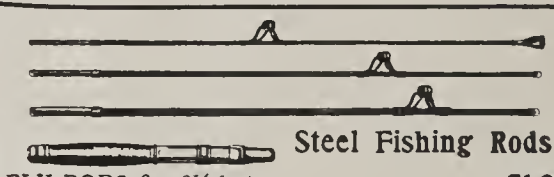

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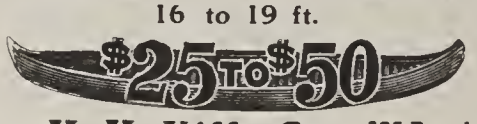

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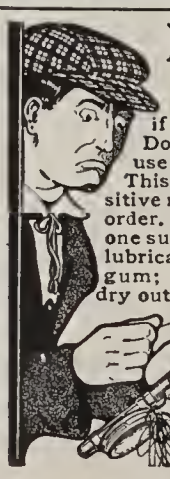

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911.

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GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, President,
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LOUIS DEAN SPEIR, Treasurer,
127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

WOMAN IN THE SADDLE.

IT was many years ago that FOREST AND STREAM first advocated the use of the cross saddle for women, though the term cross saddle had perhaps not then been coined. It took the ground that women should ride astride, using a man's saddle, because this would be more comfortable for the horsewoman and her mount, and would do away with the danger to which women are constantly exposed of being dragged if they are thrown from the saddle. Of the women who ride, not all by any means are good horsewomen. Many hold themselves in the saddle by depending on reins or stirrup, and if anything breaks and they lose control of the horse, something serious may follow. Many women and girls have been dragged by skirts or stirrups. This is a danger which is preventable, but nevertheless it occurs.

FOREST AND STREAM'S teachings were first adopted in the Western country beyond the Missouri River, and in the Rocky Mountains. In those regions women were then less bound by conventions than their sisters in larger communities, and the reasons offered by FOREST AND STREAM appealed to them. Whole communities took to riding astride, and a little experience taught them its advantages. The progress of the movement eastward was gradual, yet within the last five or six years it has been rapid, and now perhaps one-half the women who ride, in larger cities ride astride, and so with much greater comfort and safety.

In England they have hesitated to take up this new fashion, yet some have adopted it, and it has slowly grown in favor. Now we are told that King George, of England, regards the ordinary method of teaching girls to ride as dangerous and ungraceful, and that he is having his daughter, the Princess Mary, taught to ride astride. This, it is believed, will mean that this method of riding for women will be adopted in riding schools throughout Great Britain.

No doubt this sensible action by the King of England will give the cross saddle for women a great popularity in this country among the limited class who feel that they must do whatever is the proper thing in England. On this occasion that class will be right, even though they may be a little late in seeing the light.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ON Monday next the annual meeting of the board of managers of the New York Zoological Society, and a general meeting of the society, will be held in the Administration Building of the park in the Bronx.

No doubt it seems to very many citizens of New York as if the Zoological Society, its park, its beautiful buildings and its unique collection of animals had always been a part of the city and are to be taken as a matter of course. Yet there are a few people who remember the beginnings of all these things, who recall the many long and apparently fruitless struggles to secure a charter for a zoological society, the worries and perplexities of early days, and finally the success which crowned these long continued efforts and gave to New York city a park and a few animals.

Since that time the progress of the Zoological Society, the growth in the beauty of its park, the increase of its collections, and of its popularity with the public have been steady.

It stands to-day as the largest and best managed zoological park in the world, possesses a collection of animals almost if not quite unequalled and marvelously well housed and cared for, and within the past year has raised an endowment fund of a quarter of a million of dollars, which will give it funds to tide over any hard places that it may meet with, and especially to set on foot projects of original research which are already being considered by the managers.

The Zoological Society is perhaps the best educational philanthropic association that New York city possesses, and the New York public owes an enormous debt of gratitude to the men who have made this society what it is.

AN ARCTIC HUNTING TRIP.

CAPTAIN ROBERT BARTLETT, the skipper of Admiral Peary's Roosevelt, and now a citizen of the United States, is reported as being about to take a hunting party to the Arctic regions. He is said to have organized a little group of New York and Boston young men who are to go first to Labrador salmon fishing, and from there north to Ellesmere Land, to kill polar bears, muskox and walrus.

Captain Bartlett commanded the Beothic, which took north the Rainey-Whitney party. That party returned with many trophies, and a number of interesting living animals for the New York Zoological Society. The adventures undergone in capturing the big polar bear now in the Zoological Park at the Bronx were exploited on the lecture stage.

It is purposed to take along on this trip motor boats for use in the getting about in the Northern seas, and moving picture machines are to be taken to record the adventures of the hunters on the sensitive plate. The armament will consist of high-power rifles, with shotguns for birds and small animals.

The ship expects to leave here in July for the salmon and trout fishing in Labrador, and then to proceed to Greenland, where Eskimo with their sledges and dogs will be taken aboard, when the ship will proceed to Ellesmere Land, and a trip will be made into the interior. It is said that the cost to the members of the expedition will run from $1,500 to $2,000 each.

Last winter the game preservation committee of the Boone and Crockett Club in its annual report remarked on the danger to Arctic game from undue killing by pleasure hunting parties. The matter is hardly to be regulated by law, but the good feeling of the members of such expeditions should lead them to indulge in only a moderate killing of such animals as the muskox and the walrus, species that are believed to be growing scarce.

OVER a large section of the country forest fires are burning with a vigor unusual for May, and so far the property loss is considerable. April rains were meager, and unless the precipitation for May is far above the average, quenching the fires and supplying the water for which there is urgent need, the coming of summer will be contemplated with no little apprehension. To offset the unseasonable drouth there is the fact that the snow in the north melted very slowly, causing little waste from floods.

A PRESS dispatch from Ottawa states that E. T. D. Chambers has been appointed commissioner of fisheries and game for the Province of Quebec, and that he entered upon his new duties on May 1. Mr. Chambers has for many years been a contributor to FOREST AND STREAM. To the sportsmen of the Province, and to the new commissioner, we tender congratulations.

GOVERNOR BALDWIN has appointed Frank O. Davis, of Pomfret, and Dr. Frank W. Hewes, of Groton, members of the Connecticut Fish and Game Commission for two years from July 1 next, to succeed E. H. Fenn and George P. Mathewson; E. Hart Greer, of Lyme, has been reappointed a commissioner for the same term.

AN important measure passed by the New Jersey Legislature makes the open shooting season for the entire State Nov. 1-Dec. 31, inclusive, and materially increases the number of game protectors. Whether this bill was signed by Governor Wilson before his departure for the West is not known.

THE Bureau of Fisheries at Washington is encouraged over the unusually large run of shad this season, and believes its work in planting 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 shad fry annually is beginning to show in a satisfactory way.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

Mushing in Alaska

Tramping and Wading to the Sawtooth Mountains and Back to Nome

By RUTH REAT

FOR a long time we two "schoolma'ms" had wanted to see the Sawtooth Mountains, and finding ourselves ready to leave Nome with the desire still ungratified, we held a consultation to see whether we could find time for the trip before our departure up the Yukon. At the Seward Peninsula railway office we learned that we could not go by train, for the track would not be clear of snow before the middle of July, and a month was longer than we could wait.

We casually mentioned to some friends that we intended "mushing" to the Sawtooth, and were most emphatically informed that such a thing was "ab-so-lutely impossible." Questioned as to whys and wherefores, they admitted that we would be able to follow the railroad track as far as it was uncovered, but told us we could never get through the deep, soft snow beyond; we, however, were sure it would be easy with snowshoes. The old sourdoughs argued that we would lose our way, yet had to admit that there would probably be some sort of trail, and that we could have our route described from one roadhouse to another.

Their next objection was that we would be unable to make the distance between roadhouses, but we were positive that with twenty-four hours of daylight in which to trudge along we would finally reach a destination. Then they advanced a theory of the danger of crossing swollen streams, of sinking through soft snow into creeks and so on, but there was no evidence—satisfactory to us, at least—to show why two women could not get through if men were able to. At least, the only remaining excuse for keeping us at home was the fear that we might get tired, and this we joyfully met with the answer that to get tired was exactly what we wanted, as one object of the tramp was to experience for ourselves the strenuousness of travel at that time of year.

We planned to start June 16, the day following the one on which the idea originated. There was a two-inch snow on the ground that morning, but the weather was good by the time our preparations were complete, which was not before five in the evening. We did not follow the advice given us regarding the things we should take along; if we had, we should have been loaded down till unable to walk. Much of our baggage, for example, compass, watch, revolver, fishing reel and extra socks could be put in our coat pockets, so there was left for us to carry only our snowshoes, camera and a small sack of food for lunches and to tide us over in case of emergencies.

We made only nine miles the first evening, but the next day we had a twenty-five-mile tramp from Dexter to the United States roadhouse. As we were not trying to make or break any records, we took whatever pace suited us

ONE OF THE CANAL SIPHONS AT A VALLEY CROSSING.

best at the moment, and the fact that we never felt compelled to hurry contributed very much to our enjoyment of the trip. Our shortest day's march was seven miles and the longest thirty-five. At our departure, not wishing to overestimate our powers, we named Salmon Lake as our destination, but after making that fifty miles without serious difficulty, we were encouraged to mush on another forty, to the Kruzgamepa Hot Springs, where we spent three days before starting home.

We left Nome by the railroad track, but it was clear of snow for only five miles; then began our initiation in traveling over soft snow. We could step in the footprints of people who had gone over the trail ahead of us, but these holes, after having been used several times, were from six to twenty-four inches deep, and after a short distance of lifting our feet so high from one to another, we were ready for snowshoes. It was so much trouble tying them on each time we changed from railroad ties to snow that we simply slipped the thongs over the toes of our boots and held the other end; in this way we could raise the shoes more easily when they were well loaded with snow.

Sometimes when we went down almost to our waists we found it impossible to pull ourselves up until we had dug out the snow around us, so tightly was it packed. In very slushy places the shoes would go out of sight into water. When they refused to come up with all our tugging at the thongs, we had to roll up our sleeves and plunge our arms down into the icy water after them. One day an old man whom we met was describing the bad trail ahead of us, and when we said we "guessed we'd be all right since we had snowshoes," he gave a snort of disgust and jerked out: "Snowshoes! You don't want snowshoes; what you need there is a bathing suit!"

Over the divide beyond Nome River the snow was as deep as twenty feet, and completely covered the track for a good many miles. This was a tiresome stretch because there was no place to rest, and we could not stand still long because our feet got too cold for comfort. We had several guesses here about a little pen inclosed by sticks a foot high. On our return two weeks later the snow had melted enough to show us a flat car, the six standards of which had projected above the snow.

We did no small part of our traveling on mining ditches and found them fairly good walking. At first we were rather uncertain about crossing gulches where the dirt embankment stopped, and the ditch water went through an open flume. There were bridges of snow to walk on, but we never knew whether they might not let us fall through half a dozen feet or more into the stream that ran beneath. At one place, instead of going along the embankment, we

squeezed through a narrow corridor that the ditchmen had cut out of the snow in the ditch itself. The floor was of ice, and the walls of ice, and snow was eight feet high on each side of us. Again the ditch ran around the face of a rocky cliff, part of which had been blasted off to build up the outer wall on which we walked. This rim was not over two feet wide, and we picked our way over the rough pieces of stone with some care, preferring to give them our undivided attention, and not think of the distance we should fall in case we made a misstep to the masses of rock far below.

Late one afternoon we were trudging along high up around the mountain sides in a furious snowstorm that prevented our seeing more than a short distance ahead. All at once our ditch ended, and from it a huge pipe led down into the gulch below. To our astonished gaze it appeared to be almost perpendicular and not less than a thousand feet in length.

"Well, wasn't it mean of those men to tell us we could come this way," was the first exclamation. It had been hours since we passed a camp, and we disliked very much the idea of turning back, yet this spot certainly looked like the jumping-off place. A few minutes' survey, however, showed us it was not so bad as we had believed, for through the snowstorm we could dimly make out that the pipe shot up again to the opposite cliff. We climbed and slid down the rocks to the bottom of the gulch with no other inconvenience than getting our clothes very wet and dirty. We were able to walk up the other side on the flume, as it was covered with snow, and at the top we found our ditch again.

The wading of streams was an interesting matter. We were wearing men's clothes with the addition of short skirts, and preparations for wading consisted in hanging these extras around our necks, where, as capes about our shoulders, they were less in the way. The rivers were at their highest, and we generally had to reconnoiter to find a good crossing place. If the current was unusually swift we joined forces; one steadied herself behind a rock in the stream while the other found the next foothold. We wore hip boots, but often the water came above them. After a few experiences of this sort, however, we agreed that the presence of water in the boots is soothing to tired feet, and came to rather enjoy the squashy sound it made as we set our heels down at each step onward.

WADING A SWOLLEN RIVER.

A certain fording place was deep and narrow, but quiet, and we tried the plan of throwing across our baggage, as well as a part of our clothing. The water struck us just above the waist. Climbing out on to a wide bank of snow in our bare feet had the effect of making us exercise some haste in gathering up our belongings. We put on dry clothes and carried the wet ones rolled up between the snowshoes till dry enough to wear.

Nugget Creek was not over a foot deep, and we thought it would be easier to walk in it than to snowshoe along the banks, so for a most interesting two miles we waded in its bed. The snow was not deep where we entered, but presently it was extending from ten to fifteen feet straight up on each side, and it would have been impossible for us to climb out. Fortunately there was a place where we could ascend when we were ready to leave, and we decided very suddenly that we were tired of traveling in Nugget Creek; that is, one of us did after she unexpectedly sat down in the middle of the stream.

We had no difficulty in reaching a roadhouse each night, though on one occasion we arrived ten minutes after midnight, and pounded on the door for five minutes before we made ourselves heard. As there is very little travel when the snow is so soft, we were frequently the only guests. Each roadhouse had some distinguishing feature. At the United States it was chickens and a cow, while the fresh fish and wild birds that were served at Salmon Lake set that camp apart from other places along the trail. It would have been impossible to find fault with the generous meals of all of them. The breakfasts, especially, always tasted so good that we ate too much to start off in first rate form. They invariably consisted of fruit, mush and milk, eggs, bacon or ham, a second meat dish, potatoes, hot bread, coffee and sour dough hot cakes with syrup.

One evening we were so hungry we could scarcely wait while our supper was being cooked. We had come a strenuous fourteen miles, wading a number of creeks and struggling through thick underbrush a good part of the way, and were ready to eat. All at once someone discovered that the roadhouse was on fire, and then for the next half hour there was flinging of water all over the place, a rushing back and forth to the creek with buckets, and a scrambling around in the loft to put out the flames there. The supper on the stove was completely drowned out, and when the excitement was over we had to sit patiently looking on while more canned goods were brought out, opened and put on to heat.

The "ladies' apartment" in the roadhouses was usually a smaller inside room, and the objectionable part about it was the lack of fresh air. After calling down wrath upon our heads for opening the doors one night after everybody else was asleep, we endured as best we could the next time. On starting out in a drizzling rain on the morning after this unsatisfactory rest, it was a happy moment when we recalled that we were on a pleasure excursion, and that there was no compulsion about our arriving anywhere on schedule time; so we camped at the first de-

DOG-SLED AND SLED-CAR.

sorted cabin we came to and made ourselves at home for twenty-four hours. We chopped wood and made a fire to dry our clothes, melted snow and made tea, and there being no one this time to object to the open door, we made up with interest for lack of sleep the night before.

We reached the Nugget roadhouse about six in the evening to find it nailed up for the summer, and a notice on the back door to the effect that if anything was wanted to come down to the tents on Salmon Lake, seven miles distant. Something was wanted—there was no doubt as to that—principally supper, but we had had all the mushing we cared for coming over the divide that day, and felt able to dispense with another seven miles. So we felt called upon to break in, and gained an entrance through a second story window, reached from an ell at one end. The burglar tools used were a piece of iron pipe, a rock and an old spade. We soon had a good fire and were ready to cook our dinner, but what was our disappointment upon breaking open the pantry door to find nothing we could use except breakfast food. There was some dried dog salmon hanging in the shed, so these two articles made our evening meal. A miner to whom we afterward related this sad story thoughtfully had it published in the Nome papers, so on our return the first question put to us was: "How do you like living on dog salmon and mush?"

We had a good breakfast the morning after this, however, for when we came downstairs we found that the owner of the roadhouse had arrived with provisions. He had heard over the telephone that we were on the way, and knew he would probably find us at his place. Evidently there was not much other news passing over the wires, and the people along the line were not too busy to keep track of "the two girls who were mushing through." Consequently when we walked into a roadhouse we found that we were expected, and that the folks there knew all about our journey as far as it had progressed.

The last day before arriving at the Hot Springs we gave our feet a rest and journeyed twenty miles "a la dogamote." The dogamote is the usual sled and dog team plus a little railroad truck. As long as the rails are free of snow the dogs pull the car bearing the sled and passengers, and when the track is covered, the car is turned over on top of the sled. The freezing and thawing of the ground has a pronounced effect on the track, which is therefore quite an up-and-down affair, as well as being slanted sidewise. In many places the rails had spread so that the little car would suddenly crash off on to the ties and the passengers have to dismount till it was replaced.

The distance from the railroad to the springs over the tundra is six miles, but what miles! The clumps of moss were the smallest we had encountered, and they were not strong enough to hold us up, but turned to one side as soon as we set foot upon them. If we tried walking between them we found ourselves sinking deep in the water and soft mud. We had traversed possibly one mile in the course of an hour and a half, when the proprietor from the springs came to meet us in his wagon, and we were not sorry to have a lift, even though we could scarcely stay in the wagon for the jolting. The Government has been petitioned to build a road across this six mile stretch, and it is to be hoped that Uncle Sam gets to work before the tourists discover that the Sawtooth Mountains and Kruzgamepa Springs are on the map and travel sets in from the States.

We crossed the Pilgrim River in a Peterborough canoe and found we could ride almost to the door of the log cabin hotel by following a wagon road that was flooded a foot deep with water. The building was a new and substantial one, and accommodations were a little more pretentious than at the roadhouses along the trail. Being the only guests, we had things our own way.

A good-sized bath house has been built over the springs. The temperature of the water is not far from boiling, and cold water from a creek is brought in to make it right for bathing. The ground around the bath house, and for some distance along the creek below, is appreciably warm. A cottonwood grove surrounds the springs, and it seemed nice to us to see a tree once more, as well as the green things that were growing all around. The men were putting out garden, and the greenhouse furnished lettuce, onions, radishes and mushrooms, to which, after our winter's diet of canned goods, we did full justice at meal times. We climbed the mountains, hunted ducks on the many lakes around, went rowing on the river, played the piano and read, and took three baths a day.

Leaving the springs we crossed over Golden Gate Pass and camped three days at a miner's cabin to which we had been directed. We rummaged out provisions and feasted gloriously on mush, syrup, fish, rice, coffee and hot biscuit. We moved our bed out of doors on to the ground and found this location more agreeable than in the tent, even during a rain, as there was a tarpaulin to cover us. We worked strenuously panning for nuggets in the creek that rushed alongside the camp and were kept busy much of the time at chopping wood.

When we went on to Salmon Lake we found no way of crossing it or the Pilgrim flowing out of it, but by kindling a fire we attracted the attention of the people at the tents who came to set us across. An old boat was pried out of the ice where it had lain all winter, and with one of us in it and the other bringing up the rear of the stately procession on a raft, we reached the other side to find a good dinner of fish, swan and rabbit waiting for us.

There was a great variety of birds at every turn—ducks, geese, loons, swans, snipe and ptarmigan—and we very frequently came upon nests of eggs from which the mother bird would try to lead us away. One day we watched a family of ptarmigan for a long time, the tiny little ones crouched on the tundra as quiet as could be, while the parent birds worried and fussed, giving them instructions as to how to behave. At one of our camps we confiscated a nest of eggs, salving our consciences with the plea that hunger made it necessary, and then after all our arguing about them found they were very nearly ready to hatch.

At the cabin where we spent one day we could scarcely sleep at first for the noise of the squirrels that were racing through the room. Finally we set a trap in the form of an oil can laid on the floor with the bait at the further end. After a squirrel got inside there was a most cautious approach upon him, the can was suddenly jerked upright and a board clapped over the top before he could make his escape. Tremendous jumping and thumping on the part of the prisoner. Preparations were immediately begun for his execution. A pocket knife was sharpened preparatory to cutting his throat, and gloves were donned for the dangerous work of laying hold upon him. Of course he managed to slip through our fingers when we reached in for him, but if we mourned over not having fricaseed squirrel for breakfast, at least we rejoiced that our slumbers were no longer disturbed. Our captive evidently mentioned his experience to the rest of the family, for none of them visited us again.

The nearest we came to big game was seeing a dog on our way to the springs that we did not see on the return trip because he had been killed by a bear in the interval. One of the roadhouse men guaranteed he could find bear for us if we really were in earnest in our desire to kill the beasts, but this was on the last day but one of our journey, and we were sorry to be obliged to tell him that lack of time would prevent any more side trips.

It would not be easy to describe the natural beauties of the country we traversed. During the sixteen days we were away from Nome our conversation seemed to be largely a matter of "Oh's" and "Ah's" with variations of the exclamation, "Oh, look!" as one scene after another called forth our admiration and delight. On our second day out, when from King Mountain we caught our first glimpse of the Sawtooth, so jagged and so dazzling white in the far distance, with a wonderful expanse of valleys and hills close at hand, Bering Sea stretching back of us with Sledge Island not yet unlocked from the ice, our feeling had been one of pity for all the people who had stayed in Nome, and thankfulness that we were able to see for ourselves the loveliness of Alaska in the spring time.

We brought home mental pictures, as well as photographic pictures that will be a delight for years to come, of the sharp snowy peaks, of the glaciers, of the lakes just beginning to break up, of the wonderfully clear reflections of the mountains in the water, of beautiful skies and sunsets, of the birds, of the profusion of wild flowers of every color that we had gathered, and of the amazing effects produced in the thawing of an immense amount of snow.

We experienced many kinds of weather. One day we would be tramping along in rain, the next in snowstorms and wind, while again the sun would beat down fiercely, tanning our faces, raising blisters on our ears and making our eyes ache painfully with the blinding brightness of the snow from which even our goggles could not save them. We were fortunate enough to meet with no acidents whatever, and in fact everything seemed to happen exactly as we would have chosen. We learned what travel at this season is really like, and understood many things about Alaska that we could never have learned in any other way.

We were enthusiastic over the hospitality and courteousness with which, without exception, we met. At a ditch camp where we stopped for lunch we found one of the Nome high school boys who was as much surprised to see us as we were to meet him. He went a mile or more with us when we started on to show us a trail

down to the Wild Goose ditch, which was shorter than the one we were on. At places where we stopped for a meal the people always went to work cooking a great deal more than we could possibly eat, and then did not want to take anything for their trouble.

At one lone miner's cabin we were shown his copper prospect and presented with samples of the ore. On our return he came skiing down the hill to invite us up to coffee and hard tack again. At the road houses we were loaned guns to go after ducks, and several people were ready to save us parts of our journey by taking us some distance with a dog team. Tramps appear to be a product foreign to Alaska, and in fact we met very few people on the trail, usually ditchmen busy cleaning out snow. Though we relied on "Old Faithful," as we named the revolver, there was no ocasion to call on him except for shooting birds. From the time we left Nome till we came back, sore-footed and carrying our boots under our arms, and got a lift in an oil wagon, every one was more than kind to us.

But if our feet were very, very weary when we walked into Nome at nine in the evening, we ourselves were not. We were agreed that we had enjoyed the finest outing that travelers anywhere could possibly have. The greatest advantage was that we had twenty-four hours of daylight. If it had not been for this we might have been afraid to start on such a trip, knowing that the roadhouses were often some distance apart, and that we would be in places where it would be impossible to travel after dark. Following the trail for ourselves gave a zest to our journey that it could never have had for us if we had gone by train or in any other way than tramping, and as we sang the praises of Alaska's natural beauties, we congratulated ourselves on belonging to a country where such a trip as ours was possible.

NATURAL HISTORY

Dragons of Ancient Times.

A few million years ago—if it is permitted to guess in such figures—a great shallow ocean ran north from what is now the Gulf of Mexico over the Western plains, perhaps far beyond the northern border of the present United States. Its western boundary was low land, perhaps then only a chain of islands standing where now stand the Rocky Mountains. Its eastern shores were lands lying west and south of the region now occupied by the Great Lakes.

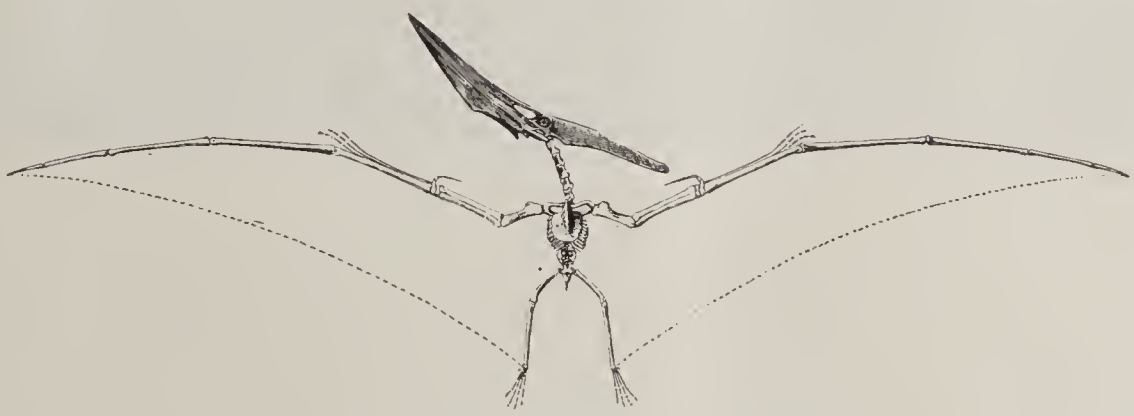
In this great shallow Mediterranean sea lived a vast number of strange animals like nothing that we know to-day. There were strange turtles of large size, great lizards, enormous sea serpents—as they may be called for lack of a better name—but with legs which were a little like the paddles of a whale.

On these waters swam a large bird, bigger than a loon, wingless and with teeth set in sockets in the jaws, as the teeth of an alligator or crocodile are set in its jaws. Over the crests of the waves long-winged birds, also with teeth in their jaws, winged their way, and no doubt diving from on high, preyed upon the tiny fishes that sought the warm sun near the water's surface.

It is impossible for us to picture the life of those days because we know of nothing with which that life may be compared—because no birds or animals like those then existing are now found on the earth's surface, or so far as we can tell in its waters.

Of all the strange creatures that lived over and near that sea in Cretaceous times, none was more unlike the animals that we know of than the pterodactyls of that day. These pterodactyls were flying reptiles, but were not much like the dragons of the story books of the children. If we can imagine an enormous bat with a small body, an absurdly long head, and with great wings which in different species had a spread of from ten to twenty feet, we shall get perhaps as good an idea as can be had of these strange beasts.

These animals were called pteranodons, and as their name implies, were toothless. The great skull, three feet long, was made up for about one-half its length of a beak or mandible in front of the eyes, and for nearly as great a length behind the eyes of an immovable bony crest. The brain must have been exceedingly small. The purpose of the enormous crest running out back of the eyes was presumably to give attachment to certain muscles, and the great bill—the



A KANSAS PTERODACTYL RESTORED BY DR GEORGE F. EATON.

creature's mouth—was used in capturing its prey, no doubt small fishes perhaps somewhat in the way in which fishes are taken by the long-winged black skimmer, a bird of our Southern Atlantic coast, which skims low over the water, the under mandible cutting through the water and seizing the small prey that may be floating on it. Possibly the pteranodon may have had a pouch like a pelican and may have captured its prey as does the pelican.

The bones of these flying dragons were extraordinarily light. Hardly thicker than a sheet of paper, they are almost always found in the chalk of Kansas crushed and broken by the weight of the earth which lies upon them.

These pteranodons were first described many years ago by the late Prof. O. C. Marsh, who, with his parties and by means of collectors whom he employed, discovered and collected a great many of them. Prof. Marsh did little more than describe the species, but one of his successors, Dr. George F. Eaton, of the Peabody Museum of Yale University, has studied the great collection of material in that museum, and has recently published as one of the Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences a beautiful volume, which tells vastly more than has been known before about these astonishing reptiles. Dr. Eaton's volume is strictly technical, and only to be comprehended by an anatomist, but beautiful figures of the bones of these reptiles, together with the descriptions which go with them, tell to the student of ancient life a marvelous story.

Passenger Pigeons Reported.

From Milwaukee, Wis., comes a report of a passenger pigeon having been seen. Prof. I. N. Mitchell, of the Milwaukee State Normal School, recently received a letter from John E. Melish, of Cottage Grove, saying that on April 13 he saw a passenger pigeon. It alighted during a rain storm near the house, and his mother and he watched it for three hours with opera glass and telescope at distances of 20, 60, 200 and 500 feet. They had an opportunity deliberately to compare the bird with the good colored plate in the Wisconsin Bird Annual, and concluded positively that it was a passenger pigeon.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass., May 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just returned from a wild-goose mourning dove chase to Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

The report was weak and was not accompanied by the $5 forfeit, and I would not have visited the place had I not been on my way to a lecture engagement, and had it not been located so to speak in John Burroughs' back wood lot. It

was peculiar and interesting, too, in claiming that the birds were "nesting in green trees thirty feet and higher from the ground." The people reporting did not seem to be able to get a good look at the birds or the nests and were apparently unable to count two. I failed to get them to tell me how many eggs there were in the nests, although they claimed to have from six to eight or ten pairs nesting close together.

The "green trees" proved to be Norway spruces, four clumps of them on a slight rise in the dooryard of the farm house. Our party arrived on the scene, eleven miles out of Poughkeepsie, in Mr. Gildersleeve's automobile, about 3 o'cloek P. M. No birds were in sight, but one of the informers had picked up half a hatched egg shell, the best thing in the world to do in sueh a case, whieh looked too small for passenger pigeon. We were told that the birds often came to the spruees to roost, but were generally best seen early in the morning. I immediately decided to camp for the night, and the rest of the party returned to Poughkeepsie. Walking about the plaee by 5 o'clock I had rounded up a flock of eight mourning doves. The people assured me that they had not heard mourning doves about, "except one away off in the woods." As they eame in from the surrounding fields that evening they poured their doleful music over the plaee. I climbed two of the trees and there, sure enough, found the nests well over thirty feet up among the thick, topmost branches. I think this is a record for mourning doves. At least, John Burroughs said that he had never known of their nesting so high, or so many close together. I think it is explained by the fact that the spruces formed an island of favorable nesting sites in an otherwise unfavorable field. Cats were in evidenee, and the lower branches drooped so decidedly that the birds could scarcely find safe and secure nesting sites lower down.

Luekily I stumbled on a sumptuous motor car and some good natured men who gave me a ride in to Poughkeepsie, and by 10:30 was at home for the night in the city. The next day, spent with John Burroughs at Slabsides, quite banished all disappointments, but I hope "three times and out" may prove true for my mourning dove journeys. C. F. Hodge.

Marked Small Birds.

The work of the American Bird Banding Society carried on in 1909 and 1910 has yielded some results which have not been published. Two or three records of small birds are the following:

A robin, No. 1212, was banded by Dr. Ora Willis Knight, at Bangor, Me., on July 18, 1910, and was captured at Nashville, Tenn., on Feb. 21, 1911.

A robin banded by Wilmer C. Gangloff, near Sandusky, Ohio, on June 5, 1909, was taken at Edgefield, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1910.

A Parkman's wren banded on July 31, 1909, by Wm. L. Finley, at Jennings Lodge, Clackamas county, Oregon, was found dead in a watering trough at Woodburn, Ore., on June 26, 1910.

A spotted sandpiper banded June 7, 1910, at the Four-Brothers Island, Lake Champlain, New York, was shot at Squantum, Mass., on Sept. 5 or 6, 1910.

Wildfowl on a Massachusetts Lake.

The extraordinary number of wildfowl that during the migrations visit certain Massachusetts lakes and the great preparations made by gunners for their destruction, together with the success which these gunners often achieve are well known to all New Englanders, but perhaps very little known to those who live in the other parts of the country. During their migrations toward their winter home vast numbers of wildfowl from the northeast fly across Massachusetts, and on their way north in spring reverse the flight and again cross the State. Of those so passing, many stop to feed and rest, and of these a large proportion are killed. In the last number of the Auk, J. C. Phillips, of Wenham, Mass., contributes an article of extraordinary interest to all gunners, and gives observations on the migration of the duck family on Wenham Lake, carried on over ten consecutive years.

Observations extending over only ten years do not justify any positive conclusion, but on the other hand these are vastly better than the occasional and haphazard notes or recollections which are all that the average gunner has for a guide.

Wenham Lake lies twenty miles northeast of Boston, in a thickly settled region. It is one and one-third miles in length and is bordered on the east by a brightly lighted main road, while about its southern end are pumping stations, ice houses and cottages. At the northern end are other ice houses, but the whole western shore is wild, mostly high land, forested. The waters of the lake are well supplied with the water plants on which ducks largely subsist, *Potamageton, Sagittaria* and *Vallisneria*. These and other plants growing there are well known duck food, and are found up and down the coast.

The observations given by Mr. Phillips begin with the year 1900 and close with 1909. The period of observation usually begins about the middle of September and runs to the 10th or 15th of November, though in 1901 and 1902 the observations were continued into December. A printed table shows all the fowl seen between those dates, those that came to the pond, those that were killed, and the number of different species taken during any year. The greatest number of species was taken in 1904, when there were twenty, and the smallest number in 1906, when there were seven. On the other hand, in 1906 only fifty-one birds were killed.

For the ten years the table gives a total of 7,211 fowl seen, of which 3,741 alighted in the pond and 2,054 were shot. For the period of five years, from 1900 to 1904 inclusive, 5,045 fowl were seen, of which 2,369 alighted in the pond and 1,325 were killed. For the last five years, 1905-09, 2,166 fowl were seen; 1,372 alighted and 729 were killed. Mr. Phillips calls especial attention to the extraordinary diminution between the total fowl for the last five years compared with the total for the first five years—a little over 2,000 as against a little over 5,000. He does not believe that any such actual diminution of fowl as these figures suggest has taken place, but undoubtedly there is a decrease and a very considerable one, although, as he points out, on shooting grounds at Currituck Sound, the season of 1909 and 1910, which in his table shows very badly, was there unusually successful for one or more clubs. He is inclined to attribute a part of the decrease to the placing of greater number of electric lights about Wenham Lake and to the increase of boating.

Taking up the species killed—geese do not figure much in the totals at Wenham, as that lake is slightly out of their migration line—we find that the blackduck, dusky duck or black mallard, make up 33 per cent. of all the birds shot in this ten-year period. Mallards are very scarce, while widgeons are much more common. Teal, shovellers, pintail, woodducks and canvasbacks are all very scarce. There were thirty-three mallards killed in the ten years, but in five of the ten none at all were seen. Redheads, broadbills, whistlers and buffleheads, together with ruddies, are more abundant, the last named constituting perhaps 15 per cent. of the total number of fowl killed. Besides these there were three species of mergansers, three of grebes, two of loons and a cormorant and the coot or mudhen.

To Chebacco Lake, Mr. Phillips gives some attention, but for this lake he has not the detailed records that he has for Wenham. Geese are three times as numerous at this lake as at the larger one; brant sometimes come in. A collection of stomachs was made in 1909—sixty-six specimens representing eleven species of wildfowl, and these stomachs were examined and their contents reported on by W. L. McAtee, of the Biological Survey. Many of them seemed to come from far-traveled birds.

Dr. Lucas for American Museum.

At a meeting held this week, the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History elected Dr. Frederick A. Lucas director of the museum, to take the place formerly held by Dr. H. C. Bumpus, who resigned some months ago.

Dr. Lucas has been since 1904 chief curator of the museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the trustees of the museum had great difficulty in inducing him to give up his position there where he has done wonderfully good work. He will assume his new duties June 15.

Dr. Lucas is one of the best museum men in the country. He was born in Massachusetts in the year 1852, undertook practical natural history work at Ward's Natural Science Establishment in Rochester when only nineteen years old, was called to the United States National Museum as ostcologist in 1882, and after various promotions there was called to Brooklyn as stated. He has served on the United States Seal Investigation Committee, and is an expert as to the fur seal, as he is in many other departments of biology. He has long been a director of the National Association of Audubon Societies, and stands very high among scientific men.

The trustees of the American Museum have elaborated a number of new plans for the enlargement of the museum and the broadening of its work. These include considerations looking toward the developments of the next ten years.

The museum will be fifty years old in 1919.

The Forest and Stream *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

GAME BAG AND GUN

Rocky Mountain Adventures.

One of the most interesting books of Western exploration and travel that it has been my good fortune to acquire is that written by Edwin Bryant who, in the year 1846, made an overland trip with wagons to the gold fields of California which, at that time, drew thousands from their homes in the search of the quick wealth. This book is noteworthy for the interest of its descriptions of the country passed through, and of the daily incidents. The story is told in diary form by one of unusual talent and studious bent and offers a wealth of fact about the country and the Indians, and is filled to the brim with adventure.

Mr. Bryant and two companions set out for Louisville in the spring of 1846. Their starting point was to be Independence, Mo. At the latter place, Mr. Bryant purchased three yoke of oxen which he deemed sufficiently powerful to carry their baggage and provisions on the trip. A cook was engaged who had been trapping in the Rockies for several years, and the trip was begun. For the first few days a rainstorm impeded their progress, but this difficulty passed. As they proceeded they fell in with other parties westward bound, and on the tenth of May were joined by ten wagons carrying emigrants moving to California, among them some well known men, including an ex-Governor of Missouri. The next day a company was formed and officers were chosen to direct the march. An inspection showed that there were sixty-three wagons in the company, one hundred and ten men, fifty-nine women and one hundred and nineteen boys and girls. Of live stock there were seven hundred cattle and one hundred and fifty horses. What a picturesque outfit it must have been as they trailed out on to the prairie, the long line of covered wagons and the riders skirting the sides, a scene of animation never again to be witnessed!

In Kansas they were joined by a grandson of Daniel Boone and his family. They were eagerly welcomed, and everything was done to make things comfortable for them. Mr. Bryant continues in his pleasant manner through the form of his diary:

"The stream on which we are encamped is called 'Soldier Creek,' from the circumstance, as I learned, that some years since a company of traders having smuggled into the Indian territory a quantity of whiskey were pursued by a detachment of United States soldiers and overtaken at the spot where our wagons are formed into a corral. Their whiskey was taken and emptied into the stream, and the soldiers having encamped here during these proceedings gave its present name to the creek. The bank of the small rivulet was lined at an early hour after breakfast with fires, kettles, washtubs and piles of unwashed linen, showing conclusively that a general lustration was to be performed by the female portion of our party. The timber on the creek consists of oak, linden and some maple trees. They are of good size, and in several places the bends of the stream are well covered with them. I had heard reports of the creek being richly stocked with a variety of fish, but after two trials of several hours each, without a single nibble at my hook, I was compelled to entertain strong doubts of the accuracy of the reports. The whiskey poured into the stream may have poisoned the fish, as it would have done the Indians, had the traders been successful in their designs."

Meantime they must have lost some of their company, for the author says:

"A new census of our party was taken this morning, and it was found to consist of ninety-eight fighting men, fifty women, forty-six wagons and 350 cattle. Two divisions were made of the wagons for convenience in marching. We were joined to-day by nine wagons from Illinois, belonging to Mr. Reed and the Messrs. Donner, highly respectable and intelligent gentlemen, with interesting families. They were received into the company by a unanimous vote."

The next ten days went along smoothly with now and then the meeting with bands of Indians who were in all instances friendly and curious to trade with the immigrants for beads and trinkets, their furs and native wares. At all times they were good natured. Sickness was common in camp, owing no doubt to the change of water. Few of the company had been used to the outdoor existence and the exposure and privation of camp life. Bryant continues:

"Our faces are nearly as dark, from the effects of the sun and the weather, as those of the copper-colored inhabitants of these plains whom we have so often met. Before our evening ablutions after camping are performed, and the black dust of the prairie is laved from our skins, if a friend from the 'settlements' were to meet us, clad as we are in our grotesque and careless costume, he might very naturally mistake us for a company of the savages who roam over this wide wilderness. Once a week is as often as the most particular and fastidious exquisite of the party consults his pocket mirror and admires his physiognomy, and the not very delicate nerves of most of them it must be admitted are then often severely shocked, and they regard their own images with feelings of terror and aversion rather than with emotions of admiration. The anecdote of the very ugly man who, after surveying himself in the glass, exclaimed: 'Not handsome, but d——d genteel!' is not applicable to any of us. No one is either genteel or handsome.

TIGHTENING THE PACKS.

Photograph by Rutherford Page.

"Our system of travel is thus: The whole encampment is roused by the sound of a trumpet at or before sunrise. Breakfast, which hitherto has consisted of bread, fried bacon and coffee, is prepared and discussed as soon as possible, usually at 6 o'clock, when the morning cattle guard is summoned to drive the oxen into the corral preparatory to 'catching up' or yoking. This occupies an hour or more, and at 7 or 7:30 o'clock our march commences. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the train is halted in the road for the oxen to breathe. There is a delay of an hour, during which each person partakes of such refreshments as have been provided for him before leaving camp in the morning. The march is then resumed and continued according to circumstances in reference to grass, water and wood, until 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when our corral is formed, our tents pitched and our evening meal provided."

The party arrived at Fort Laramie in the midst of a thunder storm and found about 3,000 Sioux Indians encamped about the fort. The village looked to Mr. Bryant like a field set with corn shocks. There were about 600 lodges all told. The Sioux were gathering to make an attack upon the Snakes and Crows, and on one day they held a great war dance. Many of the Indians were under the influence of liquor. He speaks of the women as decidedly beautiful, the natural glow of blood showing upon their cheeks in a delicate flush which rendered their countenances fascinating. The Sioux warriors were powerful men, possessing a masculine beauty which he had never seen excelled.

Fort Laramie was then an important trading post of the American Fur Company and stood in the midst of a great plain where no timber was to be seen. None of the ground was under cultivation, and although attempts at agriculture had been made, they all had failed. The fort was a quadrangle with walls of sun dried bricks or adobes. They were surmounted by watch towers, and the gate was defended by two brass cannons. The Indians had permission to enter the fort in the day time, but at night they encamped out on the plain. Mr. Bryant next tells the manner in which the party left:

"In marching, as I met them, they seemed to be divided into numerous parties, at the head of each of which was a beautiful young female gorgeously decorated, mounted upon a prancing fat Indian horse, and bearing in her hand a delicate staff or pole, about ten feet in length, from the point of which were suspended, in some instances, a gilt ball and a variety of large brass trinkets, with brilliant feathers and natural flowers of various colors. The chiefs, dressed in their richest costumes, followed immediately in the rear of this feminine ensign bearer, with their bows and arrows in hand. Next succeeding them were the women and children and pack animals belonging to the party, and in the rear of all the warriors. The whole, as I met them, party after party, was a most interesting display of savage pageantry. The female standard bearers appeared to me more beautiful and fascinating than any objects connected with savage life which I had ever read of or conceived. It appeared as if this was a most solemn occasion, for not one of those composing the long column, some three or four miles in length as I passed them, seemed to recognize any object or to utter a word. They marched at a slow pace in perfect silence, with their eyes gazing steadfastly upon the vacancy in front. I bowed many times, but they took no notice of my salutations. Doubtless this stern deportment was expressive of their determination not to look to the right or the left, until they had penetrated into the country of and wreaked their vengeance upon their enemies, the Snakes and Crows."

The party fell in with other westward bound emigrants, one especially being a certain Captain Welles who had been in the battles of Waterloo and New Orleans. The population of the Rocky Mountains is said then to have numbered over a thousand white men, most of them trappers and hunters. For the most part they were married with Indian women and some had large families. Polygamy was common among some of the more uncivilized trappers.

About the middle of July they reached the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and thence proceeded toward Fort Bridger, falling in with several bands of Snake Indians on the war path against their enemies, the Sioux. The emigrants gave them information regarding the movements of the Sioux they had fallen in with and were treated courteously and with marked respect. Fort Bridger was a small trading post of three cabins and stood in a fertile valley at the point where the old wagon trail, via Fort Hall, makes an angle and takes a northwesterly course. Nothing worthy of note occurred at the fort, and after more supplies were taken in the expedition went on. On the 23d they sighted some Indians:

"The first Indians that came up were two men and a small boy. One of the men called himself a Utah, the other a Soshonee or Snake. The Utah appeared to be overjoyed to see us. He was not satisfied with shaking hands, but he must embrace us, which, although not an agreeable ceremony, was submitted to by several of our party. This ceremony being over, he laughed merrily, and danced about as if in an ecstacy of delight in consequence of our appearance. He examined with great curiosity all of our baggage; tried on over his naked shoulders several of our blankets, in which costume he seemed to regard himself with great satisfaction. He was, for an Indian, very comical in his deportment and very merry. The number of Indians about our camp soon accumulated to fifteen or twenty, all of whom were Utahs, except the one Snake mentioned, who had married a Utah squaw. A hasty dinner was prepared, and we distributed very sparingly among them (for our stock of provisions is becoming low) something from each dish, with which display of hospitality they appeared to be gratified. Most of these Indians were armed with bows and arrows. There were among them a miserable rifle and musket, which they had evidently procured from Mexican trappers or traders, as, when I inquired of the owner of one of them its name, he pronounced the word *carabina*. Those who had these guns were desirous that we should wait until they could ride some distance and bring dressed deer or elk skins, which they wished to trade for powder and balls. They were all miserably clothed, some wearing a filthy, ragged blanket, others a shirt and gaiters made of skins, and others simply a breech cloth of skins. Their countenances, however, were sprightly and intelligent, and several of them were powerfully formed."

On the 3d of August they entered the desert and suffered somewhat from thirst. At length they came to a great hard smooth plain composed of a bluish clay incrusted in wavy lines with a white saline substance, the first resembling a body of water, and the last the crests and froth of the mimic waves and surges. Continuing across the desert they suddenly experienced the effect of a mirage.

The course being west there appeared off to the right the figures of a number of men and horses, some of which were mounted and some walking beside their horses. At first they appeared to be coming down upon the party; they appeared to be some three or four miles off. Soon the twenty men multiplied into three or four hundred and seemed to be marching with great speed. Bryant thought that it was Captain Fremont returning from California to the United States by this route. He spoke to one of the men about the men and horses he had noticed, and the fellow said he had noticed the same, but was sure it was a mirage. "It was then for the first time, so perfect was the deception, that I conjectured the probable fact that these figures were the reflection of our own images by the atmosphere, filled as it was with the fine particles of crystallized matter, or by the distant horizon, covered by the same substance. This induced a more minute observation of the phenomenon in order to detect the deception, if such it were. I noticed a single figure, apparently in front in advance of all the others, and was struck with its likeness to myself. Its motions, too, I thought were the same as mine. To test the hypothesis above suggested I wheeled suddenly around, at the same time stretching my arms out to their full length, and turning my face sidewise to notice the movements of this figure, it went through precisely the same motions. I then marched deliberately and with long strides several paces; the figure did the same. To test it more thoroughly I repeated the experiment, and with the same result. The fact then was clear. But it was more fully verified still, for the whole array of this numerous shadowy host in the course of an hour melted entirely away, and was no more seen. The phenomenon, however, explained and gave the history of the gigantic spectres which appeared and disappeared so mysteriously at an earlier hour of the day. The figures were our own shadows, produced and reproduced by the mirror-like composition impregnating the atmosphere and covering the plain. I cannot here more particularly explain or refer to the subject. But this phantom population, springing out of the ground as it were, and arraying itself before us as we traversed this dreary and heaven-condemned waste, although we were entirely convinced of the cause of the apparition, excited those superstitious emotions so natural to all mankind."

The latter half of the book has to do with the Bear conquest of California, of which Mr. Bryant was one of the handful of American adventurers who helped on that movement.

Glorious and glittering were the days of '48 and '49, and they will always remain in history as the turning point of civilization's spread. Had not a man who worked for Captain Sutter discovered the gold in the creek bottom, persisted that his find was truly the real article, it is hard to say how long the West would have been vacant.

Robert Page Lincoln.

Wild Life in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During March and April the "tree doctors," a corps of young men from the West, were here looking after the wonderful oaks in Capitol Square. Their tree surgery was an inspiration to many people. The gray squirrels are very numerous in the square and from it have spread all over the city. When the men had stopped the hollows in the limbs and trunks in the trees in which the squirrels had so long had their abode, neat boxes covered with bark were placed in the trees, and the squirrels seem to like their new homes.

April was tricky, with some sharp frosts and even ice. The old saying that the leaves are all full grown by May 10 will not be true this year. Flowers have been and are extremely abundant and varied. After having traveled all over the State I have reached the conclusion that there are more kinds of flowers in the vicinity of Raleigh than at any other one point in North Carolina. We are on the dividing line between the north and the south, which runs through Cape Hatteras, and we are also on the dividing line between the coastal plain and its sand, and the Piedmont region with its clay and stiffer soils. This same environment has its effect in causing a great variety of birds and insects. Song birds are extraordinarily numerous and gentle. It shows what bird protection is doing. During the past few days there have been bird concerts in the woods around Raleigh, and an English friend on a visit here, Herbert A. Plater, is astonished at the beauty of the songs of the mockingbird, thrush, catbird and song sparrow, not forgetting the oriole, which is remarkably abundant and tuneful.

Birds, like flowers, seem to fancy certain places, and at this particular spot one can hear the melody of the birds which the country people call the swamp robin.

Some fine coveys of quail were flushed during the past few days, and in the case of one of them a strange thing happened. As we stopped and looked at them flying, they dropped and a half dozen jumped on a log and looked all about them, craning their necks in the fashion of a turkey which is scared and cannot understand things.

Assistant Curator Tom Addickes, of the State Museum, is on the coast superintending the digging out of the skeleton of a mammoth which is wonderfully well preserved, the bones already reclaimed being almost perfect and not petrified. It is in the bed of a little creek and above it is a bridge. A caisson of planks and logs was built to keep out the water, but the work inside this is difficult and Mr. Addickes and his negro laborers look as if they had just been dug up themselves when they finish their work each day.

Curator Herbert Brimley is arranging a very large case in the museum to contain alligators and snakes. In this will be some nine-foot alligators of his own killing, and a huge rattlesnake. This is a diamond-back rattler from Carteret county, with a head three and a quarter inches wide, twenty-two rattles, a girth of sixteen inches and a length of nearly seven feet. There is not a bruise on this snake, for an old man killed him with a slight tap of a stick. A few days ago A. J. Cobb killed a nine-foot alligator in Robeson county, the biggest one ever killed there.

Six years ago some Raleigh boys were walking along a small stream when their collie dog suddenly made a dash at a hole in the bank, but jumped back, for there was a strange sort of hissing. The boys dug out an alligator four feet long and four or five small ones. They gave away the latter, but tied the largest one on a plank and brought it to me. It was taken to Pullen Park, in the suburbs, and put in a lake in which I had some years before planted the Egyptian lotus, and there he is to-day. He came out often during the winter, but in the cold days lurked in a hole he had dug for himself in the bank. Last summer this wretch broke through a wire netting and ate a heron which up to that time had led a contemplative life.

FRED. A. OLDS.

Trained Chinese Dog.

SHANGHAI, China, March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A friend of mine relates that while shooting recently he met a Chinese sportsman equipped with a matchlock gun weighing about twenty pounds and with barrels about four feet long. This, however, is not an unusual weapon for a native sportsman to carry during the day when hunting for pheasants and other game, but as the sportsman in question was accompanied with a dog, also of Chinese nativity, there was some curiosity to know how he proceeded in the field. My informant states that he did not have long to wait, for he soon saw a pheasant feeding in a rice field and the Chinese sportsman maneuvering for a pot shot. The dog appeared to be the principal tactician, always keeping between his owner and the unsuspecting pheasant, and when the former was within shooting distance, he deliberately laid down, broadside to the pheasant, concealing the potter as much as possible, who was successful in killing the pheasant.*

In this connection, another peculiarity of a Chinese sportsman may be mentioned in the words of an eye witness. In his book, "With Boat and Gun in the Yangtse Valley," Mr. Wade says: "A method which came under my observation during a shooting trip was this: At the close of a cold December day, some seven miles from the walled city of Kiutang, near a large pond, I saw a man beckoning to me, and as I approached he asked me not to shoot the ducks in the pond. He explained that his friend was in the water, so I waited to see what would happen. After some time his friend landed, wearing a large bamboo collar or cangue, and carrying a basket containing a few wild and three tame ducks secured together by a string. He was dressed in goat skin, with the wool inside, his stockings were stitched to the clothing, and so oiled as to be nearly waterproof. Thus accoutred, he immersed his body, using the collar as a float. On his hat were placed bunches of grass, and on the collar two or three decoy ducks. He slowly approached the wildfowl, and when near enough dexterously caught the unsuspecting duck and dragged it under water. I watched him until he had gathered nearly the whole lot."

I wonder if Colonel F. A. Olds, of Raleigh, N. C., ever saw anything like the above.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

*A similar account was recently printed in FOREST AND STREAM.—EDITOR.

A Cape Cod Wolf Hunter.

IN an interesting volume about the families of Barnstable (Mass.)—a reprint of the genealogical papers originally published in the Barnstable Patriot by the late Amos Otis—is much curious history about Cape Cod. One story, which has to do with wolves on the Cape, tells of a period when Plymouth had been settled for fifty years or more, and of the doings of Joseph Bodfish, who seems to have been a great hunter and trapper.

"Though liberal bounties had been paid to English and Indians for wolves' heads, yet these ravenous animals abounded in the colony. In 1654, the whole number killed was nineteen—of which three were killed in Barnstable, and in 1655 thirty-one—nine in Barnstable. In 1690 the number killed was thirteen and in 1691 nineteen. Jonathan Bodfish said his grandfather could set a trap as cunningly as the oldest Indian, and that the duck or the goose that ventured to come within gun shot of him rarely escaped being shot.

"Wolf Neck, so named because it was the resort of these animals, was about half a mile from Joseph Bodfish's house, and there he set his traps. Once he narrowly escaped losing his own life. Seeing a large wolf in his trap he incautiously approached with a rotten pine pole in his hand. He struck, the pole broke in his hand and the enraged beast sprang at him with the trap and broken chain attached to his leg. Mr. Bodfish stepped suddenly one side and the wolf passed by him. Before the wolf could recover, Mr. Bodfish was beyond his reach. This trap is preserved in his family as an heirloom.

"Some years after, a wolf was followed by hunters from Wareham to Barnstable and they wished Mr. Bodfish to join them but he declined. Having studied the habits of the animal, he felt certain it would return on the same track. Taking his gun he went into the woods, concealed himself within gun-shot on the leeward side of the track and waited for the return of the wolf. He was not disappointed. The wolf at last appeared and was shot. He returned to his house and soon after the Wareham hunters came in and reported that they had followed the wolf to the lower part of Yarmouth, and the dogs had there lost the track and they gave up the pursuit. They felt a little chagrined when the dead body of the wolf was shown to them."

Introduced Game Birds.

W. B. NEWCOMB, the auditor of Yakima county, in the State of Washington, says of his section: "This county is taking considerable interest in stocking the country with game birds, and this spring we are spending nearly $3,000 for Hungarian pheasants and bobwhite. A few years ago a number of Chinese pheasants were turned loose, and now they are very plentiful here, and I am satisfied if the farmers had their way about it that an open season would not be allowed for a number of years.

Washington is one of the most progressive of States and is also one of the sections where, with reasonable protection, game birds should most flourish. Pheasants, bobwhites and sharptail grouse should all do well there, and if there are any sharptail grouse left in the country, strenuous efforts should be made to protect them.

One Hundred Years.

IT is not often in this country that we hear of a business that was established one hundred years ago. Here firms spring up and flourish mightily for a time, or fade and fail quickly. If they flourish, the man who has built up the business is likely to retire, or if he leaves it to his son, that son too often lets it go to pieces.

In Philadelphia things are likely to have more stability than in many cities of our land, and it is in Philadelphia that there was recently held a meeting to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Tryon Firearms Company at the sign of the golden buffalo—1811-1911.

The Edward K. Tryon Company, of Philadelphia, was established by George W. Tryon, at 165 North Second street, in 1811. It has endured for one hundred years, and during four generations has borne the name of Tryon. From the point of view of to-day things were rather primitive in this land of ours in 1811. It was not very long before Lewis and Clark had returned from their trip across the continent, and just before the breaking out of the War of 1812. Firearms were all flint locks, matches were unknown, the flint and steel was the only means of procuring fire.

George W. Tryon, the founder of the house, enlisted in the War of 1812, but being a manufacturer of firearms he was sent back to his shop by the Government on the ground that he would be more useful there than as a soldier in the field. Later he was associated with J. Joseph Henry in the manufacture of repeating muskets, and very likely the old-time Henry rifle took its name from this Henry.

The E. K. Tryon Company has celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the house by issuing a beautiful memorial booklet giving a history of the firm, illustrated by portraits of members of the concern past and present, and by many engravings of old-time arms. The first week of January, 1911, was celebrated at the Tryon store by an exhibit of rare and interesting arms, a banquet and other festivities. This history of a fine old house is well worth reading.

In Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The game commission is considering the problem of the English sparrow. In a bulletin from the Agricultural Department, Prof. Dearborn says sparrows have either killed or driven away most of the bluebirds, mockingbirds, the wren, the thrush, the martins and swallows, redbird and various other species that afford pleasure and beauty to mankind. It is suggested as the easiest way of exterminating them to destroy their nests and eggs by means of a hook placed on the end of a long pole. This, he says, is the simplest way, although they can be trapped, shot, poisoned, etc. The English sparrow destroys flower gardens and vegetables, plants and otherwise do great harm in addition to destroying the nests of song birds and frequently killing them. Sparrow hawks are not sufficiently numerous in cities and towns to make any successful inroads on the sparrow. This hawk should be protected and every means adopted to encourage its increase. Commissioner Miller asks the co-operation of the public in getting rid of sparrows.

Jules Moore and Tom Mathews, market hunters and trappers succeeded in capturing a large number of alligators during the past ten days and bringing the hides to Lake Charles to ship to the leather markets. It is stated that the men caught the alligators in the marshes near Lake Charles.

President Miller attended the Louisiana Press Convention at Lake Charles during the week and delivered an illustrated lecture showing the natural food supply of Louisiana and many handsome pictures of song birds, game birds, animals and fish. He thought it well for the editors of Louisiana papers to know just what the objects of the game commission are and to solicit their aid and sympathy in protecting birds and fish.

The big seven-foot alligator, captured at Chef Menteur, for Sarah Bernhardt, has been returned. It was shipped by express to New York and negotiations made with a steamship company to transport it to France, but the steamship people exacted over $200 for freight charges and also demanded food be supplied the alligator in transit. The actress demurred and declined to pay the bill. As a result the express company returned the alligator to Captain Raphe, at Chef Menteur. The alligator was intended to figure in a press agent's story.

The Louisiana game commission has fitted out three patrol boats armed with one-pound rapid fire guns for the purpose of protecting the fishing grounds within Louisiana territory on Lake Bergne.

The game commission has decided to plant a large amount of wild celery in the marshes and prairies and other places where the ducks feed in Louisiana. The planting will begin the last of August, and it is thought this plant will mature in time for the ducks which will migrate here in October from the North.

The Opelousas Gun and Rod Club, of Opelousas, La., has invited Governor Sanders, members of the game commission, levee boards and other organizations and officials to a repast to be served at Second Lake on May 9. The object of the meeting is to devise ways and means of ridding the Courtableau and tributary streams of water hyacinths. The club members state these hyacinths obstruct navigation and also kill and prevent game fish from increasing. An energetic effort will be made to eliminate the hyacinth growth.

Hunting Notes.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The meadow lark is on trial for its life this season, and much depends upon the report that will be made to the Fish and Game Commission during the year as to whether or not a law will be passed by the next Legislature removing this bird from the list of protected birds. Investigations are now under way to determine what damage these birds do in the agricultural sections, and whether this is overbalanced by the benefits done by them. Grain growers assert that the lark does much damage to his crops, and a watermelon grower from Tulare says the birds damage his crop by drilling holes into the ripening melons. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was drafted permitting the killing of the meadow lark in all parts of the State, but that met with such a storm of disapproval that all of the counties were then eliminated but eleven. When the bill with this amendment was voted upon it was lost by a small majority. The credit for the victory for the bird should be given to Miss Libbey, of Redlands, "the little lady in brown," who spent several weeks at the State Capitol representing the Audubon Society.

C. L. Crellin, of Pleasanton, Cal., has embarked in the business of raising pheasants and has just built a seven-acre pen to accommodate the birds. He has been instructed in the business by the superintendent of the State Game Farm at Hayward, R. Argabrite, and plans to release a large number of the birds in the vicinity of Pleasanton as soon as he has sufficient on hand. A preserve of about 4,000 acres has been formed and it is believed that pheasants will thrive there, as conditions are very satisfactory.

GOLDEN GATE.

Spring in North Dakota.

GALESBURG, N. D., May 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have had a very cold spring, but geese have been here in larger numbers than in many years. The late Legislature passed a law allowing shooting of geese in the spring throughout the State, but I understand it does not go into effect until July 1 next.

Notwithstanding this, however, many were killed this spring and many ducks were also killed. This law was passed in spite of the protests of an official of the Audubon Society, and I do not believe it to be in accord with the wishes of a large majority of the residents in the State, but where will you match the idiosyncrasies of State Legislatures?

Prairie chickens are quite plenty hereabout. One can hear their booming in the house with the door shut of a quiet morning. There should be excellent shooting up here this fall.

J. P. WHITTEMORE.

English Women to Ride Astride.

THE English correspondence of the New York Sun has this to say of a subject often discussed in FOREST AND STREAM:

"While the court is at Windsor for the brief Easter recess, Princess Mary is taking further lessons in the riding school attached to the castle. She is already expert in handling a pony and has never shown any trace of the nervousness which for many years characterized Queen Mary and which has prevented her from ever really enjoying riding.

"To the delight of all votaries of cross saddle riding, Princess Mary is being taught to ride astride and she wears a divided skirt. King George has pronounced views on the ordinary method of teaching girls to ride, considering it dangerous and ungraceful. His approval of the cross saddle for women will mean that it will be adopted in riding schools and throughout the country.

"As a matter of fact the King was the original instructor of his daughter in this way of sitting on a horse, for the first time she mounted a pony it was her father who lifted her on the boy's saddle he had had made for her, and it was he who led the pony down Main avenue at Sandringham, pointing out to his daughter the proper way to sit and to hold the reins."

New York State Legislation.

On May 3, Senator Long's bill, designed to open the spring for the shooting of ducks on Long Island, was again defeated in the New York Assembly. Several weeks ago it was beaten by a vote of 66 to 73; 76 votes being required to pass the measure. The friends of the bill tried to have it reconsidered and supposed that they had secured the required seventy-six votes, but when they called it up, it was found that they were still three votes short. Assemblyman Sheide, of Suffolk, led the fight in behalf of the bill, but was again defeated. Apparently undismayed by defeat, Senator Long on May 4 introduced a bill making the open season for wildfowl Oct. 1 to Feb. 1.

W. T. Hornaday and Andrew D. Meloy unite in issuing an extra of the Wild Life Call, a circular whose purpose is to stop the destruction of wild life and to preserve and increase it. This issue refers especially to the Bayne bill, which has been reported out of the Senate committee of forest, fish and game with amendments providing for the breeding and sale, under strict supervision, of the few kinds of domestic game that may be successfully bred in captivity on a commercial basis.

In the rush of legislation toward the close of the session there is danger that this bill will be sidetracked, and Dr. Hornaday urges that all sportsmen should request their Senators and Assemblymen to press for the consideration of the bill, to keep it from being crowded out in the closing rush and to get votes for it when it comes up for passage. These bills, introduced in the Senate by Senator Bayne and in the Assembly by Mr. Blauvelt, are intended to absolutely prohibit the sale of native wild American game and to encourage the breeding and importation of several species named in the bill.

These bills permit the sale from Oct. 1 to March 1 of pheasants, blackduck, mallard duck and certain species of deer, bred in confinement, killed in the presence of a designated State officer by other means than with a gun, and properly tagged for identification. Besides, they permit the importation and sale of pheasants, Scotch grouse, black cock, European lapwing plover and certain species of deer. Imported feathered game must be brought into the United States unplucked, must be identified at the port of entry as having been killed abroad, and must be tagged for further identification before it is placed on the market for sale.

Andrew D. Meloy, for the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, urges that members of the Legislature be made to feel the strong interest had in the passage of this law by the people of the State. He urges that members of the league and others make so active a demand on the members of the Legislature that these bills shall be driven to a vote before the adjournment of the present session.

Every New York State reader of Forest and Stream should do his part to help these bills through.

Governor Dix has had introduced in Senate and Assembly his conservation bill, which deals largely with the preservation and increase of the New York water supply and incidentally puts the making of New York game laws in the hands of a board of three persons. The bill is a ponderous one of seventy-two pages and is extremely radical in its changes. Containing many desirable features, it requires careful study before receiving comment.

Bills have been introduced as follows:

By Assemblyman Drummond, in relation to the taking, possession and transportation of deer.

By Senator Frawley, of New York, relating to automatic and repeating guns.

The Assembly has passed these bills:

By Assemblyman T. K. Smith, relating to protection for pheasants in Oswego county.

Assemblyman Gurnett's, in relation to certain fish in Schuyler and Chemung counties.

Assemblyman Wende's bill relating to spearing non-game fish in Lake Erie, and Assemblyman T. K. Smith's prohibiting for a term of years the shooting of pheasants in certain towns in Oswego county.

Senator Manley's bill, in relation to the open season for grouse and trout in Oneida county; also Assemblyman Brereton's bill relative to pike perch and angling through the ice in Lake George.

Assemblyman Baumes' bill, in relation to the use of nets in the Delaware and Hudson rivers, and Assemblyman Cosad's bill, relating to the open season for lake trout and the use of nets in Seneca Lake.

Bills passed by the Senate:

Assemblyman T. K. Smith's bill, providing that if the open season commences or ends on Sunday, in connection with the application of Section 240 of the fish and game laws, it shall be deemed to commence or end, as the case may be, on the Saturday immediately preceding such Sunday.

Assemblyman Gurnett's, in relation to the open season for pheasants.

Assemblyman Evans', relating to hunting hares and rabbits with ferrets in Sullivan county.

Assemblyman Miller's, in relation to spearing fish in certain creeks in Otsego county.

The Senate has advanced to third reading Senator Roosevelt's bill relative to the appointment of special game protectors and wardens.

The Assembly on May 3 again defeated the Long bill to permit spring duck shooting on Long Island by a vote of 73 to 55, the latter many desirable features, it requires careful study before receiving comment.

The Use of Game.

Pasadena, Cal., May 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While I am not by any means a pessimist, I can easily see that at no very distant date most kinds of our game, both feathered and furred, will be a thing of the past outside of the Government game parks and private preserves.

It is now over three score years since I first went out hunting with an uncle in Northwestern Vermont and adjacent Canadian woods, and until within the past three years I have nearly every season been over the same grounds and have seen civilization come in and destroy the best breeding grounds and game coverts there. Springs that we used to call living springs with trout in their outlets have been gone for years without even a depression left in the ground to show that there was ever there a spring of pure cold sparkling water. Every summer now the mowing machine cuts a good swath of hay in the very bed of the brook where I caught my first trout. When the snows melt in the spring of the year, a flood of waters flows down through that valley, but in a few days those waters subside, and it again becomes dry meadow and pasture land.

Public stocking and protection have increased the number of only one kind of game there, the Virginia deer which, with continued protection, will hold their own in a semi-domestic state. The amount of damage done by them to the farmers' crops is very small when compared with the amount of claims for damages presented to the wardens. We have personally investigated many of these claims, and in most instances found them groundless. If any damage had been done, it was done by the farmer's cattle, and in one case by his pigs. It is astonishing to see the number of persons who in most things are perfectly honest, but seem to think it no sin to beat the Government in taxes, customs, and in these cases by making fraudulent claims for damages done by deer. If the farmer would keep a good collie dog it could easily be trained to keep deer away from the orchards and cultivated fields.

Game farms are like some other kinds of farming, an expensive luxury, for only the wild turkey, the wild goose and the mallard duck can be domesticated and reared profitably. It costs more to breed and rear a deer than it does to breed and bring up half a dozen sheep, and there is more food value in a sixty-pound sheep than there is in a 150-pound deer. An average man on an exclusive mutton diet will wax fat, strong and greasy, while on an exclusive diet of venison he would starve in less than a month. A venison pasty with all the fixings is very palatable and appetizing, though there is very little real nourishment in the meat itself.

It is wonderful how game has held its own in the face of the constant encroachments of civilization on its breeding grounds and resting places and the increasing number of hunters. A single firm of gun makers in this country turns out daily an average of over eighty double barrel guns, and this firm is only one of the many gun manufacturing firms that are sending out among our citizens improved game destroying weapons.

By all means let us unite in encouraging the increase of Government game parks, private game preserves and game breeding farms, as they are all in many ways public benefits.

N. P. Leach.

[In view of the enormous increase of interest in trapshooting, it does not follow that these guns are all used in killing game.—Editor.]

Police Dogs.

The police-dog is growing in popularity the world over, it would seem. The Inspector-General of the Straits Police has ordered one of Major Richardson's trained Airedale terriers as an experimental companion for the police on night duty in the outskirts of Singapore, with a special eye to counter the wiles of the Chinese burglar, a craftsman of peculiar skill. Always provided the burglar is not armed with a kriss, the dog will be most valuable. The North Western Canada Mounted Police have also invested in an Airedale trained in police work as an experiment.—London correspondence in the Asian.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

On the Golden River.

THERE were plashes of cardinal and yellow among the greens of the apple trees. The vivid greens of the blades of corn were softened, and nestling among the thick vines, glimpsed occasionally along the corn rows, were golden spheres. An irregular outline of a carpet of ferns glowed in vivid color play; canary, yellow, yet radiating in the vibrant air. Smiling tiny crowns of brilliant purple poised on slender sage-hued stems courtesied gracefully as the rollicking breeze urged. Here and there among the plumes of the sumach were fronds of flaming scarlet.

Prexy and De noted all these things as they passed on their way to wade the little river of gold. Dreaming verily were they of a gladsome day or two, for neither of them had ever, in the flesh, splashed along the reaches of golden sand over which rolled the crystal flood that coined the name of the Yellow River. The Judge hald told them in his breezy way of a day among the small-mouths, the royal tigers of the waters, and fancy with delicious abandon had penciled in a day dream this new vantage ground of angling.

At a cozy shade-embowered cottage in Hoosierland they found a host in the village blacksmith and among the jewels of the household was a Pearl. The genuine, modest hospitality was charming. The light, compact tackle of anglers who wade was soon assembled, and with pace somewhat quicker than a stroll, they walked the intervening mile of steel-streaked way to the bridge. Arriving, hip boots were pulled up and belted. Prexy set up a light six-foot bait rod and rigged a spoon lure and strip while De set up a ten-foot six-ounce fly-rod, reeved through a D line, put on a four-pound-test six-foot gut leader and attached a tiny spoon and salmon fly, with a bit of pork, like half a match, for a tail. Brushing through the thick undergrowth beneath the larger trees, they put in at a sandy beach of a charming pool. A gray log extended half across the little river at the upper end of the pool behind which a bar of the golden sand had formed and along which De could wade almost halfway across. The further shore swept in a graceful curve where the river turned almost at right angles. A great gnarled stump had its roots half in the water, which deepened to eight or ten feet in places. This day at this pool was one of discovery only—discovery of pool, not bass.

Puttering along as anglers who wade must do, Prexy casting a lure here and there about the sunken logs or partly submerged treetops, De whipping this likely spot or that, the cool water sometimes half hip deep, but with gravel or sand bottom; wandering in the clear water along tree-fringed shores, they came to a charming little island. On one side the water ran blue and deep, the limbs intertwined above from either shore. It was as bassy looking as could be, but the lures lured not. Just below the island the river made a sharp turn. A great tree overhung the water and around its exposed rootage a pool deepened. Why not here, if ever? Yet the try-out indicated "not at home."

A little further along past a bit of rippling water the stream deepened again. A bar extended through the middle and a log lay a little way out, up and down stream, while another reached half way across. The surface of the water, oily and foam-flecked, swept against the log barrier with jolly fierceness until it boiled a bit. De's fly lure had gone well out, and he was bringing it across the current, about two inches under, when a gentle tug, a rush, a swirl and the first bass of the day dream was on. There was a bit of matching skill with cunning when Prexy happened to look round and exclaimed: "Why don't you holler and let a fellow in on the fun?" Alert, quick, strong for his inches, the little tiger fought his best fight, but after a few minutes a graceful bit of olive and silver lay along the water. The folding net was unbuttoned from between the angler's shoulders, the line reeled in to rod length. The rod hand swept backward, turning so the thumb was underneath the rod, the net submerged and the nine inches of latent energy slipped into it. As he was not legal, according to the angler's ten-inch law for small-mouths, he was carefully returned to his element to grow and fight again, yet he proved the fact that there were small-mouths in the golden river.

A gentle rain had begun to fall, so after exploring a bend or two the anglers brushed through a clump of pawpaw bushes (did you ever notice what a flood is held suspended by the leafage of the pawpaw shrubs on a rainy day, and how very much of it lets loose when you push through?), called the day done and hiked hostward.

There was soon need to unbuckle belts as the wholesome repast was dispatched into lessening vacuums, then the solace pipes were lighted. Afterward Prexy rendered one of his charming song recitals—"The Little Tin Soldier" for the lad Ross, "Three Little Owls" for Nellie, "Bonnie Lassie" for Miss Pearl; mine host was charmed with "O'Dooley's Five O'Clock Tay" and for the hostess there was "The Four-Leafed Clover." As he finished the soothing "Robin and Squirrel Lullaby" the sand man was throwing sand promiscuously. The swish of wind and patter of rain soon finished the work, and all eyes under the roof tree closed.

Richards came tumbling in through the downpour, midway between the day-close and the dawn from that fascinating horror, the city. He was as full of words as a lazy man's farm is full of cockleburrs, but presently Prexy, with slow measured strokes, started to "saw a board," and under that soothing cadence all were wafted into sleep land.

The freshness of the morning was still on when the trio put in the dainty river above the sand hole. It may be the others will some time forget the sand hole, but it is not likely that De will. He had put in above and was wading half-thigh deep, noting among other items the play of sunlight through the water and on the tiny rifts of moired golden sand. The sweep of the half arch of tree limbs was high overhead, making room enough for the swing of the ten-foot rod and the back cast. One shore line lay in the shadow. The shrubbery was garlanded low. A log lay lengthwise, a little way out, while another stood upright. "A queer freak of log lodging," thought De, "but a likely place, a snug lair for a tiger." Just over the one and against the other this cast must go. The fly lure settled, all a-quiver. A tiny upheaval. "Ah! come out over that log, you rascal," said De, as his rod swept the line taut across stream. "Now, you're out over these golden sand ripples; go to it! Ah! ah! stand up on your tail and make a courtesy, then the bout begins. That log across stream, eh? Think you can make it? A bully try-out! Going back to the first one, eh, and jump a time or two on the way! That's it—play circus, now again. No trying to rub that barb out on the bottom. No, sir; not you; a square fighter. Shake it out or break it off; break the rod tip—eh? Break something, but get away. You will, eh?" Six minutes of galvanic action—all busy, angler, rod, line, leader and small-mouth—ere the aquatic tiger with the red iris came to net.

On the far shore a young poplar spread broad leafage on its lower limbs. De lay the fourteen-inch trophy on fresh grasses, lifted the gill cover, and his knife-point sought the dark purple spot. The life current ebbed and was still. Wrapped in his poplar leaf robe of cool greenery, he was put to creel. Gallant to the last, he was entitled to die like a warrior. The fly was a squirrel-tail tied on No. 4 hook.

In the shadow-strewn reaches below the sand hole, Prexy had his innings, and Richards took a pair from the pool beneath the wild cherry.

It was surely a luncheon al fresco. The day and the anglers idled on. Prexy saw a scant clump of rushes along the way and De noted two spots where the leafage of the pond lilies floated. There was the whirr of a covey of bobwhites seeking cover in the corn. Richards heard the call of the red-shouldered hawk. Onward, with the little river sun-kissed here and there in the open, then along the emerald hued arches held aloft by purplish column and rafter, beside the verdure clad shores, strewn with shadows and sunlight, they wandered. Once they noted, as strolling beneath the cottonwoods, they skirted the little river, some clusters of wood violets demurely smiling up into their faces from among their cover of emerald. They left them smiling. How much a fisherman misses who merely goes fishing for fish!

At one spot the little river rippled over a grass-grown rift of gravel, swept into a pretty pool too deep to wade, bent to the right, a willow-fringed shore on one side and a pebble-strewn one on the other, and again murmured its lullaby over the shallow places. De had waded in from the pebbly shore at the lower end. All the landscape was in shadow. Under the great trees at the upper end the outlines of things had grown dim and the quiet of evening

was on just before the celestial beacon lights are set for the night watches.

De had cast across the current and was stripping his line, making loops of about four feet and holding them between his fingers, when there came a subtle little electric tug. The wrists were turned outward, setting the barb and making the line taut. The rod bent gracefuliy. The rush was so heavy that some of the loops were paid out. The surface of the water wrinkled and a sheen of olive and silver with an upturned crescent of scarlet near its top shot out and up a foot or two above. Splashing back, it swept a quarter circle with about forty feet of line as a radius, reversed and swept another half circle, again the acrobatic leap. Up stream and down, out and under, with that fascinating quiver coming up the line and down the rod into De's elbow. Now moving slow enough for its lines of beauty to be seen just below the surface, then darting by, leaving just a softened gleam of silver. Seven minutes of electric thrilling time slipped by. Ah! how much an angler feels and sees sometimes in seven minutes! The setting ideal stream, shore line, light effects, all in the softening charm of nearing twilight, and the action dynamic. When that fourteen-inch bass lay on a bit of bluegrass with its border of dullish white pebbles, and all the colors of the creature and its environment came out under the developing light of that autumn evening, it formed a picture that is the rare pleasure of but few to enjoy. The fly, a Jock Scott, tied on No. 4 hook.

"Well, said Prexy, "there are some for friend So-and-So, some for mother, and two for Lady Graygown and me." Richards had plenty for the good wife and four chicks. De had enough for the folks and the grandma. While it is no river for tonnage, the Judge's decision was founded on fact: there were small-mouths in the golden river and the day's memories are finer than the day dreams.

In the twilight the anglers heard the bell of the lead cow tinkle as she wandered homeward, and in the gathering gloom they strolled toward the lights in the cozy cottage.

L. E. DEGARMO.

Australian Trout.

SYDNEY, Australia, March 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed find a cutting out of the paper in reference to some trout fishing here which will probably interest you. What is written is a fact, as the angler is well known.

"B. G. Kelly, of Gingerra, writes to Mick Simmons: 'I have had splendid sport among the trout these last two weeks, and have landed one 9½-pound, one 6½-pound, one 6-pound and several from two to four pounds in weight. I had a great time in landing the two larger fish, but even a 3-pounder up here is remarkably strong and able to put up a good fight. The 9½-pounder was hooked in rather a peculiar manner. I cast out into a clear hole as far as I could over about eight feet of weeds, and brought my line in, working the fly ready for another cast, and just as I went to lift the remainder of the line to cast, I saw this monster turn over and take the fly—the strike was a beauty. It was about fifteen minutes before I had it quiet enough to attempt to draw across the weeds, but even then it beat me time after time and got out again. I got it to net at last, however, after a splendid fight.'"

H. J. SOLOMON.

THE ANGLERS' CLUB'S NEW CASTING PLATFORM IN CENTRAL PARK, WHERE THE TOURNAMENT IS BEING HELD THIS WEEK (MAY 11-13).

Camping.

I.—THE NOVICE.

FIFTY years' experience in camping leads me to believe that I have enjoyed its charms and learned to avoid its hardships. The story of my trips may be of benefit to those who enter the practice at any stage of its course from ignorance to knowledge of the necessities for comfort.

As a busy lawyer taking only two months in the summer in the woods, those who wish to enjoy similar experiences, and do not expect to endure the hardships of winter weather or the wilds, may find valuable suggestions, especially those who wish to enjoy themselves and avoid hardships and dangerous exposure. I shall endeavor to progress in the details as they actually occurred, from the novice to the captain of an expert camping party.

We commenced as boys under sixteen, built our boat, made our tent out of heavy sheeting and started from Chicago on a flatcar of a freight train, dumping our outfit at the crossing of the Calumet River, where the train stopped for water. Our boat was taken to the river, and although we had caulked it with cotton, it filled with water.

We pitched our tent and prepared for the usual sleepless first night in camp. About midnight some men walking on the railroad stop-

ped, and our captain, thinking that they intended to steal the boat, went out with his revolver in hand, whereupon they went on their way. The incident, though probably of no importance, banished our efforts to get to sleep.

In the early morning we bailed out the boat, and finding it to be tight, moved down river to a more secluded camping place. We caught fish, bathed and shot some birds, and were having a good time with only sheets for bed clothes. A thunder storm with prolonged rain afterward made the roads very muddy and we could not keep dry. One of our party deserted us and walked to the station to go home. We stood the rain another night, and in the morning moved about three miles into the Calumet feeder and went to our grandmother's to get dried out and fed up ready to go back to Chicago. We gave her the boat, it being useless for our camping purposes, as it would not hold much more than our duffle. She traded it for a cord of firewood.

The next summer we were more eager than ever to try camping again, so we hired a clinker boat in Chicago, and two of the boys took the duffle, now including a suitable tent, to the Calumet River by the lake and up a mile to the railroad where the senior and junior joined them. After a comfortable camp we loaded up and started, coming to a marshy stretch of river and a thunder storm. The fishing was good, but we had to look out for a camping place. We tried a small island which soon began to sink with us, and we went on and made camp on a decent bank.

After a day or two we went on again, and at night came to a place where there were only low banks. We had to camp, as it was getting dark with no high land in sight, so we cut bushes for our beds to keep us from the damp ground, but in the morning the rain had flooded the bank so that we were in water. This was our last camp on low ground, as we had learned that we could not rely on dry weather. At our next camp we tried to cook some beans. We boiled them from time to time and could not get them soft enough to eat, as we did not know enough to soak them before trying to boil them. Our first effort to make coffee was the usual failure of the novice. We put the pot on the camp-fire to boil. Soon the nozzle dropped off, then the handle, and on getting the pot off we found nothing but burned grounds. About the only successful cooking we did was to boil pickerel, and one of our most enjoyable meals was had in this way, when we were quite hungry. We kept supplied by walking to town and also by buying of the farmers. When we had grown tired of our inconvenient camp life, we went down river and back to Chicago.

Our third trip was planned for a more extended voyage, being from Chicago to the Calumet River, thence to the Calumet feeder, thence to the Illinois canal, thence to the Chicago River and thence to Lake Michigan, about one hundred miles. On this trip we had learned more about cooking and relied less upon farmers and village stores. We had waterproofs for our beds and warmer bed clothes, but as yet no pillows, nor any of the essentials for comfort. One of our camps was in a marshy section, and one of our city visitors became alarmed by the mosquitoes, as he could not sleep and they poisoned his hands so that our captain had to get a light and bathe his hands and face in salt water.

When we reached the Chicago River a passing tug nearly swamped our heavily laden boat, and we landed, taking a wagon for our duffle and sending the boat along to its destination.

These trips were enjoyable, but could only be endured by those who could get wet, cold and hungry without becoming ill. They covered the times of our becoming acquainted with the items essential to a fairly endurable trip.

William H. Holden.

Minnesota Fish.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It will probably be of interest to your readers to learn that from one small lake a mile wide and four miles long over fifty-seven carloads of buffalo, carp and sheephead were removed in two winters. This is Lake Tetonka, in the chain of lakes fed by the Cannon River, which empties into the Mississippi. This river feeds and drains Lakes Saber, Volney, Gorman, Tetonka, Cannon, Sakatah, German, Jefferson and other smaller ones near its head.

A few years ago the game fish in these lakes were known to be disappearing, and every spring the buffalo came up in greater numbers from the Mississippi, the number coming up depending upon the stage of water during their running period. When the water was high, thousands could be seen. Lake Tetonka being very deep and rather suitable for them, seemed to hold them from going up further, and as a result the spawn of all other fish suffer greatly.

Buffalo, carp and suckers are all spawn eaters. This one lake is now practically free from them, the seiners working under wardens having been unable to get more than a few fish at each haul with seines over a half mile long. The carp and buffalo removed from the lake were all iced and shipped to New York and other points where they are greatly relished by the Jewish fish eaters. In price they run from four to nine cents per pound here and the buyers stand about eagerly when the haul is being made, making bids for the catch.

It seems as if the other lakes in the chain fed by this river were too shallow to keep buffalo long, and all eventually came back to the deep lake, Tetonka. The State received a big fee for the privilege of getting the buffalo and other rough fish from these lakes, which money was returned to the fund that supplies game fish fry to the waters. In a few years the fishing for bass, croppies, pike and perch will be better, though now there are about sixty men who make a living fishing Lake Tetonka for croppies and sunfish during the season. The fishing opened May 1.

Seiners are only allowed to draw their nets before a warden sent from headquarters. The game fish are not lifted from the water, but are slid over the top of the cork line and sent away.

During the present spring there have been a great many arrests made for illegal spearing in the lakes about Minneapolis and St. Paul. Some who want everything they see in the water and do not care for the betterment of rod fishing will always be seen spearing or seining without licenses. They are after the game fish, which bring large prices at restaurants, though they cannot be sold legally. It seems as if the only salvation for the game fish is a stringent law and enforcement of same regarding the sale of fish. Personally I would like to see it made illegal to sell anything but rough fish.

During the past term of the Legislature a law was proposed permitting the seining of bullheads for market. There are thousands of tons of them in many of our lakes. They are the poor man's salvation when it comes to fishing for a living, and often on his table. They are toothsome and wholesome and bring from eight to six cents per pound according to the season. They are the only fish we can ship outside the State and sell.

Just now there is a lot of fry planting going on. It will soon cease as the days are getting warmer and fry cannot be shipped so easily in milk cans. The State fish and game commission this season is not sending cars out to planting points, as the funds available are too small, but cans of fish fry are going all over the State, sometimes with men in charge who give the planting instructions. All told, the game and fish situation is rather looking up. The true spirit of sportsmanship is becoming more of a staple article and the game hog is thinning out.

Amos Burhans.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

San Francisco, Cal., April 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The medal contests at Stow Lake commenced March 25. There will be five events, each contest day, as follows: Long distance fly, accuracy and delicacy fly, accuracy fly, accuracy and long distance lure. The first five contests Saturday and Sunday are for the classification of the contestants. The following average scores are necessary for the different classes:

Fly-casting—Accuracy: Championship, 98 2/3 per cent. or over; first class, 97 2/3; second class, 96 2/3: novice class, under 96 2/3 per cent. Delicacy: Championship, 99 per cent. or over; first class, 98; second class, 95; novice class, under 95 per cent. Long distance: Championship, 115 feet or over, or who in any contest has cast 130 feet or over; first class, 100 feet or over; second class, 85 feet or over; novice class, under 85 feet.

Lure Casting.—Accuracy: Championship, 98 per cent. or over; first class, 96 per cent. or over; second class, 94 per cent. or over; novice class, under 94 per cent. Long distance: For record only. Under the rules of the National Association.

The winners in Saturday contests must cast off with the winners of the corresponding class in Sunday contests. The rules of 1909 governing contests shall continue in force, except that in no event shall the leader be longer than nine feet. The club will furnish tackle in all events to those not possessing their own. Gold medals will be awarded to the winners in the different classes in each event, excepting that a contestant shall be entitled to but one medal in one event, and providing also any member having been awarded a medal must thereafter win three times before being entitled to receive a medal.

Members who have never taken part in the contests are especially invited to be present and participate in the same. Novices will be instructed in all events.

F. J. Cooper, Sec'y.

Improved Conditions.

St. Johns, N. F., May 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The report of the Game and Inland Fisheries' Board for 1910, is an interesting and comprehensive document.

It is the record of the very first systematic effort made in the island to classify and reduce to order the results of game and fish protection all over the country.

One of the first duties of the commission was to appoint competent wardens for the various rivers. This was a work of some difficulty, as many of the wardens imagined they had a lien on certain sections, and resented anything like innovations. The board had information that many wardens only performed their duties in the most perfunctory manner, and in many cases they were the worst offenders against the law. It was decided to send new men from other localities to the principal rivers, so that they would be independent of local connection, and do their duty without fear or favor. On the whole, the results prove that this was a wise measure. Three supervisors of wardens were appointed to see that the wardens carried out the law. Returns show that on the whole the work of protection was well and faithfully carried out.

In 1909 it was estimated that about 400 foreign anglers visited our shores. The exaction of a license fee of $10 put a sudden stop to a large number of these visitors, as they resented being asked to contribute for the protection of the rivers that they had fished for years without let or hindrance.

In 1910 about 231 foreign anglers, mostly from the United States, took out licenses and paid into the treasury the sum of $2,310. This was a valuable addition to funds of the board, and assisted materially in paying wardens for the various rivers. In addition to this was the sum of $3,600 paid for caribou licenses, making a total revenue from both sources of nearly $6,000.

The board appointed over ninety wardens and three supervisors. About thirty-six rivers were visited by foreign sportsmen. The total number of salmon reported amounted to 3,369; total weight about 20,415 pounds.

Some of the rivers fished were: Little River, Codroy, 173 fish; weight, 1,630 pounds. Grand River, Codroy, North and South Branch, 375 fish; weight, 2,749 pounds. Robinson's, 305 fish; weight, 1,890 pounds. Harry's Brook, 119 fish; weight, 893 pounds. Humber, 422 fish; weight, 1,814 pounds. Hawke's Bay, 138 fish; weight, 829 pounds. Indian Brook, H. Bay, 53 fish; weight, 325 pounds. Indian Bay Brook, 109 fish; weight, 840 pounds. Gander, 91 fish; weight, 395 pounds. Salmonier, 499 fish; weight, 2,343 pounds. Southeast, Placentia, 113 fish; weight, 624 pounds. Grandy's Brook, 103 fish; weight, 654 pounds.

These do not represent exact totals, because there were very many fish caught by local anglers and others in those and many other rivers not reported.

Last year, for the first time, nets and other obstructions were removed from the mouths of the streams and from the estuaries, and the consequence was that immense numbers of salmon, many of them very large, succeeded in getting to the spawning grounds unimpeded.

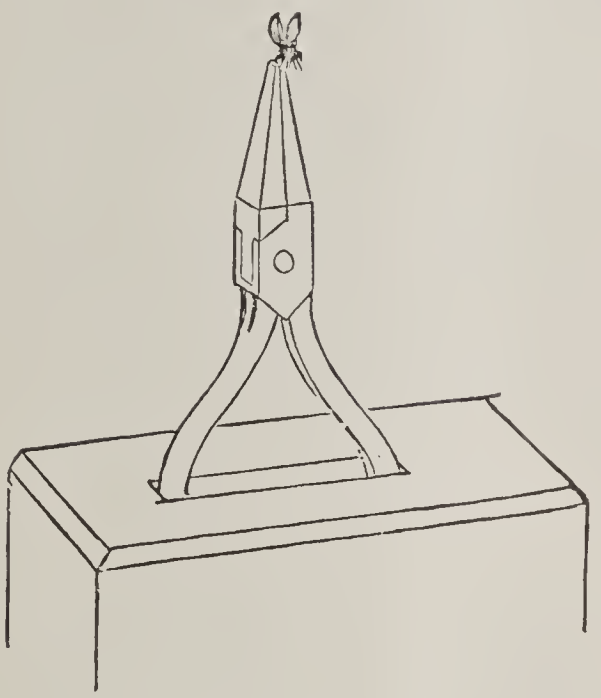
After a few years, if this protection is continued, the increase will be so marked that undoubtedly the coast fishing, as well as the river fishing, will improve, and we need not bother ourselves about artificial propagation, as the natural increase, if the spawning grounds are protected, will more than supply all demands for many years to come. The rivers of the South Coast are scarcely fished at all, and these are among the very best in the island.

The commission also took measures to protect the caribou and fur-bearing animals, but the protection of these is a harder matter than that of the game fish, as there are many serious difficulties in the way of complete supervision of the caribou and other animals. But the board has done much and has formulated plans for the future that will tend to increase the supply of these valuable animals.

W. J. Carroll.

An Impromptu Vise.

Recently finding myself unexpectedly within reach of some decent fishing there was a question of tying some flies, and nothing in the way



THE DEVICE READY FOR USE.

of a vise being procurable, necessity called forth the following substitute, which may be of interest to others who may be faced with the same difficulty, says a correspondent of the Field.

The apparatus merely consists of a pair of flat-nosed pliers and a block of hard wood in which a slot is cut to take the handles of the pliers, so that when these are pressed home the pliers are tightly closed. This proves as easy to use and as efficient as any fly vise I have ever worked with.

[While the block may be useful as a base for the pliers, if the latter are to be held in the hand a rubber band passed round the handles several times will be found equally effective, without unnecessary bulk.

A better device for the purpose is the little jewellers' pin vise, which is no larger than a fountain pen. The jaws are operated by a knurled sleeve, and the stem being knurled also it rests very securely in the hand, and will hold a hook rigidly at any angle. If, however, it is the angler's practice to carry small pliers, the hint is a useful one.—Editor.]

Fishing Notes.

Berkeley, Cal., May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Trout streams in the coast district are still high and fishing is not of a high order. In Section 3, of the new game and fish division of the State, trout fishing will open to-day, but will be poor for several weeks, owing to the fact that all the streams in the sierras are very high, and there is still a large amount of snow to be melted. In streams where there is usually fine fishing by the middle of May, it will be almost impossible to take fish before the middle of June, and the best sport will not be enjoyed until July. It is usually the case that a large number of anglers leave San Francisco for the Truckee River for the opening day sport, but none has announced his intention of making the trip to-day, owing to the unfavorable conditions.

Salmon fishing is now on in full swing in Monterey Bay and enthusiasts are flocking there from all parts of the country. Quite recently William H. Holden, of Pasadena, spent several days there enjoying royal sport, and Isidor Strauss, of New York, has also been trying this lively entertainment. Others well known in the angling world who have visited Monterey Bay during the past ten days have been J. L. Stack, of Chicago; A. C. Frost, Oakland, and A. D. Shepard and Homer Boushey, of San Francisco. The fish have commenced running in the bay earlier than usual and are to be found in large numbers.

Most salmon anglers use rod and reel. Formerly in trolling for these fish a fixed lead sinker was used, but it was often commented upon that the weight of the heavy lead did as much to tire out the salmon as the efforts of the fisherman. Now the sinker is attached with a piece of line just strong enough to carry the weight and so arranged that when the fish strikes, the sinker is released and falls to the bottom, leaving the line clear for the fish. Iron sinkers are being used, and as they cost little the angler is willing to put on a new weight every time he secures a fish.

Golden Gate.

Kansas City Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

Kansas City, Mo., May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The wind and light were bad, causing a postponement of the fly events. In spite of the unfavorable conditions some of the boys had good eyes, as a number of them rang the bell. Mr. Noland was trying out his new $50 reel, which caused his poor showing. As soon as he gets the hang of it, he will make the rest of us hustle.

W L Rock	98.7	J M Clark	96.7
E G McLean	98.7	J G Hollingsmith	96.3
J D La Brie	98.3	A G Brandenburg	95.2
U H Hosterman	98.2	G L Robirds	95.1
O C Viquesney	98.2	N F Malard	87.5
O H Pitkin	97.7	L Carlton (visitor)	96.3
C E Heite	97.6		

E. G. McLean, Sec'y.

Fishing in Northern New York.

Batavia, N. Y., May 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We are having some good perch fishing. Two or three years ago we stocked the nearby ponds and we are now getting results.

Fish for stocking purposes may be had from market fishermen of the Great Lakes, by first securing the permission and co-operation of the fish and game commissioner of your State.

Charles W. Gardiner.

Heavy Rains South.

New Orleans, La., May 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* H. F. Haffaman, while fishing in Mississippi Sound at Clermont Harbor, near Waveland, was finned by a large catfish in the left foot, which caused blood poisoning. The accident occurred a few days ago, and Mr. Haffaman was taken to the Toure Infirmary in this city for treatment, where he is doing well and will recover. Mr. Haffaman is a confidential man and bookkeeper for the wholesale house of J. C. Koenig. He is well known in this city.

The heavy rains and storms of the past several days in Southern Louisiana made fishing almost impossible on Lake Bergne, Lake Pontchartrain, Mississippi Sound and other places near the gulf. The waters have been very high and dangerous for small craft. A few fishermen went to the clubs Sunday, but did little fishing. It is expected that the fishing season will open shortly as soon as the rainy and cool weather passes.

Gar and buffalo fish have been almost eliminated from Lake Verret, in Southwestern Louisiana during the last few weeks, and the game fish will be given a chance to increase rapidly. For a long while complaints have been made to the commission to the effect that the game fish in Lake Verret were almost exterminated by the gar and buffalo. The commission authorized fishermen with seines to go into the lake and catch as many as possible of the gar and buffalo, and also destroy the eggs. For this service on the part of the fishermen the commission decided to allow fishing in Lake Verret to continue a month longer; that is, during April. The season should have closed April 1. President Miller, of the commission, says that several millions of gar and buffalo fish eggs were destroyed, and he believes that good results will be obtained, and that game fish will multiply rapidly. Lake Verret is a large body of water and at one time produced thousands of valuable game fish, but in the last year or so these fish have disappeared and thousands of gars took their places. Professional as well as pleasure fishermen will reap a reward from this lake as soon as the open season comes again.

The long bridge over the Rigolets on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was put out of commission by the heavy storm of some days ago, and trains were operated over the Queen and Crescent by the way of Hattiesburg and Gulfport. The bridge has just been repaired and fishermen can now go to the Rigolets and other famous fishing places on the L. & N. road a short distance from New Orleans.

A number of fishermen allege that those engaged in the fishing business in Mississippi come over to Lake Borgne and Mississippi Sound in Louisiana territory and catch great quantities of shrimp and all kinds of fish and sell them in the Louisiana and Mississippi markets. The Louisiana fishermen claim that those from another State have no right to utilize the waters of this State, and especially as they pay no license here. The game commission decided that it is a difficult problem to deal with, but in the future the board would station extra officers in the waters referred to and arrest those who have no right to fish in Louisiana territory.

T. H. Lyons, John Pratt, George Lyons and T. Lyons, Jr., comprised a fishing party Sunday and succeeded in catching 500 perch in addition to a number of other fish near Dunbar. This was the largest catch of perch in some years.

J. J. Frawley, vice-president of the City Council of New Orleans, and a party of friends, spent two days recently at North Shore on Lake Pontchartrain and were the guests of the Queen and Crescent Fishing Club. The party landed a number of sheepshead, green and speckled trout and perch. The Queen and Crescent Club has excellent quarters and is provided with comfortable sleeping rooms, a spacious dining room, a well supplied kitchen and a pantry always filled with the best the market can afford. An expert chef is employed and the most tempting dishes are set before the guests. The club keeps on hand fishing tackle, gasolene boats and skiffs for the use of members. A large number of those connected with this organization are leading financiers and business men.

F. G. G.

Gill Disease in Trout.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My attention has been called to a query in your issue of May 6, 1911, whether trout with short gill covers, or with the gills extending beyond the gill cover, are wholesome as food. It may be said that no one should hesitate to eat trout in this condition from fear of ill effects of any sort. Such fish are entirely wholesome as food. In fact, so are the trout with the thyroid or throat tumor, and practically all trout taken fresh from the water. The objection to using any such fish as food, when it exists, is of an æsthetic or sentimental nature. When well cooked, as of course all fresh fish should be before eating, the trout are harmless, although disease or bad hygiene may have made them less palatable and appetizing.

The cause of short gill covers is not known beyond the general fact that domestication predisposes to it.

H. M. Smith,
Acting Commissioner.

Harry Whitney Injured.

A press dispatch from New Haven says that word was received there last Saturday that Harry Whitney, the arctic hunter, who for some time has been tarpon fishing at Knights Key, Fla., is recovering from an attack of blood poisoning at a Florida East Coast railway camp.

Mr. Whitney, with a party of friends, had landed a large number of tarpon, and while trying to take the hook out of the seventy-pounder the fish gave a quick snap of his head which drove the hook into Mr. Whitney's hand. There were no facilities for dressing his hand there and the hook was cut out with a rusty knife, which resulted in the blood poisoning.

Tarpon at Port Aransas.

Akron, Ohio, May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just received some interesting fishing news from our secretary, J. E. Cotter, at Port Aransas, Texas, in which he informs me that on the 22d inst. there were fifteen tarpon and 2,500 pounds of mackerel caught, all on hook and line. The tarpon were all caught on light tackle according to the Aransas Pass Tarpon Club's rules.

The tarpon are in the pass in large quantities and great sport is being had with them. Fishing will be excellent from now on to Dec. 1 next.

J. E. Pflueger, Cor. Sec'y.

Hungry Pike.

A pretty tall story is to'd in the Angler's News by a correspondent who submits a photograph of two pike as proof. One of them, he said, weighed about 5½ pounds, the other 4½. They were found dead with the head of the larger fish in the smaller one's mouth, the latter's teeth fixed in his intended victim's skull. Without any apparent hint at humor the correspondent adds that he saw a swallow on a certain day.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

Alexander S. Cochran has ordered the schooner Westward home. The yacht is now at the yard of Summers & Payne, Southampton, and that firm has been notified to start work on her. Captain Chris Christiansen, who last year was skipper of Cornelius Vanderbilt's sloop Aurora, has been chosen as skipper of Westward, and he and a crew of thirty men left port last Saturday on the steamer New York for Southampton. These men will put the yacht in shape for her voyage across the Atlantic and sail for home in her as soon as possible. Capt. Christiansen is a very capable skipper. He was mate on Reliance with Capt. Charles Barr. The officers of Westward are Mate Harry Klefve and Second Mate John Swenson. These two were on Westward in her races in British and German waters last year. Capt. J. F. Mauerhoff, of Brooklyn, will be navigator on the ocean trip.

The yacht is to go to Bristol as soon as possible, and she will there be put in commission and will later be raced against Elena and others of her class whenever possible. Mr. Cochran says she will take part in the cruise of the New York Y. C. It is possible that she will be ready for racing earlier than that time if she has luck in making the ocean passage. Mr. Coch-

ran has been to Bristol and male arrangements with Capt. Nat Herreshoff to have the yacht put in the best possible condition, and there some slight alterations in rig will be made to make her conform to the rule of measurement.

This is good news to yachtsmen and will mean that there will be some fine schooner racing in these waters later in the season. Westward, Elena and Irolita will meet in the regular class B, and in such events as the Astor and King's cups there will also be Karina, Enchantress and Atlantic.

The 31-raters built at Herreshoffs for racing on the Sound are ready for delivery and will leave Bristol next week. The boat for the syndicate of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. has been named Corinthian, and will be sailed by Sherman Hoyt, Clinton H. Crane and Johnston de Forest, three of the best sailors of small boats in these waters. Corinthian is 55 feet over all, 33 feet 2 inches on the waterline, 8 feet 4 inches beam and 6 feet 2 inches draft. She spreads 1,400 square feet of canvas. This boat was launched last week and has been tried.

The second boat is Joyant, built for Commodore William H. Childs, of the Indian Harbor Y. C. She is somewhat of an experiment in model and differs much from Corinthian. Her dimensions are 59 feet over all, 34 feet 5 inches on the waterline, 9 feet 10 inches beam and 7 feet draft. She spreads about 1,500 square feet of sail. Addison G. Hanan is to sail this yacht in her more important races.

Both of the boats are painted white above the waterlines, are exceptional looking craft as to elements of speed and power, have slender ends, finely drawn sheers and the larger of the pair will swing at the least 100 square feet more canvas than Corinthian. The freeboards are not of a character to raise any adverse comment, for Designer Herreshoff struck a happy medium in giving the body sufficient height above the waterline to compare easily with the length of hull and height of spar. The pole masts are lofty, making way for a tall hoist, while the hatch coamings on the deck are stamped down to the point of giving assurance that all comforts for the crew on deck are sacrificed to the object of carrying canvas.

George Lee's new 31-rater, which is to come around the Cape, representing the Boston Y. C. in the race for the Manhasset Bay challenge cup, left Hodgdon's yard at Boothbay last Saturday for Marblehead. Mr. Lee and some friends sailed the yacht around. This boat has been named Italia.

The Fall River Y. C. has announced its schedule of events for the season as follows: May 30, open regatta for sail and motor boats, start off Fall River landing at 2 P. M.; June 20, yachting events of carnival week; July 4, Tiverton, open race; July 8, sailing and motor boat races; July 13, 22 and 27, motor boat races; Aug. 3, sailing races; Aug. 5-12, race week, Narragansett Bay Y. R. A.; Aug. 24, handicap races, all classes; Sept. 2, motor boat races; Sept. 4, open regatta, all classes.

The officers elected by the club are: President, John A. Crowley; Commodore, John Wilkinson; Vice-Commodore, Frederick Webb; Rear-Commodore, Earl P. Charlton; Fleet Captain, Frederick M. Gooch; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. A. J. Abbe; Secretary, Thomas L. Bartlett; Measurer, Herbert M. C. Skinner; Treasurer, Charles H. Davis; Directors—John Dixon, Frank Rivers, Dr. Alanson J. Abbe; Regatta Committee—John R. Walmsley, J. Louis Potter, William Ferguson, Jr., George B. Johnson, H. A. Rivers; Auditing Committee—David J. Burdick, Charles M. Freeborn, James W. Cross; Membership Committee—Charles C. Senay, Jr., Samuel Smith, Jefferson Borden; Nominating Committee, Dennis F. Sullivan, Hugh L. Flanagan, Joseph T. Leach, William H. Hawkins, Jr., William A. Gifford; Delegates to the Narragansett Bay Y. R. A.—J. Louis Potter, J. Westall Borden, Arthur H. Hathaway.

The New Rochelle Y. C. went into commission last Saturday afternoon. Commodore C. E. Myrick gave the signal to hoist the club burgee at 4 o'clock, and it was saluted by about twenty yachts anchored in the harbor. This club is always the first in commission on the Sound. The Harlem Y. C. went in commission at City Island just an hour later than the New Rochelle Club.

The regatta committee of the Boston Y. C. has announced its season's schedule. Six open races and two club events will be given by the club this coming summer, and are scheduled as follows: Saturday, June 3, Y. R. A., open, City Point; Saturday, June 17, Y. R. A., open, Hull; Tuesday, July 4, club, Marblehead; Tuesday, Aug. 8, Y. R. A., open, Marblehead; Friday, Aug. 25; Tuesday, Aug. 29, and Wednesday, Aug. 30, midsummer series, Y. R. A., open, Hull; Monday, Sept. 4, club, Hull. Also the club will give six races for the championship of the Atlantic seaboard for catboats, off Hull, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and Sept. 2.

In addition to regular schedule, the club will start the sailing yacht race to Bermuda, for a $500 trophy, offered by the city of Boston, Saturday, June 3.

The club also has challenged for the Quincy cup held by the Quincy Y. C. and the Manhasset Bay challenge cup held by the American Y. C. of Rye, N. Y.. The club's representative in the Quincy cup match will be Charles P. Curtis, Jr.'s new Sonder racer Ellen II., recently completed at Burgess', Marblehead. George Lee's new 31-rater Italia will be challenger for the Manhasset Bay cup.

For the championship prizes a yacht must sail in seven of the eight scheduled regattas, except in the case of the Hull one-design 15-footers, which need enter only the five races at Hull.

The cruise will start from Marblehead late Saturday afternoon, July 15. The yachts will have all day Sunday and Monday to reach Boothbay, as the fleet will not proceed from that port to the eastward until Tuesday, July 18.

The daily runs from Boothbay have not been decided upon, but the cruise will probably extend to either Bar Harbor or Winter Harbor, and will take the yachts through Musselridge channel and Fox Island thoroughfare. The runs will be short and the destination will be signalled from the flagship each day.

Narragansett Bay Schedule.

THE Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association has rearranged its schedule because of some conflicting dates. The King Philip Boat Club has been dropped. The particular rearrangement was for race week, which will begin with the Edgewood Y. C. on Aug. 5. There will be a regatta for all classes with cash prizes. The club will entertain visiting yachtsmen over Sunday, Aug. 6, and on Monday all classes will start off the Edgewood Y. C. and race to the Conanicut Y. C. Regattas will follow at Newport, Fall River, Potter's Cove and Bristol. The full schedule of the association now is:

May 30—Fall River Y. C. open.
June 3—Edgewood Y. C. open and power boat races for Markham trophy.
June 10—East Greenwich Y. C. open.
June 17—Rhode Island Y. C. open.
June 20—Fall River Y. C. open; cotton carnival.
June 24—Bristol Y. C. open.
July 1—Washington Park Y. C. open.
July 4—Edgewood Y. C. special events for Stone, Wood and Edgewood trophies and motor boat races.
July 8—Edgewood Y. C. Stone, Wood, Edgewood and Palmer trophy races.
July 15—East Greenwich Y. C. open.
July 22—Weetamoe Y. C. special and motor boat races.
July 29—Bristol Y. C. ocean race.
July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3—Edgewood Y. C. Interstate knockabout series.
Aug. 5—Edgewood Y. C. open.
Aug. 7—Edgewood race to Conanicut Y. C.
Aug. 8—Conanicut Y. C. open.
Aug. 9—Newport Y. C. open.
Aug. 10—Fall River Y. C. open.
Aug. 11—Rhode Island Y. C.
Aug. 12—Bristol Y. C. open.
Aug. 19—Edgewood Y. C. Stone, Wood, Edgewood and Palmer trophy races.
Aug. 19—Taunton Y. C. motor boats.
Sept. 2—Bristol Y. C. open.
Sept. 4—Edgewood Y. C. special classes.

Columbia Y. C. Dates.

THE regatta committee of the Columbia Y. C., City Point, has arranged a schedule of racing and social events for the 1911 season as follows: June 10, club race; June 24, club race; July 8, club race; June 17 and 18, cruise to Marblehead; July 15, Interclub and Y. R. A. open race; July 22, open date; June 11, stag party; July 25, ladies' day; July 21, moolight party; July 16, stag party; July 25, ladies' day; Aug. 27, ladies' day; Sept. 17, stag party. Three club races of June 10, 24 and July 8 will be for the flag officers' prizes. For the cruising race from Bass Point to Marblehead, Aug. 6, the Columbia Y. C. will donate a cup.

San Francisco Yachting.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Pacific Interclub Yachting Association held its annual meeting a short time ago in the Mills Building, and officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year. The clubs represented at this meeting were the Corinthian, the Aeolian, the San Francisco and the California clubs. Two others, the Sequoia Y. C., of Eureka, and the Vallejo Y. C., of Vallejo, were expected to send delegates, but these did not make their appearance. The officers elected were as follows: President, G. B. Dinsmore, San Francisco Y. C.; Vice-President, A. R. F. Brandes, California Y. C.; Secretary, Ross Wright, Corinthian Y. C.; Treasurer, Gus Dorn, Aeolian Y. C. The Regatta Committee for the season will consist of Roy C. Ward, San Francisco Y. C.; L. C. Knight, Aeolian Y. C.; Ross Wright, Corinthian Y. C.; J. J. Sherry, California Y. C., and Wood O. Watson, Vallejo Y. C.

The Aeolian Y. C. has announced its sailing program for the season as follows: April 29, opening day; April 30, opening cruise; May 21, race for Times-Star trophy; May 27, Martinez; May 28, Antioch; May 29, Vallejo; May 30, race from Vallejo to club house; June 10, cruise to Bay View Point; June 11, clambake; June 18, race for Hauser trophy; July 1, Black Point; July 2, Petaluma, July 3, McNear's; July 4, return; July 15 to 30, river cruise; Aug. 5, Visitation Bay; Aug. 6, return; Aug. 27, class flag races; Sept. 2, Redwood City; Sept. 3, automobile ride; Sept. 4, return; Sept. 9, Pacific Interclub Yacht Association regatta; Oct. 7, ladies day at club house; Oct. 8, race for small boats in San Leandro Bay; Oct. 14, cruise to foot of Hyde street; Oct. 15, outside cruise; Oct. 28, closing day; Oct. 29, closing cruise.

The Sausalito Y. C., formed a year ago, held its annual meeting recently and elected officers to serve for the season as follows: President, Otto Rhode, Jr.; Vice-President, G. C. Gallagher; Secretary, W. L. Sutherland; Treasurer, W. S. Reeves; Commodore, Al Reubold; Vice-Commodore, R. H. Glissman; Port Captain, W. H. James; Measurer, H. P. Maas. The report of the retiring officers indicated that the club was in a splendid condition financially, and that its membership was rapidly increasing. Last fall it was proposed to erect a club house at an early date, and a site was secured north of the Sausalito pier at Sausalito, but this has since been disposed of and another location is being sought. Last year an ark was used as headquarters, and this will probably serve the members again this season. A sailing program for the season has been decided upon as follows: May 6, opening day; May 7, cruise in squadron; May 21, club cruise and clambake; May 27, 28, 29 and 30, Petaluma drawbridge; June 11, Paradise Cove; June 25, Hunters' Point; July 1, 2 and 3, cruise to Vallejo, July 4, race home, Secor cup; July 16, Marin Islands, clambake;

July 23-30, cruise up river; Aug. 13, McNear's Point; Aug. 14, race home, Rebold cup; Aug. 20, ladies day; Sept. 3 and 4, Redwood City; Sept. 9, Interclub regatta; Sept. 17, outside cruise; Oct. 1, Point San Quentin; Oct. 15, Paradise Cove; Oct. 22, closing cruise. R. H. Glissman and S. T. Hynes, of this club, have just purchased the yacht Ariel and will shortly have this craft in commission.

At the annual meeting of the San Francisco Y. C. officers were elected as follows: Commodore, Dr. Emmett Rixford; Vice-Commodore, L. A. Norris; Secretary, A. C. Thompson; Financial Secretary, G. B. Dinsmore; Directors-at-Large—William G. Morrow and J. M. Punnett. At this meeting the retiring Commodore, J. R. Hanify, was presented with a set of silverware designed for use on his schooner Martha. Instructions were given to the building committee to proceed with the plans for enlarging the club house and this work will probably be completed this year. It is proposed to add a large grill room and a number of living rooms. The Regatta Committee of the San Francisco Y. C. for the season will be C. E. Bead, L. A. Weidmuller and W. K. Smith. The motor boat committee will consist of J. H. Cory, J. P. Jones and Lawrence T. Wagner. It is announced that James F. Lanagan, the well known Coast athlete, will sail with the San Francisco club this season, having purchased and fitted up the Amigo, formerly owned by George Lowell.

The Corinthian Y. C. will open the season of 1911 on April 29 with a jinks and dance at the Tiburon Club house and the active season will commence on the following day. The following is the season's program: April 30, cruise in squadron; May 6 and 7, Vallejo; May 20, McNear's; May 30, annual regatta; June 3, Petaluma drawbridge; June 17, San Pablo Point; July 1, Army Point; July 2, Rio Vista; July 3 and 4, Vallejo and return home; July 15, Paradise Cove; July 23, handicap race for Hammersmith trophy; Aug. 5 and 6, Santa Cruz race; Aug. 12, river cruise; Aug. 19, Vallejo; Sept. 2 and 3, Alviso; Sept. 9, interclub regatta; Sept. 16, Fulton Basin; Sept. 17, outside cruise; Sept. 24, motor boat races; Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, San Rafael; Oct. 7, Paradise Cove; Oct. 8, Corinthian games; Oct. 21, closing day; Oct. 22, cruise in squadron; Nov. 5, bridge opening.

A number of San Francisco yachtsmen are considering the proposition of building boats of the Sonder class and there is a likelihood that before long these one type boats may be seen in action on the bay. The dory type will probably be adopted and yachting enthusiasts in other Coast ports will be interested in the project and attempts will be made to have all the boats in this section built from the same plans.

GOLDEN GATE.

Seneca Back from Long Cruise.

DEMAREST LLOYD'S auxiliary schooner Seneca arrived in New York last week, after an extended cruise in West Indian waters. The schooner left New York Jan. 21 for Porto Rico. From Porto Rico, Seneca visited Santo Domingo, then Kingston and Port au Prince. On the return voyage Seneca went to Santiago de Cuba and Nassau, and thence to Charleston, S. C. by easy stages she worked her way up the Atlantic Coast and dropped anchor in New York Harbor. Seneca will go around the cape the latter part of the month, and Lloyd intends to enter the yacht in the coast ocean races.

Motor Boating.

Speed Trials over Mile Course.

IN preparing a program of events to be held during the National motor boat carnival at Huntington, L. I., Sept. 4 to 9, it has been proposed to hold time trials for speed boats over a measured mile.

With the building of possibly nine boats in the 12-meter class intended as defenders of the famous Harmsworth trophy in the British International races to be held commencing Aug. 24, it is a foregone conclusion that some one of these boats will be able to create a new American and probably world's record in these mile time trials.

If this event is included in the program of the National motor boat carnival, it is believed that this form of competition will be welcomed by the speed boat fraternity. The timing and general supervision of these mile time trials would be most accurate and satisfactory in every particular and the competition will be keenly enjoyed by racing men and spectators alike.

During the New York Motor Boat Show, W. H. Fauber, the inventor of the Fauber hydroplane, stated that he firmly believed that 1911 would see a record of a mile a minute established for motor boats, and that one or more of the American defenders now building would in all probability be capable of establishing such a record.

Schuylkill Motor Boat Men Organize.

A MEETING of Schuylkill River motor boat enthusiasts was held last week at the Yachtsmen's Club, Philadelphia, and the Flat Rock Motor Boat Club was organized with the following officers: Commodore, George C. Krusen; Vice-Commodore, John H. Field; Fleet Captain, J. Stanley Nelson; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Eugene Swayne; Secretary, Walter J. Miller, No. 115 Carson street, Manayunk; Treasurer, James T. Francis; Board of directors, two years, John Innes, Willows and Walter Fancourt, De Lyte; one year, Burt Sudell, Maples, Edward Miller, Wenonah. Commodore Krusen and Vice-Commodore Field were chosen delegates to the Delaware River Yacht Racing Association.

Vice-Commodore Field in outlining the objects of the new organization, said, "The new club should appeal to every boat owner along the Schuylkill River to make it a success. We want every one with a boat or who is in any way interested in the upkeep of the Schuylkill to join. The river is a part of our playground and becoming more popular every year. Therefore it is necessary to have a club in order to regulate the movements of boats, especially after dark, to keep within some bounds the number of swimmers who use the river and to lessen those evils common to a large body of water." This club was organized by the representatives of twelve boat clubs on the river, and will be a division of the Delaware River Racing Association and allied with the American Power Boat Association.

Yacht Work at Stamford.

SEVERAL boats are nearing completion at the Stamford Motor Company's shops at Stamford, and others which have been stored there for the winter are fitting out. A 45-foot, raised-deck cruiser for Loren P. Bradley, of the New Rochelle Y. C., is nearing completion. This boat is from designs by Whitlesey & Whitlesey and is to be named Mollie. It is fitted with a four-cylinder, four-cycle motor and is expected to make 11 miles an hour.

A bridge-deck motor boat 65 feet over all has been built for Commodore W. F. Blaisdell, of the Port Washington Y. C., which is to be named Flor del Mar. She has a six-cylinder motor.

A mahogany tender is being finished by the company for the sloop Nalolo, owned by N. L. Mead, Jr., of the Harlem Y. C.

The sloop yacht Curlew, owned by F. Gallatin, of Noroton, Conn., is receiving a general overhauling and will soon be placed in commission, as is the sloop Dart, owned by R. H. Gillespie, of Stamford. The motor yacht Hakucho, E. H. Du Vivier, of New York, is also in hand and will be ready for service the middle of May.

The motor yacht Dorisella, owned by Otto H. Franc, of New York, is receiving a general overhauling and will be placed in commission early. She will be used on the Hudson River.

The motor yacht Uncas, Rear-Commodore G. C. Blickensderfer, of the Stamford Y. C., has been placed in the best of condition by the company and will be delivered to her owner in a few days. The Commodore will do considerable Sound and coast cruising this season.

Work is well advanced on the motor yacht Melloise, owned by George E. Conley, of the Hudson River Y. C., which will be in commission by Memorial Day.

The sloop yacht Weona, owned by Louis Scofield, of New York, is receiving a general overhauling and will be given a new suit of sails, in addition to the installation of a new engine. Mr. Scofield intends to cruise most of the summer.

Two mahogany tenders are being built for A. W. Young, of New York. Stamford motors will be fitted.

The schooner Adrienne, S. E. Elliott, is being refitted for the season and is being given one of the company's new type heavy duty four-cylinder two-cycle motors and also new sails. The owner will cruise on the Sound.

The Bermuda Race.

THE annual race for motor boats to Bermuda this year will be the most successful in the history of the race. The change in the conditions allowing boats much larger than those of former years to compete has had the desired effect, and some new boats, as well as some of last year's craft will be starters. The Motor Boat Club of America is confident that there will be at least six yachts in the race and probably more. Those that seem to be sure starters are the new Sybilla II., built at the Mathis Yacht Building Yard at Camden for J. F. Betz, of Philadelphia; a new boat building for A. W. Teele, of New York, from designs by Whittlesey & Whittlesey; Caliph, owned by Commodore M. E. Brigham, of the Ventnor Y. C., and Eronel II., owned by Vice Commodore Samuel Cochrane, of the Bensonhurst Y. C., winner of last year's race. Sybilla is 82 feet long and has Craig motors. The Teele boat is 75 feet long, and the Caliph won the race from Havana to Atlantic City last year.

Commodore Melville, of the Motor Boat Club, has asked the Government to allow two torpedo boats to convoy the racers from Gravesend Bay to Hamilton. He says the Navy has sent vessels for aeroplane flights and for other yacht races, and there is no reason why such an escort should not be given the racing motor boats. These boats are demonstrating the reliability of the gas engine and doing other things of great benefit to the marine world. With an escort it is likely that many more owners will take part in the contest.

Two Boats for Island Heights Y. C.

Two 36-foot cruisers have been built at the Mathis Yacht Building Yard, at Camden, for Edgar J. Mickley and Archer C. Riege, members of the Island Heights Y. C. One has been tried and made 11 miles an hour.

The boats are 36 feet over all, by 8 feet 3 inches beam and 2 feet 6 inches draft. The main cabin is slightly raised above the forward deck line, which gives plenty of head room in cabin and allows for large practical windows. The most unique and practical thing about these boats is the screen doors of the companionway. Every one who has had much experience with the mosquitoes and flies on some of the Jersey bays will appreciate what a great improvement these doors are over the old type. They have to be seen to be appreciated. They cannot be left partially open, and have strong springs on them, and the sliding-top screen to keep them in place. When the screen doors swing open they push back the top screen at the same time, when the top screen locks the doors open. Upon pushing the top screen back the doors are released and close, closing the top screen at the same time. The windows will be equipped the same way.

The engines are amidships, with clutch, carburettor and ignition control to cockpit aft, beside steering wheel. One boat has a 12-horsepower Hall engine in it, the other an 18- to 25-

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horsepower Sterling engine. As both boats are exactly alike in every detail it will be a very interesting race between them under the American Power Boat Association rules.

Halifax Race Conditions.

THE regatta committee of the Brooklyn Y. C. has published the conditions to govern the race for motor boats from Gravesend Bay to Halifax. Commodore William Randolph Hearst has offered prizes for this event which he calls the "Halifax Reciprocity Race." The total value of the prizes is $4,000, but all these will not be given unless there are eight or more starters. The race is for yachts between forty and eighty feet in length, and if the number of starters warrants it, two classes will be made dividing at sixty feet.

One rule, relating to fuel, says that boats will be allowed to carry gasolene in tanks or cans provided they are securely fastened. This rule is establishing a bad precedent. Those who have arranged the long distance races for motor boats have always tried to make the conditions such that the dangers encountered will be minimized as much as possible. Gasolene in tanks is rather reckless. The cans at the best are poorly put together. They are meant only to hold the fuel long enough to get it into the tanks of the yacht, and when stood on the deck of some vessel which is likely to roll and pitch in a seaway, there is always a likelihood of these cans breaking loose or leaking, and with gasolene about loose there is no telling what may happen.

Rules should be framed insisting that fuel be carried in tanks properly piped. If in one of these long races a vessel should be lost, and those on board drowned, the sport would get such a set back that it would take years to recover from.

The conditions are as follows:

Date of Race.—On July 22 the Brooklyn Y. C. will start the "Halifax Reciprocity Race" for boats propelled by any form of combustion engines.

The Start.—The start will be from off the Brooklyn Y. C. (foot of Twenty-second avenue, Bensonhurst, N. Y.), between the regatta committee boat anchored about one-half mile W.N.W. of the westerly end of the club pier, and a stake boat to be anchored about 100 yards W.N.W. of the committee boat.

The Course.—The course will be from the starting line, thence to and around Norton's Point, thence to and around Ambrose Channel Lightship (leaving it to port), thence to the finish line, hereinafter described. (After passing Ambrose Channel Lightship boats may select their own courses, excepting that they are forbidden to pass through Long Island Sound.)

Classes.—If eight or more boats start, there will be two classes. The first for boats measuring between 60 and 80 feet, over all measurement, and second between 40 and 60 feet over all measurement. If less than eight boats start, all will race in one class.

Eligibility.—All boats owned by members of recognized yacht clubs, which are substantially built and comply with these conditions, will be eligible to start.

Inspection of Boats.—All boats must be inspected and approved by the regatta committee,

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Date..... Address.....

or they will not be allowed to start. All boats entered must be anchored off the club house by 11 o'clock the day before the race is to start for inspection.

Fuel.—Boats will be allowed to carry gasolene in tanks or cans, provided they are securely fastened so as to stand rough weather; such cans or tanks must be fastened to the satisfaction of the committee, so they will not be tossed about in a rough sea. No ingredient may be used to increase the power of gasolene.

Use of Sails.—Boats will be allowed to carry sails at will. The sail area must not, however, be greater in square feet than the square of the over all length divided by eight as a constant.

Entries.—Entries will be received on cards which will be furnished by the committee up to July 17, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

The committee reserves the right to refuse any entry for any cause which may seem to it sufficient.

Measurement.—All entrants must report to William Gardner, the Brooklyn Y. C.'s measurer, on July 19, 1911, at 9 A. M., at Marine Basin, foot of Hubbard street, Ulmer Park (one-half miles south of club house) for measurement. A fee of $10 will be charged by the measurer, to be paid by the entrant, also the cost of hauling out on the ways, if necessary. At the time of measurement marks will be placed on the hulls of boats. A final inspection will be made at 8 A. M. on the day of the race, when measurements will be corrected. No weight may be taken out after final inspection.

The measurement will be according to the 1911 rules of the American Power Boat Association.

Ratings.—Each boat will be required to have on board sufficient rations and water to sustain the crew, which will be on board during the race, a period of fifteen days. Such rations and water must be on board at the time of the committee's inspection.

Crew.—There will be no limit as to number or kind of crew, excepting there must be an experienced navigator and engineer and two amateurs. The names of all members of crew and addresses must be filed with the committee by July 21, 1911.

Racing Numbers.—Each entrant will be required to carry, in plain view, on either side of his boat, a racing number which must be at least fifteen inches in height. Numbers for each boat will be assigned to it by the committee as soon as entries are received.

Handicaps.—The handicaps will be figured according to the rules of the American Power Boat Association, and the rules of that association will govern the race, excepting as herein altered

Prizes.—The prizes have been donated by Commodore William Randolph Hearst. In each class there will be a first prize, consisting of a trophy costing $1,000, and $1,000 in cash. If four or more boats start, there will be a second prize, consisting of a trophy of the value of $500, and $500 in cash. If six or more boats start, there will be a third prize, consisting of a trophy of the value of $300 and $300 in cash. If eight or more boats start, there will be a fourth prize, consisting of a trophy of the value of $200 and $200 in cash. Each boat finishing the course, whether it wins one of the prizes offered or not, will be presented with a prize for having finished the course.

Time and Manner For Start.—Attention will be called to each signal by a gun or whistle. Each signal will be hoisted in stops, broken out at the correct moment, and will be lowered thirty seconds before the time for the succeeding whistle. 4 P. M., white cone, warning signal; 4:05 P. M., blue peter cone, preparatory signal; 4:10 P. M., one red cylinder, start for larger class; 4:15 P. M., one white cylinder, start for smaller class. If there is but one class the start will be at 4:10 P. M.

Finish.—Each boat must make known its name and the time of its finish immediately upon crossing the finish line by notifying the committee boat anchored at the northeasterly end of the finish line. The finish line, with all information so as to find the same during daylight or darkness, will be furnished to each boat prior to the start. The finish will be in front of the Royal Nova Scotia Y. C. squadron house, and such signals will be displayed as will clearly indicate to the boats finishing either end of the line.

Protests.—Protests must be filed with the committee in writing, specifying fully the matter complained of, within seven days from the time the last boat finishes. Protests as to measurement must be filed with the committee by 10 o'clock the day before the start.

Entertainment.—The Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron and the Waegwoltic Club, of Halifax, have offered the privileges of their houses to owners and their guests.

Change of Conditions.—The committee reserves the right to change or amend any of these conditions. Notice of the change of any of the conditions will be given to all boats entered, at least ten days before the start of the race.

Return Race.—The Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron has offered a prize for a return race. Other prizes will undoutedly be offered. Particulars of the return race will be issued later.

Replenishing Fuel.—Any boat may at its option stop to replenish its store of fuel, but in so doing no time will be allowed for the making of such stop or stops.

Life Boats.—Each boat must carry a life raft or boat sufficient to salve the whole crew, or two boats, or a boat and raft; also a ring buoy or life jacket for each member of the crew; a full set of nautical instruments, a spare compass and fire extinguishers. All boats must also be equipped with the various articles prescribed by the United States Government.

The committee earnestly requests entries to be made as early as possible, so that it may make the necessary arrangements for the race.

PETER BENTLEY, Chairman.
HARVEY B. GRIFFIN,
DANIEL TOFFEY.
Regatta Committee of Brooklyn Y. C.

Yachtsmen's Club Race.

THE conditions to govern the long distance race of the Yachtsmen's Club, of Philadelphia, have been published. This race is to start on July 8 from Atlantic City, and the Ventnor Y. C. will have charge of the starting. That club will hold a smoker the evening before the race to which the visiting yachtsmen will be invited.

The race will start on the morning of July 8 and should be finished inside of 36 hours. The course will take the boats up the Jersey coast to Scotland Light, a pleasing run for daytime; then on to Fire Island. After Scotland Light is dropped astern the Fire Island Light shows the way plainly. After turning Fire Island Light the course is S. W. 7/8 W. to Atlantic City. On this course the yachtsman will have a fine chance to use his knowledge of chart work, and the information he may secure from the Lighthouse Book for the different lights to be picked up on the run to Atlantic City.

The race is open to three classes of boats—power yachts over 45 feet over all; power yachts 45 feet and under; auxiliary yachts of any rig. Entry blanks can be secured at the Yachtsmen's Club or from any of the committee, which is composed of Richard L. Young, Chairman; Dr. C. S. Street, Secretary; M. E. Brigham, W. H. Biddle and A. H. Edson. The judges are: Frank Vanderherchen, Frank R. Scull, C. Claud Scull. Ventnor City Y. C. Entertainment Committee—Victor Fisher, Thomas Youngman and Edwin H. Stubb, Jr.

The boats will be started off the Million-Dollar Pier, at Atlantic City, N. J. The auxiliaries will start at 8:30 A. M.; the power yachts will be sent off as follows: First class power yachts start at 12 o'clock; second class power yachts start at 11 o'clock.

All yachts must cross the line between the pier and the stakeboat.

There will be at least two prizes for each class, provided three or more start.

Any owner wishing to enter his boat must do so before noon on July 1, to the chairman of the Regatta Committee, R. L. Young, No. 104 South Juniper street, Philadelphia, on the regular form. No entrance fee will be charged.

The measuring will be done under the direction of the South Jersey Y. C. Racing Association. Boats not measured must report at the Ventnor City Y. C. not later than the morning of Friday, July 7, 1911. The rating certificate of boats from any recognized yacht club will be accepted when signed by the club measurer.

The total area of the working sails, plus 120 square feet for every unit of horsepower, as measured under the 1911 American Power Boat Association rules.

The auxiliaries will be permitted to carry light sails, consisting of balloon jibs and spinnaker, which will not be added to the above formula. No boat with less than 70 square feet of sail area per unit of engine horsepower will be accepted as an auxiliary. The time allowanee for auxiliaries will be taken from the allowance table of the American Power Boat Association as published in their 1911 book, and the distance be figured as 196 nautical miles.

For power yachts rating will be calculated under the 1911 rules of the American Power Boat Association, with full time allowance, and the distance be figured as 196 nautical miles.

Canoeing.

Pittsburg Canoe Clubs.

A MOVEMENT has been started by the six big canoe clubs about Venona, on the Allegheny River above Pittsburg, to build a long continuous retaining wall embracing all the club grounds and intervening private property. This would not only add much convenience and great beauty to the water front, but permanently do away with the annual damage and encroachment of the swollen rivers upon the properties in question.

Not satisfied with the honors of the first long cruise of 1911, two Algonquin Club members are now on the second long trip of the season. They are Walter ("Let's Beat It") Rinehart and C. W. Reamer, who left the headwaters at Salamanca, N. Y., on April 20, paddling down to Red Bank, Pa. From there they trained to Ridgway and will travel down the Clarion and Allegheny rivers to their club house. They expect to consume three weeks for the trip. The Algonquin Club has scheduled receptions for May 13, 20 and Memorial Day. There is no "opening," strictly speaking, as the club has been open socially all winter.

The latest factor among the river clubs is the Oakmont Canoe Club, organized on March 10, and has already enrolled 210 members. It has headquarters in the Oakmont Motor Boat Company's building and will take an active part in all the regattas this season. The officers are: Commodore, Edwin Wall; First Vice-Commodore, Edwin Owen; Second Vice-Commodore, Claire Kline; Treasurer, T. F. Campbell; Secretary, C. M. Hunziker; House Committee—William Peet, R. Kline, H. C. Focer and James Muir.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Arthur C. Biles, 223 Passaic street, Trenton, N. J., by Ira C. Hendrickson; Arthur F. Thornton, P. O. Box 137, Sparkill, Rockland county, N. Y., by T. O. Brown.

Central Division.—Frank E. Mee, care of I. Fitzgerald, Cape Vincent, N. Y., by M. F. Barth.

Eastern Division.—Nathaniel W. Leavitt, Medford, Mass., and 174 Portland street, Boston, Mass., and Harold E. Boardman, 18 Pembroke street, Medford, Mass., both by B. F. Jacobs, Jr.

NEW MEMBER ELECTED.

Eastern Division.—6216, Wallace C. Ray, 485 Elmwood avenue, Providence, R. I.

MEMBERS RE-INSTATED.

Central Division.—1015, J. Lowell Williams, Rome, N. Y., and 1018, E. Stuart Williams, Rome, N. Y.

Eastern Division.—5213, Edward J. W. Proffitt, Providence, R. I.

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Washington State Championship and Texas Handicap Wins.

E. J. Chingren wins highest honors at the Washington State Shoot.
J. S. Loftin wins the Texas Handicap, score 91 x 100—46 x 50.
H. R. Murrel, second, 91 x 100—42 x 50.

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Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

May 13.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 16.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C.
May 17.—Jersey City (N. J.) G. C. J. Lewis, Sec'y.
May 13.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 23-24.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State shoot, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C.
May 27.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Ilion, N. Y.—Remington Gun and Rifle Club. W. H. Grimshaw, Sec'y.
May 30.—Schenectady, N. Y.—Mohawk G. C. all-day tournament. J. W. White, Sec'y.
June 3.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 1-3.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's seventh annual tournament, on the grounds of the Smith G. C., Newark, N. J. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas.
June 6-8.—Sioux City.—Soo Gun Club.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 17.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament. Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
June 24.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

May 13.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of Bethel G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 15-17.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
May 16-19.—Du Bois, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of the Du Bois Gun Club. U. S. N. Crouse, Sec'y.
May 17-19.—St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis T. S. A. Louis Erb, Sec'y.
May 22-23.—Gooding, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Gooding G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y, Gooding, Idaho.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Sec'y.
May 24.—Stratford, Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Bowles, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 25-27.—Madera, Cal.—The Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Madera R. and G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr., Pres.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.
May 30.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith G. C. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G.C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.— Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.

June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 14-16.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 17.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
June 29-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thomson, High Scribe.
July 3.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec'y.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor. Sec'y.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C.; $1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trapshooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Seattle (Wash.) Trapshooters' Association. H. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 22.—Coatesville (Pa.) G. C. H. A. Nichols, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G. C. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 3-4.—Wilmington, N. C.—New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-10.—Omoha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Inter-State Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 17.—Xenia, O.—Green County G. C. A. C. Blair, Sec'y.
Aug. 19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fairmont, W. Va.—Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-24.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under the auspices of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-30.—Dorchester (Neb.) G. C. J. Freehouf, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Wilmot (O.) G. C. E. E. Ellis, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec'y.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 19-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Nov. 28-29.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The date of the Dorchester (Neb.) Gun Club's registered tournament, scheduled to be held at that place on September 5 and 6, has been changed to Aug. 29 and 30.

Secretary Lon Fisher announces that any consignment for the Grand American Handicap, which will be held at Columbus, June 20 to 23, must be shipped prepaid to "Marble Cliff, care of Columbus Gun Club, Columbus, Ohio."

The Mohawk Gun Club, of Schenectady, N. Y., will hold an all-day tournament on Tuesday, May 30, consisting of twelve events of 15 targets each, and entrance of $1.30 each. Four average moneys, $10 to first; $7 to second; $5 to third; $3 to fourth. J. W. White is the Secretary.

The Akron, O., Club will give a shoot on May 24 at Turkeyfoot Lake. Program comprises ten 15-target events, entrance 50 cents each, total $5. A cup to each man on winning team. Team shoot open to all teams, 50 targets per man. High gun amateur, $15; low gun, $5. Professionals shoot for targets only. Not more than two in squad. Targets 2 cents each. Entries to G. S. Work, Perkins Hill, Akron, O.

A target tournament will be held on the grounds of the Freehold Gun Club, Thursday, May 25, commencing at 10 o'clock. The program consists of twelve events at 15 targets each, entrance $1 each. Money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10. Shells shipped express prepaid, care of Frank Muldoon, Freehold, N. J., delivered on the grounds free of charge. Free lunch will be served. All standard makes of shells to be had on the grounds. Central Railroad train leaves 8:30 A. M. at Liberty street, New York. Maltby W. Conover is the secretary.

Trap Season Closes at Larchmont.

LARCHMONT, May 7.—The trapshooting season came to an end at the Larchmont Y. C. yesterday with an open inter-club event, which attracted not only most of the experts of local organizations, but several prominent out-of-town gunners as well. In all fifty men faced the traps during a whole day of competition. The final tally finding Charles H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, and W. M. Foord, of Wilmington, in the lead. The strong showing on the part of the visitors was not unexpected, as Mr. Foord is the man who held the national title in 1907, while Mr. Newcomb has several times been a runner-up for the shampionship.

The event was a 200 target scratch affair for a $1,500 cup, presented by Commodore Leonard Richards, of Larchmont, the trophy to become permanent property of the individual winning three legs on the prize. Mr. Newcomb and Mr. Foord tied for the high gun score with totals of 179. Two shoot-offs followed before the tie was broken, with Mr. Newcomb the ultimate victor. There was a tie also for third place between Stuart Scott, of Larchmont, and Harry M. Brigham, the Crescent A. C. champion. Each returned cards of 177.

In the annual tourney for the championship of the Larchmont Y. C., Stuart Scott proved the winner with his total of 177. He was closely pressed by R. L. Spotts, who broke 175.

The summary:

Open tournament, 200 targets:

C H Newcomb, Philadelphia	90	89—179
W M Foord, Wilmington	87	92—179
S Scott, Larchmont Y C	90	87—177
H M Brigham, Crescent A C	91	86—177
R L Spotts, Larchmont Y C	87	88—175
O C Grinnell, Jr., N Y A C	92	83—175
B M Higginson, N Y A C	83	87—170
E J Low, Westchester C C	82	87—169
F B Stephenson, Crescent A C	80	89—169
Dr D L Culver, N Y A C	83	85—168
S W Billings, N Y A C	85	82—167
G J Corbett, N Y A C	83	83—166
W D Hinds, Portland, Orc	82	83—165
H L Hoyt, Jr, Manhasset Y C	76	88—164
R M Owen, N Y A C	83	81—164
F Hall, N Y A C	81	81—162
K R Hooker, Larchmont Y C	78	82—160
A E Ranney, N Y A C	84	76—160
F H Schauffler, N Y A C	79	81—160
N L Herrick, Westchester C C	72	87—159
M V Lenane, N Y A C	85	72—157
Dr W B Short, Larchmont Y C	82	74 156
F S Hyatt, Crescent A C	79	77—156
E A Wilson, Larchmont Y C	75	80—155
G E Dimock, Yale University	78	76—154
O J O'Donohue, Jr, N Y A C	79	74 153
C W Feigenspan, Newark	75	78 153
J C Ayer, Larchmont Y C	75	77—152
W B Ogden, N Y A C	70	75—145
J L Lawrence, Garden City	81	64—145
G L Bready, N Y A C	77	68—145
W J Elias, Larchmont Y C	71	73—144
C M Meyer, Larchmont Y C	72	72—144
C R James, Crescent A C	65	77—142
J R Vanderveer, Larchmont Y C	78	64—142
J F James, Crescent A C	69	72—141
A B Alley, Larchmont Y C	63	75—138
D F McMahon, N Y A C	71	60—131
J H Anderson, N Y A C	64	64—128
E L C Robins, Larchmont Y C	58	70—128
G H Abbott, Larchmont Y C	64	63—127
T Lawson, Larchmont Y C	59	63—122

Shoot-off:

C. H. Newcomb, 20; W. M. Foord, 20. C. H. Newcomb, 25; W. M. Foord, 20.

Open handicap, 100 targets:

	Hdcp.	Ttl.		Hdcp.	Ttl.
O C Grinnell, Jr	12	104	E A Wilson	15	90
M V Lenane	15	100	J Morrison	20	89
F S Hyatt	20	99	F H Schauffler	10	89
A E Ranney	15	99	J C Vanderveer	10	88
G J Corbett	15	98	F L Stephenson	8	88
R M Owens	15	98	G E Dimock	10	88
W D Hinds	15	97	C M Myer	15	87
H M Brigham	6	97	A B Alley	24	87
W B Short	15	97	W B Ogden	16	86
S Scott	6	96	H L Hoyt, Jr	10	86
G L Bready	19	96	N J Elias	15	86
C H Newcomb	6	96	J C Ayer	10	85
C W Billings	10	95	J H Anderson	20	84
T J O'Donohue	15	94	G H Abbott	20	84
K R Hooker	15	93	J F James	15	84
J L Lawrence	12	93	A P Walker	25	83
D L Culver	10	93	C W Feigenspan	8	83
W N Foord	6	93	C R James	15	80
R L Spotts	6	93	N L Herrick	8	80
B M Higginson	10	93	S Lenane, Jr	20	79
E I Low	10	92	E L C Robins	20	78
F Hall	10	91	F R White	30	67
D F McMahon	20	91			

Larchmont Y. C. championship, 200 targets:

S Scott	177	W J Elias	144
R L Spotts	175	C M Meyer	144
K R Hooker	160	J H Vanderveer	142
Dr W B Short	156	A B Alley	138
E A Wilson	155	E L C Robins	128
J C Ayer	152	G H Abbott	127
G L Bready	145	T Lawson	122

Alert Gun Club Tournament.

EASTON, Pa., May 5.—The Alert Gun Club held its annual spring tournament to-day. There was a large number of sportsmen present, including crack shots from New York, Newark, Allentown, Lambertville, Catasauqua, Frenchtown, Doylestown and Belvidere. Each marksman had 150 targets. Neaf Apgar was high gun in the professional class with 146 to his credit. Heil and Wilson were tie for first place in the amateur class with 142 to the credit of each. Apgar, Lawrence and Keller, of New York; Lewis, of Atglen, N. J., and Stevens, of Rolle, N. J., were the professionals who faced the traps. The scores:

Drake	97	Wilson	142
Cartright	116	Markley	131
Hartman	113	Mathews	140
Taylor	131	Barclay	129
Stubblebin	134	Clark	133
Heil	142	Sobers	110
Englert	136	Davison	110
Bitterling	106	Young	122
Hepner	123	Keller	128
Silfies	120	Geiger	136
Lewis	127	Coffin	136
Apgar	146	Page	129
Stevens	138	Welsh	130
Schlicher	140	Criger	120
Lawrence	128	Snider	101

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Canonsburg Gun Club.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 3.—Under the hardest kind of weather conditions fifty-four shooters inaugurated the official opening of the shooting season on the grounds of the Canonsburg Rod and Gun Club yesterday.

"Kelsey," the prominent Pittsburger, led the amateurs, shooting a good, consistent race. He broke 134 out of 150, which was excellent under existing conditions. J. F. Calhoun was second. He got off badly in his first event, but good work during the rest of the day brought him in with 130 out of 150. "Jackie," of Butler was third with 127 out of 150.

Among the professionals Lester German led the field with 140 out of 150, and Stevens was second with 133, while Squier broke 130.

Butler was high in the team race with 353 out of 450; Camden second, 351 out of 450, and Brownsville third with 350 out of 450.

Class A money went to Kelsey, 134; Calhoun, 130. Class B to A. H. Brown and Morrison, 112 each. Class C to Hickman and Hahn, 105 each. Class D to Lautenslager, Lees and Wood, 89 each. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Broke.
J F Calhoun	9	14	12	14	13	15	11	14	13	15	130
A Hickman	6	14	7	13	9	11	11	12	10	12	105
A H "Brown"	12	13	10	10	13	6	13	13	11	11	112
"Kelsey"	13	14	13	11	14	15	15	13	12	14	134
S W Bilsing	13	14	13	12	13	13	13	12	10	12	125
J A Curry	13	11	11	9	13	12	11	8	10	8	106
F F Cotter	10	10	10	5	13	12	13	10	12	11	106
John Donley	11	10	10	12	13	7	9	8	7	13	100
Joseph Wampler	11	13	9	9	9	12	9	11	13	10	106
R "Rahm"	12	12	8	14	10	10	10	14	13	7	110
G J "Brown"	12	12	13	12	11	12	10	10	8	13	113
"Jackie"	13	12	12	10	13	13	14	14	14	12	127
W H Pape	11	9	10	11	5	9	8	5	9	11	88
D Young	10	14	12	14	11	8	11	10	9	13	113
E R Shaner	12	14	9	14	11	10	12	13	10	13	118
W H Schuyler	5	11	5	12	7	8	3	3	..	..	54
H H Hahn	11	13	12	13	12	11	8	8	9	8	105
P Braun	10	12	9	12	11	10	12	7	9	10	102
M D "Munsy"	4	3	3	7	5	9	8	7	6	9	61
P T Evans	10	10	11	10	12	9	11	12	12	13	110
C F Moore	8	11	11	13	13	13	12	14	15	14	124
J G Morrison	7	14	10	15	11	12	12	10	10	11	112
F B Teakston	5	13	11	11	12	13	12	12	11	14	114
W J Gribble	9	13	9	11	11	11	11	15	8	11	109
V L Foster	5	10	9	15	10	13	10	15	8	13	107
"Sutton"	9	8	6	9	5	4	10	7	5	6	69
C A Miller	10	13	10	11	8	11	11	13	12	15	114
L Lautenslager	13	11	10	11	13	8	11	3	7	2	89
J K Lawson	9	11	10	9	9	11	11	12	12	6	100
C E Hackney	10	12	9	11	10	10	8	9	11	11	101
C W Peterson	10	13	12	13	7	8	9	9	11	12	104
Wm "Anderson"	12	10	10	10	10	10	5	13	8	14	102
A Murphy	9	12	10	8	13	10	9	12	12	9	104
J McKee	6	8	7	7	5	9	10	7	11	10	80
L Myers	11	9	11	3	9	5	11	4	8	3	74
Joe G Elliott	9	8	10	9	6	4	7	7	11	3	74
M D Higinbothan	8	8	11	9	13	8	13	6	11	12	99
J Hornbake	10	7	9	10	12	11	12	11	10	12	104
George Cochran	9	12	9	15	9	12	9	11	10	13	109
U M Beck	11	14	7	13	11	10	8	9	13	10	106
A S Anthony	12	13	9	12	9	13	12	14	9	11	114
B D Matthews	11	11	13	11	12	13	12	12	11	9	115
Dan Lees	8	10	11	10	12	7	9	6	10	6	89
H A Wood	6	11	8	12	11	9	8	3	10	11	89
W H "Dennis"	9	12	11	11	12	10	11	19	10	7	103
H R Boyd	10	11	12	9	11	13	11	11	13	8	109
E C Phillips	9	13	9	7	8	9	10	9	6	4	84
Frank Lewis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	10	9	35
E C McNamara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	8	10	34
J J C Garland	7	14	9	11	11	10	9	10	12	11	104
Jim Lewis	11	13	6	14	7	7	11	11	10	6	96
L S German	14	14	14	13	14	13	15	13	15	15	140
L J Squier	15	14	11	11	14	13	14	14	12	12	130
H H Stevens	11	14	13	15	14	14	9	14	14	15	133

The next league shoot will be at Tarentum June 1.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., May 6.—All was needed was warm weather to bring the shooters out again. Some more new faces. Come again. We want you with us. Webb shot the best, breaking 24 out of 25 from 21yds. The writer got only 22. The grounds are being put in shape for the State shoot and Grand American Handicap, Both promise to be record-breakers. Now is the time to join the gun club. Only $5 the first year; dues $3. A nice lot of fellows to be with, and a comfortable club house. Hill broke his first 15 straight. Webb got some 70 without a miss. Shattuck was showing what his shells could do. Those 90 per cent. shooters from the City on the Lake are still there. No return match in sight yet. What the Columbus boys will do to them when they do come down will be a plenty. May 19 will be the next monthly shoot, with 150-bird program.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Buck	100	78	Lacy	105	92
Shilling	100	86	Shotford	85	57
Webb	125	119	Hill	100	81
Joyce	75	59	Jessup	75	55
Carson	60	50	Van	45	39
Hall	105	82	J Smith	80	65
Girard	105	70	Bennett	45	20
Black	125	108	Shattuck	100	88
Whisner	105	77	Fisher	35	32

LON FISHER.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 7.—The appended scores were made to-day at the traps of the Hudson Gun Club, under conditions that were ideal for trapshooting. Event No. 2 was for the Du Pont trophy, and resulted in several of the boys returning perfect scores with their handicap allowance. The Western Cartridge trophy event also had a number of perfect scores, and in the club prize event, No. 4, there were Durkee, Gille, J. Williams, Strobel and Dr. Groll who scored the limit, 6 points.

High gun for the day was shared between Billy Emmons and Carl von Lengerke, with an average of 83 per cent., Jack Williams being the runner-up with 80 per cent.

Our next shoot takes place on May 21, just a few days before the New Jersey State shoot, and it will be a good opportunity for those who are going to take part in this tournament, to get some practice at good fast birds, thrown from expert traps. Everybody welcome at our grounds.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
B T Munsole	18	16	18	15	19	..	..
H J Burley	21	16	17	15	18	..	..
R H Strader	17	16	13	16	..	..	..
C Durkee	17	21	18	19	..	..	..
J Williams	21	18	20	21	20	..	..
F Bongartz	18	15	17	17	15	..	..
J Williams, Jr	12	9	9	7	..	..	..
C von Lengerke	20	21	19	22	23	22	20
W O'Brien	16	15	20	12	18	..	..
W Raymond	14	21	12	..	..	..	..
L Gille	13	18	17	17	..	..	..
J Putney	..	15	16	16	17	..	..
Dr Groll	13	17	19	18	23	17	16
G Kirkpatrick	14	18	16	16	17	..	..
W. Dorr	14	19	15	16	17	..	..
R Strobel	11	12	15	18	19	..	..
W Vetter	18	17	16	14	15	..	..
A Strobel	..	9	10	16	15	..	..
W Emmons	22	22	20	21	20	..	..
J Whitley	19	20	18	13	21	22	20
A Kurzell	11	11	10	10	15	..	..
T Kelley	17	19	20	16	22	20	18
C Ditter	..	19	16	19	16	..	..
A W Strader	18	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECRETARY.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., May 6.—Practice club shoots are held every Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M. Visitors cordially welcome to participate.

Out of 50 pigeons shot at, the following scores were made Friday, May 5: Dan McCoy 43, Bert Mitchell 41, H. A. Smith 40, L. R. Bowman 40, Clem Marshall 39, E. C. Matthews 39, W. H. Tanner 38, Dr. D. E. Sawyer 35, Wm. Leslie 28, C. H. Yanson 27, W. E. Derris 18.

320 STRAIGHT — 129 SRAIGHT

W Some Very Classy Shooting Done On The Herron Hill Gun Club Grounds, With W

WINCHESTER

"Leader" Shells, Regular Stock Loads.

At a complimentary shoot given for him by the Herron Hill Gun Club of Pittsburg, on April 26th, Lester S. German broke 320 "Straight." The targets were thrown full fifty yards and at regulation angles.

At the same shoot Mr. G. E. Painter, the well known and skillful amateur, broke 129 "Straight," beating the ground record.

Messrs. German and Painter both used Winchester "Leader" Shells—regular stock loads. Their exceptionally high scores add another stone in the colossal monument of proof that Winchester Shells are the peers of all others for uniformity, pattern and speed.

The Spring Tonic For Shooters Is WINCHESTER SHELLS

Trap in California.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The thirty-ninth annual trapshooting season of the California Wing Club opened at the new grounds at Stege on April 2 with twenty-seven shotgun experts present. During the balance of the season there will be one meeting each month, with a total of seven. The membership of the club is now thirty, and according to the rules of the club the limit is forty. Several applications for membership have been received and the outlook is that the list will be full within a short time. The club enjoys the distinction of being the oldest wing shooting club in the United States, and in times gone by some of the leading marksmen of the world have shot over its traps. In the medal race during the first meet no one made a straight string, seven shooters grassing eleven birds, these being Clarence Haight, E. L. Schultz, R. C. Reed, A. J. Webb, Fred Munday, George Thomas and N. L. Nielsen. Clarence Haight, C. J. Ashlin and R. C. Reed made straight scores in the purse race at 12 birds. Haight had the best average for the day, securing 23 out of 24 birds. The second meet of the season was held on April 23, and a large number of shooters were on hand. The wind was high and worked against perfect scores, but the shooting was good in spite of the adverse conditions. In the medal contest Clarence Haight, Tony Prior and C. J. Ashlin secured 12 birds and nine others got 11 each, but in the afternoon in the purse event 11 was the best any one could do. Future meetings will be held on the first Sunday of each month.

Phil B. Bekeart dedicated the new trapshooting ground at the Presidio on Saturday, April 22, by firing the opening shot, auspicious for the success of the recently formed Exposition City Gun Club, for the clay pigeon was pulverized in proper style. Bekeart has the added distinction of cracking out the first stright score on the new grounds.

The honor of firing the first shot was awarded after spirited bidding by different sportsmen present. J. G. Heath, E. Hoelle, Henry Nelson and J. S. French were the next bidders to shoot, in the order, and each shooter qualified by a break. Emil Holling and Al Cook also broke straight scores.

The club's opening shoot came off Sunday with a large attendance of powder burners. C. H. Lancaster's score of 19 in the fifth event was the best record for the day. Cold, cloudy weather obscured the background, and a strong wind kept down the scores.

Many of the shooters had not indulged in blue rock shooting for some time. A noticeable feature is the large percentage of new names in trapshooting circles. Most of the new men shot very clever scores. One feature Sunday was a team shoot for a luncheon. The winning team, under Armorer Price, scored 164 targets against a total of 161 targets by E. Holling's men.

The officers of the club are: W. B. Sanborn, President; W. J. Golcher, Vice-President; E. Hoelle, Secretary-Treasurer; J. A. Cook, captain; Geo. Thomas, W. H. Price and J. Hervey Jones, Directors.

The first live-bird shoot of the Santa Clara Gun Club was held at Santa Clara, April 23. Another club shoot is billed for May 7. The trout streams of that section kept down the attendance to five men. It is probable that two of the club members will take up the challenge of Feudner and Stelling for a live bird match. The opening events were three 6-bird and one 4-bird match. Arquez and Cadwallader made the straights in the 6-bird races, Perry and Cadwallader scored clean in the 4-bird event. The pigeons trapped were a lively lot and weather conditions were favorable. Three of the shooters were noted shots at the Garden City Gun Club shoots some years ago.

Bodie Smith and other members of the Transportation Club, of Frisco, are reported to be sponsors for a proposed blue rock gun club, the members of which will shoot clay pigeons one Saturday afternoon every month at the Golden Gate Gun Club trap grounds, in Alameda. This innovation has the indorsement of many prominent local trap shots and will no doubt receive generous encouragement.

San Rafael sportsmen have recently organized the Blue Rock Gun Club. The club's trap grounds will be established in Schuetzen Park.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Roy Prescott, President; Joseph Rydeburg, Vice-President; H. De la Montanya, Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph Rydeburg, Joseph Taggiano, Roy Prescott, P. Pedrotti and Robert Provine, Executive Committee.

GOLDEN GATE.

New York State Tournament.

THE fifty-third annual State shoot will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., June 13, 14 and 15, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association, and Secretary Hookway sends us details of the shoot as follows:

The New York State Sportsmen's Association is a State affair. It includes a membership of over 100 gun clubs. No individual or club gets any benefit from the State shoot. Proceeds are devoted to protection and propagation of game and passage of reasonable game laws. The prizes have been given on account of this, as all money in the end is returned to the cause of outdoor gunning. Contributors in the end get the benefit of their donation. Our merchandise event is a feature of its kind. Many of our gun clubs have donated prizes. One gun club gave a $350 piano. This event is the source of revenue for the association, and in time this State shoot should be the leader of all shoots. We had 150 entries last year, and with open sweeps we expect 300.

Syracuse is one of the best centers for trapshooting in United States. Members of the Onondaga Gun Club, whether officers of the State Association or not, assist, and that fact alone means, as it always has, that the shoot will be a success.

Guns, ammunition, etc., forwarded to W. E. Hookway, 725 East Water street, Syracuse, charges prepaid, will be delivered to grounds. The same grounds of 1909, near yacht club, will be used this year. Shoot will be run under Squier money-back system, which all gunners understand. You cannot lose much if any under this system. Events under conditions and rules of the Interstate Association.

For the first time, sweeps are to be thrown open to the world, and if it proves a success, they will be in the future. We invite everybody.

PROGRAM.

Monday, June 12, practice day; shooting begins at 1 P. M. Eight events at 15 targets, entrance $1.50 each, including targets; money divided Rose system 4, 3, 2, 1.

Tuesday, June 13, first day; shooting promptly at 9:15. Ten events at 15 targets, entrance $1.50 each; events Nos. 11, 12 and 13, 20 targets, entrance $2 each; additional entrance $1; daily average for N. Y. S. shooters only. Money divided Rose system—20-bird events, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1; 15-bird events, 4, 3, 2, 1. Targets 2 cents in all entrances. Optional sweeps each event.

Wednesday, June 14, second day; shooting 9 A. M. Ten events at 15 targets, entrance $1.50 each; additional entrance $1 for Squier money-back system. Event 11, merchandise shoot, handicap, 50 targets, entrance $5, for New York State residents only. Optional sweep $3. Event 11 is a manufacturers' agents event, entrance $1.

Thursday, June 15, third day; shooting at 9 A. M. Ten events at 15 targets, entrance $1.50 and additional entrance $1, same as second day.

Event 11 is the Dean Richmond trophy, for three-man teams residing in same county within State. Each man to shoot at 25 targets. Divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent., class shooting. Optional sweep $3 for all.

Event 12, Greater New York cup, 50 targets per man, entrance price of targets, or $10 per team. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Optional sweep $3. Residents outside State may shoot for optional sweep entry.

During the entire shoot an extra trap will be run for double shooting. Entrance, price of targets. First prize, single trigger Smith gun; second and third prizes, suitable to be selected later. Highest straight scores take them. Enter as many times as you like.

Optional sweeps will be run in connection with regular program as follows: Contestants who have entered the regular events may also enter optional sweeps by paying $1.00 additional for each event each day. No target money will be deducted from entrance. Division of money, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., less than 20 entries; more than 20 entries, 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent, class shooting. Squier money-back system does not apply to optional sweeps.

Hotels in Syracuse are the Vanderbilt, Yates, Warner and the new Onondaga, very good, reasonable in price, excellent cuisine. The yacht club house is a large, suitable building, excellent lunches to be obtained at all times.

The officers of New York State Sportsmen's Association are: John H. Hendrickson, Jamaica, N. Y., President; Willard E. Hookway, Syracuse, N. Y., Secretary-Treasurer. The Tournament Committee consists of Hulbert W. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. E. Corfield, Utica, N. Y.; J. L. Talcott, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Conley, Cohocton, N. Y.; C. G. Blandford, Ossining, N. Y.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, April 29.—No doubt the heavy rain which came down most of the morning and the threatening conditions of the afternoon kept many of our members away who might otherwise have come out to the opening of the summer season.

Barto put up good scores all the way through, getting 24 out of 25 in a practice event, 46 out of 50 in event No. 1, and 48 out of 50 from 20yds. in event No. 2. Sharp took second place in the practice event with the score of 23, while MacLachlan, Merrill and Barnes each broke 21.

Sharp "copped" first place in event No. 1, with a score of 47, Graham tying with Barto on 46. C. E. Shaw landed second place in the handicap with 46 from 19yds. Merrill took third place in the handicap event with a score of 44 MacLachlan scoring 43.

Merrill made a straight 25 in the next event. MacLachlan put up the best score in the event at 25 pairs, breaking 37, while Merrill broke 36 and Sharp scored 34.

MacLachlan shot a frame of 25 while sitting on the fence at 30yds. and he smashed 20 of them into smithereens.

The many friends of our well-known member, Richard Merrill, will be pleased to hear that he has returned from Texas and will be with us quite often in the future.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	25	50	50	25	25	25*	25
J B Barto, 20	24	46	48	..	..	..	..
A F MacLachlan, 19	21	37	43	15	20	37	20
E S Graham, 16	18	46	..	22	23	..	..
J H Shrigley, 18	..	37	..	..	..	25	..
J R Sharp, 18	23	47	40	20	22	31	..
K Merrill, 20	21	..	44	25	..	36	..
C B Barnes, 16	21	30	..	17	..	16	..
F Hlavka, 16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
C F Hjestberg, 16	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
C E Shaw, 20	..	..	46	..	..	..	..

*Event No. 6 was at 25 pairs.

April 30.—Although the weather was disagreeable for the first Sunday of our summer season, several heavy showers coming down during the morning and one at noon, twenty-four shooters concluded to take a chance on shooting between showers and all were well pleased with the results of the afternoon's shoot.

In a practice event at 25 targets, Flewelling and Sharp each went straight, Roll and Cutler each breaking 24, while Shrigley, Merrill, Thwaite, Emery, Silver and Taggart each scored 23.

First honors in club event No. 1, at 50 targets, class shooting, all 16yds. rise, were divided between H. Thwaite and Geo. Roll with scores of 49, Merrill being next in line with 48, while Shrigley, Sharp and Emery each made a 47. Flewelling, Dessert and Miss Anna Rieker each broke 46, while Thomas, Cutler and Silver were only one target behind, each making 45.

In event No. 2 at 50 targets, distance handicap, Thwaite carried off the honors of first place with a score of 48 from the 18yds. mark, Eck, Sharp and Emery were hot after him with scores of 47, Eck breaking his from 19yds., while Sharp and Emery stood at 18yds.

Geo. Roll brought down 46 from 20yds. and C. W. May made the same score from 16yds., while Kammerer was next in line with 45.

Event No. 3, at 25 targets, 16yds. rise, resulted in a fine lot of scores, Flewelling, Roll, Merrill and Dr. Robb each going through the frame without a miss, Eck and Crooker only dropping one target, while Thwaite and Taggart each scored 23, Seelig, Sharp and Miss Rieker returning scores of 22.

Dr. Robb took first place in the fourth event with a score of 24, while Taggart was second with 23.

Thwaite seemed well satisfied with his work to-day—142 out of 150 is going some.

Roll was right on his mettle, losing only six targets out of 150.

Events:		1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	Hdcp.	25	50	50	25	25	25
W W Flewelling	20	25	46	44	25	..	..
D E Thomas	20	17	45	35	20	18	..
Geo Roll	20	24	49	46	25	..	..
R Merrill	20	23	48	41	25	..	..
Geo Eck	19	..	44	47	24	..	..
C K Seelig	18	18	37	44	22	..	..
J H Shrigley	18	23	47	41	..	..	..
O W Crocker	18	..	37	36	24	1	9..
W S Cutler	19	24	45	43	19	..	..
C F Stemmer	19	..	37	34	..	..	..
J R Sharp	18	25	47	47	22	17	..
H Thwaite	18	23	49	48	23	..	..
Miss A Rieker	18	20	46	44	22	..	..
L Kumpfer	18	12	34	35	..	..	..
C C Emery	18	23	47	47	..	..	..
C W May	16	20	44	46	..	..	..
B L Kammerer	16	18	40	45	..	..	..
E Silver	16	23	45	..	..	..	..
H L Dessert	16	20	46	..	21	..	..
L G Vogel	16	12	30	31	..	..	..
Mrs Cutler	16	11	30	27	..	..	..
Mrs Taggart	16	15	..	..	15	..	..
J A Taggart	16	23	..	..	23	23	20
Dr C E Robb	16	20	..	..	25	24	23

WM. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Kansas State Tournament.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 1.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Association held their annual tournament, under the auspices of the Hutchinson Gun Club, on April 27, 28 and 29. There were some seventy-five shooters present, and wtih very few exceptions, shot in every event during the three days. Wm. Veach was high amateur with 419 out of 450. E. W. Arnold second with 415 and H. Dixon third with a total of 406. In the professionals Ed. O'Brien was the winner of premier honors by scoring 425; W. H. Heer 422, second, and F. G. Bills, 414, third. H. F. Gray, of Leon, won the State championship on shoot-off with 48 out of 50. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.		Third Day.	
	Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.
Joe Bell	150	124	150	97	150	127
John Moncravie	150	114	150	97	150	111
F H Wing	150	131	150	119	150	123
C W Jones	150	126	150	113	150	126
C V Berryman	150	120	150	112	150	91
G Yawell	150	137	150	128	150	132
E F Solden	...	...	150	120	150	110
Phil Hoyne	150	96	150	108	150	127
Chas Debus	150	127	...	...	...	...
M L Halliday	150	123	150	121	150	133
E W Punfro	150	133	150	110	150	139
B E Metzger	150	133	150	135	150	129
H F Gray	150	138	150	119	150	127
F P Metzger	150	127	150	112	150	104
M Goeller	150	112	150	97	150	120
A R Carpenter	150	114	150	114	150	116
Henry Hugg	150	119	150	111	150	116
Chas Willard	150	130	150	120	150	137
S O'Brien	...	...	150	97	150	106
Edd Jenkins	150	121	150	101	150	120
Wm Veach	150	143	150	136	150	140
G Nicholai	150	134	150	126	150	133
Jack Morton	150	131	150	117	150	126
T Quinn	150	134	150	118	150	131
H E Logan	150	127	150	95	150	109
Wm Jones	150	87	150	83	150	99
E M Hager	150	131	150	123	150	122
W B Wolf	150	140	150	127	150	131
Edd Calson	150	111	...	...	...	...
H Hubbard	150	130	150	110	150	124
F Luther	150	122	150	105	150	95
Pat Cairns	150	135	150	123	150	137
E W Arnold	150	142	150	136	150	137
C T Rankin	150	134	150	132	150	133
Paul Gano	150	132	...	...	...	...
Wm Peck	150	131	150	126	150	141
Geo K Mackie	150	137	150	116	150	127
Harve Dixon	150	137	150	131	150	138
J F Caldwell	150	124	150	106	150	125
F Houston	150	131	150	118	150	136
Harve Dixon	150	137	150	131	150	138
Harry Hoag	150	117	150	107	150	125
W R Campbell	150	141	150	129	150	134
J W Appleman	150	124	150	114	150	136
E M Congdon	150	127	150	124	150	133

W E VanKuren	150	126	150	107	150	106
W S Hoon.....	150	124	150	112	150	104
W C Williams	150	142	150	121	...	...
C B Wells....	150	137	150	129	150	126
H Whitney	...	...	150	130	...	...
W E Lane	...	...	150	116	...	...
S L Cheatune.	...	...	150	116	...	...
P H Maletor...	...	...	150	85	...	...
C W Neff	...	...	150	114	90	77
E R Farwell...	...	...	150	107	...	...
H Hodgson ...	...	...	90	53	...	...
W H Burke...	...	...	150	118	...	...
B W Davenport	...	...	150	113	...	...
H Rickenbrode	...	...	150	114	...	...
Wm Hinne	...	...	150	128	150	123
J E McGuire...	...	...	150	79	...	...
F A Benson. .	...	...	90	74	90	77
H W Anderson	...	...	...	...	150	127
R W King	...	...	150	108	...	...
O W Culp.....	...	...	...	...	150	129
Professionals:						
Ed O'Brien ..	150	145	150	141	150	139
Wm Heer	150	141	150	137	150	144
F G Bills.....	150	144	150	128	150	145
G W Maxwell.	150	138	150	129	150	143
Geo W Lewis..	150	138	150	118	150	135
J S Day.....	150	133	150	117	150	137
D D Gross...	150	127	150	120	150	127
T A Marshall..	150	135	150	111	150	123
Dave Elliott ..	150	113	150	100	90	58

Kansas State Championship, 50 targets:

H F Gray	48	Have Dixon	42
Geo K Mackie	46	E M Congdon	40
Geo Nicholai	48	Wm Beach	41
Ed O'Brien	47	C G Willard	41
Fred Bills	47	Billy Allen	41
W R Campbell	47	E W Renfro	41
E W Arnold	46	W Smith	40
E L Solden	46	F C Beck	39
H W Anderson	46	O W Culp	39
Paul Gano	46	W E Heck	39
E S Cooper	45	Wm Jones	38
J F Coldwell	45	Henry Krigg	38
C B Wells	45	Robert Mathews	38
William Peck	45	W S Hoon	38
Glover Lowell	45	Ed Jenkins	37
B E Metzger	44	F P Metzger	37
F A Benson	44	Joe Appleman	37
W E Johnson	44	M L Holliday	36
C T Rankin	43	C V Berryman	36
Pat Cairns	43	Forest Luther	35
W L Goeller	43	John Moncravie	34
H Hubbard	43	Steve Hoyne	33
Wm. Hume	42	Ed Colson	33
H Hoey	42	F H Wing	33
Tom Quinn	42	W E Van Kiesen	32
H E Logan	42	Jack Martin	28
Walter Wold	42	C W Moore	24
C W Neff	42		

Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—April 29 we held our fifth annual registered tournament, and it proved to be a success in every way. The Squier money-back system was used to advantage in our one day shoot, and proved to be as good here, as it could have been in a two or three day

J. A. R. ELLIOTT EATING BLUEBERRY PIE.

THE WAY VISITORS CAME TO THE SHOOT FROM ALBANY AND AMSTERDAM.

AT TRAP NO I—TREASURER BROWN SHOOTING.

day shoot. Both our boys and the visitors were very much pleased with it. A glance at the scores, which are appended, will show conclusively how well the system held the fellows for the entire program. This is very gratifying to both the club and the office force.

Forty shooters took part in the tournament, many from Amsterdam, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica and Mechanicsville being seen on the firing line. The day was as nearly perfect as it could be, so that scores, as a rule, were good. A slight wind in the afternoon got under the targets and fooled some of the boys; but on the whole, there was little about which one could complain. The double event proved to be a good drawing card, and more than one shooter made a good start only to find a lot of ciphers in his score about the time he had waded half way through. Warnick's 18 out of a possible 20 was unbeatable, however, and he carried home the cup, although Witt was a close second, having 15 birds chalked up to his credit.

Seventeen targets were put up in the merchandise event at 25 targets, added target handicap, and the shooting was lively. For some unaccountable reason many of the best here met their Waterloo. The first prize, a handsome gold watch was carried home by Bowler; Witt copped the leather traveling bag; and the many other valuable awards were divided among the lucky men.

George Ginn and W. Harold Adamson were in their accustomed places, and handled the office work in fine shape.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Broke.
F H Milliman.....	14	15	14	15	15	14	14	15	10	13	139
A V Morris.....	10	13	10	13	11	11	10	11	7	10	106
C I Nisbet.....	9	9	5	14	13	11	7	12	8	14	102
J Barnes	11	13	14	10	12	12	13	10	11	8	114
W E Corfield.....	11	14	14	15	14	13	14	13	14	10	132
H M Bowler.....	13	13	14	12	12	14	10	14	11	13	126
S K Warnick.....	14	15	12	13	14	14	11	13	14	12	132
H E Greene.....	14	13	13	12	14	14	13	14	11	13	131
C D Stewart.....	13	14	13	12	13	13	12	12	13	11	128
J S Lewis.....	11	11	13	13	13	12	13	13	14	12	125
G Kline	12	12	10	13	13	13	15	13	13	12	126
E M Hurd.....	15	14	14	13	15	15	12	15	13	12	138
J B Sanders.....	14	14	15	14	13	15	13	10	14	14	136
H H Valentine.....	15	15	13	14	13	14	12	14	13	11	134
H T Brown.....	14	13	15	13	15	14	12	13	15	14	138
J N Huyck.....	15	13	13	10	13	11	14	15	14	11	129
J W White.....	14	14	15	14	15	12	12	13	14	14	137
E Hotaling	14	12	14	12	15	11	14	10	14	10	126
J L Shorcy.....	13	14	14	13	13	15	13	14	14	15	138
J Borneo	10	9	9	6	8	11	9	12	10	11	95
W Golden	11	12	11	8	13	10	12	12	15	12	116
A D Witt.....	15	15	11	13	14	14	14	14	12	13	135
M L Welling.....	13	13	8	10	5	6	8	8	9	7	89
Elmer Wiltse	15	9	9	12	13	13	11	15	14	14	123
A Kirkpatrick	6	12	12	12	13	14	11	13	10	13	116
J E Sexton.....	10	13	15	15	12	15	13	13	10	10	126
J N Ingalsbe.....	9	11	11	14	14	12	8	14	5	13	111
F B Chapman.....	12	12	15	15	15	10	..	..	..	..	79
H Balcom	..	..	8	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	23
C F Newell.....	..	..	12	11	13	14	11	11	10	12	94
A T Hoyle.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	3	9	26
L Oatman	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	..	..	22
Professionals:											
J A R Elliott.....	15	12	14	12	15	14	15	14	15	13	139
H S Welles.....	15	13	15	15	14	14	14	15	14	14	143
Sim Glover	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	149
H H Stevens.....	15	11	15	12	14	15	15	14	13	12	136

J. A. NORTON, Sec'y.

Lester German Smashes the Record

To show their appreciation of his visit to Pittsburg, the Herron Hill Gun Club put on an impromptu shoot at their grounds on April 26. The program called for 100 targets. Mr. German shot a few practice targets, and started in with an unfinished run of 27; he then went through the five 20-target events without a miss, and as he was breaking targets in splendid time, the eleven other contestants persuaded him to go on for a record. Without any fuss, he went ahead breaking string after string of 20s straight until he drew a high one on his 321st target. The breeze down the island gave this target an ugly jump upward, and he undershot it.

Three hundred and twenty straight is a new record for the Eastern and Southern States. No score like this has ever been made in Pennsylvania, and it is nearly 200 targets better than any score ever made in Pittsburg.

G. E. Painter also set a new amateur ground record, shooting along with Mr. German. He broke 129 without a miss,, and had several other runs of 90 or better. He broke 98 out of 100 in the program, making him high amateur for the day.

All who were there will vouch for the fact that the targets were thrown between 45 and 50yds., and the angles were fully up to requirements.

Shooting conditions were perfect. The light was good, and up to the last 40 targets there was hardly a breath of air blowing. The scores:

Targets:	50	50	100	20	22p	12p
German	50	50	100	20	41	..
Kelsey	49	49	99	..	34	..
Young	47	47	..	..	..	21
De Lackso	44	44	..	..	..	19
Wampler	39	42	..	..	..	..
Davidson	36	44	..	..	..	..
Rahm	40	37	..	..	34	..
Louie	39	33	..	..	..	..
Bishop	32	29	..	..	..	..

Starting in 1904, Lester German took up the target game, and from the start the training he had in shooting them over the pan marked him for a comer in this new game. During 1905 he won quite a number of first averages, but in 1906 he cleaned up all the amateurs starting at the Grand American. Then he quickly followed by winning the amateur average at the Eastern Handicap, Virginia State shoot, Atlantic City, and the big Cincinnati shoot, where he defeated both amateurs and professionals. This was his last appearance as an amateur. He then shot as a Du Pont man, winning the Du Pont trophy from 20yds., defeating a field of 200 of the country's best shots.

At Cleveland, April 2, he set a new mark on double targets, breaking 96 out of 100. On Oct. 17 he won the Paul North trophy. In this race only the ten high professionals of the United States were eligible.

During 1910 Mr. German broke 100 straight or better fifteen times, breaking 222 at the Southern Handicap at Columbus, Ga. This was the longest run made in any Interstate Association tournament last year.

So far this year he holds the long-run records, breaking 156 and 252 straight at Galveston, Tex., breaking the entire last day's program without a miss.

Starting in at the New York Athletic Club shoot, Mr. German won high professional average and repeated this performance at Baltimore and at the Keystone shot at Philadelphia.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N.J., May 3.—Nineteen gunners faced the firing line in the weekly shoot of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club, held yesterday afternoon over the club's traps. While the weather was not exactly ideal for trapshooting, the marksmen turned in very creditable tallies. During the afternoon exactly 2850 white targets were thrown from the traps.

Chris. Feigenspan was high gun of the day. Out of the 220 birds that he fired at, he was credited with a kill of 205. Neaf Apgar and Louis Colquitt were the only gunners who were credited with a perfect string of 25 kills. B. M. Shanley, Jr., J. Thompson and Frank Mihlon shot well.

SEMI-SMOKELESS

Again proves its Superiority over other Rifle Powders, of whatever kind.

In the final shoot-off of the Inter-Club Matches, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club Team of Butte, Montana, won from the New Haven Team, with the wonderful score of

992 out of a possible 1000

A NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

This remarkable shooting organization is composed of the following members: T. E. Booth, Roy E. Tisdale, F. A. Anderson, J. W. Crawford, Hans Holmes, John A. Donovan, C. George Westphal, Louis Flagler and Joseph Morris— men, who by their skill and nerve have won the admiration of all rifle shooters from coast to coast. The individual targets made in the final match tell the story eloquently.

R. E. TISDALE,	200
T. E. BOOTH,	199
F. A. ANDERSON,	198
HANS HOLMES,	198
J. A. DONOVAN,	197
	992

In this series of matches the Butte Team did not suffer a single defeat; this is the SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR they have won the .22 CALIBER TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE U. S. In the two years they won 23 out of 24 matches, using exclusively

Peters .22 Cal. Ammunition

Thus in the most important .22 Caliber Competition of the year, SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES are convincingly shown to be more accurate and more uniform than any others; they are very clean and may be fired indefinitely in the finest rifle barrel without cleaning and without injuring it; they have a record of achievement which has never and probably will never be equalled.

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The DuPont Gun Club.

UNDER date of May 3, Secretary T. E. Doremus, of the Du Pont Gun Club, writes us from Wilmington:

"I am inclosing two pages from this morning's News, of Wilmington, Del. They will indicate to you that the Du Pont Gun Club is still on the map. It is our desire to make the club the biggest and best in the country, and to give the Wilmington shooters and any who may desire to enjoy an afternoon's sport with us, the very best shooting at the lowest cost. Yesterday we let a contract to one of the local builders for an addition to the club house, to cost somewhat over $2,000. We believe this will give us an up-to-date house, with conveniences for all. The addition is to have a second story porch with a grand stand on the second story; this to accommodate the ladies, who enjoy watching the shooting."

The illustrations in the News are most interesting and bear witness to the enterprise and sprightliness of the Delaware shooters. Even though the peach crop of this State is on the decline, they certainly raise big shooters, as shown by the picture of Louis Koerner, "the big man" at the score. We make some extracts from the News's article:

Organized but last November, the Du Pont Gun Club has come in the short intervening time to be one of the foremost sporting organizations of the city, and now holds a rank with many of the large gun clubs of this section of the country.

Although the prosperous gun club was organized by employees of the E. I du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, it was formed for the purpose of arousing greater interest in trapshooting in the whole community, and its membership is not limited to the employees of the powder concern. Of the 382 members of the club, 120 are in no way connected with the Du Pont Company.

The new organization has received much encouragement from the Du Pont Company as a whole, and from its individual members. The company has furnished the grounds at New Bridge, just beyond Rising Sun, across the Brandywine, and has erected for the club on the ground a cozy little club house. The whole outfit cost in the neighborhood of $4,000, and includes three traps and a pistol and target range with five targets.

The club holds its regular shoots every Saturday afternoon, commencing at 1:30 o'clock. Each week four silver spoons of a handsome design and engraved with the name of the club, are offered for the winners of the four classes, and in addition special events and ties left over from the previous Saturday are shot. T. Coleman du Pont has given $200 each year for five years for the purchase of prizes and the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event is shot off each week.

A prize of $50 has been offered by Eugene du Pont, which will be contested for throughout the remainder of the season. The contestants, to be eligible, must have shot at 25 targets 20 times; their ten best scores are selected and high man wins. A double-barrel shotgun was offered by the manufacturers of the Fox gun, the contest for which will end at the close of the present month. As in the Du Pont event, this will also be won by the man getting the highest mark in totaling his ten best scores at 25 targets, excepting that it takes only ten scores to qualify instead of twenty, as in the Du Pont shoot.

In order that business men may be given a chance to take part in the trapshooting, a regular Thursday afternoon shoot is held, the scores made in this to count the same as those in the Saturday shoots.

Non-members of the club pay one cent apiece for the targets, while the members are charged 15 cents for 25 targets, in addition to the cost of the shells, which makes the cost of the sport very low.

All scores made at all the shoots are carefully recorded in the books of the club and percentages of the ability of each man figured out for use in handicap shoots.

The Du Pont Club officers are as follows: President, William Coyne; Vice-President, P. S. du Pont; Second Vice-President, Major W. G. Ramsay; Treasurer, P. E. Garrett; General Secretary, T. E. Doremus; First Assistant Secretary, W. A. Joslyn; Second Assistant Secretary, Lieut. Frank Harkins.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 7.—T. W. Keithley was high man at the weekly shoot on the grounds of the DuPont Gun Club yesterday. He broke 24 out of 25 targets and won in Class A of the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event. He is in good form, having won two first prizes in succession in this event with scores of 24.

The winners in ties made the previous Saturday were: Class B—Dr. A. Patterson, 20 out of 25. Class C—William Coyne, 20 out of 25. Class D—L. W. Crawford, 17 out of 25. H. W. Lobb, with a score of 23, won the shoot-off in Class B from ties made April 22 and 29.

The competition for the Fox gun trophy terminates this month. The rivalry for the prize is especially keen.

The scores yesterday, other than that of Mr. Keithley, were:

Class B, 20 out of 25: J. A. MacMullens, W. M. Hammond, W. A. Joslyn, William Coyne, Dr. Stanley Steels, Dr. A. Patterson, H. Winchester.

Class C, 18 out of 25—R. C. McCardle, C. C. Gerow, J. W. Anderson, Jr., C. E. Springer, H. P. Carlon.

Class D, 15 out of 25: S. J. Newman, S. G. David, S. B. Trott, Dr. H. H. Darlington, J. E. Miller, W. Mathewson.

The scores, at 25 targets each, were: H. H. Lukens 23, Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr., 19, J. A. MacMullen, 20, L. C. Lyon 12, Eugene du Pont 22, H. W. Bush 17, Clyde Leedom 17, S. J. Newman 15, A. H. Lobb 23, J. J. Magahern 19, C. C. Gerow 18, F. H. Megaw 8, W. M. Hammond 20, S. G. David 15, W. Edmunson 18, A. G. Reilly 12, S. B. Trott 15, Victor du Pont 3d 21, W. A. Joslyn 20, A. J. Curley 3, T. Pennington 19, J. B. McHugh 24, Dr. H. H. Darlington 15, R. C. McCardle 16, J. E. Miller 15, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 18, G. Godwin 19, H. T. Reed 14, J. T. Roherson 22, S. G. David 17, C. E. Springer 18, William Coyne 20, W. F. Jensen 17, T. W. Keithley 24, Dr. H. Betts 9, J. C. Ewing 14, David Lindsay 21, G. A. Wilson 5, E. B. Wilson 7, W. Mathewson 15, L. W. Crawford 17, S. Tuchton 21, H. P. Carlon 18, Dr. S. Steele 20, Dr. Bullock 21, Dr. A. Patterson 20, W. B. Smith, Jr., 13, D. J. Dougherty 16.

Interstate Gun and Rifle Club.

DARBY, Pa., May 7.—A small but select field of Interstate Gun and Rifle Club members participated in the monthly shoot, held yesterday at this place. Anderson was high man with 45 breaks out of his 50 birds, followed by Gaines with 43. The scores:

Anderson	45	Williams	37
Gaines	43	Jackson	31

Hyde Park (Ohio) Gun Club.

MAY 6 was an ideal Spring day, the first really pleasant Saturday we have had in this section for many weeks. The attendance was fair, but not what the delightful weather warranted. Holoday, after a couple of warming-up events, got down to business, and finished with 95, which included a run of 54 straight. Irwin did not strike his gait until he had tried a little practice, and even then he fell down a little, scoring several targets less than usual in the 100. De Mar was not in so good form as last week. In his first event he missed only one target, but then fell down in the next two, finishing with a little over 89 per cent., instead of up in the 90s. Welsh left his gun at home, not expecting to get to the grounds. His score was the result of using a strange gun, and not lack of skill. Dr. Phillips is still able to break a few, but does not get time for sufficient practice to keep in shape. Jenkins got out just in time for a couple of events, and after a bad experience in his first event, he began to find them, but could not get his average where it belongs. Frohliger seldom does his best at the start. To-day he improved in each succeeding event, and was going a nice pace when the shooting ended. Schaefer could do nice work if he would devote a little more time to practice. He is also making good on the revolver range. Sampson came out late, getting into one event and then shooting alone. He broke 88 per cent. of the 50 targets he shot at, and promises to better that by a number of targets at the Northern's tournament.

Holoday	23	22	25	25	95
Irwin	21	21	22	21	85
De Mar	24	22	21	..	67
Frohliger	16	14	12	20	62
Schaefer	18	22	16	..	56
Dr Phillips	21	23	..	..	44
Sampson	21	23	..	..	44
Jenkins	15	21	..	..	36
Welsh	13	..	..	..	13

Boston A. A. Gun Club.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—The weekly handicap shoot of the Boston A. A. Gun Club, at Riverside yesterday afternoon was won by E. F. Gleason, a scratch man, with 90. The conditions were reverse, unknown, incomers and pairs. The scores:

	Reverse.	Unknown.	Incomers.	Pairs.	Hcp.	T'tl.
E F Gleason	23	22	30	15	0	90
G Hassan	23	24	29	12	0	88
H A Jackson	18	19	30	8	12	87
G L Hunter	13	20	27	8	18	86
R A Fayc	22	24	25	13	0	84
J L Snow	16	15	28	7	14	80
F Whitney	16	12	29	9	10	76
*C F Morse	18	19	27	11	0	75
G F Munroe	13	11	17	9	24	74
W C Brooks	13	10	26	0	20	69
*C F Perry	15	18	34	8	0	67
*W A Ellis	11	9	26	4	0	50

*Guests.

Sunbury—Selinsgrove Tournament.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 6.—The sixth annual tournament was held on May 4 and 5, at Rolling Green Park, with some forty shooters in attendance. The weather was good and a fine meeting was had. Conley topped both amateurs and professionals with a score of 282 for the two days; Herrold, 277, in second place, closely followed by Schlichter with 276. Sked was high professional with 280. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
Siegfried	150	132	150	135
Teats	150	123	150	114
Hunsinger	150	109	150	108
Brewster	150	110	150	125
German	150	129	...	...
Howell	150	132	150	130
Conley	150	143	150	139
Schottstall	150	126	150	118
Troxell	150	123	150	130
Martin	150	126	150	124
Worden	150	133	150	141
Wilson	150	127	150	123
Slear	150	133	150	128
Keller	150	127	...	...
Schlichter	150	135	150	141
Straub	150	104	...	...
Buds	150	133	...	...
Munro	150	116	...	...
Jobson	150	125	...	...
Felty	150	125	...	...
Reitz	150	115	150	128
Daub	150	113	...	...
Herrold	150	136	150	141
Byer	150	113	150	75
Bottinger	150	94	...	...
Hoy	150	96	...	...
Harris	150	81	...	...
Rhymestine	120	66	...	...
Brennan	90	71	...	...
Hartman	60	40	...	...
Kift	90	59	...	...
Leffler	15	11	...	...
Rishell	...	...	150	129
Spicer	...	...	30	24
Hartman	...	...	30	23
Professionals:				
Hawkins	150	136	150	133
Sked	150	144	150	136
Apgar	150	137	150	141
Lewis	150	127	150	118
Klotz	150	111	150	110

In addition to the regular program there were also shot six extra events, which aroused a great deal of interest. The most exciting of the specials was the three-man team cup race, which tied at 68 by Harrisburg No. 2 and Sunbury-Selinsgrove No. 1. In the shoot-off, Harrisburg won by the score of 66 to 63.

Harrisburg No. 1.		Lykens.	
Martin	19	Felty	21
Slear	21	Budd	16
Worden	24—64	Reitz	21—58
Milton.		**Lock Haven.**	
Byer	20	Jobson	22
Hoh	25	Munro	24
Hill	20—65	German, Jr.	21—67
Harrisburg No. 2.		**Sunbury-Selinsgrove No. 1.**	
Keller	24	Siegfried	24
Wilson	21	Herrold	21
Brewster	23—68	Howell	23—68
Sunbury-Selinsgrove No. 2.			
Teats	20	Schoffstall	20—60
Troxtel	20		
Shoot-off of tie:			
Harrisburg No. 2.		Sunbury-Selinsgrove No. 1.	
Keller	21	Siegfried	22
Wilson	22	Herrold	19
Brewster	23—66	Howell	22—63

The prizes—three cups, a cup for each man of the winning team—were beautifully engraved, and were appreciated by the men.

Each day in the specials a Baker gun was given as a prize, at 25 targets, handicap. The first day it went handily to Hoy, of Milton. But on the second day there was a battle royal, four men making straights, including Herrold, the scratch man. In the shoot-off Herrold and Howell (handicap 1) again made clean scores, this making 50 straight for Herrold. When they shot again the betting was in favor of Herrold, as he has been victorious in so many shoot-offs; but Howell stood the strain the better and won by three targets.

The miss-and-out was entered by seventeen shooters, and resulted in straights by three shooters, viz.: Herrold, Worden and Schoffstall.

The doubles were also well entered and ended in quite a surprise, Snyder, a member not shooting this year, ringing up 14 out of 10 pairs, and walking off with first money.

All in all, the men were well pleased with the Squier money-back system, there being no complaints and many hoosts.

J. W. SCHOFFSTALL, Sec'y.

Princeton Defeats U. of P.

PRINCETON won the intercollegiate target match from the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday morning, May 6, at the Clearview Gun Club by a score of 214 to 181. Each gunner shot at 50 targets, with five men to a team. Scores:

Princeton.		Pennsylvania.	
White	45	Thompson	44
Este	43	Helbert	43
Biddle	43	Fletcher	37
Dressler	43	Davis	32
Bartlett	40—214	Downing	25—181

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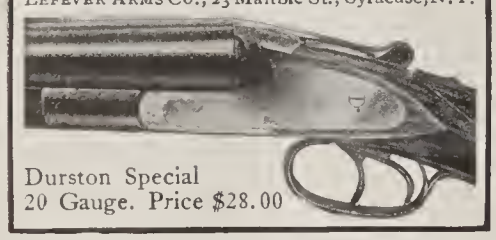

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Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League.

Highland Club the Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—Highland's victory over the S. S. White and Haddonfield teams, with the sudden surprise handed out to South End of Camden by the Meadow Springs, enabled the Edge Hill men to win the Trapshooters' League championship yesterday afternoon with a total of 17 points, and an actual breakage of 2602 targets. The Whites finished third in the race, with 13 points, while Meadow Springs beat out Haddonfield for fifth place by 2 points, 11 to 9. The points scored and targets broken follow:

	Points.	Broken.
Highland	17	2602
South End	15	2555
S S White	13	2490
Meadow Springs	11	2491
Haddonfield	9	2359

Highland, by consistent team shooting, broke a total of 434 targets, beating the Whites by 17 birds and the Haddonfields by 40 birds. The clear, warm weather was a tempting inducement for the gunners, and with very little wind and a perfect working target, there was no excuse for the men who made poor scores. High totals scooped the field, and two men managed to break 49 out of their 50 birds. Kahler, of the Highlands, and Griffiths, of the Whites, were the honor men. Halloway, of Haddonfield, broke 48. Scores:

Haddonfield.		S. S. Whites.	
Kahler	49	Griffiths	49
Tansey	47	Sidebotham	46
Franklin	47	Beyer	44
Bender	46	Ford	42
Pflegar	43	Robinson	40
Crothers	43	Cantrell	40
Perry	41	Hand	40
Herman	40	Severn	39
Landis	39	Fontaine	39
Wolstencroft	39—434	Alexander	38—417
Haddonfield.			
Pedlow	34	E Tomlinson	41
Bergen	31	Webster	40
Remers	39	Muller	37
Halloway	48	Strafford	39
F Tomlinson	42	Peacock	43—394

The scores made by the gunners who failed to qualify for their respective teams follow:

Highland—Lindsey 37, Clark 36, Davis 31, Wentz 38, Lee 35, Ringgold 39, F. Meehan, Jr., 21, Du Pont 33, Harkins 38, T. Meehan 37, Aiman 38.

S. S. White—Hinkson 33, St. Clair 37, Watson 32.

Haddonfield—Lutchstern 31.

The shoot on the Meadow Springs grounds will likely be protested. After the South End Club had finished shooting and led Meadow Springs by a score of 436 to 435, Stone appeared at the traps late, and his score was counted by Meadow Springs, giving the latter club a victory by a score of 437 to 436. The matter will be settled by the League.

To encourage good work, Meadow Springs offered spoons for the high guns, Slear and Greene being the lucky ones for South End, and Murdock capturing the honors for Meadow Springs.

In addition to these prizes, the South End Club had offered silver cups for the members making the highest totals in the six League shoots. These were won by Frank J. Hineline, of Camden, with a total of 261; Fred Slear, of Collingswood, N. J., also captured one for his total of 256, and the other went to Edward Cordery, of Hammonton, N. J., who was just one target behind with 255. Scores:

Meadow Spring.		South End.	
Murdock	46	Greene	46
Sloan	44	Slear	46
Hogan	44	Tomlin	45
Warren	44	W Pechman	45
Hillpot	44	Chalmers	44
Stone	44	Hineline	43
J Emerson	43	Fleming	43
Hall	43	Wakeman	42
Dr Pierce	43	W L Cross	41
Kinchner	42—437	H Anthony	41—436

The scores made by the gunners who failed to qualify for their respective teams follow:

Meadow Springs—Clegg 40, Loley 23, G. L. Emery 33, Gerhard 35, E. B. Garrett 31, Keenan 28, A. Moore 40, W. J. Moore 41, Pierce 26, Free 39, Fenn 37, Henry 42, Renner 37, Chandler 38, Wiley 42, Hewlett 21, Coyle 38, Marden 37, MacAlonan 35, McAvoy 38, W. Williams 42, Gideon 33, Haggerty 32, King 42, Woodward 33, E. G. Garrett 28, Wills 40, Serfass 41, G. Smith 41, Mack 35, Kirsch 35, John 42, Stinger 41.

South End—Cordery 39, Newkirk 31, Goodfellow 32, Butler 30, E. Halloway 27, Anthony 35, Taylor 33, J. Marple 36, J. Murphey 36, W. Johnson 32.

Kahler the Winner.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—The amateur target championship tournament run under the auspices of the Highland Gun Club for the Class A, B and C men came to a conclusion yesterday afternoon at Edge Hill, with Kahler winner of the Class A; Franklin in Class B, and Wentz in Class C. The conditions of the tournament were: Three shoots for a total of 360 targets, 120 per shoot; class shooting, with a 16yd. rise. In addition to the diamond watch fob donated for the winner of each class, he was also rewarded with a $25 cash prize, which, with the money events in all three shoots more than made it worth while for a gunner to compete. Kahler yesterday broke 114 of his 120 birds, which, with the scores of 114 and 112 made in the other two shoots, gave him a total of 340 breaks out of his 360 targets. Jesse Griffith, who outshot Kahler yesterday by 4 targets, finished second for the three shoots, having grassed 335 out of his 360. Tansey got a final count of 332 and Landis 322. On the entire day's program Griffith led the entire field with 145 breaks out of 150.

Franklin won the B trophy. He broke 107 yesterday, which with his scores of 100 and 111, made in previous events, enabled him to beat out F. Mathews, of Trenton, by a bird, 318 to 317. Pflegar finished third with 310.

Wentz won the Class C trophy with 296 smashes, breaking 96 for his final test yesterday, and an even 100 in the other two shoots. Scores:

Class A.

									Total.	Grand Total.
Griffith	24	25	19	20	15	15	14	13	118	145
Tansey	24	23	19	19	14	15	15	15	114	144
Landis	21	18	17	19	15	13	w	..	103	103
Severn	22	17	w	..	..	..	..	..	...	39
Kahler	24	25	19	19	14	13	15	14	114	114
Oliver	..	..	13	..	10	11	15	13	62	62

Class B.

Bender	..	23	23	19	18	12	13	12	108	133
Cook	22	23	18	16	14	14	14	12	107	133
Watson	..	21	21	18	17	14	12	13	105	130
Ford	20	22	18	19	12	14	10	13	105	128
F Mathews	24	23	19	19	13	13	12	11	111	134
Pflegar	20	23	17	16	13	13	15	13	102	130
Franklin	23	24	18	17	13	12	14	14	107	135
Crothers	23	20	20	18	15	11	12	10	107	129
Alexander	18	20	18	14	12	13	w	..	95	95
Muller	..	19	18	16	16	12	11	13	92	105
Bowers	..	10	20	15	15	15	10	12	99	111

Class C.

Lindley	17	20	18	15	10	12	11	13	92	116
Clark	18	18	15	16	11	7	8	8	85	101
Davis	14	17	17	16	11	9	11	12	84	107
Wentz	19	19	18	17	12	11	12	12	96	120
Perry	12	20	12	12	11	9	10	9	85	104
Hand	22	18	17	17	11	14	14	11	99	124
Fontain	20	19	12	16	13	12	11	11	92	114
Clegg	17	20	16	17	10	11	..	..	91	91
Hinkson	12	21	10	10	9	11	12	..	73	85

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The Analostan gunners held a very successful shoot on May 1. Twenty-three marksmen faced the traps and good scores were the order of the day. George L. Lyon, the popular trade representative, was a visitor, and gave a splendid exhibition of how to break targets. He scored 97 out of 100 in the singles, and broke 13 pairs without a miss. Following are the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
C L Lyon	100	97	F P Holt	100	66
Phil Steubener	100	93	W W Barnes	80	67
M D Hogan	100	93	J M Green	75	57
Wm Wagner	100	90	Frank Kahrs	70	40
Dr A V Parsons	100	88	C S Wilson	65	38
Dr W Monroe	100	87	E Dufour	50	49
R H Leight	100	83	Miles Taylor	50	47
R P Hawes	100	80	W M Willis	50	43
R T Bray	100	79	Wm Holmead	50	42
Geo W Peck, Jr	100	77	J T Moffett	50	35
Dr A B Stine	100	77	Dr B Taylor	50	27
Dr M Harrison	100	90			
Doubles:					
Steubener	20	17	Holmead	20	12
Wagner	30	22	Leight	12	7
Parsons	32	21	Hogan	20	10
Monroe	20	12	Lyon	26	26

Dufour won a leg on the Wagner medal, scoring 25 straight; he also won the spoon in Class A, breaking 49 out of 50. W. M. Willis won the spoon in Class B, scoring 42 out of 50. R. H. Leight won the spoon in Class C on 31 out of 50. Frank Kahrs won it in Class D, breaking 31 out of 50, after a shoot-off with C. S. Wilson.

The shoot on May 6 was well attended. The trap spring broke after the second event had been started, and after being replaced with a new one, 80yd. targets were thrown. My, but they were hard; but for the fun of it the trap was not changed, and of course the scores tumbled, as will be seen by the following:

C B Wise	100	75	Geo Talbot	70	32
W D Monroe	100	88	H Keller	65	53
Dr M Harrison	120	94	M D Hogan	65	47
Dr A V Parsons	105	82	W W Barnes	50	48
J A Drain	105	75	Dr E M Funk	50	43
J M Green	100	62	Miles Taylor	50	42
H S Vandegrift	100	61	E Dufour	50	40
C S Wilson	80	64	J A Brown	50	37
Dr A B Stine	75	64	G W Peck, Jr	50	33
Wm Wagner	77	58	H B Farnham	50	39
F R Holt	75	38	Dr B Taylor	55	30
R T Bray	80	51			
Doubles:					
Funk	22	19	W W Barnes	20	13
Dufour	24	18	M Taylor	20	13
Wagner	42	30	Parsons	20	13
Talbot	20	15	Holt	20	15
Stine	20	13	Drain	44	24
Keller	40	26	Bray	26	14

Dr. W. W. Barnes won a leg on the Wagner gold medal, scoring his 25 straight.

In the Western Cartridge Co. trophy event at 10 pairs the scores were as follows: Funk 18, Wagner 16, Holt 15, Talbot 15, Keller 15, Barnes 13, Drain 13, M. Taylor 13, Dr. Stine 13, Dr. Parsons 13, Monroe 12, Bray 11, Dufour 15.

Mr. Geo. W. Peck, Jr., having resigned as captain of the club, Mr. Everett Dufour was nominated to fill the vacancy and was unanimously elected.

Mr. T. Haze Keller, Jr., spent the afternoon with us. He said that during all his travels over this country he had never seen a swifter target thrown, or one that went quite so far.

Mr. E. M. Funk spent the afternoon with us. He is an old member of our club and the boys were glad to see him.

Clearview Gun Club.

DARBY, Pa., May 7.—By outshooting Shuster after two extra events were shot to break the tie existing between the former and Bonsall, the latter won the opening shoot of the summer series now being conducted under the auspices of the Clearview Gun Club, which was shot here to-day afternoon. The conditions called for 50 targets per man, dead bird added handicap, with all scores of 50 and over to be counted for the trophy. All ties are to be shot off at 25 extra targets, with half of the original handicap counting in the totals.

A big field entered for the first shoot, and high scores were in the majority. Bonsall, Paulson, Bevan, Shuster and Dalton, all by reason of their liberal handicaps, tied for the high honors, 50 or better. Bonsall was the best actual score in this bunch, for he cracked 44 of his 50 birds, having a handicap of 7 to reach the 50 score. Harry Fisher, who shot from scratch, broke 45 of his birds. In the first shoot-off both Bonsall and Shuster outshot the rest of the tie men from their heels, but in the second shoot-off Bonsall snatched the honors from Shuster by breaking 23 to the latter's 17. Scores:

Bonsall	7	51	Ferry	8	44
Paulson	13	51	Babcock	10	40
Bevan	15	50	Ullman	12	40
Shuster	15	51	Raymond	0	43
Dalton	15	51	Bockius, Jr.	0	39
McCullough	7	47	Crawford	0	37
Bockius	7	47	Hill	0	37
Elwell	9	46	McMorris	0	28
Fisher	0	45			
Shoot-off:					
Bonsall	3	25	Bevan	7	22
Shuster	8	25	Paulson	6	21
Dalton	7	23			

Second shoot-off: Bonsall 25, Shuster 17.

Siwanoy Country Club.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Herewith are the scores made at our shoot April 29:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per Cent.
F W Valentine	120	95	79.1
Dr Knapp	70	49	70.
C B Holmes	180	130	72.2
J G Wintjen	60	40	66.6
W W Thorpe	150	77	73.3
H V Morgan	95	59	62.1
W Thorpe	130	90	69.2
G A Wylie	150	80	76.1
H J Smith	140	74	52.8
Z S Offutt	60	52	86.6
W E Barnard	110	81	73.6
Wooster	85	56	65.8
L Rauch	50	42	85.
W N Wylie	50	39	78.

On Saturday, May 6, besides the regular weekly shoot, the second contest for the Du Pont trophy took place. Scores, at 50 targets:

W W Thorpe	8	38	Z C Offutt	6	42
L Rauch	5	44	W Thorpe	9	44
G A Wylie	5	35			

In the shoot-off of the tie L. G. Rauch won.

Scores of regular weekly shoot:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per Cent.
W W Thorpe	80	51	63.7
L Rauch	90	69	76.6
G A Wylie	115	81	70.4
Z C Offutt	115	92	80.
W Thorpe	115	81	70.4
Prof. Hill	85	32	37.6
W M Wylie	70	52	74.2
Dr Barnard	65	44	67.7

Lorain Gun Club.

LORAIN, O., May 8.—Last Friday was an ideal day for trapshooting and a fair-sized crowd was on hand at the range. Several out-of-town guests were present. Among them were Chamberlain, of Columbus; Krupp, Keubler and Zim, of the Sandusky Gun Club. Several close events were shot during the afternoon. Chamberlain taking high honors with a score of 145 out of a possible 150. For the local club members, Murray did the best shooting with a score of 91 out of a possible 100.

There is more enthusiasm shown at every meet, and the range promises to be a popular place for those who enjoy trapshooting. The big tournament to be held here on July 20 will be the feature of the event of the season, and already great preparations are under way for the entertainment of the large number of cracks expected.

Friday's scores follow:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Chamberlain	150	145	J P Traxler	100	85
Krupp	150	137	Hall	25	22
Keubler	150	119	E B Gilbert	75	64
Zim	150	115	Gifford	100	77
Cliff	125	96	Canalos	75	59
Murray	100	91	Wadsworth	50	37
Black	100	89	Connolly	25	16
Williams	100	87			

J. P. TRAXLER, Sec'y.

Eastlake Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 7.—Eastlake Gun Club members made the following scores for the Du Pont trophy yesterday, 25 targets per man: J. Springer, Jr., 25, W. Fincher 25, L. Beatson 25, H. Black 24, L. Pike 24, R. Coffin 24, E. Potter 23, C. Haverbeck 23, K. Davis 22, W. Jones 17, H. Jones 16.

The scores in the regular club shoot were as follows: R. Coffin (shot at 25), broke 22, H. Black (35) 25, W. Fincher (40) 25, L. Beatson (75) 49, J. Springer, Jr., (60) 36, F. Quigley (25) 15, T. Gentch (25) 14, C. Haverbeck (25) 11, H. Jones (10) 8, G. Lightkep (25) 6, W. Jones (10) 4.

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Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

The first of the series of money-back tournaments of this season was held on May 7, and was voted a big success, the best of which the club has given so far since they placed the event on their regular program. The day was perfect for the sport, and good scores were not scarce. Twenty-seven shooters entered and shot in all the events, and there was a large crowd of spectators. Dr. L. W. Shouse gave good satisfaction as referee. W. Keefer acted as scorer. The office work was in charge of Elmer Lamb, who made his debut here as cashier, and he proved to be a good one, having the moneys figured out promptly, and all shooters paid off within a few minutes of the close of the last event. Supt. Taggart made a very good squad hustler, and was busy in various ways during the day.

The shooters were served a fine dinner at noon in the club house, to which all did full justice.

The money-back system again proved its value. The purse amounted to $69. Seventeen of the shooters were obliged to present claims in sums ranging from 15 cents to $8.20, to reimburse them for their losses, the surplus being used for the high average trophy, a handsome cut-glass bowl.

Among the out-of-town shooters present were J. S. Ritt, E. M. Stout, Moller and C. Fellers, of Circleville, O.; Frank Alkire, of Williamsport, O.; F. Bruns, Williamstown, Ind.; C. C. Williamson, Muncie, Ind.; Messrs. Turrell and Francis, of Harrison, O.; Wm. Webster, of Columbus, O., and Ed Cain and Ike, of Dayton, O.

The high average trophy was won by Webster on the score of 142, or 94.66 per cent. Felix, of Madisonville, O., shot a close race with Webster for first place in the first six events, being tied on 86 out of 90, but in the next two events he went to pieces and lost out. J. A. Payne, one of our best local shots, finished in second place on 139. Then came Bruns and Williamson with 138 each. Woodbury shot a fair race all through, and in the ninth event dropped into first place all by himself with 15 straight, and it surely paid him well. In the last event he was second alone, and that brought his winnings up to a respectable figure, and took him out of the money-back class. Frank Alkire did not put up the score we expect from him, but got back into form for the last four events, but it was too late to do him much good. E. M. Stout often shoots a better race than he did to-day, but he took his medicine cheerfully, as usual, and smiled, like the game sportsman he is. Ike is one of the few old-timers, of Dayton, who still remain in the game, but he does not put up the old-time scores now by a good many targets. Dameron shot very well, considering that he has not been able to do any shooting for a long time owing to ill health; 88 per cent. is a mark that many amateurs would like to reach and keep up. Luverne had too much on his hands to really do his best, and the work prevented him from getting into the special event, much to his disappointment. Ed Cain had a string of 14s, but unluckily he sandwiched in a few lower scores that kept him down in the list much below his usual place.

Every one was disappointed at not seeing the genial Lon Fisher, of Columbus, on the grounds, but at the last moment he was prevented from coming. We will look for him at the next shoot, on the first Sunday in June. Hammersmith was over with several of the Cincinnati boys, but did not quite reach the 90 per cent. class. He was boosting for his money-back shoot, which will be held on May 21, and he ought to have a big attendance. McArdle started out with a straight, and divided first money with Moller, the only other one to break them all in the first event. The pace was a little too hot for Mac to keep up, though he did well in one or two other events.

The program consisted of ten 15-target events; total entrance $14; purse in the first five events divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1; and percentage system, 35, 30, 20 and 15 per cent., in the last five. Shooting was started at 11 o'clock, and the last event was finished about 5 o'clock. Everything moved smoothly, but the shooters were a little slow getting to the score during the first part of the program. Later in the day Supt. Taggart got after them, and there was no more trouble. As soon as the regular events were concluded, a special event at 25 targets, $1 entrance, distance handicap, was started with twenty entries. The trophy was a large cut-glass vase, and was won by C. C. Williamson on a score of 24 from the 18yd. mark. Voige and Welch, from 16yds., and Webster, Payne, Sampson and Hammersmith, all at 18yds., tied for second place on 23.

At the last weekly trophy shoot the darkness prevented Keefer and Woodbury from deciding the tie between them, so they agreed to settle the matter by to-day's score. It was a close race, Woodbury winning by one target with 122 to 121.

The club's next trophy shoot will be held on May 15, and on the 21st a number of the members will visit the Cincinnati grounds to help swell the attendance at their money-back tournament. There will be a live-bird shoot on May 11 for the purpose of selecting the team which will shoot the team from Pennsylvania on May 15, at the grounds of the Crystal Lake Gun Club, Ryland, Ky.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Dameron	12	11	15	15	13	14	14	11	13	15	133
E Sampson	12	12	12	14	14	15	12	11	13	14	129
M Johnson	12	13	13	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	125
O J Holaday	13	13	14	16	10	13	13	13	14	14	131
Kendrick	10	11	13	13	13	11	11	12	13	14	119
G W Keifer	12	12	12	12	13	14	9	11	13	13	121
Hellman	10	12	14	14	14	8	13	10	9	11	115
Welsh	13	11	13	13	12	14	10	14	12	14	126
C B Woodbury	12	9	12	12	12	14	11	13	15	12	122
J A Payne	14	14	13	15	13	13	15	14	14	14	139
E J McArdle	15	13	12	9	12	12	11	14	11	9	118
H R Irwin	12	13	12	13	12	13	9	13	14	11	122
A M Voige	11	13	10	11	13	15	13	14	13	13	126
Ed Cain	13	13	11	14	14	14	14	14	11	13	131
Ike	10	11	13	14	12	13	12	14	13	13	128
Hammersmith	11	15	14	13	12	15	14	12	14	14	134
Felix	14	15	14	14	14	15	12	12	11	11	132
Webster	14	15	15	12	15	15	15	14	14	13	142
Luverne	12	14	13	14	14	12	15	11	13	14	132
Francis	13	13	14	12	13	12	13	14	14	14	132
Williamson	13	14	13	14	14	15	12	15	14	14	138
F Bruns	14	15	14	12	14	14	14	12	14	15	138
Turrell	13	11	12	14	14	14	12	15	11	13	129
J S Ritt	12	12	12	13	13	12	11	11	14	10	120
Moeller	15	13	15	13	12	10	12	13	14	14	131
F Alkire	12	13	15	13	12	13	14	14	14	14	134
C E Fellers	12	9	11	10	12	11	13	11	13	10	112
E M Stout	14	15	14	12	12	13	12	15	12	14	133

Special event, 25 targets, distance handicap:

	Yds.	Total.		Yds.	Total.
Phillips	16	19	Dameron	18	22
Voige	16	23	Hammersmith	18	23
Irwin	16	18	Bruns	18	22
Johnson	16	22	Williamson	18	24
Webster	18	23	Turrell	16	20
Welsh	16	23	Beal	16	21
Payne	18	23	McArdle	16	10
Sampson	18	23	Holaday, Sr.	16	11
Holaday, Jr.	18	20	Woodbury	16	18
Francis	18	21	Hellman.	16	14

Ossining Gun Club.

Ossining, N. Y., May 8.—The following scores were made at the Ossinging Gun Club grounds Saturday, May 6. In the first 25-bird event, Col. F. Brandreth got the third and final win for the Du Pont trophy. In the 100-bird event Blandford was high with 92.

Events:	1	2	3	4	
Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
C G Blandford	25	24	23	20	92
J T Hyland	22	21	19	24	88
I T Washburn	24	22	19	22	87
D Brandreth	20	21	19	14	74
J H Moran	15	18	12	15	60
Col F Brandreth	21	19	..	..	40
N Hubbell	13	19	..	..	32

J. T. Hyland, Sec'y.

Gouverneur Rod and Gun Club.

Gouverneur, N. Y.—The Gouverneur Rod and Gun Club had its birth on April 26, with a membership of forty paid in members. The field selected for the club's operations and practice is on the old golf grounds on the Laidlaw property, just on the outskirts of the village. The members expect to make some great records during the season, and in the fall enter contests with Watertown, Ogdensburg and Massena. The officers chosen are: President, Charles H. Anthony; Vice-President, Frank Starbuck; Secretary, Dwight Bacon; Treasurer, Herbert Holmes. Field Captain, Jerome Payne.

Barnstorming in the South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—An enthusiastic crowd of spectators and twelve amateur contestants gathered at the grounds of the Chattanooga Gun Club on the afternoon of May 1 to meet Messrs. Fred Gilbert, C. O. Le Compte, Chas. A. Young and A. M. Hall, who were visiting and shooting with the club on that occasion, and in spite of a stiff wind witnessed some very high class shooting indeed, as the finish showed Messrs. Gilbert and Young tied on 94 out of 100 for first place, with Le Compte close up with 90. Messrs. Oswald Rothe, A. E. Pooler and John Hibbett's, of the local club, put up some very creditable scores, and led the amateurs in the order named.

At South Pittsburgh, Tenn, the next day, the same delegation, reinforced by Messrs. W. O. Le Compte and P. B. Plummer, turned in a nice average score of about 95 per cent, the order in which they finished being: C. A. Young 98 out of 100, F. Gilbert 96, W. O. Le Compte 95, C. O. Le Compte 94, P. B. Plummer 91. Mr. Hall, not joining in the contest, his place was very creditably filled by Billy Le Compte.

On this occasion a crowd of two hundred spectators and fourteen amateur shooters was present. Dr. Lassiter and Mr. Will Lea, of Bridgeport, Ala., turned in the best scores, while Mr. J. B. Phillips and John Coffelt lent everything in their power toward making the occasion the pronounced success that it was.

At Sweetwater, Tenn, May 3, the first real excitement of the trip began, when it was discovered that Manager Le Compte (Farmer) had really succeeded in checking the baggage properly and had finished his argument with the gate-keeper. Each of the squad now left—for Billy Le Compte had deserted us settled himself comfortably or otherwise to enjoy the trip up from Chattanooga, when suddenly Fritz Gilbert was struck with an idea. Now this may seem incredulous, but nevertheless it is a fact, and when we reached Sweetwater it had grown to such proportions that he could not contain it any longer and had to divulge it to the crowd. Now, Fatty had read in the paper where Frank Gotch was billed for a wrestling match at Knoxville on the night of the day on which we were to shoot there, and thinking to "put one over" on his old friend, likewise gain the distinction of being the only living man to make Gotch "take water," so to speak, sent him a challenge to wrestle him one fall for $100, provided Gotch would shoot him a match at clay targets for $200; and with that famous smile on his face which might mean anything from "that's good," to "I guess that'll hold you for a while," turned to old man Le Compte and announced that he was ready to go to the shooting grounds.

Sweetwater has as pretty a place to shoot as could be wished for, and though the two expert traps caused quite a little trouble during the program, on the whole, the 300 or more spectators and fifteen amateurs enjoyed one of the most pleasant afternoons of the entire trip, and witnessed some excellent shooting, which resulted in another tie on 96 out of 100 by Gilbert and Young, while Plummer came next with 90. Though none of the amateurs completed the program, the shooting of Mr. J. L. Brown and J. G. Johnson, both of the local club, was very creditable indeed. Mr. T. B. Guthrie and John Bradley had charge of the shoot and added greatly to the pleasure of the squad while in their city.

The squad reached Knoxville in good time and high spirits, each and everyone eager to learn the answer to Fritz's challenge; but there was "nothing doing." No word or message awaiting us, and we all left for the shooting grounds feeling much elated over the prospects of "Fatty's" "getting away" with it.

At Knoxville there were twenty-seven shooters, and though the number of spectators was hardly as great as on the two previous days, yet about 150 or more enthusiasts were present and enjoyed the sport to the limit. One feature of this shoot, different from the others, was that nearly every one of the amateurs completed the program, and quite a number competed in the event at 25 pairs. Howard Van Gilder, of the local club, though suffering somewhat with a troublesome tooth, managed to land high amateur with a good 90 per cent., with C. A. Burks and Sanford Burnett close up. Gilbert led the field with a nice 94. per cent., with C. E. Goodrich, of Chicago, who joined us at Knoxville, second with 91. C. A. Young had the misfortune to break his gun after having dropped but one target in 60, and could not keep up the excellent work he has been doing all this spring, and landed third professional with 89.

After the regular program was completed an extra at 25 pairs was pulled off, and it was while returning from the last round of this event that a messenger boy approached Gilbert and handed him a note. Quickly we all gathered around him, anxious to learn its contents, for we knew it was from Gotch; and this is what we read:

"Fred Gilbert, care Gun Club: Your conditional challenge received. I will accept same gladly, provided we wrestle first.—Gotch".

The train left for Morristown, and we caught it.

A deceptive background at Morristown made the shooting awfully hard for most of us, though the Wizard of Spirit Lake did not seem to notice it, while Goodrich and Young both took care of themselves in good shape. Gilbert on this occasion turned in the great score of 98 out of 100, with Goodrich 93 and Young 92. Plummer, Le Compte and Hall finished in the "also rans."

Hugh Mims and Joe Hill looked after the arrangements and did some very nice shooting, though W. S. Murphy, of the local club, with 85 per cent., led the amateurs and received the applause and congratulations of the one hundred or more spectators.

If there is a more enthusiastic bunch of shooters or cleverer lot of gentlemen than compose the Johnson City Club, I have never shot with them, and with Messrs. J. A. Slaughter and W. H. Cressman looking after the arrangements the week's "barnstorming" wound up in a blaze or glory, with Fred Gilbert the Big Blaze. Of the thirty odd shooters, he led the bunch with a duplicate of his score yesterday at Morristown, another fine 98 out of 100. Chief Sparrow Young was next with 94, and Goodrich third with 93. Dr. Rhea, of Bristol, and Messrs. Williams and St. John, of the local club, all three turned in good accounts of themselves in front

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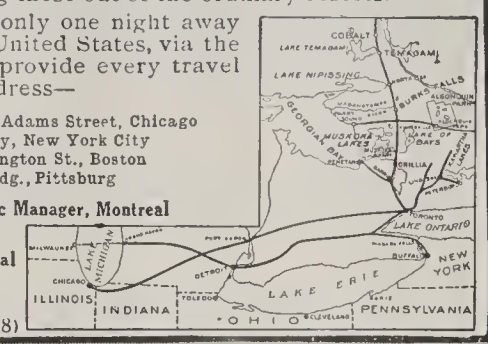

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of the rest of the amateurs, and so with a good, kind feeling in their hearts for all the clubs that have entertained the squad during the week, farewells were said and the train for the Southern Handicap pulled out.

CHICKAMAUGA.

Camden Gun Club.

CAMDEN, Ark.—The two-day registered shoot of the gun club on the 4th and 5th had an attendance of twenty-six. Chatfield and Warren tied for amateur high gun on 271, and Mermod scored 279 for the professionals. The State Championship medal was won by Joe Chatfield, 47 out of 50, and J. W. Myars took the State handicap trophy with a tally of 48 out of 50. Scores:

	First Day.	Second Day.	Total.
Thos A Warren	134	137	271
Joe Chatfield	132	139	271
J E Wells	134	136	270
J P Wright	131	131	262
J M Pemberton	133	127	260
A L Morgan	126	128	254
J W Myar	126	127	253
Geo Clements	119	132	251
E A Howell	129	122	251
Tom Yaunts	129	122	251
E Voss	122	123	245
I T Lloyd	106	105	211
Ed Morris	109	120	229
A Campbell	123	105	228
E G Chalkley	119	...	...
Omahundra-Lee	117	125	242
Roy Wood	...	116	...
Professionals:			
A H Mermod	136	143	279
H T Gibbs	128	142	270
Ed Forsgard	136	133	269
R L Bennett	136	127	263
H H Donnelly	132	131	263
J K Lewis	130	131	261
Sam Forsgard	123	122	245

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Genesee Gun Club.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 7.—The Genesee Gun Club held its scheduled shoot to-day at the rifle range. The weather was beautiful. But the conduct of the bluerocks was shameful. Numerous visitors watched the boys shoot and enjoyed the sport immensely. But their presence sent chills through the members. The club will this month lay new walks and improve the place. The scores follow:

Targets:	10	15	10	15	10	15	25	25
Cassal	8	10	7	11	7	11	17	..
Kinney	6	7	6	11	6	11	20	12
Ritz	7	9	6	8	4	8	..	..
Donovan	5	11	6	9	5	..	..	..
Gauger	4	7	5	6	4	7	..	..
Walls	4	8	5	8	6	7	12	..
Abersold	4	8	6	7	..	..	..	..
Alderson	5	6	4	7	5	..	..	..
Bates	4	8	5	7	5	10	13	..
Bates, Sr.	..	..	..	..	7	..	15	..

TREASURER.

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Indoor Championship Matches.

THE eleventh annual indoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association were held contemporaneously at Portland, Me.; Boston and Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; New York; Brooklyn; Newark and Red Bank, N. J.; Philadelphia; Cincinnati, Warren and Youngstown, O.; Louisville, Ky.; Pinehurst, N. C.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, and Belleville, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Lawton, Okla.; Globe, Ariz; San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, and Spokane, Wash.; Culebra, Panama; Zamboanga, P. I.

The contests were with three classes of arms—target revolver, pocket revolver and target pistol. The matches were shot on Standard American targets, the bullseye being 2.72 and the 10-ring 1 12 inches in diameter. The distance was 20yds., indoor, by artificial light.

The pocket revolver match was restricted to weapons of a maximum weight of two pounds; maximum length of barrel, 4 inches, and minimum trigger-pull, 4 pounds. Twenty-five shots were fired in five strings of 5 shots each, within 30 seconds per string, starting from the word of command "Fire." The possible in this match was 250.

The target revolver and the target pistol contests were deliberate aim matches, one hour being allowed for the firing of 50 shots. The possible in these matches was 500.

There were over 230 entries. The first five men in each match will be awarded medals emblematic of national championship honors, as follows: First, a gold medal; second, a gold and silver medal; third, a silver medal; fourth, a silver and bronze medal; fifth, a bronze medal.

The scores of these championships, together with the caliber of arm and ammunition used, were given last week.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6. The weekly competitions of this Association were shot to-day. The fine weather brought out a greater number than any day since fall. There were present President N. Spering; Range Master H. A. Dill, Secretary R. L. Dubbs, H. Reeves and his friend Mr. Mahl, J. G. Schnerring, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Davis, Dr. Given, Mr. Forbes and his son Donald, and Williamson. Dr. Dubbs made a good score in both the Brockmeyer and club pistol matches with a 93 in each.

Record match, 200yds., rifle: M. Forbes 153.

Offhand match: J. G. Schnerring 217, 212, 211, 210, 208, 207.

Brockmeyer (Schuetzen): J. G. Schnerring 212, 210.

Honor target, 3 shots: Williamson 59.

Offhand match: Williamson 223, 211, 208, 206, 202.

Brockmeyer (Schuetzen): Williams 211, 195.

Military Match A: N. Spering 43, 40; Dill 40, 44, 43, 41, 40.

Brockmeyer (Military): H. A. Dill 43.

Military Match B: Dr. Davis 42, Dr. Given 41, 38.

Brockmeyer (Military): Dr. Davis 42.

Pistol match, 50yds.: Dr. Dubbs 93, 91, 82; Dr. Palmer 89, 86, 86, 85, 82.

Brockmeyer (pistol): Dr. Dubbs 93, 85, 81.

Naval Academy Team Wins.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 6.—The Naval Academy rifle team won from the aggregation of the National Guard of the District of Columbia this afternoon by 2134 to 2090. The match was at 200, 600 and 1000 yards with the slow fire, and 200 yards with the rapid fire. At the first two of these the guardsmen led, but the midshipmen passed them by doing much better work at the 1000 yard range and with the rapid fire.

Midshipman Saunders was high gun of the match, with 186 points out of a possible 200, and Capt. Heidenreich, of the District team, was second with 183. Summary:

	Rapid Fire			S. F.	
Yards:	200	500	1000	200	Total.
Naval Academy	507	552	538	537	2134
Dist. of Columbia	523	555	507	507	2090

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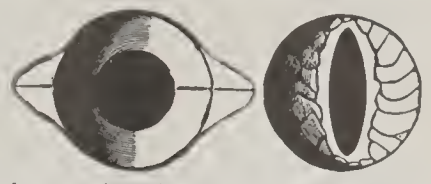

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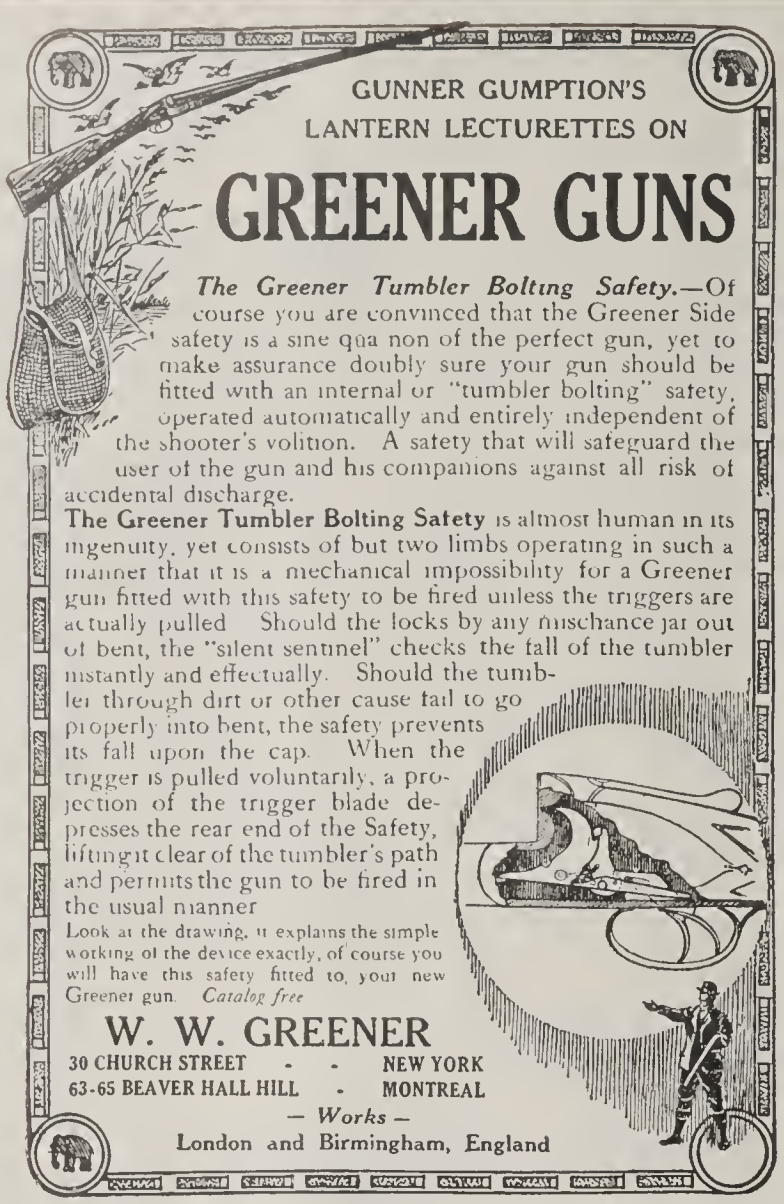

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VOL. LXXVI. No. 20, May 20, 1911
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Seventeen Year Locust.

THE New York State Educational Department has issued the following circular:

The periodical cicada or seventeen-year locust, after seventeen years underground, is due to appear in the Hudson valley, May 20, or a little later. It is stout, about an inch long and easily recognized by its resemblance to our common dog-day cicada or harvest fly, from which it is readily distinguished by the red eyes and wing veins and the black dorsum of the abdomen. So much of popular interest attaches to this species that E. P. Felt, the State entomologist, desires to enlist the services of a widely scattered volunteer army of observers. The information secured will be compiled for a subsequent report, due credit being given each contributor. Observers will make the work easier by giving information concerning the following points, prefixing each statement with the corresponding numeral. It is suggested that statements be confined to those points concerning which trustworthy information can be given.

1. Locality. Give name of the nearest post-office, village, town or city.
2. Give the size of the infested area.
3. Give the approximate direction and distance in miles from the above named place.
4. Give the miles east or west of the Hudson River.
5. Give the date of the first appearance of the cicada.
6. Give the date when the last cidada was seen.
7. Give the date of the first cry or song of the male.
8. Give the date of the last cry or song of the male.
9. State the relative abundance of the insect, using such adjectives as millions, very abundant, abundant or scarce.
10. Was the ground honeycombed with holes in places?
11. What is its abundance compared with 1894?
12. Has the insect failed to appear in any locality where it occurred in 1894?
13. Were above ground chambers or huts observed?
14. What was the extent of injuries following oviposition?
15. Were any mammals, birds or insects seen preying on either the nymphs or the adults?
16. Were any cicadas affected by fungus—the broken bodies of old males being filled with powder.

Add any information which may prove of special interest.

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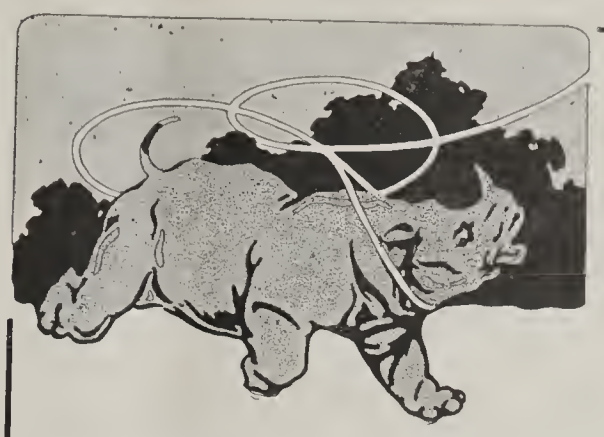
A UNIQUE character, whose life in many respects was a parallel to that of Cooper's famous Leatherstocking, passed away recently when James Stephenson died in the house in Summit township, Washington county, where he was born seventy-four years ago. He never left his home without his old rifle and hunting was a mania with him. Early in life he formed an ambition to find 100 bee trees before he died. He found his ninety-ninth tree several weeks ago and before he succumbed to heart failure he was trying to locate the tree that would crown his record.

Stephenson was a pioneer of Washington county. His father was born in Berkley county, Virginia, on a plantation adjoining that of that of George Washington.—Pittsburg Dispatch.



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With Introduction by

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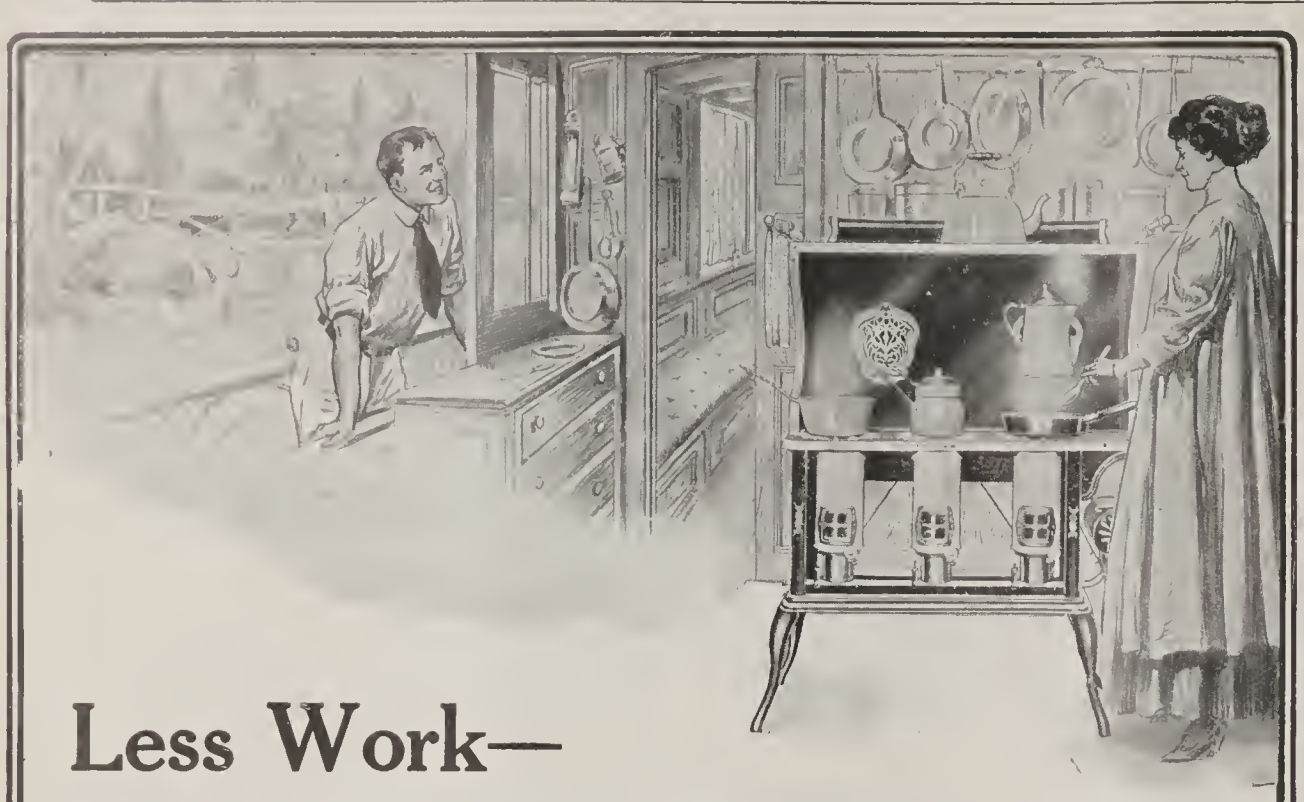

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WANTED.—A good copy in original binding of "Wah to Yah; or the Taos Trail," by L. H. Garrard, Cincinnati. 1850. Address, with description and price: A. READER, care Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

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TEMPERATURE OF OCEAN.

SIR JOHN MURRAY called attention to the fact that the temperature of the ocean is changing. The Atlantic deeps are colder now than at the time of the Challenger expedition, thirty-five years ago, and there is apparently a cycle of this change in the north Atlantic.

In the North Sea the spawning grounds are distinctly the places of current from the Atlantic, and for the different fish correspond with the degree of salinity of the water. What the season for this is has not yet been determined, but it is important from the food of man standpoint to know where the fish are to be found and why the places to which they resort change.

The different fish select spawning grounds, and they distribute themselves from a given center, this having been determined by means of marked individuals.

Another interesting story was the means of telling the age of the fish. The otoliths, or as they are popularly called earbones, can be used for this purpose on much the same principle as the trunk of a tree gives evidence of its growth. In both there are rings, one for each year. The scales of certain of the fishes give similar indications. The herring may grow to eleven or twelve years. By the width in the earlier rings the fish may be located as to spring or fall hatch. Further than this there is evidence of certain years being better for the propagation of fishes than others. The catches of a number of seasons point to 1904 as a prolific year, and the fish born in that year formed an important portion of the catch till within a year or two.

The sea is crowded with life. So minute are the forms that nets of hardly greater coarseness than a silk pocket handkerchief are used, it having been found that what were formerly considered to be fine nets caught less than 2 per cent. of the actual life in the water through which they were taken. The surface growth—plankton it is called—consists of plants and animals, and these require food just as any other plants and animals do. "The surface of the sea is a great floating meadow," said the speaker, "and there is more vegetable matter in it, including to the depth of a hundred fathoms, than on any meadow or forest tract on land."

He suggested that it might be possible to cultivate the ocean by furnishing to the water, perhaps by means of sewage, some lacking elements, so that certain places might be made attractive to food fish and be economically valuable. He noted further how at the meeting of cold and warm currents the life is particularly abundant. One such place is off the elbow of Cape Cod, and there the plants and animals congregate. These small plants are the fundamental food supply not only of the surface larger organisms, but of those at all depths below.—Boston Transcript.

A VETERAN FISHING CLUB.

WHAT is claimed to be the oldest fishing club in Allegheny county is the Chubby Fishing Club, of the Northside, says the Pittsburg Post. This club was organized about thirty-six years ago and is limited to thirty-six members. Each year the club spreads its tents in a cool and shady retreat on the shores of Lake Erie. Last year the club sojourned on the banks of Rocky River, one mile from Cleveland.

Among the many good features of the Chubby Club's annual outing is the fact that the members are always accompanied by their wives and children. With such efficient chaperons it is no wonder that the members always succeed in keeping out of mischief. There is never a dull day in camp, as plenty of amusement and entertainment is afforded, since each member is a musician and they always take their instruments to camp with them.

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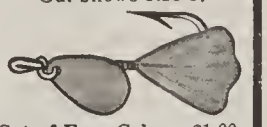

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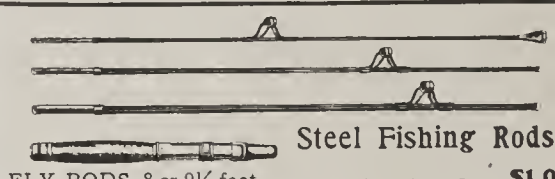
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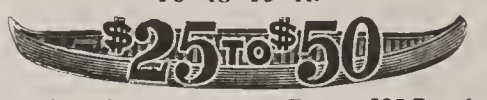

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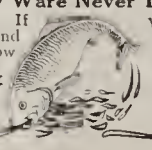

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1911.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, President,
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LOUIS DEAN SPEIR, Treasurer,
127 Franklin Street, New York.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

WATER STORAGE.

THE Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks in its efforts to preserve the State forests, has gained an important point. Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., who represents the water storage interests, has agreed to accept as a substitute for his own amendment to Article 7, Section 7 of the New York State Constitution, the concurrent resolution of Senator Burd.

This provides that the State may take forest or private lands, after public notice and hearings, for water storage purposes, but such reservoirs as may be built can only be constructed, owned and operated by the State. It may dispose of water so impounded, but beneficiaries shall pay a reasonable sum to the State therefor. It may use water in producing light, heat and power for State use or for sale to municipalities. Senator Burd's resolution also embraces an amendment to Section 8, but the amendments constitute additions to Sections 7 and 8 and do not change those sections in other respects.

The proposal to limit the area to be flowed to 3 per cent. of the entire State preserve has, we believe, been agreed to, but the proposition to include provisions for private camps on public land is not favored, and is therefore not mentioned in the pending resolution.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

BY its unanimous decision, announced two weeks ago, the Supreme Court sustained all the rights of the United States Government in its control of the public lands.

Ever since the first establishment of the forest reserves, some States, counties, communities and individuals have shown themselves here and there hostile to reserved lands, presumably because they believed that the Federal Government was interfering with their rights, and was likely to take away from them something which they had always felt belonged to them—for no better reason than that it appeared to belong to no one else.

More than nine years ago, in connection with a bill introduced by Mr. Lacey, authorizing the President to set aside game refuges, Attorney General Knox, when consulted on the subject by Mr. Lacey, offered an opinion which in substance agreed with the decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court. This decision declares in effect that the statement of the constitution, "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States," means just what it says. This declaration applies to the lands, to the forests which grow on the lands, to the streams which flow over the lands and the power produced by these streams.

Naturalists and big-game hunters who are anxious to see game refuges established on the public lands may feel encouraged by this decision of the Supreme Court. It seems to point to a time when such action will be taken as shall give us game refuges—sources of supply for wild life—in many sections of the land.

TROUT AND FOREST FIRES.

COMMENTING on the effects of the forest fires on trout two years ago, we referred to the washing of wood ashes into water courses by heavy rains which quenched the fires, and the loss of trout that followed. In view of the fact that this statement was widely commented on at the time, it is of interest to learn that in New Zealand this form of water pollution is recognized and deplored. Many bush fires, says the Auckland News, have been raging, and anglers in the Stratford district report a heavy mortality among the trout, the result, it is thought, of the prevalence of bush fires along the banks of the streams, and the consequent pollution of the water with ashes.

When the water in brooks is reduced through drouth to isolated pools, the effects on trout of severe forest fires in the vicinity may be immediate, for trout require as pure air, even if not in such quantities, as dry land creatures. If a heavy rain falls, and the light ashes are carried into the landlocked pools, the trout may be killed before the water has risen sufficiently to flow and become partially purified of the lye.

In ordinary fires in the average season this danger may not be acute, but in seasons of severe drouth, accompanied by destructive fires covering wide areas, it probably is very destructive to fish life in the way described. In the Northwest last autumn, when the conflagrations were beyond control, numbers of trout were actually boiled in their native element.

THE Lower House in Connecticut has recently passed a bill establishing a close season for two years on upland game birds. This action is opposed to the report of the committee, and the measure will probably be modified or killed in the Senate. The vote is interesting, however, as indicating the way in which the Connecticut representatives feel about this matter and encourages the belief that there will be no extension of the wildfowl shooting season at this session of the Legislature.

STORIES OF AIGRETTES.

STORIES freely circulated recently by persons supposed to be interested in the millinery trade in this city state that the aigrettes so largely used in women's hats come chiefly from Venezuela and are made up of shed plumes collected from the ground in the heronries where the white herons rear their young.

It is well understood that the shed plumes of white herons gathered as stated have slight commercial value compared with those taken from the living bird. They are known as dead feathers and are worth only one-fifth or one-sixth as much as those stripped from the freshly killed bird. The death of the parent birds means the starvation of the young, and the collection of the plumes is, therefore, doubly destructive.

A plume hunter now residing in New York has sent to the National Association of Audubon Societies a letter describing the methods of plume collecting in Venezuela as he practiced them from 1896 to 1905, inclusive. To the truth of his statement he has made oath before a notary.

The statements that the aigrettes now used are made of shed feathers is reported to be based on a letter written by a certain Mayeul Grisol, declared to be a naturalist and explorer sent out by the Museum of Natural History in Paris. These statements being quite incredible, it seemed worth while to find out who this man really is, and what his standing. Accordingly, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn cabled to Paris, April 20, and on April 22 received from the Museum of Natural History of Paris a cablegram saying that Mayeul Grisol was unknown. There is a Mayeul Grisol who is an entomologist, but he is not known to be connected with any ornithological institution, nor to be an authority on birds.

The millinery trade of New York is trying hard to secure the passage of the Levy bill, but their efforts should not be successful.

THE New York Senate finance committee on Friday last reported favorably the bill of Assemblyman A. E. Smith, of New York, appropriating $50,000 for the protection of the State forests from fire. It was advanced to third reading. In order to be prepared for possible fires during the present dry season, State Forester Pettis has appointed fifty-eight fire wardens. Governor Dix himself guaranteed the payment of the salaries of these men, pending action by the Legislature. The Governor has also issued a proclamation warning all persons of the danger of being careless with matches and campfires in the Catskills and the Adirondacks during the present drouth. Locomotives of trains passing through the State forests are burning oil, and protectors are on the lookout for fires, so that preventive measures are well in hand, but extraordinary vigilance is asked for.

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

With the Louisiana French

Impressions of a Northern Sportsman After a Two Weeks' Sojourn on the Prairies

By SYDNEY G. FISHER

WISHING to enlarge the experience of a young pointer dog as well as my own, I took a trip last winter in Southwestern Louisiana, where the vast marshes and the rice and sugar plantations lie; where Evangeline and her friends settled when they were driven out of Nova Scotia by the British Government nearly 200 years ago; where Joe Jefferson, the actor, had a delightful winter home in the midst of a vast acreage of fertility; and where, among other curious things, is the one spot where the plant that produces tobasco sauce is raised on a small island.

Distances illimitable, endless vastness of marsh, level prairies and the shoal waters of the Gulf shifted in and out by the winds, somewhat oppress and weary the eye of the Northerner accustomed to more varied scenes; but when we leave the nerve-racking railroads and begin to conquer the vastness with our own or horses' feet, the weariness changes to inspiration. The bland climate is invigorating, and to rest beneath the liveoaks after severe exercise and watch the intense semi-tropical sunlight and experience the profound stillness was the most delicious of pleasures. It is a land for out-of-doors life, and if I could have kept away entirely from villages and towns, my happiness would have been complete.

The Louisiana horse—the native one, of course—is a study, and I parted with him with regret. Small, allied to the bronco and the cayuse that we know in the West, he is more compact, lighter, prettier, I think, and without the cayuse Roman nose. I saw only one or two instances of the cayuse head and face. The Louisiana horse seemed to me like what I have always pictured the original mustang to have been that we read about in those books that delighted our youth forty or fifty years ago. His gaits are excellent, and the distance killing singlefoot, jog-trot—dance really—and the easy lope, can be sustained in a way that is rather unusual, I think, in other places. In this respect he is much the superior of the native horse of the Kissimee cattle prairies of Florida, with which I have become familiar in recent years.

The Louisiana native specimen can live and work on grass, and many of them do not know how to eat corn or oats. Four or five years ago they could be bought, I was told, for $10 apiece, and now the price is $30; so surely does the automobile and the trolley car raise the price of horses. There is an attitude and swing in the way they start on their gaits that seem to imply endless generations of distance killers; a sort of pathetic acceptance of the fact of those vast spaces to be overcome and a grim determination to face them to the death.

I have seldom been in a place where saddle horses were so numerous and used by young and old at all hours of the day and night. "Lend me your horse a minute," ("Pretez moi votre cheval un moment") a man will say to another in the streets of Abbeville. The rider will swing out of the saddle and his friend will mount and the shoeless hoofs will patter away over the soft street on some errand at the other end of town. In the balmy evenings groups of three or four people would often ride their horses, slowly single-footing, up and down the main street, gesticulating and talking, usually in French, for that is the language of the country. "All old Louisiana people," I was often proudly informed, "speak French."

There was a touch of foreignness in it; a reminiscence, too, of Asia, for the nimbleness and lightness of the horses and the easy seats of the riders were not exactly European. It was very strange and pleasing, this old world touch on the edge of the advancing rush of American civilization. It was faint; you just caught it; and it is destined, I suppose, to be overwhelmed. Those who would see any of the old ways of Abbeville must visit it soon.

In my shooting excursions among the farms and plantations most of the people spoke French alone. A negro laborer was more apt to answer you in English. Taking the population altogether, both rural and urban, the majority in this particular region seem to speak both French and English. One of my acquaintances, a descendant of one of the Germans who were among the settlers of Louisiana, spoke only English, and he told me that neither his father nor his grandfather had spoken French.

The first fact that impressed me was the cooking. It was French and excellent, and even in that rural community your digestion was safe. Indeed, it was improved, and I recommend the region to our long suffering millions who, in spite of their high intelligence, comprehend neither the chemistry of fire and food, nor the chemistry of their own stomachs. I consulted the commercial travelers—there are few better judges of gastronomics—and they told me that their experience invariably was, excellent cooking, neat service and cleanliness in the French villages, and in the English—well, let us not print it. I had one or two experiences of the contrast.

In the old French inn at Abbeville, surrounded on both stories with deep verandas, the landlord himself banged at your door at seven in the morning and asked if you would have coffee, and if you said yes, it was handed in at once—powerful stuff, black as your hat, for these French have strong nerves. By the way, that man was about the only landlord I have ever seen in America. Of course, I have seen hundreds of hotel proprietors and hotel clerks, but he was a landlord. He attended to everything; the inn was individualized; it was his inn of which you were the guest.

The building was rather old and shabby, but after a very short experience of the methods I found myself lying down and rising with an absolute confidence in the cleanliness, and a very delightful gratification of my taste for certain old-fashioned "unprogressive" decencies and amenities. The dining room was really charming and not a place from which you fled. I have had many a horrible experience of diet and beds in my rural wanderings and sporting trips of the last twenty years, so that this Louisiana instance amazed me with delight.

The farming land I found owned, occupied and tilled by white people. It was not the frequent Southern case, growing, I fear, more and more common of negroes occupying and working the land, and the whites all huddled in the towns and villages whence they rule the negro tenants economically and politically. It is a process which, if logically continued for many generations, will presumably increase the blacks and diminish the whites until there is a vast dark-skinned population occupying the land, ruled by the military force and intellect of a very small white minority, as in the British West Indies and in India; indeed, this condition has already been largely reached in the black belt of Alabama and Mississippi. How far it will spread is one of our problems.

It will be many a long day before it reaches Southwest Louisiana. The negroes there are not very numerous, and a most respectable looking competent set—a strong contrast to the very African looking hordes of half savages I saw in the black belt a year ago. One cannot help wondering, when he sees these striking differences among the negroes in different parts of the South, whether it is caused in any way by the parts of Africa or tribes from which the negroes were originally brought, or whether it

is merely local conditions, soil, climate and the sort of life they have been leading for the last hundred and fifty years.

Very little I presume can now be learned about the tribes or origin of the different importations of slaves. Some attempts have been made, and I have read the essays and articles, clever enough, but their authors could obtain only very indefinite information. One of their ideas that has always interested me was that many of the slaves were tinged with Arab blood, and that the efficiency and intelligence of certain of our negroes could be accounted for in that way. The Arabs penetrated far into Africa. There are tribes there of mixed Arab and negro blood; the slave traders were often Arabs. For many years I have helped pay the wages in Virginia of a very competent negro whose face, every time I look at it, reminds me of Bedouins I have seen on camels along the edge of the desert in Egypt.

Possibly the French manage the negro particularly well. They handled the Indians well in Canada. In Southwest Louisiana they ho'd the black man down with the same positiveness that binds him under the Anglo-Saxon of Alabama. While I was in Abbeville a white man without provocation assaulted a very respectable negro sitting in a chair and the negro got to his feet and knocked the white man down. The negro was arrested, and at least one white witness of the affair was ready to give evidence in his favor, but the negro was afraid to make a defense and allowed himself to be fined. The white witness who told me the story saw, I suppose, an inquiring look in my face. "I would not volunteer my evidence," he said, "for I did not want the name of trying too hard to help a negro against a white man."

The French will, I think, be the last white people from whom the rising flood of black population will economically force the occupaney and cultivation of the land. I was struck with their fondness for farming; their contentment and attachment to it. Who would not be content, some one may remark, with cultivating that rich land? But I think it is more than that. The life seems to suit them, especially their women. They are gayer, brighter, more appreciative of their situation than the Anglo-Saxon whose family is apt to break away at the first opportunity and rush to town. Worse than that, the Anglo-Saxon family is often whining, discontented and miserable until the opportunity comes.

It was really a great addition to the pleasures of sport to stop for a few moments at a farm house with the stairs to the second story curiously built on the outside, and find the women lively, healthy, undyspeptic, speaking their beautiful old language with that courteous smile that belongs with it and has followed it to the delta of the Mississippi.

Cannot those pinched, narrow faces, that lack of interest in their surroundings of sunshine, woods and fields, the perpetual life indoors, the tastelessness, the drawling voice, be abolished from the rural descendants of the Anglo-Saxons in America, so that we sportsmen can be refreshed with something more than a drink of water from the well? It ought to be very easy. It is largely a question, I think, of digestion and cooking, and getting rid of certain ideas about the advantage of ignorance, dirt and slovenliness which came in with the old tobacco-chewing Jacksonian democracy eighty or ninety years ago. The condition of those very depressed elements of the population in some of the older Southern States, the so-called crackers and others, is not due to the climate, or the hookworm, or the locality, but to use one of their own phrases, to certain fool ideas that their ancestors got into their heads one hundred years ago; and, by the way, a young South Carolina physician has recently put forth some very enlightening statements on this subject.

It hardly proves the superiority of our Anglo-Saxon brain when we accept country life so discontentedly and turn it over at the first opportunities to negroes and foreigners. There are of course regions where it is not so bad; it may be passing away, but there is a great world of it still left.

I was struck with the neat, well fitting working clothes of the men on the Louisiana farms, and often the pretty taste in colors. The whole thing in short was French. What a wonderful thing is race. How sure, at times, its transmission of qualities. Disraeli used to say it was the only true thing in history. "Blood will tell," I was constantly saying to myself, and I had before me the additional instance of the young pointer, Saxon, who, with the blood of the Rip-Raps and the Jingoes surging in his veins, was proving himself in the field as cool and steady as a deputy sheriff.

Those level prairies with distant clumps of trees and buildings enhanced the French effect. They were very much like scenes in France, and with a little effort of your mind you could make them more so. If you closed your eyes a little so as not to see the cursed wire fences, you began to dream of things four thousand miles away and expect a bottle of *vin ordinaire* at those low buildings on the far horizon. When the haze was on the prairies I have really seen a very close resemblance to the background of the Angelus.

That dark rich soil, too, is like fertile France, but far richer than France ever dreamed of being. It is marvelous. A plantation can be turned from raising sugar cane to raising rice, and huge crops of both. Enormous crops of rice, sugar cane, corn, cotton and tobacco can, in some instances, and at certain times of year, be seen growing side by side. The descendants of Evangeline and her friends, I take it, have now no complaint to make against the British cruelty that brought them from Nova Scotia.

I met workingmen who owned farms from which they received rent and worked at their trades, so to speak, at their leisure. One of them, a carpenter, very politely took me out to his farm to shoot over it. There was a very pleasing obliteration of social lines, very little feeling about rich and poor, or yellow journal talk about millionaires, because all belong to one class, the prosperous. They assume that a stranger is a man of property like themselves and looks at the world from their point of view. It was as fine an instance of successful American democracy as you ever find. The French certainly handle the idea well.

In this respect there was a resemblance to the West, to that very frank Western democracy, unconscious obliteration of social distinctions that I have found in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Western Minnesota; in fact, there is a strong tinge of Western influences in this part of Louisiana. You have crossed the Mississippi, and, just as in Texas, the West comes in with its hustle, its broad-minded energy and its up-to-date farm machinery, which the French all have and seem to use with admirable skill.

How did we Northerners acquire what we believe to be a fact as much as we believe in the law of gravity, that the Southerners are lazy people and that white men cannot work in the South except in winter? It is the greatest nonsense in the world. I suppose we got it from reading about depressed localities in the older Southern States, the swamps of the Atlantic seaboard, the crackers and the clay eaters. The old rice swamps in Georgia were and are, I suppose it must be admitted, rather bad and malarious places in summer time; but to apply this very limited information to the whole South, to the vast territories of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, or even to the Western Carolinas and Georgia, is very stupid and altogether unworthy of our distinguished Northern enlightenment.

I was brought up as a boy on abolition civil war literature and I have no protest to make against the work we did in those days, but there were troops in the Southern armies called the Louisiana Tigers; our Northern artists drew pictures of them based on the crackers and clay eaters. I can remember them well, wild looking half-starved devils, shiftless, lazy, hard drinking, good-for-nothing, we were told; but they would fight like fiends. During my two weeks last winter in what our good books have called "the malarious and enervating influences of the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico," as I watched the energy and the vigorous well nourished bodies of the handsome people, I often thought of the old Louisiana Tigers and wondered where I could find some of them, or some of the other lazy, enervated, fighting devils we read about.

The Abbeville region, where I was, is not, I presume, strictly within the delta of the Mississippi, which is a term confined more properly to the water passages by which the great river now enters the Gulf; but geologically it seemed to me that I was within the sweep of the ancient work of the river and saw the remains of its old methods of carrying off the stupendous water floods of the North. The whole region at times of great rains becomes saturated like a sponge with water which greatly increases the fertility of the rich dark soil. As this water drains off, as of old, through thousands of pores into the Gulf, it forces back the salt water for miles. Then as a dry time succeeds, the strong brine of the Gulf returns and sometimes forces its way fifteen miles up the Vermillion River to Abbeville.

The Gulf of Mexico, I understand, once extended far up the Mississippi Valley, as a sort of bay or estuary, covering with water and muddy shoals what we now call Louisiana, and as vast floods for thousands or hundreds of thousands of years poured down whole principalities of mud and alluvial soil, Louisiana and its rich level prairies were gradually built up in the estuary which had long been at the mouth of the Father of the Waters.

What a grand cruising and exploring ground that estuary must have been, with its swarming life of birds, monstrous reptiles and fish in the waters, and wondrous animals along the shoals

and shores. With the tropical sun shining on that rich mud one can imagine that the very first forms of life as distinguished from matter were here hatched from heat and slime and wriggled into the light to people the world. They must have slipped from matter to mind somewhere and why not here as well as anywhere. I suppose it would have been quite out of order for the Creator to have brought us on the stage a few ages sooner, so that we could have taken a cruising and camping trip in the old Louisiana estuary and hunted the mammoth, or the earlier pterodactyl or the dinosaur. I suppose man was unworthy of such hunting grounds, which were fit only for the gods themselves.

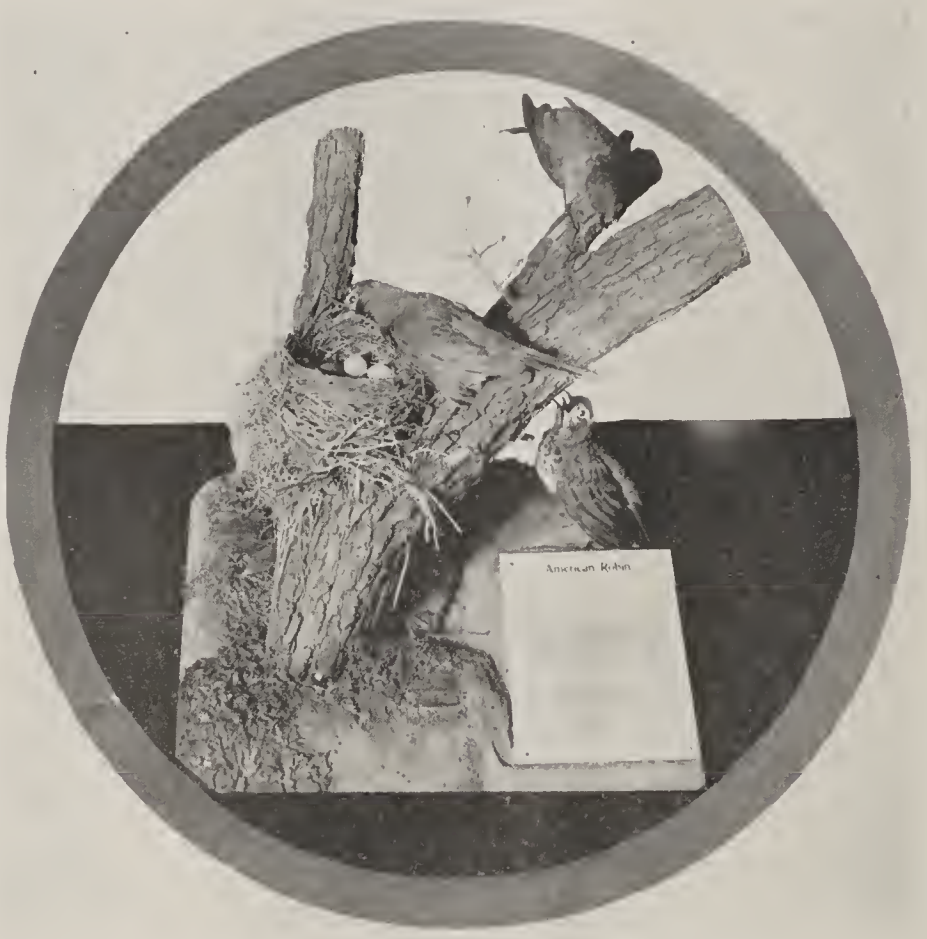
All this of the far geologic past is preliminary to saying that one indication of the swarming life of the old estuary is that the remains of it have continued to live there or migrate there periodically down into our own time. The great flights of wildfowl, which for thousands of years followed down the great valley to the estuary, continued their habit as the estuary filled up, and their lessened numbers can now be found every year feeding by millions along the delta and the waters and bayous of the Gulf. Only a few years ago they fed by millions on the now cultivated prairies which I visited this winter. Further north, where not driven away by habitations, they feed along the swamps and networks of bayous which fringe the Mississippi and help carry off its waters in its passage through Louisiana.

These swamps are still the refuge of the black bear and deer. Fur-bearing animals, the mink, otter, raccoon, now becoming extremely valuable, are found almost everywhere in the less settled parts of the State along the water courses. It is surprising to reflect that Abbeville, where I stayed, and which is near north latitude 30 and only a short run from the tropic of cancer, is the seat of a fur trade, as many years ago were villages and towns in frozen Canada nearly 2,000 miles to the north. The statistics of the furs brought into Abbeville from the neighboring marshes run up into thousands of dollars every winter.

Over the drier portions of the State suitable to them, quail have flourished in numbers which I think must have exceeded the fabulous quantities of them found in the Yadkin Valley and the Tar River regions in North Carolina some years after the Civil War, when the Northern sportsmen first discovered that paradise and invaded it. In short, the old geologic conditions which have given Louisiana her wonderfully rich soil, have also enriched her with wild game in excess probably of any other State in the Union. As a mere food supply it has been and still is of enormous value to her people. They have largely lived upon it for nearly 200 years, and recently when it was being so rapidly diminished they saw that here was a natural resource which deserved to become a matter of conservation just as much as timber and mines.

Investigations were made, the amount of game killed in certain counties estimated and the quantity was prodigious and almost unbelievable. A strong game commission was appointed and a gentleman placed at its head, Frank Miller, who I am proud to say is originally from Pennsylvania. I called on him at his offices in New Orleans and with a special map before him he gave me a rapid lecture which filled me with information I could hardly have obtained in years from other sources. I have to thank him for advice and suggestions which largely added to the pleasures of my trip.

He appears to be leading the supremely happy life of a man inspired by an idea of public service. Hard worked indoors with innumerable details of the passage of legislation, superintendence of wardens and the conservation of the oyster and fishing interests as well as of the game, he is adding millions to the wealth of the State and is making a real working department of what is, I fear, in most of our States, a mere sham if not worse.



ROBINS IN THE IOWA HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT MUSEUM.
Showing plan of grouping birds.

From my observation of the prairies I am inclined to think that his laws are enforced, for it is easy to have good game laws on the statute book, but quite another thing to enforce them. Best of all, the planters and farmers seem to be on his side. They are glad to be relieved of the reckless market hunters that swept up their game without a thought of the future; glad to have the sympathy of the State Government in protecting their land. They have begun to forbid and to limit hunting on their lands. But I found that in most instances where any of them had once made up their minds that, though a barbarian in language, I was nevertheless not a market shooter, the situation became easy enough. My uncivilized accent of "Permettez moi chasser sur votre place" was received with a tolerant smile, and a wave of the hand gave me the cane fields and the cherokee hedges.

In one or two instances I was asked not to hunt a certain part of a plantation where the coveys had already been much cut up, and I of course gladly complied. The people are, on the whole, I am inclined to think, in favor of the bag limit of fifteen quail a day, which has been made the law, and if this line of education can be continued, and they will abandon the unsportsmanlike habit of shooting quail on the ground and get rid of the whole silly idea of making and breaking records and getting more than the game hog that was there before; in short, acquire a pride in quality and method rather than quantity, our friend, Frank Miller, will rest easier and will be able to leave some of his harassing labors indoors and go out among his own game. I felt rather ashamed at times to have him work so hard in the office while I was enjoying the fruits of his labors on the prairies.

But at last I left them and recrossed the mighty Mississippi just above New Orleans. It seems a small stream now when one reflects on all its work in the past. But it was very impressive that beautiful day, though the railroads have bereft it of steamboats and barges. It was rolling solemnly along by itself, crumbling its banks as though it would take Louisiana out to sea, swirling in its eddies the rich mud and soil that it has been bringing down for ages through the Missouri from the great plains of the Dakotas and Montana, bearing logs, trees, stumps and the remains of human handicraft which tell the story of its adventures, and piling all out into the Gulf, until some day, I suppose, it will fill that up also.

I thought of Daniel Webster's remark when they asked if he had ever seen the famous junction of the Mississippi and the Missouri. "Yes," he said, "but there is no junction. The muddy Missouri seizes the clear Mississippi and carries it captive to New Orleans." I must go back some day, cross it again, return to the good French people and pass out beyond the prairies to the pine timber lands along the Calcasieu and Sabine rivers; and Saxon says he is ready to go at any time.

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

NATURAL HISTORY

State Museums of Natural History.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, May 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We of the Central Western States, where there are no large cities, grow weary of waiting for things to materialize in the way of preserving an adequate record of the natural history of the section. There are numerous small museums in connection with educational institutions that are making the most of the means at hand, but we are living in hope that some day an institution may arise that will be able to gather material for a creditable display of the natural resources of our own sections.

In this respect no doubt Iowa is fairly typical of the States in the Middle West. I have been interested in the only institution of the kind, since its beginning in a small corner of the basement of the Capitol. It has been developed as a kind of side line in connection with the State Historical Department, which now occupies an imposing building of its own across from the State House. The founder, the late Charles Aldrich, received little encouragement for many years and worked away without funds to gather what material he could to preserve intact the history of the commonwealth. Now and then someone would present a specimen of some rare bird, or interesting creature from some other department of natural history. Thus there gradually grew up a miscellaneous collection of birds, mammals, reptiles, insects and various other things, but without any semblance of order. These were crowded into the same rooms with the files of newspapers, autographs of prominent people, old letters and similar articles whose only value lay in their historical association.

This condition continued for years. After what seemed interminable delays, the Legislature was at last prevailed upon to make an appropriation for a separate building for the historical department, and it was removed from the cramped quarters of the Capitol basement to a home of its own.

About nine years ago, when Thompson Van Hyning was placed in charge of the museum, that department first received special attention. He had definite ideas of what a museum should be, and began to bring order out of the chaos that had hitherto existed. From the fact that the museum has always been last to receive a portion of the appropriation and the funds have never been sufficient, he has worked under most trying conditions. Most of the time he has had no assistant, nor has he had sufficient funds to properly care for the material within reach, to say nothing of securing necessary specimens to complete groups of rare species. The museum was, and is still a side line with the historical department, with little hope of being allowed to grow, so long as the main show needs the available funds.

PRAIRIE DOGS IN THE IOWA HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT MUSEUM.
Showing plan of grouping mammals.

While conditions have not been favorable, still the museum is making a remarkable showing, considering the handicaps under which its curator is compelled to work. A large number of sportsmen and nature lovers co-operate in providing specimens and thus a collection is being gathered that otherwise would be impossible. Mr. Van Hyning has started to make a series of groups of the mammals, showing the male and female, with a reproduction of the habitation. The birds, both adults and young, are shown, as well as the nest and eggs. As far as known it will require groups of seventy-eight species to complete the mammals native to the State, and three hundred and fifty-four species of birds. Add to this the reptiles, fishes, mollusca and insects, and then consider that it must be built up in connection with the civil history of the State, and with limited funds, and it looks like a hopeless task. Unfortunately, none of our wealthy men has turned his attention to the possibilities of building museums.

While it would seem that a State as rich as ours might well undertake to provide a museum, something on the line of The American Museum of Natural History, such an occurrence is most unlikely. It would seem, however, that every State should provide a local museum of its own natural resources, and spare no expense to make it complete. Already many of the mammals and some of the birds native to Iowa have been exterminated within its borders, and in order that they be represented in its collection, specimens must be brought from abroad.

Mr. VanHyning is advocating a series of educational museums of which each city school shall have a part. The pupils under this plan would assist in gathering specimens which would be sent to the central State museum for preparation, and duplicate specimens would be exchanged. In this way, according to his idea, instead of encouraging the destruction of natural objects, the tendency would be toward conservation. Further than that, thousand of interesting and valuable objects, instead of going to destruction as is now the case, would be gathered and preserved and thus be of inestimable value.

Those who live in the vicinity of large cities like New York and Chicago, will of course have no cause for complaint on this score, but States like Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Dakotas need the help of every sportsman and nature lover to strive for a State museum of natural history that shall preserve, in proper form, the native fauna and flora in connection with such other objects as properly belong in a museum of this kind. Personally, I am hoping to see the day when the Iowa Historical Department shall confine its attention to the civil history of the State, and the natural history portion shall be given a separate organization and a building of its own, with sufficient funds to make a creditable display of the resources of this section.

I have no criticism to offer concerning the Historical Department as now constituted. The board of trustees has difficulty in making the funds go round, and inasmuch as the curator of the institution, Mr. Harlan, is a historian rather than a scientist, it is to be expected that his first interest shall be with the department under his immediate charge.

Frank C. Pellett.

Philadelphia Zoological Society.

The annual report of the board of directors of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia was read at the annual meeting of the members and loan holders of the society April 27. It shows that the society has a total of 1,770 members, and that the admissions for the year, outside of 175,000 tickets issued to the Board of Education for the admission of teachers of the public schools, was 171,577. The gate receipts were substantially the same as the previous year, but were reduced by a street car strike.

The number of animals exhibited in the garden were 2,196, and of these a large number were shown there for the first time. There were many additions to the collection by purchase and by gift. The experiment of keeping certain animals from the tropics, and which are supposed to require artificial heat, without this heat during the winter, and to some extent out of doors, was continued. A male Siberian tiger from Vladivostok and a lioness, together with two young baboons, from North Africa, were so treated and remained in good health and condition. The pages dealing with the diseases of animals are of very great interest.

The report contains feeling resolutions in memory of the lamented Arthur Erwin Brown, whose connection with the society had lasted thirty-four years. No body of men could miss him as does the Philadelphia Zoological Society, yet everywhere his co-workers in science lament his death.

Births in Zoological Parks.

To most people few things are more interesting than living animals. This is the reason why the menageries which are often the side show of the circus are usually crowded by small boys and their parents. In zoological gardens where there is more room and animals are more numerous and are shown under conditions more nearly approaching those of nature, there is never any dearth of visitors.

An interesting feature of such collections is the breeding of wild animals under conditions which, at best, are highly unnatural, and the fact that animals breed and sometimes breed freely in such collections is of course a strong tribute to their excellent condition, and so to the good care which is given them.

In the Zoological Park at New York the birth rate during the year 1910 as shown in the detailed report of the society, which has just been distributed, was very satisfactory, but among the deer and the bears the births were so numerous as to embarrass the director, and in several collections it was found necessary to prevent breeding in order to keep from overcrowding the accommodations. Among the mammalian births were four axis deer, one sika deer, one hog deer, three fallow deer, six Eld deer, three Barasingha deer, six red deer, one Altai wapiti, seven elk, two white-tailed deer, two mule deer, one Congo sitatunga, one nylghai, six American bison, one white goat, two Persian ibex, two Himalayan tahr, two aoudads, one mouflon, two peccaries, two hyrax, two grizzly bears, three hybrid Russian-brown bears, one litter timber wolves, one litter coyotes, one litter black-back jackals, one litter Egyptian porcupine mice, four ring-tailed lemurs.

Besides this there were no doubt hatched a number of birds, of which we see no record.

Equally interesting is the list of birds in the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, taken from its report dated April 27, 1911. This includes besides four monkeys of different sorts, four pumas, nine raccoons, one American bison, five Indian antelope, one white bearded gnu, two aoudads, one elk, two sika deer, three white-tail deer, one guanaco, one lima, one Bactrian camel, two collared peccaries, one black-tail wallaby, two American flying squirrels, Swinhoes and Amherst pheasants, one wood pigeon, three gulls, three night herons, four mute swans, six Canada geese, together with blackduck, woodduck and redheads.

N. Y. Zoological Society Meeting.

The annual spring meeting of the members of the New York Zoological Society was held at the Zoological Park, Monday, May 15.

The day was beautiful, the park looking its best, and there was a large attendance of members and others. The members of the society were much impressed by the national collection of heads and horns, to which has just been added the head of a square-mouthed rhinoceros killed by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in Africa and by him presented to the society. The mounting of the head had only just been completed by James Clark, the taxidermist of the American Museum of Natural History.

Tea was served in the Administration Building, which is reserved for the exclusive use of members and their guests.

During the afternoon a meeting of the Zoological Society's Board of Managers was held, at which were announced further donations to the Society's Endowment Fund, $10,000 each from Lispenard Stewart and James J. Hill, and two gifts of $500 each from other sources. This increases the endowment fund to $280,000.

Dr. Chas. H. Townsend, who has just returned from the Albatross expedition, which he conducted with such signal success, was present at the meeting and reported briefly on what had happened. The collections of mammals, birds and reptiles which he made contain many interesting specimens. About fifty novel lizards were captured alive and brought back and are now in the park. The story of the elephant seals was retold. Great collections in botany were made. Lower California, being essentially a cactus country, the botanical collector secured many extraordinary forms, some of which are new.

A great deal of deep sea dredging was done and there were discovered in the Pacific a number of low forms of life hitherto supposed to be peculiar to the Atlantic ocean. On the Albatross was a worker in plaster who took molds and casts of many of these deep sea animals so soon as they were brought on board. Full color and form notes were also taken, so that now for the first time we shall be able to see these specimens as they actually look in life, and not as they appear, shriveled and shrunken, after having been for several years in alcohol.

Dr. W. T. Hornaday referred to plans—not yet to be announced—for increasing the collections. New bear dens are in course of construction, and other important building is being done.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Give the Boy a Chance.

I was twelve years old when my father allowed me to take his 16-gauge Haymarket-made gun out all alone. It was in the days of the muzzleloader. I had been educated in field etiquette ever since I could toddle. In fact, when too small to ford the streams, I can remember my father carrying me pic-a-back over them, and it was the delight of my immature years to retrieve the game.

Father used to take me along in order to familiarize me with the use of firearms. The art—I place considerable accent on "the art," of carrying, loading, handling he so carefully drilled into me that it became a part of my makeup. The amount of pleasure a healthy boy derives from anticipation is only limited by his appetite and adaptability to his surroundings.

There are a great many of the older boys in the same boat, I imagine, else why do so many climb to the sanctity of their dens, to gingerly waft the fly-rod back and forth over some imaginary stream, during the close season, keeping meanwhile a sharp lookout for any interruption, which, if it occurs, is referred to the fact that they were examining the wrappings. How is that, Amigo; were you ever caught like that and made to feel like a setter dog who had been caught drawing a point on sparrows?

I stayed up rather late the night before, packing my decoys and lunch, and giving a few final rubs to my stub-and-twist barrels, for we used to brown our barrels those times, and very pretty they looked, too; besides, they were less conspicuous in the sunlight. The decoys were golden plover, the finest decoys I ever saw. They hang in festoons now, in my den, and like the buffalo, they are things of the past, but they speak volumes to one who has seen and therefore knows. I take them down occasionally and examine the shot holes and recall the shots that the old muzzleloader and I made, when we were young—when we were young, remember; but the old Glass-house grounds, the Three Square Pond—Maple Island Pond—Great and Bound Creek ponds and the Great Island ponds have been all drained away and the p'antive cry of the plover, the wary note of the yellow-leg and the call of the curlew echo no more over miles and miles of beautiful meadows where once they revelled in countless thousands.

It was late in September and the black-grass crop had long been harvested—I was up at 2 A. M., and had the old coffee-pot boiling without waking any of the household. The night hung dark over all, and the stars shone like diamonds in the sky as I shouldered my sack of decoys and started for my duck boat, rocking gracefully on the gentle swells of the outgoing tide two miles and a half away. Crickets chirruped and occasionally a night hawk sailed over calling his shrill "peent" before taking his usual earthward tumble.

There are some who would call this lonesome, but I never found it so. I always had the night wind, the soughing of the tide, the gentle ripple of the water under the prow of the boat, and the thousand and one night sounds for company. Everything lay in inky darkness at the float where the snug little duck boat rode like a feather, but I knew every inch of the way and had her out in the channel in a minute.

She was fitted with rowlocks, but I never used them—I ran a nine-foot spruce oar out of the hole in the stern and sculled or punted to my favorite grounds. The scull-hole was leather-lined and the only noise to be heard was the ripple of water under the prow as I steadily forged the light craft through the flood.

My favorite grounds were four miles away and I generally reached them just as the heavy blackness lightened along the horizon, where an hour or so later the sun would rise. The boat was pulled ashore and made fast and then there was a half mile of tramping through meadow grass and water and the old Three-Square was reached.

The decoys were immediately set out and then I waited for daylight. An excellent opportunity is offered the student of nature if he be of an observant disposition and an early riser and hie himself away to the meadows to await the coming of day. Here he may see the larva of the dragon fly develop and also see how they devour the horseflies and mosquitoes. I have watched them for hours at a time. They sidle up to the victim almost imperceptibly and finally grip him, then deliberately bite through the neck, allowing the head to fall, while they make their repast on the contents of the thorax. Another interesting feature was a colony of muskrats. I have watched them gamboling for half a day—my blind was an old muskrat house with brush shoved down around the edges. In the spring and summer—for nobody thought of the perniciousness of shooting them—it amused me a great deal to watch the old black duck with her ducklings sporting in the water.

She always fought shy of the muskrat locality. It was great fun to see a little fledgling climb on his mother's back and take a ride. Nobody would think of shooting the mother away from her fledglings. In the summer time any quantity of soft-shelled crabs could be picked up along the sedge of the pond.

The first suggestion of daybreak was the dawn breeze—first a mere sighing, then a gentle undulation of the sedge, then a ruffling of the water, creating a miniature surf around the foot of the blind—and then the low soughing that continued until 11 A. M.

The skyline had been pink for a half hour, the fleecy clouds floating lightly in the clear air—taking their coloring from the rising sun. Millions of dewdrops sparkled on the waving grass and finally the sun's rays shot across the level meadows like so many arrows. With the sunlight came the swallows—countless hordes, pitching and sailing, this way then that—now lightly touching the water, again fanning my face with their wings as they sailed close over the blind. Many a one have I intercepted by holding up a piece of brush just as he passed over, and after smoothing his head, allow the frightened little chap to flit away faster than he came.

Sheets of foam dashed high in air half a mile away, where the waves pounded the mossy banks of the bay—resembling snow-drifts, just visible over the tops of the meadow grass. White-winged yachts heeling over to the breeze sped down the bay, looking like sea gulls. Suddenly the air was filled with music—the flute of the yellowleg coming down the wind. On they came—away out over the bay, only a speck in the sky, but I knew that in a few seconds the surface of the water would be alive with color. Answering the call, in less time than it takes to tell it, twenty yellowlegs hurtled by down wind. Holding my fire, for the right moment had not arrived, I uttered a couple of low flutes, which they heard—for on reaching the lower end of the pond, they came back slowly against the wind, pitching and plunging, with legs dangling preparatory to alighting. The two flutes were to allay anything suspicious which they imagined they saw in the decoys, such as too many with their tails to the wind, or some that were too shiny, or any of the hundred and one things that birds see and men do not. Just as they bunched over the decoys, three feet up, I fired my right, getting six down, and as two crossed flight at the end of the pond, the left dropped both. I called, reloading meanwhile, and as they got over their fright and same sailing along on the far side of the pond, I made a long shot with the right, getting two and a straggler with the left.

On the Tremley grounds—a bunch of fifteen yellowlegs came in when I had the 16-gauge with me. I got four with the right and three with the left. Calling and reloading, I bagged the entire fifteen in five shots. Two gunners hearing the continuous fusilade, came over from the river. One of them asked, "What'd y'u git, sonny?" I showed him the birds, fifteen yellowlegs in prime condition—as fine a bunch of birds as any man would care to carry home. The inquirer looked long and fondly at them, and finally his hand stole into his pocket as he asked what I intended doing with them. I told him "Eat them," whereupon he said, "What, the whole fifteen?" "No, but I never sell anything I kill." He looked at me—kindly, I thought—and then, well, maybe he had a boy at home or he had a vision of his own boyhood, for he laid his hand on my head and said, "All right, son, I guess I'll go along."

I liked that man right there, and I offered him the birds as a gift. The look came back into his eyes again, but he thanked me and said he guessed he'd "try to get some himself across the river." I shot on those grounds for fifteen years, but I never met him again. I liked him a lot.

About eleven o'clock the flight slowed down—it usually does and holds slow until three P. M. I pulled out my lunch, and while eating, noticed a small speck in the sky. It grew larger and came down slowly toward the decoys. It must have been 120 feet up when I fired. It came straight down and landed at the foot of the blind. I simply reached out for it and found I had killed a dowitch. It was the last dowitch I killed; in fact, it was the last I ever got the chance to kill. A dowitch is rather a pretty bird, with his red breast and a back that seems like a combination between the back of a woodcock and that of an English (Wilson) snipe. It is a peculiar bird; it seems to lose sight of the gunner when it sees decoys. I once knew a market hunter who, when nine dowitches alighted in his pond, got up deliberately and circled his pond until the birds huddled into a compact mass, then opened with an 8-gauge and gobbled them all at the first discharge. These men were dangerous not only to the game, but to other legitimate sportsmen, and we kept them away from our grounds all we could.

I got more yellowlegs that day, and just at sunset added three willets to the bunch. The scull home, the walk to the house and the dinner mother gave me when I arrived were things long to be remembered. Often during the long winter nights do I think of these days and live them over again and again. Such life taught self-sufficiency. I am thankful that I lived to know a phase of life that is vouchsafed to few. The shoulder breadth, the erect, alert carriage; the muscular arms, browned by exposure, come to me now in visions, and I thank nature for casting my lot where she did.

It is pleasant to say, "I have seen and therefore I know!" What a satisfaction to look back and know that "we have seen!" It moulded our character and made men of us.

Daily I meet little chaps on the street who can tell almost anything about an automobile or the latest thing on the theater bill boards, but not one who can tell what those birds are, which, from five in the afternoon till almost daylight, are flying over the city calling "peent" so sharply and dashing earthward every little while; yet any boy who has seen will tell you at once that they are bullbats or nighthawks.

And yet, the city boy is not to be censured; he has not had the chance. I say, give the boy a chance; give the girls a chance. Because nature intended them to perform less arduous labors, it does not follow that they must perforce be cut off from these pleasures. Let the girl be a clean-minded tomboy while she may, for all too soon her added years will bring their cares and troubles. Close association with nature produces cleaner minded boys and girls. One reason is because of the lesser opportunities for contamination. Such women mothered the men who made this country what it is and have offspring who inherit these same likes and dislikes, thus tending to keep alive that indefinable something which produces the men who do things—men to be relied upon in times of need. The hunter spirit is the warrior spirit.

The narrow shouldered, pale-faced, old-looking young men one frequently meets in the city are rarely the product of the woods and fields. The city boy should have a chance; the country boy makes his, because it is right under his nose. Sometimes a thrashing follows his "chance making," but the memory of that is not half as lasting as what went before. I was fortunate in that my father had guns of his own, and then he knew. Let the city boy get out with a country cousin and it is surprising how quickly he "catches on." This goes to show that the instinct is there; it simply requires opportunity and quickening.

Give him a show. From the time of the French and Indian war to this writing, the issue of our family all tended to the male side, but in the present instance that order is reversed and my family consists entirely of girls—I never lived with so many women around me in all my life, but it is fine, only they spoil the old man, I'm afraid. Long before they could walk or talk they knew the difference between a fly-rod and a driving whip, and click reels played music a great part of the time. HACKAMORE.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Assembly has passed these bills:

Assembiyman C. W. Phillips' bill relating to taking pheasants; also Assemblyman Patrie's, in relation to the taking of suckers in certain waters of Greene and Schoharie counties.

Assemblyman Evans', relating to the open season for deer in the town of Neversink, Sullivan county.

Assemblyman Evans', relating to eel weirs in the Delaware River.

Assemblyman Hoyt's, relating to driving fish in Dutchess county, and to nets in the Hudson and Delaware rivers.

Assemblyman Pierce's, in relation to spearing fish in Silver Lake.

Assemblyman Evans', relating to skunk farms.

Assemblyman Gurnett's, relating to the open season for trout in Seneca and Keuka lakes.

Assemblyman Pierce's, relating to the taking of hares and rabbits in Wyoming county.

Assemblyman Shortt's, relating to the open season for hares and rabbits in Richmond county.

Assemblyman Wende's, relating to lake trout and whitefish.

The Senate passed:

Assemblyman Manley's, relating to the open season for trout in Oneida county.

Senator Roosevelt's, relating to taking quail in Ulster and Dutchess counties.

Assemblyman Bridenbecker, of Herkimer, has introduced a bill amending Section 104, reducing from $20 to $10 the fee, in addition to the clerk's fee of fifty cents for non-resident hunting licenses. The bill was put in by request.

Assemblyman Gurnett, of Schuyler, has introduced these bills:

To provide each person procuring a hunting license with a copy of the forest, fish and game law as amended to date. The bill provides for the printing of sufficient additional copies of the law for distribution as provided in the bill.

Increasing from 30,000 to 67,000 the number of copies of the compilation of the forest, fish and game law, as amended, which must be printed after the adjournment of each Legislature. It increases from 100 to 400 the number of copies to each Senator and from fifty to two hundred the number to each Assemblyman.

The Assembly has passed the bill of Senator Emerson, relative to fishing through the ice in Lake George.

Opossum Farming in Australia.

WE have been hearing of fur farms now for lo these many years, but a good share of what we hear is rather general, and consists of instruction by people who have never managed a fur farm of how to raise furs for profit.

Lately this subject has been taken up in Australia where, owing to trapping and to destruction by poisons intended for rabbits, the opossums are growing scarce, and in some sections are approaching extinction. It is said that in disdricts where opossums are most abundant, men by trapping and hunting can often earn as much as $200 a month during the winter—say for five months of the year. It is, of course, understood that the Australian opossums are very different from the American animal; they are of many sorts and produce valuable fur.

A. S. Le Souef, Director of the Zoological Gardens at Sydney, has contributed to the last number of the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales—a government publication—an interesting article on the possibilities of opossum farming.

He believes that every eucalyptus tree on Australian farms can be made productive by providing food for opossums, and that for every good sized gum or eucalyptus tree the income of the farm might be increased by about fifty cents. He suggests that small boxes, each large enough to hold one animal, might be p'aced in the trees in accessible positions, that the opossums would use these to sleep in during the day time—for they are nocturnal animals—and that they could be caught and examined during the day in the boxes.

It would not be necessary to fence in the animals on ordinary farms, but if this were found to be necessary, an inexpensive three-foot tin fence would be enough. Certain details are given by the author in the following language:

The recent rise in the price of furs has brought into prominence various Australian animals which have skins suitable for ornamental muffs, stoles and rugs. The best of these are the Tasmanian wallaby, the rock wallaby of New South Wales, the black and white variety of the native cat, and the two larger species of the opossum. The opossums are by far the most important, for not only do they carry the most valuable fur, but they feed on the leaves of the eucalyptus tree, and so are not detrimental to man's interest, as meat or grass-feeding animals are. The two kinds are easily distinguished by their ears, the silver-gray or common opossum having long ears, while the mountain or black opossum has short ears. The former is distributed all over Australia and Tasmania, being generally found in the plain country, while the short-eared opossum is found on the highlands of Eastern Australia and on the islands of Bass Straits. It is the larger of the two and has the most valuable skin.

Opossums mate about April, and one young one is brought forth about June. They mature in twelve months and will breed the first year. Their principal food is the eucalyptus tree, but they will also eat the leaves of many other trees, shrubs and plants. They lie up during the day in holes in the trees and also in logs and come out to feed at night.

Great variations occur in the color and texture of the fur, ranging from black to light gray

and from dark brown to rusty red, and they are sometimes white. As a general rule the females have less red on them than the males, but they are a little smaller. The Tasmanian opossum is nearly always a handsome rich brown. The short-eared opossum is dark gray or black, while the long-eared or common opossum from the inland districts is light gray or more or less rusty red.

The fur of specimen from the cold mountain regions and Tasmania is dense and silky. Those from Western Australia are smaller and frequently brown and have fine silky fur, while others from the islands off the south coast of Australia, from the mainland in the State of South Australia, and from the northern territory, show further differences.

Seeing the high prices that the skins of these animals are fetching, it behooves our farmers to give them very careful attention and to breed them on commercial lines. The usual method of killing all that can be caught should be discontinued. A breeding stock should be established, and only the surplus sent to the sales. Thus every tree will become productive by providing food for the animal which will find a ready sale at a remunerative price, and the income of the farm or station will be inincreased by several shillings for every good-sized gum tree on the place. The opossum is a quiet, inoffensive little animal and very easily caught, since he will readily enter an ordinary drop-door trap if baited with a lump of pollard or a piece of bread. A simple method of keeping stock would be to place a number of small boxes, large enough to hold one individual, in the trees in an accessible position. The opossums would be glad enough to use them to sleep in during the day, and could be caught and examined at any time required. A proportion of one male to three or four females would be the most economical number to have, and a little observation would show how many could be kept on any given area.

Exclusive farming would pay best on the highlands in the southeast of New South Wales, in the Gippsland district of Victoria or in Tasmania, for the heavily timbered country would enable the maximum number to be carried per acre, and the skins produced would command the highest market price. It certainly would be an advantage to grow such cheap crops as kale or maize for the animals, and to plant saltbush and paspalum wherever they would grow. This would considerably increase the carrying capacity of the land. Although opposums drink water, they are often found far distant from it, and seemingly live for months without a permanent supply. Probably the green leaves give all the moisture required.

The Use of Game.

Seattle, Wash., March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* You know my opinion as to game protection and game preserves and my plan for game and fur propagation under private management if properly protected. I must differ with the view held about a scramble for animals.

Take beaver, for example. Very few people know how to catch them alive and handle them for breeding. Besides, most of the so-called wild beaver are already on ranches and land owned by farmers who are interested either in getting rid of them or in holding them for their increase. As it is now in most States, the law does not permit the catching of the beaver, but landowners do this, law or no law, because they have a right to protect their property if they do not want meadows flooded or irrigating ditches drained. They should be allowed to catch these beaver alive or let someone else do so for propagating purposes.

YOUNG COYOTES IN NEBRASKA.
Courtesy William A. Bartlett.

The same reason applies to most of the game animals in the neighborhood of the great game preserves — parks, National or State. Extra strong fences are required to keep the animal from getting into the hay stacks let alone the ranchman's fields or pastures where the game is driven from its winter range by starvation, owing to the enormous increase. The surplus game should be devoted to some human benefit, should be used for food, and ranchmen who would care to go to the trouble and expense should be encouraged in its domestication for profit. Very few would care to try the experiment, though Colonel Pickett used to tell me a story of a man he knew who raised elk for meat and fed his hands on it.

I do not think there would be any money in rearing antelope except in a very few places and under very favorable conditions. We know that most animals can be domesticated, and I believe can be made profitable both on public and private game preserves. Elk could be made profitable on small ranches, and then there would not be an argument that the right to domesticate game was in the hands of the rich only. If favorable legislation is desired, the law must be made popular and agreeable to the mass of voters, because in the West where most of the parks and preserves will be, there will be the new order to consider, and any unpopular law will be soon revoked by the people.

The Yellowstone National Park ought to sell a few thousand elk until the number is down to about the capacity of the park to support, and game going out—becoming the property of the States they enter—should be protected to a certain extent from indiscriminate slaughter. The loss is not so much in the number of animals killed and secured by hunters as in the number wounded by inexperienced and excited persons that are never found, that become food for coyotes I am inclined to believe that 50 per cent. of the game lost gets away only to die or suffer.

Let us by all means have laws to encourage the domestication of game and not its indiscriminate slaughter. I do not believe in increasing the size of the parks to afford food and winter range for the game as it increases, because the settling up of the country has changed all old conditions. Rather distribute the increase, either by sale or gift, to parks or to individuals who capture them themselves.

The surplus beaver and other fur of the parks could be treated in the same way. As to trapping under Government control outside the park, I take no stock in it whatever, as I have very little respect for the ability of the State or Government officers who usually have such things under their charge. We see enough of it under the game wardens of Montana. When appealed to by individuals as to summer killing of game, they would not make any move whatever. It is many years since I have tried to get some law passed to protect the individual in the domestication of fur and game that I have about give up trying to do anything. I tried to get Montana and Washington to do something, but without result. A foolish law introduced in Montana would, if passed, make a State game preserve a lot of summer range for cattle and sheep, where the elk would not find anything to eat in winter, and that too without any protection except on paper and to no surveyed boundaries. The State will not fence it and it will do little good. Wyoming has a State game preserve that was made, it is said, to keep the gunners from adding it to the Yellowstone National Park, and it is called a winter range. There the snow falls deeper than in the Yellowstone National Park and hardly an animal attempts to winter. The country where the Southern herd used to winter is mostly taken up by ranchers, and outside ranges are pretty well fed

off by stock. The fight will be to get the members of the Legislatures to encourage the domestication of game if possible. I am afraid my patience is exhausted when it comes to that.

T. E. Hofer.

[When our correspondent says that he has "very little respect for the ability of State or Government officers who usually have such things under their charge," he goes too far. Most men are slack and careless, and of officials—State or Federal—a considerable proportion regard a Government job more or less as a sinecure, where pay is to be drawn and no special work is to be done. On the other hand, there are not a few officials who throw themselves into their work heart and soul, and do the best that they can with the means at their power. Sweeping condemnations of this kind will not help along game protective work. Each case should be taken up by itself and decided on its own merits.—Editor.]

Changes in California Laws.

Berkeley, Cal., May 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During the session of the State Legislature recently closed over 120 bills pertaining to game and fish matters were introduced and a number of these were passed by both Houses. Some have been vetoed by Governor Johnson, but enough have received his signature to make the work of this Legislature quite notable. Prominent among the measures passed were the "blanket" fish and game bill and the game district bill, both of which were explained in a recent issue of Forest and Stream. The Fish and Game Commission is now preparing to issue in card form the changes that have been made in the game laws, and in addition to naming the six game districts of the State and the opening and closing seasons will give the following synopsis of the game laws now in force, showing what is unlawful:

To hunt birds or animals without having procured a hunting license.

To have in possession doe or fawn skins.

To take or kill at any time does, fawns, antelope or mountain sheep.

To take or kill any wild pheasant, swan, bobwhite quail or any imported quail, pheasant or wild turkey.

To shoot between a half hour after sunset and a half hour before sunrise.

To fish for any trout from an hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

To trap or hold any protected game or birds of any kind without having procured written authority from the commission.

To take, possess or destroy nests or eggs of any birds.

To ship game or fish in concealed packages without the shipper's name and address.

To buy or sell trout less than one pound in weight, or striped bass less than three pounds in weight. Domestic raised trout excepted.

To take trout, black bass, except with hook and line, or to ship or carry trout or striped bass out of the State.

To fish for a profit without having first secured a fishing license.

To fish for salmon, shad or striped bass with nets Saturday and Sunday.

To take fish in any way within fifty feet of a fish-way.

To take or kill meadow larks, robins or any other non-game birds, excepting bluejays, English sparrows, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk, great-horned owl or California linnet.

To export or have in possession dried shrimps or shrimp shells.

To use any animal as a blind, other than a dog, to approach any wild duck or waterfowl except geese.

To have in possession any dressed catfish less than seven inches in length.

To take yellowfin or spotted fin croaker or any California whiting, also known as surf fish, except with hook and line.

To mutilate any lobster, crab or crawfish so that its size could not be measured, or to sell any lobster, crab or crawfish meat not in the shell.

To fish through the ice for any fish.

To kill or have in possession any beaver.

To use fyke nets except for catfish.

To buy, sell, offer for sale, barter or trade at any time any quail, grouse, dove, pheasant, sage hens, snipe, ibis, plover, rail, deer meat or deer skins. Domestic reared pheasants are excepted.

To have pismo clams less than thirteen inches in circumference or to take more than 200 in one day.

To take black bass or trout in nets.

To use any two or three mesh trammel nets after Jan. 1, 1912.

To take fish with nets in Cache slough or any of its tributaries, and in Napa River or any of its tributaries.

To fish with nets in Santa Cruz harbor, except for bait.

To take game or fish from one district into another when the season is not open in both districts.

To use more than one dog to the person for hunting deer. If a hunting party is composed of one or more each hunter may use one dog.

Golden Gate.

New York Spring Duck Shooting.

Jamaica, N. Y., May 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My attention has been called to the fact that recently there was sent broadcast throughout this State a circular letter, headed "New York State Sportsmen's Association, Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Syracuse, N. Y.," and signed by William E. Hookway, Secretary and Treasurer, calling upon the sportsmen of the State to urge their respective Senators and Assemblymen "to exert their influence that the privilege of shooting ducks for Long Island to April 1, under Senate bill 9 and Assembly bill 2, be extended to entire State, and that they see a bill is introduced to that effect."

As president of the New York State Sportsmen's Association I feel it my duty to call the attention of sportsmen and the public in general to the fact that this notice was sent out without any authorization whatever on the part of our association, and I take this means of repudiating the same.

At a meeting held last December at Syracuse for the purpose of discussing the game laws, our association placed itself squarely on record as opposed to all forms of spring shooting, and Mr. Hookway was fully aware of this fact, for he acted at such meeting in his capacity of secretary. John H. Hendrickson, President.

New Massachusetts Laws.

Though the Massachusetts Legislature has not yet adjourned, a number of game and fish laws have been enacted, some of them peculiarly interesting.

Absolute protection is put on the heath hen until 1916, and the buying, selling or otherwise disposing of, or having in possession any part of the same is punished by a fine of $100 for each bird or part thereof.

The Hungarian, gray or European partridge is protected, except that breeders rearing these birds artificially under written permission from the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game may sell or have them in possession at any time of the year for purposes of propagation.

Absolute protection is continued on the wood-duck until the 1st of September, 1916.

The trapping, netting or snaring of game birds or waterfowl or attempts to trap, net or snare them, and the killing them by swivel guns, artificial lights or by the aid of motor boats, or boats propelled by any other means than by sails, oars or paddles is forbidden.

The open season for hares and rabbits continues from the 15th day of October to the 1st day of March. Hares and rabbits not taken contrary to the laws of Massachusetts may be sold at any time. Rabbits that have got into holes or stone walls or under ledges may not be removed, nor may they be trapped, snared, netted or taken with a ferret under such conditions; but farmers and fruit growers may trap rabbits in box traps at any period of the year, provided they can show the hares or rabbits have injured crops or trees.

Wild ducks may not be shot during the time between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise.

A bag limit of fifteen has been placed on black ducks, only that number being permitted to be killed in one calendar day.

The use of scented baits on the premises of another without the consent of the owner of the premises is forbidden.

The use or possession of live decoys for hunting waterfowl is forbidden in the county of Nantucket.

The law providing for hunters' certificate of registration has been amended.

Ruffed grouse and woodcock may be killed only between the 15th day of October and 15th day of November of each year, both dates inclusive. These birds may not be bought, sold or offered for sale or otherwise disposed of. They may not be transported beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

A Lucky Cougar Hunter.

C. E. Ordish returned to Libby Monday from a lion hunt on Pipe Creek and brought with him the hides of three fine lions with the heads attached. Mr. Ordish has a bet with C. C. Cobb, of Kalispell that he will send him twenty lion hides this winter.

So far Mr. Ordish has sent in eleven hides and says that he has all kinds of time to spare and as many more lions in sight. During the last four years he states that he has captured and killed with two dogs seventy-four lions. On this last hunt Mr. Ordish had lassoed one of the animals that had been treed, but it chewed the lariat in two and had to be shot. —Spokane Herald

Maine Game Commission.

THE last report of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game for the State of Maine has just been issued. It contains more than one hundred pages and many interesting facts and statistics.

The recommendations of the commissioners merit special attention. One of these advises a material reduction in the present bag limit for a day of fifteen partridges, woodcock and ducks. This change should undoubtedly be made. On the other hand a trapping recommendation made by the commissioners should not be made. The present law provides that the commissioners shall remove beaver that are doing damage to timber lands on complaint of the landowners, while the commissioners believe that they should be permitted to declare an open time on the townships where such damage is being done, the trapping to be open to all licensed trappers. It is far better to have the commissioners trap the beaver by means of their own force of men rather than to permit the public to trap the fur. Of course the commissioners' view of the matter will be far more popular than this.

The commissioners recommend a law to encourage artificial fishculture and wild game farming, an excellent recommendation. They advise a law making a limit for the number of game fish that can be taken in a day. This is needed because persons will sometimes catch several hundred very small trout, and still keep within the twenty-five-pound limit.

Colored plates of the so-called Hungarian partridge and of the mallard—drawn by Allan Brooks—with an account of that species from Ora Willis Knight's "Birds of Maine," adorn the volume.

Game in Montana.

HENRY AVARE, State game and fish warden of Montana, in his biennial report, says in part:

There has been a healthy sentiment growing among the citizens of the State favoring the protection of game and the enforcement of the game laws. In a few isolated communities the old rules of ruthless slaughter of deer and elk prevailed a few years ago, but this sentiment has undergone a marked change by reason of local opinion of settlers publicly expressed or has been stifled by one or more successful prosecutions of flagrant violators. In the selection of deputies it has been my aim to select good, conscientious men, who would perform their duty without fear or favor and play no favorites. Of these there are fifteen to cover the twenty-eight counties of the State, or approximately two counties to a deputy, and Montana counties, even the smallest, are larger than some of the Eastern States, so that it may be readily understood that it is impossible for any deputy to always be in the right place at the right time to make arrests for violations. However, the number of convictions and amount of fines collected is largely in excess for 1909-10 over that for any two previous years.

Violations of the game and fish laws from Dec. 1, 1908, to Nov. 30, 1910, total 227 and convictions 180, the fines imposed amounting to $7,867 50. The arrests for fishing without license number fifty-seven, and hunting without license forty-five. Selling elk heads during the six months' period from Dec. 1, 1909, to May 31, 1910, number nineteen violations of the law, most of the arrests representing residents of Park and Gallatin counties, where range the greatest number of Montana elk.

Licenses and permits issued during 1909: Resident citizen hunting and fishing licenses, 44,815; general non-resident citizen hunting and fishing licenses, 89; limited non-resident citizen hunting and fishing licenses, 23; non-resident citizen fishing licenses, 1,202; general alien hunting licenses, 3; limited alien hunting licenses, 24; alien fishing licenses, 126; guides' licenses, 40; taxidermists' licenses, 22; shipping permits, 445; total for year, 47,789.

Income of the State game and fish warden's office for 1909, $48,105.43; for eleven months, 1910, $53,276.52.

"Large numbers of deer," says Mr. Avare,

A CHANCE FOR COMPARISON.
Africans Carrying a Hippo Head.

"have fallen beneath the bullets of hunters during the seasons of 1909 and 1910. At present the limit per person annually is three. This is a larger number than is allowed in any other State and I believe the best interests of the game require that the number be reduced to two per person annually, and those two be of the horned variety. In many States only horned animals may be killed. Here we have no restrictions, and frequently I have had the unpleasant experience of viewing the remains of a thirty-pound fawn recently before slain by a hunter. I therefore favor an amendment to our present laws, reducing the limit of deer per person annually from three to two animals with the above restrictions as to age and sex.

"On account of the needless waste of our game fish by some campers I would recommend a limit of twenty-five pounds of trout per day to the fisherman with a total of fifty pounds to be the limit in possession of a fisherman at any one time, and all trout caught under six inches to be returned to the water; the custom of fishing trout through the ice to be prohibited."

Deer and Elk Set Free.

THE forest fires, which for a week or two have been raging in the woods of New England and New York last week, invaded a portion of Sullivan county, in the latter State, and, after destroying much property in the towns of Lumberland and Forestburg, on Sunday, entered the large private game preserve of C. W. Chapin.

Fire fighters were engaged in large numbers and at high wages, but it seemed impossible to check the course of the flames. The fire ran through the park in a broad swath, and it is said that bears and wildcat were seen to climb the fence at various points and escape. When it became apparent that the preserve would probably be all burned over, Mr. Chapin gave orders that the fences be torn down in order that the deer and elk might escape. This was done.

The preserve covers an area of about ten square miles and was inclosed by a woven wire fence ten feet high. At last accounts the fire was still burning and threatened many large estates owned by wealthy New York men.

A large number of deer and elk are believed to be at large in southwestern Sullivan county, and the work of recovering any portion of them will be difficult.

Old Books.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was much interested when your Book Exchange was established and have just been fortunate enough to procure through it—replying to the advertisement of Captain A. N. Macnab—half a dozen desirable books, two or three of which I have been wanting for some years. I shall continue to watch this column in the hope that I may succeed in getting hold of other good things.

Captain Macnab's letter to me, which was received about the same time with the books, said: "It surprises me that the readers of FOREST AND STREAM do not patronize the Book Exchange to a greater extent. I was of the opinion that, when the above department was established, there would be constant calls for scarce Americana."

I believe that as time goes on FOREST AND STREAM readers will more and more come to realize the value of this Book Exchange, and that through its medium many interesting volumes may be brought to light and may find their way into appreciative hands. READER.

Ancient Canoes Found in Scotland.

ANOTHER ancient canoe has been found near Lochmaben, at the same place as the other was found a few weeks ago. It is made of black oak, but is not in so good a state of preservation as the first. One side and part of the other are gone. It was discovered in about five feet of soil at the excavations being carried on in connection with the making of a new rink at the Kirk Loch. The canoe is 13 feet in length, and at the broadest point is 2 feet 8 inches, and is 15 inches in depth. —Anglers News.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Catching a Record Tampico Tarpon.

MONDAY morning we decided to fish at the mouth of the Tuxpam Canal, and at 6 o'clock we were merrily chugging down the river in the Tal Vez, towing our fishing boat in our wake. To our great disappointment the tide was just beginning to flood, and although as a rule the ebb tide is the best for fishing at the canal, we were encouraged to try our luck by the jumping of countless small fish, indicating that there were probably larger fish in pursuit. This proved to be the case, for we had not made more than a couple of turns across the ripple at the mouth of the canal when something struck my husband's hook with terrific force, running some distance with the line before it could be checked. There was no jump when the strike came, and of course we concluded that it could not be a tarpon. "It is a shark, señor; it is a shark! Have a care that he does not break your line!" shouted Apolonio, our boat boy, and started to row up the canal in the hope of gradually tiring the creature out or of towing it to shallow water where possibly we could get rid of it.

We had rowed in this way for several minutes when, to our surprise, the head of a tarpon suddenly came out of the water and shook itself, trying to get free from the sharp something that was pulling at its jaw. Then, for the first time, it seemed to realize that it might be in some danger, and out spun the line for 200 feet, both the drag and the thumb brake being absolutely powerless against the strength of that magnificent rush. Then the fight began. My husband threw all the leverage possible upon the rod and began to pump it up and down. The tip bent and straightened, and inch by inch the reel took up the slack as it was gained. When the tarpon got within about fifty feet of the boat, or nearly up to the double line, the tension gave a little, a signal that he was going to jump. The leap was sidewise and not more than a foot and a half from the water, quite unlike the quick, perpendicular jump of the tarpon, but it was sufficient for us to see that he was of extraordinary size. This was the only jump that he made throughout the fight.

Just after the jump my husband, who was very anxious for me to experience the sensation of catching a very large tarpon, insisted upon my taking the rod for awhile. "Now pump him," he said, and pump him I did with all my strength, with the result that instead of gaining anything it merely inspired him for another rush and off he went with all the line that had previously been gained. My thumbs felt as if they were breaking, particularly the one on the brake, but I was not willing to give him up until I had regained some of the lost ground. I started to pump again, throwing all the weight I could upon the rod to get the tip up and taking in line little by little as I lowered it. The muscles in my arms began to ache insufferably, and after getting in about fifty feet of line I was obliged to give him up again. Once more before he was finally conquered I worked upon him for a few minutes, but I found that eventually I could not respond to my inexorable companion's instructions to "pump him."

So it went. Time after time he would be almost on to the double line, and then apparently with no diminution of strength off he would rush, making the reel sing and the thumb brake splutter feebly on the wet line. After almost an hour of this kind of warfare he seemed to tire slightly and changed his tactics. Instead of rushing away with the line and exhausting his strength, he turned with his head directly away from the boat and lay still, making it almost impossible to pull him in any, and giving him an opportunity to rest. However, in this way he laid himself liable to having his nose pulled out of water, and when this had happened a few times, the noble fish had to yield himself a little to the ceaseless pull of his enemy.

By this time we thought that he was sufficiently under control to take out to the river, where we could find a place to land him and measure him and turn him loose, so we worked him down to the mouth of the canal. The deeper water of the river seemed to give him fresh life, and he made several superb rushes before we could finally land him on the beach. We pulled him up with the utmost care in order not to injure him, as it is our custom to turn our tarpon back, but one of his gills had been cut by the hook. We measured him roughly with the oar and our boatman and a crowd of spectators who had gathered on the bank exclaimed that he was seven feet and a half long, maybe eight feet. This did not excite us particularly, as we did not then know what the record tarpon measured. It might have been eight or nine feet as far as we knew, and we were chiefly concerned in saving the life of the valiant fighter. We had him put back in the river, but when we saw that the blood from his gill was staining the water, we knew it would be more humane to take him out than to have him torn to pieces by sharks.

The body of the beautiful silver king was carefully placed in the bottom of the boat and covered with damp newspapers to prevent the sun from tarnishing his scales, and we towed him back to the wharf. There he was borne by two men to the hotel. We went down to La Barra for lunch and fished in various places in the afternoon and arrived at the hotel at about 6 o'clock. Imagine our surprise when we saw a crowd standing around our tarpon as he lay in state in the patio of the hotel. A friend of ours came up beaming: "Congratulations, Billy," he said; "you have broken the record." This was the first we knew of it and it partially consoled us for causing the death of an innocent creature. The holder of the former record lives at Tampico. He is Mr. Wilson, the British Consul at that place, and after dinner he came over to help us measure our catch and to offer his congratulations. His record tarpon was seven feet two inches in length and weighed 202½ pounds and is at present in the British Museum in Liverpool. Our record is three and one-half inches longer and thirty pounds heavier and is to adorn the office of the Hotel Southern as a challenge to all who may fish there to "beat it if they can."

This measurement of seven feet five and one-half inches was made from a line drawn between the tips of the tail to the end of the nose with the jaw closed. Length from the longest tip of tail to the jaw when open is seven feet eight inches; girth, forty-seven inches. Tarpon rod used is seven feet in length with 200 yards of twenty-seven thread Irish linen line, regulation wire leader, hook and reel.

A. D. McLAREN.

Short Gills in Trout.

U. S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES, Tupelo, Miss., May 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Adverting to the inquiry of Robert B. Lawrence concerning short-gilled trout in FOREST AND STREAM of May 6 will say that the trouble is not a disease, but a deformity, or rather a malformation, and that otherwise the fish are healthy and not unwholesome. I am reminded of an amusing occurrence at the Bozeman, Mont., hatchery in this connection. The employes were taking eggs from brook trout one cold day in November, when one remarked: "Here is another 'jewfish, the second I have stripped to-day." "What do you mean by jewfish?" asked another. "These short-gilled trout," he replied. "But why call them jewfish?" the other man persisted. "Because they have circumcised gill covers." I may add that if not circumcised they are circumscribed.

JAMES A. HENSHALL.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of May 6 is a query by Mr. Lawrence, regarding diseased brook trout. I beg to state from the description that the fish are not diseased and are absolutely good for table use.

Fish of the trout family having inflammation of the gills—which is the same as tuberculosis in warm-blooded animals—very rarely survive to make fish large enough for table use.

Trout with defective gill covers are very common. One of the best known foreign fishculturists attributes this condition to fungus in the fry stage. I can state absolutely that it is caused by continual in-breeding, and it occurs only in a small way where care is taken to get new blood every year.

In my twenty-five years' angling I have frequently caught trout with one or both gills bare and numerous other monstrosities.

ALBERT ROSENBERG.

British Tournament.

At a recent meeting of the British Amateur Fly- and Bait-Casting Club, it was decided to hold a tournament this season. The dates, July 21 and 22, are tentative. Cups similar to those adopted by the Anglers' Club of New York, will be given as first prizes. The old rule of ounce-per-foot has been abandoned and the American five-ounce rule for fly-rods adopted. This allows three-quarters of an ounce for a metal reelscat.

Anglers' Club of New York.

The sixth annual fly- and bait-casting tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York was held May 11, 12 and 13 in Central Park. It opened at 2 in the afternoon of Thursday, was continued at the same hour on Friday, and occupied all of Saturday, the twelve events cast off furnishing anglers with a variety intended to—and which evidently did—please all classes.

Weather conditions were favorable in the main. The first two afternoons were very warm, with a southeast wind, but on Saturday the wind was from the west and northwest, and cool, though gusty. Light tackle events were interfered with, therefore, and the distances in the salmon and heavy fly-rod events cut down in consequence, but the scores made were on the whole excellent. It must be remembered that New York men have little time and few opportunities to practice before an important tournament, and with most of them the only preliminary practice had was a hurried outing along some trout stream. A determination to do one's best casting is commendable, but thorough practice is better, particularly in accuracy events and in the surf, salmon and unlimited fly events, where muscles should at least be supple if not strong.

Another handicap is the lack of time to arrange for and carry out the innumerable details connected with a tournament of this sort. Usually the hard work falls on two or three men who happen to be good natured, but who are also fond of casting, and who are of course badly handicapped by a multiplicity of demands on their time and strength. This time the committee consisted of John L. Kirk, Chairman; E. M. Gill, Walter McGucken, W. N. Hardy, E. B. Rice, R. J. Held, N. S. Smith, H. C. Henderson and Edward F. Todd. It acquitted itself creditably, but special reference must be made to the superb fly-casting of Walter McGucken which, under the trying conditions, was wonderful, and called out praise from every one. The club's secretary, Jason G. Lamison, was on the platform throughout the tournament, and did not find time to cast.

Formerly the club had a practice platform on the Pool, but it was in a place where it attracted too much attention, particularly from little folks, and it was blanketed by trees, making favorable casting difficult. Tournaments were held on Harlem Mere, a favorable place generally so far as the elements were concerned, but so public, that during afternoons the presence of the reserves from one or two police stations was necessary in order to keep the horde of spectators from pushing those in the front ranks into the lake. These were people who had no interest in the sport, but came out of curiosity and crowded away men and women who were really fond of angling and anglers' competitions.

Van Cortlandt Park, where the national tournament was held two years ago, is inconvenient, and the south side of the big lake in Central Park, where last year's tournament was held, is a place of contrary winds. This year the park department very generously granted to the club permission to erect a platform on the west side of the big lake off a rocky point out of the way of small boats and safe from the visits of small boys who have a way of falling into the water, with more or less serious consequences. A rustic bridge leads to the platform, and a gate which is kept locked turns all persons away save those who practice casting. While open to the public, those who wish to use it must procure a key. This keeps little folks from playing on the platform and falling from it. The prevailing wind during the casting season is from a southerly direction, hence it is favorable for the casters, who face north or northwest, while west winds are broken up more or less by trees and houses not far away, so that easterly winds alone are very unfavorable. The surroundings are as beautiful as they are restful to tired men, and in case of rain there is shelter and a place to leave tackle in one of the park houses nearby. Overlooking the platform is a natural stone platform where there are benches for spectators, and more find space along the shaded shores.

A STUDY OF THE POSITIONS ADOPTED BY THREE EXPERT FLY-CASTERS.
Walter McGucken (left), R. J. Held (center), and George La Branche (right), casting in the distance event with five-ounce fly-rods.

The club's practice of making separate classes, so that beginners can receive encouragement as they gain skill, while the experts must strive diligently to gain and hold their places, is an excellent plan and one that meets with the approval of all classes. Even the handicapping on the records of contestants, which is always unfair in that it is based not on what a man can do under average conditions, but on what he has done under favorable conditions, is considered as good a plan as any, for it encourages beginners, and in the long run is fairly satisfactory.

The features of the first afternoon's casting were the splendid average of 130½ feet, made by A. Jay Marsh, of the Orange Rod Club, with quarter-ounce weight, and George La Branche's

score of 92 feet with a four-ounce fly-rod.

On Friday E. M. Gill cast 85 feet with a five-ounce fly-rod. It was an excellent performance in view of the fact that he is just graduating from the novice class.

On Saturday Edward B. Rice scored 260 feet in the surf event and averaged 222.6 feet, which was far below his best form and was due to lack of practice.

H. M. Horton made an excellent showing in the bait events, winning in the 175-foot half-ounce class for distance, and taking second place in the half-ounce accuracy event.

A. Jay Marsh's best score in the half-ounce distance bait event was 209 feet, and he won the accuracy event with same weight with only 15 demerits.

Hiram Hawes, the rodmaker, cast 113 feet 1 inch in the event for heavy single-hand fly-rods, and 135½ feet in the salmon fly event. He is one of the veteran casters, and was greatly pleased that he had journeyed all the way from Canterbury, Conn., to attend the tournament, for he exceeded his own records in both events.

The first prize in each event was a handsome cup, and other prizes were merchandise.

The results in detail follow:

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

Event 1—Distance bait-casting with quarter-ounce weights, open only to those who had never cast further than 130 feet; average of five casts:

	Feet.		Feet.
H. M. Horton	117 5		
J. L. Kirk	102 4	E. F. Todd	94 2

Open to all amateurs:

		Best Cast. Feet
A. Jay Marsh	136 5	149
R. J. Held	104 2	146
H. M. Horton	97 2	115

Event 2—Accuracy bait-casting with quarter-ounce weights at 60, 65, 70, 75 and 80 feet, 15 casts in all:

	Demerits		Demerits
A. Jay Marsh	37	R. J. Held	48
G. M. L. La Branche	44	E. B. Rice	55

Event 3—Trout fly-casting for distance with four-ounce rods—70-foot class:

	Feet.		Feet.
Walter McGucken	82 0	A. B. A. Bradley	72 5
R. J. Held	81 5	W. A. Metcalfe	72 0
E. B. Rice	75 0		

Open class:

G. M. L. La Branche	92	R. J. Held	80
J. L. Kirk	88		

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

Event 4—Trout fly-casting for distance with five-ounce rods—70-foot class:

	Feet.		Feet.
C. H. Higby	69	E. F. Todd	68

Eighty-five-foot class:

Perry Frazer	84 6	E. M. Gill	80 0
J. L. Kirk	84 6	C. H. Higby	74 6
N. S. Smith	84 6	W. C. Metcalfe	74 0

Open class—ties in above decided in this class:

E. M. Gill	85 0	R. J. Held	79 0
Perry Frazer	84 0	N. S. Smith	79 0
J. L. Kirk	81 0	Walter McGucken	77 6
G. M. La Branche	81 0		

Event 5—Dry-fly casting for distance with five-ounce rods; five minutes' time allowance and best cast in five to count:

	Feet.		Feet.
R. J. Held	69	W. C. Metcalfe	50
George La Branche	61	E. M. Gill	43
Walter McGucken	61		

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

Event 6—Dry-fly casting for accuracy, delicacy and style for a cup presented by the club's president, George La Branche; three targets, placed 35, 40 and 45 feet from the platform, five casts at each; Won by Walter McGucken. The entries numbered nine.

Event 7—Surf-casting for distance with 2½-ounce weights, two-handed rods and linen lines strong enough to lift a dead weight of ten pounds one foot off the ground, average of five casts to count—200-foot class:

	Average.	Best Cast.
W. Muller	164.0	209
A. R. Hanners	123.4	145
E. B. Towne	91.2	133
M. Adler	73.0	90
E. M. Gill	67.0	100

Open class:

Edward B. Rice	222.6	260
E. E. Spencer	205.8	237
W. Muller	193.6	235
R. J. Held	185.8	209
George La Branche	181.0	215
E. M. Gill	156.0	213

Event 8—Distance bait-casting with half-ounce weights, average of five casts to count—150-foot class:

	Average.	Best Cast.
A. R. Hanners	148.6	160
E. F. Todd	129.2	139

One hundred and seventy-five-foot class:

H. M. Horton	148.0	150
J. L. Kirk	131.6	150
M. H. Smith	123.4	165
A. R. Hanners	113.2	157
W. H. Zabriskie	108.2	166
C. H. Higby	Withdrew.	

Open class:

A. J. Marsh	184.4	209
R. J. Held	176.0	193
A. R. Hanners	154.0	175
M. H. Smith	121.2	140
W. H. Zabriskie	116.2	160
H. M. Horton	107.8	158
E. B. Rice	100.0	115

Event 9—Half-ounce accuracy bait-casting from a boat:

	Demerits.
A. J. Marsh	6 7 0 0 2—15
H. M. Horton	4 2 2 10 0—18
E. B. Rice	4 2 7 3 7—23
A. R. Hanners	5 7 4 5 10—31
E. F. Todd	3 9 15 2 5—34
W. H. Zabriskie	15 20 10 18 12—75

Event 10—Fly-casting for distance with any rod not longer than 11½ feet, best cast in six minutes to count—70-foot class:

	Feet.		Feet.
E. E. Spencer	74	Max Foster	72
F. C. Raynor	73		

Ninety-foot class:

L. L. Kirk	99	Walter McGucken	85
E. M. Gill	90	W. C. Metcalfe	75
Harry Friedman	87	William Watt	73

Open class:

Perry Frazer	101	R. J. Held	94
J. L. Kirk	99		

Professional class:

Hiram Hawes	113 1

Event 11—Salmon fly-casting with 15-foot rods, time six minutes, open to all, with handicaps:

	Record, Feet.	Best Cast.	Net Score.
Hiram Hawes	123 6	135 6	139 9
J. L. Kirk	109	120	131 6
Walter McGucken	81	104	129 6
E. B. Rice	100	110	126
George La Branche	118	115	122
W. C. Metcalfe	112	112	122
Perry Frazer	122	116	121
R. J. Held	132	111	111

The Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., May 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Scores made yesterday; those in the distance event are average of five casts:

	½oz. Acc'y.	½oz. Dist.
Town	98.4	.....
Jamison	99	150.2
Hartley	97.9	.....
C. Nordholm	96.8	110.9
T. Nordholm	97.9	130.3
Slocum	95.1	.....
Wemeke	97.6	.....
Burke	98.7	.....
Kleinfeldt	97	135.2
Gauzel	96.5	107
Crey	90.7	.....
Hall	96 5	.....
Rood	96.2	.....
Chatt	96.9	188.3

E. M. Town, Sec'y.

Camping.

II.—CAMPING AFTER SOME EXPERIENCE.

Charlevoix, Mich., was our summer resort home, and from there we made trips that gradually became enjoyable and resulted in bass and trout fishing. Our first trip was out six miles to a lake of about ten acres with an abandoned log house near its bank. We carried hammocks for beds, milked the farmer's cows on their way home, adjusting with him afterward, and had a fine time. We had to tie the boys in the hammocks to keep them from falling out. Here we could keep warm and dry, the two actual necessities for endurable camping.

While there we learned two essentials in keeping fish alive. One was not to allow them to hang over the side of a quiet boat in the vicinity of turtles, which ate our fish; the other was not to tie them in the shallow water, as the heat of the sun either killed them or they became foul from lack of running cold water.

We planned a trip up the Jordan River for our first trout camping trip and arranged for two men to pole the boats up the rapid stream. One failing us, our captain undertook the task. He had purchased a new light trout rod, and after using it placed it along the gunwale of the boat, tip inside, but in puliing the boat up a rapid, the tip engaged with the bushes and the rod was ruined. Ever since then the captain puts his rod in its case when not in use. He became so tired from the unusual poling that he had to take a sleep of an hour or so before he could go on, and for about ten days his shoulders were so lame that he cou'd not get his hand to his hip pocket. He has never undertaken any extensive poling since. He thought to keep his trout alive by nailing a box with holes in it to a log in the water, but a thunder storm came on in the night and next morning the water was over the top of the box and the trout had gone. Since then he has always been on the lookout for rising water in a trout stream, always tying his boats and getting his camp high enough to be above high water line.

On another trip we planned to go into territory not familiar to us, and we left Charlevoix on a small steamer for the mouth of the Jordan River. Our boats were towed behind the steamer, which burned wood, and the wind being ahead, our boats were pitted with ho'es burned by the sparks and were nearly wrenched in pieces by the strain of the fast steamer. Ever after that we took our boats on board, finding that it is quite risky to tow them. We teamed across land to the Intermediate Lakes, a long chain of lakes abounding with fish. At our first camp on the lakes a mink investigated our butter jar left on the bank. The captain undertook to shoot him with a rifle, but missing, he took up a club, headed the mink off on his trail and got him. A trap was set for 'coons, but we found the farmer's cat in the trap, so we quit setting traps in the neighborhood of farms.

We teamed across country to the headwaters of the Jordan River, and fished down, returning by steamer to Charlevoix.

We found during these early trips that without a cook the captain had to spend about all his time cooking and washing dishes, so we decided to have a cook and have ever since had one. No one should go into the woods without a cook, because you can leave your camp

in his charge and have time to enjoy the trip.

We had some experience in passing through log jams that proved valuable in after years. In going up stream you must hug the shore so that your boat shall not be crushed between the logs, but will be pushed out on the shore by any ungovernable logs, and you must work the logs up river and hold them to get space for your boat, letting them gradually pass below the boat. You must keep in the boat or on the shore. Never stay on the logs, because you are liable to fall through them and be crushed. In going through a logjam down river you must pull the logs back to give you space, and if possible keep them back, and if the pressure comes upon the boat you must ease it up and get it upon the logs so that it will not be crushed or capsized, but always keep near the shore for safety to yourself in the event that the boat is upset or crushed, and also do not undertake to pass a logjam in deep water. If you should get under the logs in the water, deep or shallow, you would surely drown, but in shallow water you are not liable to get under the logs. The force with which the logs bear down in a swift river is beyond the strength of any fishing boat, and is death to any one who gets in the embrace of the logs.

WILLIAM H. HOLDEN.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The opening events of our club for the 1911 season took place on the 6th and 7th insts. under favorable weather conditions. The weather being ideal, no doubt sent a number of members to the lakes and streams. Though the weather was ideal it was necessary to cast the accuracy event on Saturday in the sun's glare, and while no very high scores were made, the average was very favorable considering the trying conditions.

Following are the scores made in the order as cast:

Weather clear, wind east, ten to twelve miles velocity on the 6th inst. during both events.

Accuracy bait, ½-ounce:

De Garmo	98.3	Hartley	98.3
Harstall	98.0	Linder	96.6
Asper	97.1	Hornstein	93.8
Bauer	97.3	Raney	98.3
Wehle	97.4	McFarland	97.3
Huntley	97.7	Humphreys	98.3
Heston	98.2	Kirk	95.9
Stanley	98.5	Pierson	98.6
Spencer	96.9	Eaton	96.2
Whitby	98.1	Tournier	97.4
Jamison	96.9		

Distance bait, ½-ounce:

	Average.		Average.
De Garmo	129⅔	Huntley	119⅗
Whitby	143⅙	Wehle	122⅖
Heston	18?⅘	Jamison	141⅘
Hartstall	70⅗	McFarland	136⅗

On the 7th inst. the weather was again ideal, the conditions for casting more favorable than the day preceding.

Weather during both events fair. Wind S.W.; velocity approximately eight miles.

Accuracy bait, ½-ounce.

Swisher	97.2	Barker	97.9
Kernaghan	98.3		

Distance bait, ½-ounce:

	Average		Average.
Kernaghan	117⅘	Swisher	93⅗

Accuracy fly:

Amman	99.3	Heston	98.4
De Garmo	99.8	Swisher	97.3

Distance fly:

Amman	97	De Garmo	90
Heston	83		

L. V. TOURNIER, Sec'y.

Fishing in the West.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Although it was rumored some time ago that the members of the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club would not go to the Truckee River on the opening day of the trout season, as has been their custom for years, on account of high water, the first of May found a number of them on hand. Among those who made the trip from San Francisco were: H. B. Sperry, E. A. Mocker, J. B. Kenniff, T. C. Kierulff, James N. Gillett, F. H. Reed, W. D. Mansfield, C. H. Kewell, J. F. Burgin, C. P. Pomeroy, J. Harron, W. C. Murdock and B. G. McDougal. These anglers found conditions about as had been described, but all managed to secure a few fish. It is said the Truckee is now filled with large fish, due to legislation in Nevada, and those using bait made some good catches. However, the members of the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club are barred from bait-fishing and were compelled to be content with light baskets. E. A. Mocker made the best record for two days, securing twenty-six fish. Conditions on that stream are improving steadily, but it is not thought likely that it will prove really good until about the 1st of June.

The fish and game commissioners are keeping a close lookout this season for offenders and have already made a number of important seizures. Deputy Fish Comissioner A. F. Lea recently arrested Dr. Earl Kidwell, of Los Angeles, and Jack Perrazzo, at Cloverdale. These men had in their possession 810 trout, instead of fifty apiece. They had just returned from a trip to the Garcia River and had their catch cleaned and placed in pickle. They were taken before Judge Denny at Santa Rosa and fined $40 each, the trout being confiscated. Commissioner Lea returned fifty of these to each of the men and sent the balance to the County Hospital.

Manuel Cross, a deputy fish commissioner recently seized five cases of undersized bass shipped by A. Paladini, a San Francisco fish dealer, to a Portland firm. The shipment is in violation of the law prohibiting the shipment of this fish out of the State, and the owner is further liable as the fish were under size.

The announcement is made that fishing will be in order this season in the Big Meadows district, and anglers are now engaging accommodations at the new hotel erected there by the Great Western Power Company, which now controls this favorite trout fishing retreat.

The Capitola Light Tackle Club has changed its name to the Monterey Bay and San Francisco Light Tackle Club, and officers have been chosen as follows: President, E. A. Mocker, Capitola; Vice-President, W. W. Richards, Oakland; Secretary, E. S. Pomeroy, San Jose; Treasurer, Chas. H. Kewell, San Francisco; Directors, E. W. Hihn and J. O'Conner, Santa Cruz; O. M. Kiesling, San Jose; L. H. Gotthelf and Walter D. Burlingame, of San Francisco.

The members of the club will fish from Duxbury Reef to Cypress Point and prizes will be offered for the landing of salmon, sea bass, bonita and yellowtail. For landing salmon weighing over twenty-five pounds a blue button will be awarded and a red one will be given to those landing one weighing over fifteen pounds. A yellowtail weighing over twenty pounds will entitle the fortunate angler to a blue button, while one over ten pounds and less than twenty will mean the award of a red button. A fifteen-pound bonita wins a blue button, while a nine-pounder will entitle the angler to a red one. To secure a blue button in the sea bass class, the angler must take a thirty-pound fish, but a fifteen-pounder is good for a red emblem. In order to secure these buttons the fish must be landed in the presence of a club member. The securing of a button makes the angler eligible to club membership and also for competing for the numerous prizes offered. The tackle used must be a rod with a tip six feet or more in length, and not more than six ounces in weight, with a nine-thread linen line of twenty pounds tension.

GOLDEN GATE

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following scores were made yesterday and to-day under favorable conditions:

SATURDAY.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:

J. F. Burgin	78	J. B. Kenniff	114
T. C. Kierulff	101		

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

J. F. Burgin	98.32	E. A. Mocker	97.56
James Watt	96.12	J. B. Kenniff	90.24
T. C. Kierulff	98.24	G. C. Edwards	97.56
C. G. Young	99.4		

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
J. F. Burgin	95.	96.30	95.45
James Watt	98.24	98.30	98.27
T. C. Kierulff	98.8	99.40	98.54
C. G. Young	99.	99.40	99.20
E. A. Mocker	97.16	98.40	97.58
J. B. Kenniff	98.48	99.40	99.14
G. C. Edwards	98.12	100.	99.6

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:

J. F. Burgin	83.	E. A. Mocker	97.3
James Watt	96.9	J. B. Kenniff	97.4
T. C. Kierulff	94.4	G. C. Edwards	94.4
C. G. Young	97.		

Event No. 5, lure casting, average, feet:

J. F. Burgin	115.2	C. G. Young	104.
James Watt	135.9	E. A. Mocker	66.
T. C. Kierulff	92.6	J. B. Kenniff	147.6

SUNDAY.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:

A. Sperry	99	H. B. Sperry	96
C. H. Kewell	83	J. B. Kenniff	116
J. F. Burgin	80	T. C. Kierulff	101

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

A. Sperry	96.40	J. B. Kenniff	99.12
E. A. Mocker	98.12	C. A. Kierulff	99.4
C. H. Kewell	98.40	F. V. Bell	98.28
J. F. Burgin	98.48	T. C. Kierulff	99.4
H. B. Sperry	98.56	F. J. Cooper	98.40
James Watt	94.40	*H. B. Sperry	96.8
C. G. Young	98.16	*C. H. Kewell	97.
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.52	*F. J. Cooper	98.28

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
E. A. Mocker	98.8	98.20	98.14
A. Sperry	97.12	98.	97.36
C. H. Kewell	98.12	98.40	98.26
J. F. Burgin	93.56	93.50	93.53
H. B. Sperry	98.8	97.50	97.59
James Watt	97.8	97.10	97.9
C. G. Young	98.56	99.	98.58
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.12	99.30	98.51
J. B. Kenniff	98.	98.50	98.25
C. A. Kierulff	97.52	98.30	98.11
F. V. Bell	96.32	95.10	95.51
T. C. Kierulff	97.44	99.10	98.27
F. J. Cooper	97.44	97.30	97.37
*H. B. Sperry	98.28	97.40	98.4
*C. H. Kewell	98.	99.	98.30
*A. Sperry	96.32	97.30	97.1
*F. J. Cooper	98.20	97.30	97.55

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:

E. A. Mocker	99.	J. B. Kenniff	98.8
A. Sperry	92.3	C. A. Kierulff	86.9
C. H. Kewell	95.7	F. V. Bell	91.3
J. F. Burgin	86.1	T. C. Kierulff	94.4
H. B. Sperry	95.3	F. J. Cooper	94.3
James Watt	93.9	*H. B. Sperry	98.
C. G. Young	98.2	*C. H. Kewell	97.
Dr. W. E. Brooks	94.	*F. J. Cooper	94.6

Event No. 5, lure casting, average, feet:

A. Sperry	50.6	C. H. Kierulff	97.
C. H. Kewell	132.8	F. B. Bell	52.
J. F. Burgin	128.	T. C. Kierulff	121.
H. B. Sperry	117.8	F. J. Cooper	123.2
James Watt	135.4	*H. B. Sperry	104.6
Dr. W. E. Brooks	95.4	*C. H. Kewell	124.6
J. B. Kenniff	151.4	*F. J. Cooper	167.

*Re-entries.

F. O. RITTER, Clerk.

YACHTING

Yachting Fixtures, 1911.

MAY.

27. Atlantic Y. C. opening regatta.
27. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. special.
27. Quincy Y. C., club.
30. Harlem Y. C., annual.
30. Bridgeport Y. C., spring.
30. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., special.
30. Fall River Y. C., open.
30. South Boston Y. C., open, Y. R. A.

JUNE.

3. Knickerbocker Y. C., annual.
3. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
3. Bensonhurst Y. C., spring.
3. Edgewood Y. C., open.
3. Mosquito Fleet Y. C., open, Y. R. A.
3. Bermuda race, Boston to Bermuda.
3. Boston Y. C., open, City Point.
10. Manhasset Bay Y. C., annual.
10. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
10. Atlantic Y. C., open.
10. East Greenwich Y. C., open.
10. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, open.
10. Quincy Y. C., club.
10. Columbus Y. C., club.
10. Royal Canadian Y. C., Lorne cup.
17. Larchmont Y. C., spring.
17. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
17. New York C. C., 1st championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
17. Boston Y. C., Hull, Y. R. A.
20. Fall River Y. C., Cotton carnival.
22. New York Y. C., spring cups, Glen Cove.
23. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., special.
24. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., annual.
24. New York A. C., Block Island race.
24. Larchmont Y. C., inter-club class.
24. Crescent A. C., second championship, G. B. Y.R.A.
24. Bristol Y. C., open.
24. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, ocean race.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Quincy Y. C., club.
24. Royal Canadian Y. C., cruising race.
29. Indian Harbor Y. C., race to New London.

JULY.

1. New Rochelle Y. C., annual ocean race.
1. Atlantic Y. C., third championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
1. Eastern Y. C., New London to Marblehead.
1. Brooklyn Y. C., Cape May race.
1. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
1. Harvard-Yale cruising race, New London-Oyster Bay.
1. Washington Park Y. C., open.
1. Eastern Y. C., special, open.
1. Royal Canadian Yacht Club.
3. American Y. C., annual.
4. Larchmont Y. C., annual.
4. Hartford Y. C., annual.
4. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. 15-footers.
4. Bensonhurst Y. C., open.
4. Edgewood Y. C., special.
4. Fall River Y. C., Tiverton.
4. City of Boston, open.
4. Eastern Y. C., annual.
4. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, open.
4. Boston Y. C., club, Marblehead.
6. New York Y. C., sound cups, Huntington.
6. Quincy Y. C., club.
7. New York Y. C., Huntington cups.
7. Eastern Y. C., cruise, run to Peak's Island.
8. New York Y.C.annual and Bennett cups, Huntington.
8. Riverside Y. C., annual.
8. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
8. New Rochelle Y. C., Cornfield Lightship race.
8. Brooklyn Y. C., fourth championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
8. Edgewood Y. C., special.
8. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, club.
8. Eastern Y. C., to Boothbay.
8. Columbia Y. C., club.
9. Eastern Y. C., to Tenant's Harbor.
10. American Y. C., Manhasset challenge cup series.
10. Eastern Y. C., to Camden.
11. Eastern Y. C., to Fox Island, Thoroughfare.
12. Eastern Y. C., to Billings Cove.
13. Eastern Y. C. to Bartlett's Narrows.
14. Eastern Y. C., to Winter Harbor.
15. Larchmont Y. C., race week opens.
15. Crescent A. C., open.
15. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
15. East Greenwich Y. C., open.
15. Columbia Y. C., City Point, Y. R. A.
15. Boston Y. C., cruise to Boothbay.
15. Eastern Y. C., to Bar Harbor.
16. Eastern Y. C., Bar Harbor to Marblehead.
16-26. Chesapeake Bay Y. R. A., race week.
17-18.—Columbia Y. C., cruise to Marblehead.
22. Larchmont Y. C., race week ends.
22. New York Canoe Club, Open.
22. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
22. Weetamoe Y. C., special.
22. Cohasset Y. C., open, Y. R. A.
22. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, club.
29. Indian Harbor Y. C., annual.
29. Atlantic Y. C., fifth championship G, B. Y. R. A.
29. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., ladies' day.
29. Bristol Y. C., ocean race.
29. Squantum Y. C., Y. R. A.
31. Edgewood Y. C., interstate knockabout series.
31. American Y. C., Newburyport, Y. R. A.

AUGUST.

1-3. Edgewood Y. C., interstate knockabout series.
3. New York Y. C., cruise, Glen Cove.
3. Fall River Y. C.
4. New York Y. C., to Morris Cove.
5. New York Y. C., to New London.
5. Horseshoe Harbor Y. C., annual.
5. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
5. Corinthian Y. C. of Stamford, annual.
5. Marine and Field, sixth championship, G.B.Y.R.A.
5. Edgewood Y. C., open.
5. Lynn Y. C., Bass Point, Y. R. A.
5-13. New Rochelle Y. C., cruise.
6. New York Y. C., at New London.
6. Lynn Y. C., open run to Marblehead.
7. New York Y. C., to Fort Pond Bay.
7. Eastern Y. C., special open.
7. Edgewood Y. C., special.
8. New York Y. C., to New Bedford.
8. Conanicut Y. C., open.
8. Boston Y. C., Y. R. A., Marblehead.
9. New York Y. C. to Newport.
9. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, midsummer series.
10. New York Y. C., Astor cups, Newport.
10. Fall River Y. C., open.
10. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, midsummer series.
11. New York Y. C., King's cup, Newport.
11. Rhode Island Y. C., open.
11. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, midsummer series.
12. New York Y. C., cruise disbands, Newport.
12. Huguenot Y. C., annual.
12. Bridgeport Y. C., annual.
12. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
12. Brooklyn Y. C., seventh championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
12. Bristol Y. C., open.
12. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, open.
17. Gloucester Y. C., Y. R. A.
19. Stamford Y. C., annual.
19. Atlantic Y. C., eighth championship G. B. Y. R. A.
19. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
19. Edgewood Y. C., special.
19. Winthrop Y. C., open.
19. Taunton Y. C., special.
21-26. Interhay catboats, Hull.
21-26. Quincy cup series.
22-24. Atlantic Y. C., race week.
22-24. Crescent A. C., Lipton cup.
24. Fall River Y. C., handicap.
26. New Rochelle Y. C., special.
26. Northport Y. C., annual.
26. Bensonhurst Y. C., ninth championship G. B.Y.R.A.
26. Rhode Island Y. C., ocean race.
26. Quincy Y. C., Y. R. A.
28. Hingham Y. C., Y. R. A.
29. Boston Y. C., midsummer series, Y. R. A.
30. Boston Y. C., midsummer series, Y. R. A.
31. Boston Y. C., Hull, catboat championship.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., special.
1. Boston Y. C., Hull, catboat championship.
2. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., fall.
2. Marine & Field Club, 10th championship, G.B.Y.R.A.
2. Bristol Y. C., open.
2. Larchmont Y. C., interclub class.
2. Wollaston Y. C., Y. R. A.
2. Boston Y. C., Hull, catboat championship.
2. Royal Canadian Y. C., Fisher's cup.
4. Larchmont Y. C., fall.
4. Norwalk Y. C., annual.
4. Sachem's Head Y. C., annual.
4. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
4. Atlantic Y. C., open.
4. Edgewood Y. C., special.
4. Fall River Y. C., open.
4. Boston Y. C., club, Hull.
7. New York Y. C., autumn cups, Glen Cove.
9. Indian Harbor Y. C., fall.
9. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
9. Bensonhurst Y. C., 11th championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
9. Quincy Y. C., club.
9. Royal Canadian Y. C., Prince of Wales cup.
16. Manhasset Bay, fall.
16. Larchmont Y. C., interclub class.
16. Atlantic Y. C., 12th championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
16. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
23. Indian Harbor Y. C., championship race.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

THE new schooner yacht Elena, built for Morton F. Plant, was tried on Narragansett Bay last Saturday. Under the guidance of designer Nat Herreshoff for a part of the time, and then by Capt. William Dennis, the yacht sailed from Bristol to Newport and back in light winds. The wind was S. E., which gave the yacht windward work down the bay. She started out with lower canvas and later set topsails. The rigging of course stretched and had to be set up frequently. As she drew further down the bay the wind freshened, and Elena heeling to her lines, sailed very fast, so that accompanying power craft had difficulty in keeping up with her. Off Gould Island she wore round and ran for home finishing about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The yacht sailed without her centerboard, which was hung later in the week. She will be ready for commission next week and will make New London her home port for the tuning up sails she will have.

Corinthian, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian 31-rater built by Herreshoff, in her trial carried such a weather helm that changes have been made in her steering gear in order to give the helmsman better control of the boat. Sherman Hoyt was on board at the trial. Corinthian will be brought west next week, and on May 29 she will be on exhibition off the club house at Oyster Bay, when those members who have subscribed to the fund for the building of the yacht will be entertained at dinner.

Joyant, the 31-rater for Commodore William H. Childs, of the Indian Harbor Y. C., will be ready next week.

The two 31-raters built by Hodgdon Brothers at East Boothbay have been delivered to their owners. Italia, owned by George Lee, has been sailed to Marblehead and much admired there. She is much larger than the Class P boats of last season. Sayonara, built for Vernon F. West, of the Portland Y. C., was sailed to Portland by her designer, George Owen.

There will be the usual good racing on Buzzards Bay this summer, although two of the best of the Sonders have gone to Kiel. The others of this class and some new boats in the regular classes will make things lively. Between the Beverly Y. C. and the Sippican Y. C., of Marion, fourteen championship races for Sonders have been arranged, of which the Beverly club will hold eight. The Beverly Y. C. will during the season have ten races, two sweepstakes, an open regatta, a team race, an obstacle race, a special race and the Van Rensselaer cup race. In the morning of July 29 the annual water sports will be held off the club house. On Sept. 2 and 4 special races will be arranged for auxiliary catboats. The schedule is as follows: June 17, first club; June 24, second club; July 1, third club; July 3, special race; July 4, sweepstakes; July 8, fourth club; July 15, fifth club; July 22, sixth club; July 29, water sports in the morning and seventh club in the afternoon; Aug. 5, Van Rensselaer cup off Marion; Aug. 12, eighth club; Aug. 19, ninth club; Aug. 26, team and obstacle race; Sept. 2, sweepstakes; Sept. 4, open race; Sept. 9, tenth club. On June 24,, July 4, 8 and 22, Aug. 19 and Sept. 9, the Sonder boats will race in the regattas of the Sippican Y. C. off Marion. All the races of the Beverly Y. C., except that for the Van Rensselaer cup, will be sailed off Wings Neck.

The Corinthian Y. C., of Philadelphia, went in commission last Saturday. A race was sailed by raceabouts in the afternoon. Other races of a series for these boats will be sailed on May 20, 27 and 30. June 3, 10, 17, 24 and July 1. Commodore E. Walter Clark has appointed George Herbert Millett, fleet captain and Dr. Robert G. LeConte fleet surgeon.

William E. Iselin's new schooner Enchantress left Boston last week for City Island, where her furnishings will be put on board. The yacht will be tuned up on the Sound under the supervision of A. Cary Smith, of the firm of designers who drew the lines of the yacht.

The Atlantic Y. C. has scheduled ten regular regattas for the season. In addition the club will give several special races throughout the summer, the conditions of which will be announced later. As has been customary, the At-

lantic Y. C. will open the yachting year on Gravesend Bay. The first race of the season will be an open regatta for all classes of schooners, sloops and yawls to be sailed on Saturday, May 27. The season will end with an open regatta for Class M and below on Saturday, Sept. 16. John E. DeMund, M.D., is the chairman of the regatta committee, and his associates are Walter H. Sykes, Jr., and Carlos de Zafra. It is their intention to make the annual race week of the organization the most important in the history of the club. It has been customary to hold this fixture over Labor Day, but during the past few years the weather during the first of September has been miserable for yachting, so the club has decided to hold the week earlier this than in former seasons. The racing will start on Tuesday, Aug. 22, and will continue until Thursday, Aug. 24. This will give all visiting tars plenty of time to reach Sea Gate and return home without missing any of their regular club fixtures.

Indications point to more boats than heretofore starting in the race week this year. Horace E. Boucher, for the past few years chairman of the regatta committee of the Atlantic Y. C., is now holding a similar position at the Larchmont Y. C. It is the intention to awaken interest among Long Island Sound sailors, in the Gravesend Bay fixture and secure as many entries for the Atlantic race week as possible. In return, Dr. De Mund and his associates have guaranteed an unusually large number of lower bay boats for the big race week of the Larchmont club. In this manner the two most important sections of New York yachting will be brought together far better than in former years.

The most important feature of the Atlantic fixture will be the race for the Thompson trophy for Class Q boats. This trophy has been up for competition for several years and has done much to help the sport of yachting. As in former years, the Crescent Athletic Club will hold its Lipton cup series during the race week of the Sea Gate tars. The trophy is for Class S yachts. Already several new boats have been built for this division. The racing schedule for the summer follows: Saturday, May 27, opening regatta for all classes; Saturday, June 10, opening regatta for Class M and below; Saturday, July 1, open regatta for Class M and below; Saturday, July 29, open regatta for Class M and below; Saturday, Aug. 19, open regatta for Class M and below; Tuesday, Aug. 22, race week for all classes; Wednesday, Aug. 23, race week for all classes; Thursday, Aug. 24, race week for all classes; Monday, Sept. 4, annual regatta for all classes; Saturday, Sept. 16, open regatta for Class M and below.

According to the announcement made by the regatta committee of the Larchmont Y. C., the annual race week of the organization, the most important yachting fixture in Metropolitan waters, will start on Saturday, July 15, and continue over Saturday, July 22, giving the tars six days of racing. Series races for yachts of all the recognized classes will occupy the attention of the Corinthians on every day of the week with the exception of Tuesday, July 18. That day has been set aside for water sports and rowing. Unlike former years, the regatta committee has made no arrangements for motor boat contests.

During the winter, the Larchmont Y. C. joined the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The move was made in accordance with plans drawn up by Leonard Richards, Commodore of the organization, and Horace E. Boucher, A. R. Schmidt and Butler Whiting, its regatta committee. The present officers believe in open races, and as a result a most attractive schedule has been arranged for the summer. The season will open with the annual spring regatta on Saturday, June 17. The race is open to all classes of schooners, sloops and yawls.

The next open race is the 32d annual regatta of the organization, which will be sailed on July 4. During the race, there will be sailed a contest for the famous Colt cup. The trophy is open for competition among yachts of Class B. Race week is the next feature that will occupy the attention of the Larchmont tars and then things will be quiet at the big Sound club until Labor Day, when there will be sailed the annual fall regatta of the organization. It also is an open race.

Although the regatta committee has arranged an interesting program of open fixtures, the members of the organization, who own boats of the Larchmont inter-club class, have not been forgotten, and three races are scheduled that should furnish the best of sport. The first contest will be sailed on Saturday, June 24, the next is scheduled to be decided on Saturday, Sept. 2, and the last of the series will take place on Saturday, Sept. 16. In addition to the races scheduled, there is a strong possibility of the big schooners sailing a special regatta under the auspices of the Larchmont Y. C. late in the season.

Race week, of course, is the most important feature of the program. This fixture without doubt is the most important yachting series held in the country. Unfortunately, this year, the big single-stickers of Class K are not going into commission, so the largest sloops expected at Larchmont are the yachts of Class L. The schooner class, however, is unusually fine this year, and these boats will more than make up for the loss of Winsome, Aurora and Istalena.

While the larger classes will be missing, indications point to the smaller divisions filling in a surprising manner. The regatta committee already is in communication with many clubs that have one-designed classes that heretofore have not raced at Larchmont, and answers indicate that the record for starters will be broken this year. Gravesend Bay will send practically its entire racing fleet to Larchmont, and in addition, the Red Bank Y. C. will be represented by its one-design class of 30-footers.

The schedule for the year is as follows: Saturday, June 17, spring regatta open to all classes; Saturday, June 24, race for Larchmont inter-club class; Tuesday, July 4, 32d annual regatta; Saturday, July 15, race week, open regatta for all classes; Monday, July 17, race week, series races; Tuesday, July 18, race week, water sports; Wednesday, July 19, race week, open regatta for all classes; Thursday, July 20, race week, series races; Friday, July 21, race week, series races; Saturday, July 22, race week, open regatta; Saturday, Sept. 2, race for Larchmont inter-club class; Monday, Sept. 4, annual fall regatta; Saturday, Sept. 16, race for Larchmont inter-club clas.

Put-In-Bay Programme.

THE secretary of the Interlake Yachting Association has issued a tentative program for the eighteenth annual regatta to be held at Put-in-Bay the week of July 16. On that day the yachts of the twenty affiliated clubs are due to assemble at the historic anchorage, although not all of them are expected until Monday noon. On Monday afternoon there will be a program of other sports and a band concert. The annual smoker and vaudeville takes place Monday evening at the Hotel Commodore.

The racing starts Tuesday morning at 8:30, when the first class of sail yachts, probably the 21-foot class, will be sent away, followed at five minute intervals by Class R, the veteran cruisers, 18-footers, 16-footers, veteran cruisers, 14-footers and catboats. The course is a nine-mile triangle for all but the 14-footers and catboats, these two classes sailing over a short course of four and one-half miles. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the big speed boat races take place. These consist of scratch races for 26, 32 and 40-footers, and will be one of the racing features of the week.

Wednesday is entertainment day, although the sail yachts will have their usual races in the morning. The afternoon is devoted to the squadron sail, and inspection of the fleet by Commodore Winton and staff. In the evening the boats will be illuminated and there will be a reception aboard the new flagship, LaBelle, together with a band concert and general entertainment aboard all the assembled yachts.

On Thursday the other sports committee will hold forth in the morning with swimming, canoe and dinghy races and other aquatic diversions. In the afternoon the power boats will race. The big feature of this day will be the scratch events for the cruiser classes. The annual ball will be held in the evening at the Colonial pavilion.

The last day of the regatta is given over to sail yacht racees in the morning, the power boat races in the afternoon, and distribution of prizes and entertainment, which closes the regatta Friday evening. The annual program which is being prepared by the committee, of which Charles W. Mears, of Cleevland, is chairman, is to be issued this year a month before the regatta opens, and will contain, besides the program, racing rules and other information incident to the regatta, a complete history of the association since its inception in 1894.

Yachting on the Pacific.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The yachting season opened on San Francisco Bay on April 31, and most of the clubs held cruises. The Corinthian fleet left its moorings at Tiburon early in the day and sailed to Sausalito where it maneuvered in front of the club house of the San Francisco Y. C. and exchanged salutes with that club. Following this the fleet sailed for Fort Point and later cruised along the San Francisco water front, attracting a great deal of attention. The return to Tiburon was made through Racoon Straits. The followings were the yachts that made the opening cruise of the season: Meteor, Commodore W. J. Hogg; Mischief, Vice-Commodore Ed. Convey; Yankee, C. E. Miller; Olga, J. E. Praig; Gypsie, C. D. Gresham; Magie, G. Kane; Presto, W. F. Stone; Vega, Carl Tornberg; Discovery, J. E. McFarlane; Mignon, G. V. Biber; Starlight, M. J. Ballard; Æolus, H. P. Dimond; Fulton G., Louis R. Holm; Alert, T. M. Kendall; Harpoon, H. E. Picker; Helen, Fred. Muhlner; Freda, T. F. Tracy, and Kathleen, F. C. Raymond.

The San Francisco Y. C. fleet remained at the Sausalito anchorage until after the Corinthian yachts passed in review, and salutes had been exchanged and then sailed to Presidio buoy and along the water front. Alcatraz and Angel Islands were encircled and the fleet then passed the Corinthian headquarters. The yachts of this club under sail were: Annie, Commodore Emmett Rixford; Seafarer, Vice-Commodore L. A. Norris; White Heather, C. P. Carruthers; Neva, J. F. Campbell; Surprise, G. W. Thomas; Amigo, J. F. Lanagan; Aggie, J. V. Coleman; Fleur de Lis, C. McCarthy; Caprice, A. M. Brown; Monsoon, F. G. Phillips; Mary, E. A. Clav; Challenger, W. G. Morrow, and Martha, J. R. Hanify.

The class flag regatta of the California Y. C., which was to have been held May 7, has been postponed until May 21, as a number of boats are not yet in commission. GOLDEN GATE.

A Roomy Small Houseboat.

A NEAT little house boat has been designed by W. Edgar John, of the Standard Marine Construction Company, of Philadelphia. The dimensions of this boat are: Length, 34 feet; length of house, 26 feet; breadth of hull, 14 feet; breadth of outside of runners, 18 feet; depth of hull, 3 feet.

The plans show the large accommodation which may be obtained on a boat of this type, and as a quiet way to spend a summer for those who have not the time to maintain a yacht a house boat would be hard to beat. The boat will comfortably sleep five persons. The top of the craft which is covered by a substantial awning, forms a very spacious place for lounging.

The boat is heavily built, with 3-inch yellow pine sides and two-inch bottom. The deck and side runners are of 1½-inch yellow pine, with 2 by 4 inch spruce floor beams, plate and studs. The bottom is fastened to 4 by 6 inch fore-and-aft stringers, with 5-inch galvanized spikes, while the sides are fastened to the upright studs with ⅜-inch galvanized rivets 8 inches long.

There are four windows on each side of the craft with diamond-shape panes of glass, which add largely to the exterior appearance of the boat. The headroom of the craft is 6 feet 6 inches, and the floor is raised 18 inches from the bottom of the boat. The interior finish of the craft is in green and brown burlap, with galley finished bright. Everything has been provided to make the boat habitable, and she is a good example of the box or scow type of house boat. While these boats, of course, are most efficient in smooth water, they will stand considerable sea without being too uncomfortable. The hull is equipped with chain plates, from which a chain bridle is fitted, to which is attached a mooring at the end of 150 feet of ⅜-inch galvanized chain.

Relics of the Clipper Maria.

Dayton, O., May 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A recent article in the New York Times with reference to the famous old clipper Maria stated that she disappeared mysteriously in 1869 and no one to this day knows what became of her. If that is the case, I can throw at least some light on her mysterious disappearance, and also it might be of interest to know that her signal gun has been in my grandfather's, my father's and my own possession since taken off the Maria in 1870 and is now guarding my back yard.

My grandfather, Capt. Chas. S. Barkelew, known to many people who used the Hoboken ferries between 1875 and 1890 as "Capt. Barkelew," was in Commodore Robert L. Stevens' employ practically all his life and sailed the Maria for him for many years. In 1870, in partnership with my father, he purchased the Maria and she was entirely refitted with a different rigging, intending to charter her out for commercial purposes. It was at this time that the cannon was taken off and all the other fittings sold, but the cannon was stored in Hoboken until 1885. Maria made several successful cruises, but in 1874 she was chartered to go to Cuba, I believe, but never returned. My grandfather's belief always was that the crew threw the captain overboard and stole the boat. She was afterward positively identified in France on account of her peculiar lines and upon examination the steps where her original masts had stood were found, they not having been removed when her rigging was changed. At this time, 1870, my grandfather went to France after her, but by bribing the consul at the port where she was being held, she was allowed to get away before his arrival, and although heard of a couple of times afterward, there was no money left to go after her with. The cannon, ramrod and a few primers are all that is left of Maria.

Chas. S. Barkelew.

New Yacht for Southern Y. C. Fleet.

New Orleans, May 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* J. F. del Corrall, a member of the Southern Y. C., has just received a splendid new sailing boat and will enter it in the regattas this summer. The craft was built at Marblehead, Mass. The boat is 32-feet over all and has a draft of 3 feet and 6 inches. The boat was shipped here by rail from Boston. It is expected that this new craft will give the speedy Sinner a close race this summer. The regatta committee of the S. Y. C. is arranging the program for the summer, and will announce it soon.

Yacht Sales.

The Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the racing 25-foot sloop Tiger, owned by Chas. Platt, Jr., of Philadelphia, to George Carroll, of Boston, who will race her in class A, Interclub Association of Massachusetts, the coming season.

The same agency has sold the 37-foot gasolene launch Uncas II., owned by Mrs. E. H. Spaulding, of New York, to Richard Pope, of Waltham, Mass., who will use her in Boston waters.

Catboat for T. C. Hudson.

Theodore C. Hudson, former owner of the catboat Alice, has closed a contract with the Narragansett Bay Yacht Yard for the building of a 21-foot catboat. She will be designed and built at the Riverside shops, and while not intended primarily for racing she will comply with all the restrictions of the Inter-bay Cabin Catboat Association.

The new boat will have a 20-foot waterline, 9 feet 6 inches beam and 26 inches greatest draft. She will be a sturdy little cruiser with excellent accommodations for two people. The cabin will be finished in butternut, oak and mahogany, with bright deck. The contract calls for delivery July 1, and it is thought that Mr. Hudson will put her in some of the races in Class E as soon as she has been tried out.

Motor Boating.

Motor Boating Fixtures, 1911.

MAY.

28. N. Y. Motor Boat Club.
30. Camden Motor Boat Club.
30. Farragut Sportsmen's Association.

JUNE.

3. Edgewood Y. C., Markham cup.
10. Columbia Y. C.
10. Delaware River Club, Torresdale, Pa.
11. New York Motor Boat Club.
17. Bermuda race, Motor Boat Club.
18. New York Motor B. C., Tarrytown Light race.
22. Portland P. B. A., cruise.
24. Camden Motor Boat Club.
24. New York Motor Boat Club, club.
24. New York A. C., Block Island.

JULY.

1. New York Motor Boat Club, Albany race.
1. Stone Harbor Y. C.
1. National Y. C., Cape May.
2. Pacific Intl. P. B. A., start from Vancouver, 235 miles.
4-6. Mississippi Valley P. B. A., Dubuque.
4. City Island Y. C.
4. Farragut Sportsmen's Association, Camden.
4. New England Mfg. Association, City Point, Boston.
8. Yachtsmen's Club, ocean race.
8. New York Motor Boat Club.
8. Fall River Y. C.
13. Fall River Y. C.
14. Marblehead race, Motor B. C., Huntington.
15. Seaside Y. C., Atlantic City.
15. Camden M. B. C., Reedy Island race.
16-17. Philadelphia Yacht Club.
18-20. Interlake Association, Put-in-Bay.
22. Halifax Race, National Y. C.
27. Fall River Y. C.
29. Ventnor Y. C., Atlantic City.

AUGUST.

4. New York to Camden, New York Motor Boat Club.
5. Ocean City Yacht Club.
7-12. Frontenac Yacht Club.
7. Scripps Reliability cruise, start Detroit.
8-10. Gold challenge cup, Frontenac Y. C.
8-10. Great Lakes P. B. League, annual meet.
12. Sea Isle City Y. C., Atlantic City to Cape May.
12. National Y. C., race to Fire Island.
12. Camden M. B. C., race to Florence, N. J.
12. Farragut Sportsmen's Association.
16-19. Motor Boat Club trial races.
19. Wildwood Yacht Club.
19. New York Motor Boat Club, club.
19. Manhasset Bay Y. C., open races.
24-26. British Intl. cup races, Huntington.
26. Cape May Yacht Club.

SEPTEMBER.

2-4. City Island Y. C., cruise.
2. New York Motor Boat Club, club.
2. Fall River Yacht Club.
2. New Rochelle Yacht Club.
4. Hudson River Y. R. A., Yonkers
4-9. Motor Boat carnival, Huntington.
9. Camden M. B. C., speed boats, open.
17. New York Motor Boat Club, economy race.
23. Farragut Sportsmen's Association.
24. New York Motor Boat Club, Rockland Light race.

Marblehead Racer for S. Cochrane.

Among the smaller craft at present under construction at the yards of the Luders Marine Construction Company, is a 36-footer recently ordered by Vice-Commodore Samuel Cochrane. Mr. Cochrane last year won the classic Bermuda race with his Eronel. The new boat will be entered in the Marblehead race and with the reliable and powerful Craig engine that is being installed should prove a worthy contender. The boat is of the raised deck type, with self-bailing cockpit aft, then an engine room with a companionway on the side to a lobby which divides the saloon from the motor room. The galley is forward. Ample sleeping accommodation is for four. Gasolene is to be carried in steel tanks in the cockpit, where it will be accessible and safe.

A 25-foot runabout is being built for Walter Freystedt, of New York City, for use on Lake Hopatcong. This model is a rather unique departure from the usually accepted speed boat hull. It has been devised by this firm after considerable thought, and is essentially a straight keel skipjack with a concave bottom. The crew and engine are located well aft of amidships, and with the fairly light construction that is being used and a 50-horsepower motor a good turn of speed is looked for.

A 32-footer for Albert Chesebrough will be launched within the next few days. This boat, Eltovar, powered with a 100-horsepower Sterling engine, is guaranteed to make 30 statute miles per hour.

Pawtucket Motor B. C. House.

The Pawtucket Motor B. C. is having built a novel club house, which is to be moored on the east shore of the Seekonk River. It is a big houseboat built on a coal barge, and when the house is finished it will give very comfortable quarters and can be moved at will. It is not expected that it will have to be moved though, and is to be allowed to settle comfortably in the mud. Motor boating has grown immensely at Pawtucket, and recently a club was formed and an indefatigable committee has found a site for the home and a house for the members.

While seeking for a new location for a building the members of the committee stumbled upon the old houseboat then lying on the East Providence shore, and after inspecting it, they conceived the idea of transforming it into a club house. The old structure was built upon a great barge, formerly owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was used as a boarding house for laborers employed upon the East Side tunnel.

It is about 130 feet long by 30 feet wide. The first floor contained a lounging room, kitchen, dining room and a small office. The second floor is split up into about thirty sleeping apartments. The timbers had become water-soaked from their long contact with the water and mud. It had practically outlived its usefulness as a boarding house, for the hull required extensive repairs before it could be made watertight.

It was not suitable for a club house until many alterations were made. But the price for which it could be purchased made the proposition an attractive one, and as the club included within its membership skilled workers in the various branches, it was believed that the alterations could be made at a somparatively slight expense.

After the report and recommendations of the iommittee had been rereived members expressed a willingness to aid in the work. The old houseboat was purchased and plans were made for transforming it into temporary headquarters until the desired location for a permanent club house may be procured. Permission to anchor the houseboat near Cottrell's whart on the east shore of the river, within a few minutes' walk of the center of the city, was obtained, and after calking the seams in the hull the old craft was hauled up the stream one Saturday afternoon by a small fleet of oyster boats. It was warped into its position close to the shore just above the home of the Pawtucket Y. C.

The water-soaked hull forms an ideal foundation, that brings the floor of the superstructure on a level with the top of the retaining wall of the bank of the river. According to plans now formulated, practically all partitions will be ripped out of the interior of the structure. A complete set of new rooms has been designed, all of which will be sheathed up and suitably stained and painted.

A considerable part of the first floor will be devoted to a general club room or meeting hall. Adjoining this will be a smoking or card room, a dining room and back of these, on the city

end of the house will be the kitchen. Other rooms will be added from time to tome as the demand for them appears.

It is also planned to remove all windows and doors, which will be replaced by large bays and modern entrances. These will open upon a wide veranda which will extend around two sides of the building on the river side. This porch will extend upward from the floor of the hull to the top of the house, where the roof will be a continuation of the roof of the building. The covering of the porch will be supported by large columns.

The eaves of the roof on the other two sides of the building will be carried out at least two feet to take away the box-like appearance which the superstructure now has. The work of remodelling the old houseboat into a modern club house will be done gradually. The room for holding meetings of the club will be finished at once, but the rest of the plans will be carried out gradually during the spare hours of the members. In this way alterations which under other circumstances would be prohibitive because of the cost may be made at little expense.

The officers of the club are: Commodore, J. C. Whitman; Vice-Commodore, Euclide Herbert; Rear-Commodore, Joseph Tierney; Treasurer, W. O. Whipple; Secretary, Martin Hanley.

Conditions of Marblehead Race.

Conditions for the long distance cruising race from Huntington, L. I., to Marblehead, Mass., were announced yesterday by the Motor Boat Club of America, which will be in full charge of the event. It will be started from a line off the Chateau des Beaux Arts, and the finish will be at Marblehead, the exact finishing mark to be selected later.

The race is for cruising boats of not less than 30 feet over all, not exceeding in the greatest length 40 feet on deck and with a water line breadth of not less than one-fifth of the waterline length. The conditions interpret a cruising boat as one built and used for cruising with a raised deck or trunk cabin house and self-bailing cockpit. The cabin must contain sleeping, toilet, cooking and general living accommodations for crew.

Each boat must carry an optional amount of fuel in fixed tanks permanently piped and connected, together with a tender at least 10 feet long or a life raft, two anchors and all fittings required by the Federal regulations.

The rating and allowance will be calculated under the 1911 rules of the American Power Boat Association, of which the Motor Club of America is a member. The course will be figured as 240 nautical miles. The first, second and third prizes have been presented by the Motor Boat Club of America, the second prize to be awarded if four or more boats start and the third prize if seven make the start. A souvenir prize will be given to each yacht that finishes the course.

Boats must report to the Race Committee at Huntington for final inspection six hours before the start of the contest. Application for entry blanks and information should be made to F. N. Morley, Secretary of the Motor Boat Club of America, No. 37 Wall street, New York city.

The race will be started at 4 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 14.

Time trials for speed boats over a measured mile will be one of the principal events to be held during the National Motor Boat Carnival on Huntington Bay, under the management of the Motor Boat Club of America, beginning on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4. With the building of six boats for the elimination trial races to select a team of three American defenders for the British International trophy for motor boats, it is expected that one of the vessels will be able to make a new American and probably a world's record for the mile.

During the last New York motor boat show Mr. W. H. Fauber, inventor of the Fauber hydroplane, expressed the opinion that this year would see a record of a mile a minute established for motor boats, and that one or more of the American defenders now building probably would show such phenomenal speed.

Motor Boating at Pittsburg.

Motor boating in the United States has grown almost as phenomenally as automobiling, in view of the more restricted field for operations of the former. Nearly $7,500,000 capital is invested in the motor boat industry, and over 25,000 persons are employed in the building of boats, motors and accessories, according to the Pittsburg Dispatch. Motor boat plants are multiplying every year, and there is now a national representative body known as the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers.

Motor boat shows lasting a week or more are now an annual fixture in New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, Montreal, Indianapolis and a number of other cities, while this spring saw the first thing in this line in Pittsburg, when there was a motor boat exhibit in connection with the automobile show in Duquesne Garden. This was so successful that the dealers will make it an annual affair.

Motor boat owners are no longer satisfied with small craft, and in some cases in the East they are building 150-foot boats, costing over $60,000 without furnishings. Philadelphia is probably undergoing the greatest motor boat boom of any city, particularly along the line of hydroplanes. Some strange craft are being evolved from the development and combination of the hydroplane, the air-propelled hydroplane and the hydro-aeroplane.

Pittsburg boatmen do not fear the coming racing season, however, as there are a number of fast boats here and many new speeders are being launched this spring. There is but one motor boat building concern, but it reports the biggest season it ever experienced, six new boats having recently been turned out in one week.

As to local motor boating history, there were steam pleasure boats on our waters many years ago. These were followed by naphtha launches, which in turn gave way to the gasolene engine propulsion type. About the first of these was Etta, with a three-horsepower engine, owned by J. B. Strawbridge, of Kensington, in 1896. From that date the growth was gradual but continuous until the past four years, when it has boomed.

Among the pioneer power boatmen who are still active in the game, perhaps none have done more to foster the sport than Charles Painter, H. S. Budd and Charles W. Ireland. The first club of this nature was the Pittsburg Y. C., and this was succeeded by the Pittsburg Launch Club, which was organized March 17, 1907, with fifty members, and was chartered in 1909. It has given many regattas at its boathouse, in the Allegheny River at Sixth street. It is a member of the National Power Boat Association and has over twenty motor boats.

The Ellsworth Motor B. C., of the Northside, with quarters near the Sixteenth Street Bridge, has a number of motor boats, one of the fastest being the Dittman Brothers' speeder, Two Brothers. The Lawrenceville Y. C., but recently organized, with headquarters at Forty-third street, already has over a dozen launches, and more will quickly follow.

The McKeesport Launch Club, which has just moved into new quarters, is an exceptionally active factor in motor boating and has given a number of regattas. Among its prize winners are Fred Lloyd's Hist II. and Christ Marquis' Christie.

Grey Wolf, of West Elizabeth, won several Pittsburg races last year, and J. R. Hill's Lady Jane, of California, Pa., is another speedy boat. Keystone Girl, of Springdale, is an exceptionally fast racing boat, and another Springdale speeder is Clytie. Much is expected of Wild Cat, of Verona.

At Oakmont there are now over fifty motor boats. The earliest boat of the present type in that pool was Rohibu, in 1905, owned by H. H. Rowand, W. Hill and H. G. Budd, the name being coined from a combination of the owners' names. The second was J. T. Anderson's Anna Marie, followed by R. A. Lee's Isabell and John Nell's 30-foot boat. Pressley Anderson's Okmoboco, of Oakmont, is one of the fastest and

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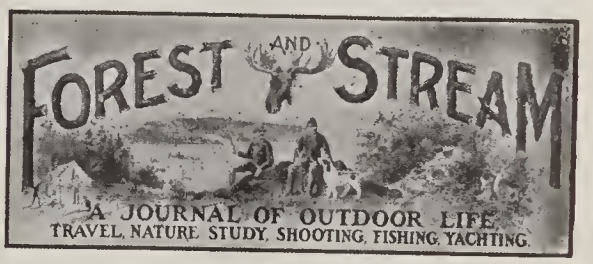

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best known of local speeders, and has won many races. Mr. Anderson will build a new racer with a six-cylinder engine, which is expected to show great speed. R. A. McCall, of Hulton is having a new hydroplane built, and half a dozen other speed boats are ordered at Oakmont, while Messrs, Snider and Barr and nearly a score of others will have new comfortable pleasure boats.

The largest and finest pleasure boats in Pittsburg waters are the two steam yachts, Mr. Rodgers' Troubadour, 97x13½ feet, and Mr. Painter's Wahneta, 82x8 feet. Of the gasolene-driven craft the largest is C. A. Van Dusen's boat, of the same name. It is a striking example of the comfort, convenience and even luxury to be had, and of the ingenious utilization of every inch of space, yet no crowding is apparent.

The boat is 54x10 feet over all and makes 16 miles an hour driven by a six-cylinder 100-horsepower aluminum engine. The forward cabin is 12 feet long, the engine room 10 feet, and the rear cabin 14 feet. Davits on the upper deck carry a small power launch. Electricity for lighting is manufactured on the boat, and it is perfectly equipped and adapted to extended cruising. On Dec. 28, 1910, Mr. Van Dusen, accompanied by his family, left Pittsburg, traveling down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Helena, Ark., where they spent some weeks hunting and fishing, returning home after a three months' trip. The C. A. Van Dusen cruised 4,000 miles on this trip, and it is said to be the only boat of its class which ever took such a long journey and returned under its own power.

The Van Dusen was accompanied by the Joe Scott, one of the two largest boats hereabouts, last summer, to Helena, where it was sold by Mr. Scott and will no more be seen in Pittsburg waters.

As to the fastest local boat, there is much diversity of opinion, but M. N. Vrydaugh's Rowena appears to have the best claim. It not only vanquished all local rivals, but proved faster than the Brer Fox II., the Cincinnati champion of the Ohio River.

Perhaps no local boat has won more races than R. C. Price's Sprinter, although Rowena and other newer boats are now crowding it out of first place. The Sprinter was built at Price's own boat works, is 30x3½ feet, and with a four-cycle 24-horsepower engine, covers a mile in 2½m., or at the rate of 24 miles per hour. Mr. Graff's Sport, a boat 30x4 feet, with a 60-horsepower engine, has shown a speed of 26½ miles an hour.

Other winners of races in past years are F. N. Murray's Sago, J. P. Kesler's Charlotte, the Gazelle, Tranter, Hornet, Fox I., Fox II., Hist I., Hist II., M. J. Gannon's Ellen S. K. M. Probst's Katy-Did is one of the well-known older boats.

A prominent boatman asserts that Pittsburg has one of the finest waterways of any inland city in the country with its three slackwater rivers, and it is to be hoped that time will soon come when our city can equal the immense motor boat regattas held by much smaller cities, such as Peoria, Ill., and Dubuque, Ia. Some owners contend that prizes for this branch of sport should be more valuable owing to the great initial investment for a racing launch and the expense and labor required in preparation for a race.

To Define Mufflers.

Commodore H. H. Melville, of the Motor Boat Club of America, has written Mr. W. A. Jupp, secretary of the Royal Motor Y. C., asking for an official interpretation of the rule relating to the muffling of engines in boats competing for the British International trophy. The American yachtsmen heretofore have been under the impression that the rules require that the engine or engines shall be effectually silenced, but in order to eliminate all doubt Commodore Melville is desirous of having the Royal Motor Y. C. pass on the question.

Sparks.

The 45-foot cruising motor boat, building for Loren P. Bradley at the Stamford Motor Company's works, is from designs by Morris M. Whitaker and not by Whittelsey & Whittelsey, as was stated. Mr. Bradley is a member of the New Rochelle Y. C. The yacht, which is to be named Mollie, is of the raised deck type and is to be fitted with a 4-cycle, 4-cylinder motor which will drive it 11½ miles an hour. The yacht is nearly finished.

Echo River, designed for scout service along the Ohio River and its tributaries, has just been put in commission. This boat was built by the United States Government and measures 40 feet over all. Echo River is a glass cabin cruiser and is equipped with a 60 horsepower T. & M. motor, which drives the boat from 16 to 18 miles per hour. The boat will be used by the Government for the inspection of interior waterways, particularly Green and Barren rivers, and has accommodations for four persons. Her final test was a trial trip of 399 miles to Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, and return, and the average speed was a little better than sixteen miles an hour with the surprisingly low gasolene consumption of only 62/100 gallons to the mile.

The Costa Rican Government coast guard boat Santa Rosa narrowly escaped becoming a total wreck on her last trip to Colorado Bar from Port Limon, Costa Rica. A huge wave threw her on a sand bar, and but for the experienced hand of her American skipper, Capt. Edward Case, she would have been battered to pieces in short order. Her engines never faltered, however, and Captain Case finally succeeded in backing off the bar and reaching port. Santa Rosa is equipped with two 36 horsepower Wolverine engines and has been in operation for over six years At the time of her delivery to the Costa Rican Government, she made the run under her own power from New York to Port Limon, and during the last stage of the trip was under way continuously for 150 hours without once stopping the engines.

A. H. Schmidt's new 50-foot Speedway motor yacht is ready for delivery. This boat will be used in the vicinity of Detroit.

Henry B. Joy's new 65-foot Speedway motor yacht is progressing rapidly.

Mrs. E. V. Z. Lane has ordered a 30-foot Speedway runabout for use on Saranac Lake.

The following steam yachts are having new Speedway yacht tenders built: Hiawatha, John B. Ford; Alicia, A. I. Dupont; Winchester, Peter W. Rouss; Kismet, F. S. Smithers; May, W. P. Bliss; Galatea, E. L. Ford, and the Zara, A. L. Stephens.

E. S. Woodward has ordered a 30-foot runabout for use at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

W.V. Kelley, of Chicago, is having a 32-foot Speedway runabout built for use at East Hampton, L. I.

A. V. Waring is having a 65-foot twin-screw Speedway motor boat built for use on Moosehead Lake, Maine.

Canoeing.

Eastern Division A. C. A.

The annual camp of the Eastern Division will be held on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., May 27 to 30 inclusive. We have secured the use of Blake Island and Wapiti Island which are handy to the Tatassit Canoe Club, and we want to make this a camp where the canoe will be more in evidence than it has been in most of the camps.

We have the support of the famous Tatassit Canoe Club of Worcester and other clubs on the lake and it is our ambition to make this a record camp for attendance and good fellowship. In order to do this we must have the co-operation of every club and every member. There are lots of members of the Eastern Division who do not come to our camps and I wish every one would make it a point to come to this year's camp and stay the full time if possible and bring some interested fellows with them.

Worcester is central and easy to get to by steam and electric cars, and ought to be the largest camp we have had for a number of years.

There will be something doing all the time, and in variety enough to suit all tastes.

The transportation committee chairman is John E. Bradley, Tatassit Canoe Club, Worcester, Mass. Take steam trains or electric cars to Worcester, Mass., and then take electric cars marked Lake Shore and get off at the Tatassit Canoe Club, where a launch will be in waiting. Mark all shipments of canoes, duffle, etc., as follows: "A. C. A. Camp, Worcester, Mass., care of John E. Bradley, Tatassit Canoe Club."

The camp being located on islands will make it more necessary than usual to use canoes in order to go and come at will, and it is the wish of your vice-commodore that the members will use their canoes as much as possible. The regular steamers on the lake will stop at the islands, and there will be a launch connected with the camp. Canoes may be hired at the lake, but it is hoped that members will send up their own canoes and outfits as far as possible, and make this a real canoe camp in practice as well as in name.

Tuesday will be the regular race day for the Eastern Division canoe championships and the list is as follows: War canoe; single, single blade; single, double blade; club four, single blade; club four, double blade; tandem, double blade; tandem, single blade. It is also intended to run an open sailing canoe race Sunday if enough canoes are entered to make an interesting race.

Hackensack Cruise.

The Hudson River cruisers, who started from Hermit Point at 10 A. M. May 7, to-day arrived at Nyack at 3 o'clock rather the worse for wear. The canoes and duffle were immediately carted to West Nyack and stored in a barn preparatory to making the run down the Hackensack River on May 13 and 14.

Seventeen men slept at Hermit Point over Saturday night, and were rudely awakened by some misguided enthusiast in time to greet the rising sun. At 10 o'clock the vice-commodore gave the word, and the start was made with the usual bustle and enthusiasm.

Near Alpine the state barge of Mayor Hopkins was observed, and his son forcibly captured to complete a crew. A stop was made at the lime kiln for lunch, and after a good rest, the trip was resumed. At Piermont dock a short rest was taken to enable the overheated men to take a swim, after which the final stretch to Nyack was leisurely taken.

Perfect weather made the trip most enjoyable, and those men who had shipped their canoes by freight, fearing head winds, were universally pitied.

The following men made the trip: V. C. Tims, E. V. Walker, A. and F. Von Dohln, D. Finn, J. Marshall, Frank and Fred Baldwin, T. Zuk, "Van" Hopkins, J. Molnar, A. and H. Berning, S. Holmgren, Baker, E. Kelly and H. Noah. Harry F. Noah, Purser.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Jas. M. Castle, 8820 Germantown avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., and Lewis Rushton, 324 West Duval street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., both by Walter G. Sibley.

Central Division.—Raymond A. Duke, 1118 Wallace street, Wilkinsburg, Pa., by H. D. James.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6217, C. E. Lakeman, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, New York, N. Y.

REMINGTON UMC
TRADE MARK

SOUTHERN HANDICAP

Another Link in the Unbroken
Chain of Victories for

Remington-UMC Steel Lined Shot Shells

W. F. Laslie wins the Southern Handicap from 17 yards, shooting *Remington-UMC*.
J. Graham, Amateur High Average, 94.16%, shooting *Remington-UMC*.
This credits Mr. Graham with one win of the Columbus, Ga., Cup.
W. F. Hall, second, 92.16%, shooting *Remington-UMC*.
J. S. Young, third, 91.33%, shooting *Remington-UMC*.
J. H. Noel, fourth, 91.16%, shooting *Remington-UMC*.

W. H. Heer wins highest average of all targets shot at, breaking 568 x 600—98%, shooting *Remington-UMC*.
W. F. Hall wins the Bufort Hotel Cup for amateur doubles, breaking 87 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC*.
W. H. Heer makes the longest professional run of 143, shooting *Remington-UMC*.
W. F. Hall makes the longest amateur run of 140, shooting *Remington-UMC*.

This sweeping victory for Remington-UMC starts another winning season for the shells that have won every Interstate Handicap for two years straight.

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

REMINGTON ARMS - UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. - 299 Broadway, New York City

Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

May 20.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 20.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 23-24.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State shoot, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C.
May 27.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Ilion, N. Y.—Remington Gun and Rifle Club. W. H. Grimshaw, Sec'y.
May 30.—Schenectady, N. Y.—Mohawk G. C. all-day tournament. J. W. White, Sec'y.
June 3.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 1-3.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's seventh annual tournament, on the grounds of the Smith G. C., Newark, N. J. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas.
June 6-8.—Sioux City.—Soo Gun Club.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 17.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament. Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

May 22-23.—Gooding, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Gooding G. C. A. F. C. Bush, Sec'y, Gooding, Idaho.
May 22-23.—Paden City, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Paden Park Shooting Club. T. M. McIntire, Mgr.
May 23.—Scranton (Pa.) R. and G. C. J. D. Mason, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
May 23-24.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—San Antonio, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the San Antonio G. C. Dan O'Connell, Sec'y.
May 23-25.—Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capital Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Sec'y.
May 24.—Stratford, Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Bowles, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Dayton, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. I. P. Gould, Sec'y.
May 24-25.—Columbus (Wis.) G. C. C. F. Gruhn, Sec'y.
May 25.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
May 25-27.—Madera, Cal.—The Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Madera R. and G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
May 26.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr., Pres.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.
May 30.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith G. C. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G.C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tourna-

ment, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 17.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
June 28-30.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 29-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thomson, High Scribe.
July 3.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec'y.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Chatham (Canada) G. C. W. D. Elliott, Sec.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C.; $1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trapshooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Seattle (Wash.) Trapshooters' Association. H. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 22.—Coatesville (Pa.) G. C. H. A. Nichols, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G. C. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 3-4.—Wilmington, N. C.—New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-10.—Omoha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Inter-State Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-16.—Laurel (Miss.) G. C. Charles Green, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Westminster (Md.) G. C. Geo. E. Baughman, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 17.—Xenia, O.—Green County G. C. A. C. Blair, Sec'y.
Aug. 19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fairmont, W. Va.—Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-24.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under the auspices of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-30.—Dorchester (Neb.) G. C. J. Freehouf, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Wilmot (O.) G. C. E. E. Ellis, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Longmont, (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keef, Cashier.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec'y.
Sept. 6.—Wellington (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Ft. Collins (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 14-15.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. H. S. Connely, Sec'y.
Sept. 19-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Nov. 28-29.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The date of the Spencer Gun Club's registered tournament, scheduled to be held on their grounds, at Spencer, Iowa, on June 14, 15 and 16, has been changed to June 28, 29 and 30.

The Analostan Gun Club, of Washington, will give an afternoon shoot on Decoration Day at 100 targets, included in which will be a merchandise event at 25 targets. There will be three classes—A, B, and C. Miles Taylor is the Secretary.

Secretary L. H. Schortemeier writes: "The Bergen Beach Gun Club will hold a holiday shoot on Decoration Day, Tuesday, May 30, beginning at 11 A. M. The regular June contest will be postponed from June 13 to later in the month (of which due notice will be given) on account of the New York State Sportsmen's Association tournament taking place on the same day at Syracuse."

Secretary-Treasurer Elmer E. Shaner makes official announcement as follows: "Pittsburg, Pa., May 13.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the Interstate Association, I beg to advise you, that Mr. W. T. Laslie, of Tuskegee, Ala., was the winner of the sixth Southern Handicap, held at Charlotte, N. C., May 11. Mr. Laslie used a Daly gun, Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. shells and Du Pont powder."

Captain Charles G. Blandford sends notice as follows: "Open shoot of the Ossining Gun Club on Decoration Day, Tuesday, May 30, shooting to commence at 1 P. M. There will be five events at 20 targets, entrance 40 cents each; optional sweeps, $1. Class shooting, 40, 30, 20, 10 per cent. Distance handicaps, 16, 18 and 20yds. Targets thrown 45yds. Those entering in the optionals will be eligible for eight handsome prizes that are donated for high scores in the 100 targets; ties draw lots for choice. A cup will be given the shooter making high score who enters for targets only. Professionals are cordially invited to shoot for targets only. Shells for sale. No postponement on account of rain. Trolley direct to grounds, fare 5 cents. Two sets of traps will be used."

Westchester Country Club.

THE annual trapshooting championship of the Country Club of Westchester was run off on the club grounds on Saturday, May 13. Mr. Watson broke 182 out of 200, missing only three in his last 90. He was closely pressed for the honors by D. I. Bradley, whose total was only one point less than the winner's. F. A. Hodgman was third with 180, and Stuart Scott, champion in 1909, fourth. Scores:

R B Watson	182	H H Benkard	169
D J Bradley	181	E I Low	169
F A Hodgman	180	M V Lenane	167
Stuart Scott	177	J F Barnes, Jr.	165
F H Schauffler	175	J C Ayer	164
F Hall	175	G P Adee	163
R M Owen	173	G G McMurtry, Jr.	160
M L Herrick	172	G F Nicholas, Jr.	147
C W Billings	172	G P McAlpin	131

Shoot-off for fifth place won by F. Hall.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, May 6.—This was a beautiful day, and the twenty-one shooters enjoyed the afternoon immensely. Most all of them put up fine scores.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targets:	25	50	50	25	25	25	25	25	24
C H Caldwell, 16	21	49	44	21	..	..	24	20	16
E S Graham, 16	23	46	48	24	..	..	..	..	19
W D Stannard, 16	24	47	48	..	..	..	..	..	19
A H Ammann, 16	22	49	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
G E Mathews, 16	19	34	46	22	..	..	22	20	13
B Asher, 16	24	41	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
A F MacLachlan, 19	20	45	46	17	..	..	..	..	22
J R Sharp, 18	23	45	44	24	21	21	20	22	..
O W Crocker, 16	23	43	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
H E Dickerman, 16	14	28	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
J B Barto, 20	..	46	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston, 16	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J G Parker, 17	..	35	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
B Donnelly, 16	22	46	47	20	21	..	23	23	20
H C Ammann, 16	20	35	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
J A Taggart, 16	22	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
C B Barnes, 16	..	29	38	19	20	22	..	..	..
G D Hale, 16	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M O Smith, 16	..	45	41	..	..	..	19	..	..
W S Cutler, 16	21	42	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
C F Hjertberg, 16	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..

May 7.—The second annual interstate team shoot and individual championship was held here to-day. The day was ideal for target shooting. Chicago Gun Club team No. 2 carried off the honors in the team race with a total score of 471 out of 500.

Individual honors went to H. Wehmhoefer, of Beecher, Ill., who made the fine score of 99 out of 100. A. H. Amman, the professional made a clean sweep by going through straight. Barto, Shaw, Thomas and Tom Graham each scored 96 out of 100. L. K. Cushing, of the South Shore team, broke 95.

No. 1. V., L. and A.	
F Pragoff	77
E Von Lengerke	92
W E Post	80
Richards	56
C C Emery	81—386

No. 2. Dannville, Ill.	
D Sanichas	80
A Glover	89
F Bartlett	80
F Ragle	84
J W Veatch	91—424

No. 3. National, Riverside.	
W. Brown	75
H J Kammerer	80
V Redmond	69
J Schultz	82
C W May	82—388

No. 4. Kankakee, Ill.	
A F Brown	85
L Kuntz	84
W Reehl	82
S La Fond	90
Dr Dellibac	71—412

No. 5. Lowell, Ind.	
H O Burnham	80
T Surprise	94
E N Gregg	90
F G Burnham	87
H Carsten	87—438

No. 6. Professionals.	
C H Cadwallader	92
A H Ammann	100
W D Stannard	85
E S Graham	95
R W Clancy	89—461

No. 7. South Shore No. 1.	
E W Heath	88
Dr C W Carson	90
W E Phillips	84
B S Donnelly	86
L K Cushing	95

No. 8. South Shore No. 2.	
Chas Antoine	89
N S Birkland	90
Dr J W Birkland	77
W L Darlington	85
C J Bour	78—419

No. 9. Beecher, Ill.	
H Wehmhoefer	99
J L Humpfer	87
J Kammerman	91
Wm Kunert	68
H Stade	76—421

No. 10. Garry, Ind.	
T D Martin	91
L Ewen	86
H Ewen	86
J Nemitz	90
B F Martin	91—444

No. 11. Extra No. 1.	
H L Dessert	84
A J White	85
T M Wilcoxen	90
F P Stannard	86
J Conway	59—404

No. 12. Will County.	
F M Walter	93
J Liess, Jr	85
H H Gaines	86
Geo Reavy	72
J R Pitts	77—413

No. 13. Chicago G.C. No. 2.	
Geo. Roll	92
L M Fetherston	95
J B Barto	96
A F MacLachlan	92
C E Shaw	96—471

No. 18. Capron, Ill.	
A Vance	92
Sewer	91
Denman	81
Kliva	82
Cliff	84—430

No. 19. So. Chicago No. 1.	
W C Koester	80
Chas Ramho	75
Gus Johnson	77
Chas Dahlin	85
G Hauster	70—387

No. 20. Chicago G.C. No. 3	
J H Shrigley	71
W W Flewelling	92
H Quade	83
C F Seelig	73
C R Seelig	79—398

No. 21. Chicago G.C. No. 1	
Geo Eck	80
D E Thomas	96
W S Cutler	79
J R Sharp	88
J A Taggart	90—443

No. 22. So. Chicago No. 2.	
F Pernod	60
Wm Hausler	77
J White	64
Chas Nitschke	64
Gus Hausler	63—328

No. 23. Clearing, Ill.	
W C Boltman	72
G D Earl	90
J Sheldon	90
J J Popp	72
A L Marshall	85—409

No. 24. Extra No. 2.	
Dodge	73
Knuesel	81
L Kumpfer	67
C E Thayer	72
Pat Graham	83—386

No. 25. Extra No. 3.	
Miss A Rieker	80
L G Vogel	65
W A Davis	76
E Silver	72
O Von Lengerke	86—379

No. 26. Professionals No. 2	
Cadwallader	90
Tom Marshall	73
W D Stannard	91
E S Graham	93
R W Clancy	95—442

No. 27. South Shore Extra	
B Donnelly	86
L K Cushing	93
Dr Carson	79
Darlington	86
Bour.	83—427

No. 28.	
Dr J W Birkland	33
Fraunholtz	84
N S Kirkland	32
E Oliver	79
F Ragle	87—321

No. 29.	
Geo Roll	91
J B Barto	91
Tom Marshall	87
H J Kammerer	67
C W May	82—418

No. 30.	
Dr Helm	82
A H Rhoades	62
C H Morris	79
J R Sharp	95
W S Cutler	72—390

No. 14. Garden Prairie, Ill.
H O Sears..... 72
C D McGary 81
Dr C B Helm..... 94
F P Sullivan..... 83
C A Porter..... 79—409

No. 15. Waukegan, Ill.
R F McDermott... 92
Thos Graham 96
P Kirchner 82
G J McDermott... 78
D A Hutton ..... 79—427

No. 16. Gary's Lake.
W H Springer..... 58
H Gelden 59
M Schlosser 88
G Frazier 84
R R Wilmington.. 82—371

No. 17. Lily Lake.
W F Holtz..... 84
O Kansche 82
O W Crocker..... 81
L O Seng..... 73
W F Riley..... 82—402

C C Emery..... 20
D hm 25
Sieber 41

No. 31.
Miss Sullivan 16
H E Dickerman... 60
Mrs Cutler 49
Mrs Fetherston ... 80
Mrs Taggart ..... 66—271

No. 32.
W F Holtz..... 83
J Conway 76
O W Crocker..... 64
L O Seng..... 75
W F Riley..... 77—375

No. 33.
Tom Marshall 71
Loring 96
Thomas 94
Miss Ricker 76
Vogel ..... 56—393

No. 34.
Dr Bruette 78
Dr Robb 83
T O Pearce..... 39
Doggett 25
Silver 7

No. 35.
Sharp 22
Cutler 15
Jones 22

WM. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

OUR regular monthly contest took place on Tuesday, May 9, beginning at 1 o'clock. No special contests were scheduled for this day, but our enthusiastic member, Mr. Medler, sprung a little agreeable surprise by offering six prizes for competition in one of the old-style, gun-below-the-elbow contests. Three fine watch fobs were the first trophies, one for each class; the others went to the next high scores in rotation. Mr. Dannefelser added more prizes for the lowest scores, and both the event and the method of awarding the prizes created great interest, hilarity and some good-natured badinage. The interpretation of the old rule, gun-below-the-elbow, by each member participating, would have caused some 50 per cent. of the targets scored to be marked lost. Some of the boys had never shot these rules, and as the scores show, probably would not care to do so again. Owing to an early summer shower, the shoot went along rather sluggishly, compared to the vim and dash usually displayed at our contests. Conditions were good for perfect scores, and no less than four were made, one each by Kelly, Vanderveer, Medler and Suydam. John Hendrickson took the watch fob in Class A with a 22; Ad. Suydam in Class B with 20, and Westhall in Class C with 21, at 18, 17 and 16yds. rise respectively. John Martin took a pair of shooting glasses with 21. Schorty, a fishing tackle book with 20, and Kelly shot out Morgan, Nash and Jackson for a vacuum bottle. Bergen, Vanderveer, A. Kissam and Selg took the low prizes with 8, 7, 7, and 5 respectively. Scores as follows, the first event being the gun-below-the elbow shoot, with the distance handicap; all the rest were shot at from the 16yd. mark:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
C Medler	14	21	20	16	25	..	..	..
J A R Elliott, 18	22	24	22	24	..	..	..	..
Dreyer, 18	12	20	23	23	22	21	..	..
Vanderveer, 18	7	25	24	..	..	..	..	..
Kelly, 18	19	19	25	21	24	..	..	..
Morgan, 18	19	21	22	15	19	..	..	..
Schorty, 18	20	23	23	24	..	..	..	..
J Martin, 18	21	19	21	19	..	..	..	..
J H Hendrickson, 18	22	22	24	..	..	..	..	..
Von Bolckmann, 18	17	23	20	24	23	..	..	..
H Bergen, 17	8	19	19	21	..	..	..	..
J Gaughn, 17	12	22	23	25	17	..	..	..
Shannon, 17	16	23	24	..	..	..	..	..
Suydam, 17	20	19	19	25	..	..	..	..
J Voorhees, 17	12	23	21	21	..	..	..	..
A Dalton, 17	16	20	19	20	19	20	14	21
F R Long, 17	11	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr Moeller, 16	13	17	21	17	15	15	..	..
W E Skidmore, 16	17	17	21	18	15	..	..	..
Dr Welzmuller, 16	17	16	15	..	..	..	..	..
J Krug, 16	15	21	24	..	..	..	..	..
Westhall, 16	21	16	16	17	..	..	..	..
Van Valer, 16	17	22	20	20	..	..	..	..
Weilbacher, 16	14	7	14	17	..	..	..	..
Hewins, 16	17	15	18	18	..	..	..	..
Nash, 16	19	15	19	23	..	..	..	..
Vogel, 16	11	13	13	11	..	..	..	..
M Kissam, 16	15	18	18	20	..	..	..	..
Jackson, 16	19	13	18	19	21	..	..	..
L Giller, 16	11	22	12	20	..	..	..	..
Dannefelser, 16	15	19	21	17	..	..	..	..
A Kissam, 16	7	11	13	..	..	..	..	..
J Selg, 16	5	6	10	11	..	..	..	..

MANHATTA.

Siketon Country Club.

SIKESTON, Mo.—Practice club shoots are held 1 P. M. every Tuesday and Friday. Visitors cordially welcome to participate. Out of 50 pigeons, the following scores were made Tuesday, May 9:

H A Smith..... 44
Dan McCoy 43
Ed Kolle 43
M F Lance..... 37
Clem Marshall 35
C H Yanson..... 35
W H Tanner..... 35
L R Bowman..... 33
Dr D E Sawyer..... 32
Bert Mitchell 29
W J Hux 25

WM. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

WINCHESTER

Shotguns and "Leader" Shells Score

98% for 400 Targets

And Outshoot a Big Field at Charlotte

J. R. TAYLOR

When a man breaks 393 out of 400 targets under the conditions prevailing at the Southern Handicap Tournament, it means skill plus a perfect shooting gun and load. J. R. Taylor, with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester "Leader" Shells, made this great record at Charlotte, winning High Professional Average for the meet. Mr. Taylor's performance outshone all other shooting at this tournament and demonstrated once more that

THE HARDER THE TEST THE SURER A W VICTORY

The DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 14.—A large number of prominent marksmen attended the weekly shoot on the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club yesterday. A. B. Richardson, of Dover, son of Senator Richardson, one of the best-known shooters in Delaware, and former State champion, made a good score. He broke 23 out of 25. He is regaining his form, and it is expected, will soon challenge William M. Foord, of this city, for the amateur championship.

Edward Banks was high man, breaking 94 out of 100. Eugene du Pont broke 25 straight, and was the winner in Class A; S. G. Davis and W. Mathewson tied in Class B, each breaking 19 out of 25. The men in Class C, each breaking 16 out of 25, were: J. A. MacMullen, W. E. Husbands, S. Tuchton, I. Turner, W. A. Casey and C. C. Gerow.

The men in Class D, each having scores of 11 out of 25, were: F. Harkins, J. W. Anderson, Jr., Dr. Horace Betts and Dr. H. Patterson.

Lieut-Gov. John M. Mendinhall was one of the visiting shooters. State Senator Frank P. Ewing won a silver spoon offered to the visitor making the highest score. He broke 17 out of 25. A. E. Millington, of Toronto, made a score of 16 out of the same total.

The winners in the ties shot off from last Saturday were: Class B—W. A. Joslyn and Henry Winchester, each tied at 22. Class C—H. P. Carlon 17. Class D—S. G. Davis 17.

The complete scores of the day follow: C. C. Gerow 16 out of 25, George F. Lord 15, J. A. MacMullen 16, D. A. Grier 15, F. Megaw 13, Edward Banks 23, F. Mathewson 18, T. E. Doremus 22, F. Harkins 11, W. E. Husbands 16, Dr. H. H. Darlington 8, W. F. Jensen 10, S. G. Davis 19, J. J. Magahern 17, A. B. Richardson 23, S. Tuchton 16, J. B. McHugh 20, A. H. Lobb 17, H. M. Caldwell 4, H. Wilson 12, F. H. Pennington 12, F. P. Ewing 17, W. Mathewson 19, D. J. Dougherty 20, W. M. Hammond 15, J. M. Mendenhall 5, C. H. Niece 1, A. E. Millington 16, H. T. Reed 15, Wm. Wood 10, E. M. Hoopes, Jr., 13, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 11, T. W. Keithley 23, S. J. Newman 18, Dr. Stanley Steele 18, Clyde Leedem 15, C. D. Prickett 21, Dr. Bullock 7, Dr. H. Betts 11, J. C. Cannon 9, H. Masters 13, I. Turner 16, David Lindsay 18, H. P. Carlon 17, W. J. Siner 1, R. L. Conner 14, H. M. Gray 11, Thorpe Martin 13, W. A. Casey 16, S. B. Trott 11, W. B. Smith, Jr., 9, Dr. A. Patterson 11.

The Southern Handicap.

The Interstate Association's Sixth Southern Handicap tournament was held at Charlotte, N. C., May 9, 10 and 11, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club.

Practice Day, Monday, May 8.

Seventy-five entries were received for the practice day events, the program calling for a total of 100 targets, four 15 and two 20 target events. The Weather Man was handing out a brand labeled "inclement," frequent showers during the afternoon, helped dry up the dust, but by no means dampening the ardor of the shooters blazing away at the elusive targets. With the drizzle came the wind, and made the targets irregular, causing them to do all manner of "dippy" stunts in their flight, and had the shooters guessing at times. Shooting started as advertised on the program, at 1 P. M., and although mere practice events, competition for the honor and accompanying glory was keen and spirited throughout. Fred Gilbert, displaying old-time form, led the field a merry clip, and landed the honors with a 99 scored to his credit, with Charles G. Spencer, another of the "post-graduates," a close second with but one less break scored than the leader, while four, one amateur, (C. C. Bates, of Charlotte, N. C.), and a trio of "pros," Lester S. German, Fred G. Bills and H. D. Freeman, were tie on 97 broken targets, each for third honors. Of the amateurs, Harry W. Kahler, of Philadelphia; Charles Nuchols, of Charlotte, N. C., and R. L. Spotts, of New York city, tied for the second honors, each of the trio smashing 96 targets out of their respective 100, with C. G. Wescot, of Leesburg, Fla.; J. S. Young, of Chicago, Ill., and E. R. Alexander, of Tuskegee, Ala., tie for third high amateur honors, each scoring a 94 out of their respective quotas.

The totals of practice day follow, four 15 and two 20 target events; total 100 targets:

J E Crayton	91	G T Newman	74
H Clark	95	E A W Everitt	91
C G Wescott	94	H D Gibbs	93
C C Bates	97	J T Slocum	61
J T Anthony	88	Guy Ward	95
H W Kahler	96	H S Welles	85
C G Spencer	98	A B Wingfield	86
F G Bills	97	F Gilbert	99
Chas Nuchols	96	Wm Heer	96
P M Golden	78	Jessie Young	94
A J Hill	83	L Woody	90
E R Alexander	94	G Hillman	89
Walter Huff	95	C G Castleman	54
W T Laslie	91	T H Keller, Jr.	90
G H Waddell	87	E F Fosgard	93
Mrs. Topperwein	90	J S Day	90
R R McKinnon	87	W L Robbins	51
V J Cate	92	H D Freeman	97
J R Taylor	96	W E Carpenter	86
L J Leavy	84	J Graham	93
C O Le Compte	93	W E Gruhb	87
H B Banks	85	S Fosgard, Jr	83
R O Heikes	95	Geo Lyon	95
C A Burks	85	R L Spotts	96
E H Storr	94	P E Osborne	84
F R Darby	89	E M Funk	91
J M Barnes	93	T H Ross	66
W R Croshy	95	W F Hall	91
I Andrews	74	W A Bloxton	80
L S German	97	C P Huff	73
H Williams	81	P T Jamison	87
B F Hart	78	C E Goodrich	91
W H Cochran	83	J H Dreher	89
C A Young	90	J W Todd	26
W H Cressman	68	O R Dickey	34
S L Dodds	92	G M Wheeler	29
W L Griffith	86	O H A Morson	39
D O Edwards	88		

First Day, Tuesday, May 9.

Promptly at 9 A. M., Manager Shaner, after a short talk regarding the rules governing the Interstate Association tournaments, started the twenty-one squads off on their journey down the firing line, and the sixth annual Southern Handicap was on. The weather was ideal, a summer-like day, and very favorable to high scores; but it was not long before the wind from the west began to hold the targets down and had quite a few guessing as to where they were shooting, as at times the targets were very flunkey. A light shower at noon did not stop shooting, but with it came more wind, and at intervals these puffs from the west would cause the targets to do all manner of stunts, and shooting was anything but easy. A short intermission was announced at noon for luncheon and was appreciated by the shooters. The opening day's program called for ten events at 15 targets each, a total of 150 targets, and a battle royal was on for the coveted high average honors for the day, five tying on 146 breaks each for first honors, namely, J. S. Young, the Chicago amateur, with John R. Taylor, H. D. Freeman, William S. Heer and Charles A. Young. Jay R. Graham, of Chicago, a well-known amateur, finished a good second with one less break scored, or a total breakage for Graham of 145. Fred G. Bills, Lester S. German, Homer Clark, Charles G. Spencer, J. S. Day, Fred Gilbert, Walter Huff, all tied on 144 breaks for third honors. Of the amateurs, J. S. Young and Jay R. Graham finished first and second, with Charles Nuchols, of Charlotte, N. C., third, and W. T. Laslie, of Tuskegee, Ala., finishing third and fourth with 143 and 142 breaks scored respectively. The special double target event at 25 pairs was shot after the regular events were finished, and had a large entry. Despite the high wind, which made double target shooting difficult, Lee Moody, from Bessemer, Ala., surprised the crowd by carrying off the honors with 45 broken out of his 50 targets, Lester German, the professional, finishing second, and Fred Gilbert, also a professional, third with 44 and 43 broken targets scored, respectively.

The scores of the first day follow:

J E Crayton	134	H Clark	144
J T Skelley	141	J H Dreher	138
C G Westcott	141	A B Wingfield	118
C C Bates	130	H D Freeman	146
J T Anthony	131	W E Carpenter	127
H Kahler	139	J Graham	145
C G Spencer	144	W E Gruhb	129
F Bills	144	S Fosgard, Jr	136
Chas Nuchols	143	O R Dickey	133
P M Golden	128	G M Wheeler	114
A J Hill	129	P E Osborne	130
E R Alexander	134	E M Funk	131
Walter Huff	144	G F Heidt	134
W T Laslie	142	Geo Lyon	142
G H Waddell	124	R L Spotts	137
Mrs Topperwein	142	R S Terry	95
W B McKinnon	135	H A Morson	109
V Cate	137	E O Watson	108
J R Taylor	146	W F Hall	135
L J Leavy	133	W A Bloxton	123
E A W Everett	131	C P Huff	110
H B Blanks	116	P T Jamison	126
W Crosby	136	C E Goodrich	135
C A Burkes	117	J W Peterson	131
L S German	144	G D Wilson	126
C O Le Compte	128	W R Brooks	134
J M Barnes	126	S B McMasters	103
H B Crowell	109	G T Newman	127
I Andrews	114	W A Hammond	131
E Storr	141	W A Hammond, Jr	126
H Williams	117	J A Minga	112
B F Hart	105	G C Castleman	120
C A Young	146	Dr Colborne	104
W H Cochran	127	T H Fox	128
W H Cressman	95	H L Winfree	131
S L Dodds	128	W B Winfree	138
W Griffith	136	Dr W W Dennis	126
D O Edwards	138	G O Fisher	118
J H Noel	137	G W Penny	112
H D Gibbs	142	G S Boylan	119
H Welles	141	J Lowe	106
F R Darby	128	J H Blount	132
C W Hobbie	129	H Jones	123
Guy Ward	139	H W Smith	120
Keller, Jr.	127	E R Richard	86
F Gilbert	144	D R Bryson	76
W Heer	146	F G Proctor	129
J S Young	146	A B Fowler	131
Lee Moody	133	V Heckler	96
M P Hillman	135	J W Todd	76
E F Fosgard	131	Dean	65
J S Day	144	G Wellington	23

The scores at the 25 doubles follow:

J E Crayton	35	Day	42
J T Skelley	38	Fosgard, Jr	37
C G Wescott	32	Fred Gilbert	44
C C Bates	38	W Heer	42
J T Anthony	26	J S Young	41
H Kahler	36	Moody	45
Spencer	42	Hillman	34
Bills	41	Fosgard	31
Chas Nuchols	31	Clark	41
W Huff	37	Dreher	28
Laslie	33	Freeman	29
A J Hill	24	W E Carpenter	32
Waddell	29	W E Grubb	34
German	44	J R Graham	40
Mrs Topperwein	38	Osborne	29
I R Taylor	38	Funk	34
Leavy	34	Whecler	33
Cate	33	C A Burkes	29
Everett	34	Lyon	40
H B Blanks	37	Spotts	31
Le Compte	35	Andrews	17
Barnes	38	Goodrich	38
Crowell	26	C P Hill	30
Storr	34	W F Hall	41
H L Williams	28	W R Brooks	26
C A Young	35	G D Wilson	22
W R Crosby	38	McMasters	18
S L Dodds	28	Newman	32
Gibbs	39	Castleman	34
J H Noel	38	Hammond	21
Griffith	31	Hammond, Jr	17
D O Edwards	27	T H Fox	26
Guy Ward	39	W R Winfree	38
Hobbie	32	Watson	29
Welles	37	Dennis	26
Darby	32	Coulborne	36
Keller, Jr.	38	Blount	34

Second Day, Wednesday, May 10.

To-day the Weather Man was on his good behavior, and was demonstrating a brand "summer-like" that met with the hearty approval of the devotees of the target shooting game in attendance at the second day show of the sixth annual Southern Handicap. Old Sol certainly did make it hot, and with ideal weather favoring the shooters, high scores resulted. One hundred and three entered the second day's program events, which was keenly contested from the start at 9 A. M. until the last shot was fired, about 3:25 P. M., and a grand race was on during that time for the day's high average honors.

J. R. Graham, of Chicago, Ill., one of America's leading amateurs, got busy early in to-day's shooting and smashed targets one after the other with great precision, no matter what direction, they all looked alike, and after smashing 134 straight, fell down on a right-quartering target that spoiled a prospective long run. On looking over the files of scores, it was found that a run of six straight remained over in the first day's scores, which made Graham's run 140 straight, which wins for the Chicago amateur another Du Pont long run medal. Graham finished his quota of 150 targets for the regular day's program with a total breakage of 149, tying J. R. Taylor, the professional, for the day's high average honors. H. D. Gibbs and W. H. Heer, both "pros," finished second and third with 148 and 147 targets scored respectively. Of the amateurs, Graham was high, with John Noel, of Nashville, Tenn., who was the winner of the 1909 Pacific Coast Handicap tie with C. G. Wescott, of Leesburg, Fla., both finishing their century and a half of targets with 144 breaks each scored, with W. F. Hall, of Waynesboro, Va., and Harry Kahler, of Philadelphia, tie on 143 breaks for third place. The special double target event had sixty-eight entries, and saying there was a hot race on for the honors would be putting it mildly, as it seemed the ideal weather conditions had the devotees of the target-smashing on edge, and some classy shooting resulted. The twenty-five pairs of targets had Fred Gilbert, the expert, leading the field with 49 broken, with Fred G. Bills, also a "pro," a close second, with but one less break scored to his credit, William Heer finishing third with 47 targets scored. Of the amateurs, W. F. Hall, of Waynesboro, Va., carried off the honors by smashing 46 targets, with Jay Graham, of Chicago, second with a 45 scored to his credit.

The scores of the second day follow:

J E Crayton	140	H Clark	144
J T Skelley	137	Dr H Dreher	138
C G Wescott	144	A B Winfield	131
C C Bates	138	H D Freeman	146
J T Anthony	130	W C Carpenter	131
H W Kahler	143	J Graham	149
C G Spencer	145	W E Grubb	129
F G Bills	146	S Fosgard, Jr	134
C Nuchols	141	O R Dickey	136
P Golden	124	G M Wheeler	126
A J Hill	140	P E Osborne	137
E R Alexander	135	E M Funk	131
W Huff	145	G F Heidt	134
W T Laslie	131	Geo Lyon	143
G H Waddell	129	R L Spotts	140
Mrs Topperwein	142	R S Terry	111
M B McKinnon	130	J A Blount	132
V Cate	141	E A Watson	92
J R Taylor	149	W F Hall	143
L J Leavy	142	W A Bloxton	119
E A W Everett	128	C P Huff	114
H B Blanks	120	P T Jamison	133
W R Crosby	138	C E Goodrich	146
C A Burkes	113	G D Wilson	136
L S German	146	J W Peterman	123
C O Le Compte	135	W R Brooks	131
J M Barnes	124	S B McMasters	32
H B Crowell	102	G T Newman	127
I Andrews	122	W O Hammond	124
E H Storr	147	W O Hammond, Jr	116
H Williams	121	J T Coulbourne	111
B F Hart	121	R Heikes	146
C A Young	142	R G Murdock	129
W A Cochran	127	T H Pox	135
W H Cressman	106	H L Winfree	136
C L Dodds	130	W R Winfree	138
W H Griffith	136	W W Dennis	135
D O Edwards	135	G O Fisher	127
J H Noel	144	G W Penny	121
H D Gibbs	148	G S Boylon	135
H S Welles	141	J H Lowe	119
F R Darby	131	G M Collins	136
C W Hobbie	141	W H Jones	136
Guy Ward	129	H W Smith	127
Keller, Jr.	142	J Cleveland	115
F Gilbert	143	B Heckler	117
W Heer	147	T J Proctor	138
J S Young	142	O B Fowler	130
L Moody	123	E W Evans	128
G Hillman	141	H A Morson	132
E F Fosgard	141	E R Richard	113
L S Day	142	G O Doggett	41

The event at 25 doubles had totals as follows:

J C Crayton	40	Fred Gilbert	49
J T Skelley	41	Wm Heer	47
C C Bates	42	Jessie Young	41
C Nuchols	59	Lee Moody	35
H Kahler	37	M P G Hillman	40
W T Laslie	36	S Fosgard, Jr	39
C G Spencer	43	J S Day	42
F G Bills	48	H Clark	44
G H Waddell	44	Dr J H Dreher	36
W Huff	44	A D Wingfield	31
A J Hill	39	S Fosgard, Jr	35
Mrs Topperwein	36	Guy Ward	41
J R Taylor	46	W E Carpenter	40
L J Leavy	28	J Graham	45
E A W Everett	34	G M Wheeler	34
H B Blanks	35	E M Funke	39
W R Croshy	41	O R Dickey	39
C A Burkes	35	P E Osborne	35
L S German	44	R L Spotts	35
H B Crowell	26	Geo Lyon	43
C O Le Compte	38	J A Blount	39
J M Barnes	39	C P Huff	32
C A Young	39	W F Hall	46
W H Cochran	33	E C Goodrich	38
S L Dodds	33	W R Brooks	37
H D Gibbs	44	R O Heikes	46
D O Edwards	36	T H Fox	24
W Griffith	40	W R Winfree	39
J H Noel	41	Dr W W Dennis	27
T H Keller, Jr	38	E O Watson	24
H S Welles	39	H Jones	37
F R Darby	33	J H Lowe	27
C W Hobbie	39	H A Morson	38

Third Day, Thursday, May 11.

Ideal weather conditions again favored high scores for the third and last day of the sixth annual Southern Handicap to-day, and as the devotees of the shooting game in attendance were keyed up for the final effort, the Southern high scores ruled throughout the day's events, and competition was keen and spirited. A fluky wind at times during the day had the targets doing stunts in their flight, and caused some guessing. In the first part of the day's program, 100 targets, 16yds. rise, shot prior to starting the big feature event, W. F. Hall, of Waynesboro, Va., an amateur, tied German, Day and Spencer, paid experts, for the honors, each of the quartette smashing 99 out of their respective 100, with V. Cate, of Macon, Ga., and W. T .Laslie, of Tuskegee, Ala., amateurs, tie with Taylor, Freeman, Heikes, professionals, for the second honors, 98 breaks being scored to their respective credits. Jay Graham, of Chicago; E. A. Alexander, of Tuskegee, Ala., and Harry Kahler, of

Philadelphia, were tied for third place with one less break scored:

F G Bills	95	P T Osborne	91
W R Crosby	93	H L Winfree	90
L S German	99	G B Wilson	77
F Gilbert	93	J T Anthony	85
J R Graham	97	J M Barnes	85
W H Huff	97	S L Dodds	79
C G Spencer	99	P Golden	87
J R Taylor	98	W E Grubb	82
J S Young	94	G R Heidt	90
J R Livingston	91	A J Hill	77
H Clark	93	W O Hammond	89
J S Day	99	G Hillman	96
H D Freeman	98	Lee Moody	81
H W Kahler	97	M B McKinnon	93
George Lyon	97	G Newman	75
R O Heikes	98	T G Proctor	90
E F Fosgard	95	J W Peterman	74
W Huff	89	G M Wheeler	85
A Lyon	86	G H Waddell	82
C Nuchols	92	I Andrews	80
Mrs Topperwein	90	W R Brooks	91
Guy Ward	91	G T Boylan	88
H S Welles	88	H B Blanks	70
C A Young	97	C A Burkes	83
J E Crayton	89	W A Bloxton	72
J M Collins	92	B F Hart	79
H D Gibbs	95	W H Cochran	95
W F Hall	99	W H Cressman	77
C O Le Compte	86	W E Carpenter	77
V Cate	98	H B Crowell	68
C E Goodrich	92	F R Darby	80
C W Hobbie	93	T H Ross	70
T H Keller, Jr	92	E W Evans	90
W T Laslie	98	G O Fisher	88
J H Noel	96	V Heckler	68
R L Spotts	95	C P Hull	67
E T Storr	95	W O Hammond, Jr	75
J T Skelley	96	P T Jamison	85
C G Wescott	92	H Jones	91
W R Winfree	92	J H Lowe	75
E R Alexander	97	J B Cleveland	49
J A Blount	91	R G Murdock	82
J C C Bates	96	G W Penn	89
O R Dickey	92	E A Watson	82
J H Dreher	91	H L Williams	79
E A Edwards	87	A B Wingfield	78
E A W Everett	85	H W Smith	83
E Funk	89	J T Coulbourne	66
S Fosgard, Jr	91	Pegram	15
T H Fox	90	Cowles	60
W Griffith	91	Doggett	45
L J Leavy	93		

Southern Handicap.

The big event, the sixth annual Southern Handicap, had 100 entries, of whom one, W. T. Laslie, of Tuskegee, Ala., shooting from 19yds., outshot the classic field of both amateurs and professionals, Laslie breaking 94 out of his quota of 100 targets, while Harry Kahler, the Philadelphia amateur, at 21yds., with W. H. Cochran, of Bristol, Tenn., tied W. E. Carpenter, of Columbus, Ga., the latter two shooting from 16yds., the trio each scoring 93 breaks. H. S. Welles, at 21yds., was high professional, in the handicap, with 93 targets:

	Handicap.	Targets						Total.
F G Bills	23	13	15	13	11	20	19	91
W R Crosby	23	14	9	10	11	15	15	74
L S German	23	12	12	11	12	19	16	82
Fred Gilbert	23	14	14	14	14	18	18	92
J R Graham	23	15	12	13	12	18	19	89
W H Heer	23	15	13	15	14	16	16	89
C G Spencer	23	14	15	12	14	17	17	89
J R Taylor	23	13	14	13	11	18	20	89
J S Young	23	13	12	13	12	18	16	84
H Clark	22	14	13	12	12	17	15	83
J S Day	22	14	13	13	13	17	17	87
H D Freeman	22	13	15	11	13	13	17	88
H W Kahler	22	13	15	13	14	20	18	93
Geo L Lyon	22	15	15	11	13	18	19	91
E F Fosgard	21	11	12	14	13	17	18	85
R O Heikes	21	14	14	13	13	17	20	91
Walter Huff	21	13	15	13	12	20	19	92
J R Livingston	21	13	13	9	13	13	17	78
Chas Nuchols	21	13	14	14	12	18	16	87
Mrs Topperwein	21	14	12	9	11	19	17	82
Guy Ward	21	14	13	12	11	15	17	82
H S Welles	21	14	14	12	15	18	20	93
C A Young	21	13	12	12	14	19	20	90
J E Crayton	20	9	13	13	12	18	15	80
G M Collins	20	14	11	12	11	15	19	82
H D Gibbs	20	14	10	15	11	18	16	84
W F Hall	20	14	15	13	15	17	15	89
C O Le Compte	20	11	12	11	14	15	12	75
V Cate	19	12	14	14	13	20	19	92
C E Goodrich	19	14	12	13	14	16	17	86
C W Hobbie	19	13	14	12	12	19	18	88
T H Keller, Jr	19	14	12	12	14	18	20	90
W T Laslie	19	14	13	15	15	18	19	94
J H Noel	19	13	14	15	14	19	16	91
R L Spotts	19	13	14	13	12	18	20	90
E H Storr	19	14	14	14	12	17	17	88
J T Skelley	19	12	14	15	15	18	17	90
C G Wescott	19	14	12	14	14	19	18	91
W R Winfree	19	14	13	14	14	14	17	86
E R Alexander	18	14	13	13	13	16	19	88
J A Blunt	18	13	10	13	12	11	15	74
C C Bates	18	10	14	13	15	16	18	86
O R Dickey	18	13	14	12	12	20	18	89
J H Dreher	18	14	13	14	12	16	15	84
D O Edwards	18	12	10	14	13	14	18	81
E A W Everett	18	12	12	12	13	13	17	79
E M Funk	18	11	12	12	11	19	19	84
S Fosgard, Jr	18	11	13	10	13	17	13	77
T H Fox	18	11	14	14	13	18	19	89
W M Griffith	18	15	14	13	14	18	16	90
L J Leavy	18	13	11	13	14	14	17	82
P E Osborne	18	14	14	13	11	17	14	83
H L Winfree	18	12	11	11	12	20	15	81
G D Wilson	18	10	10	14	8	14	13	69
J T Anthony	17	11	12	12	11	17	16	79
J M Barnes	17	12	12	12	11	17	18	82
S L Dodd	17	15	15	13	15	13	19	90
P M Golden	17	14	13	13	13	18	18	89
W E Grubb	17	14	12	10	9	11	15	71
G F Heidt	17	12	13	12	14	17	17	85
A J Hill	17	12	13	13	10	17	16	81
W A Hammond	17	12	12	13	14	17	17	85
G Hillman	17	15	13	13	10	17	15	83
Lee Moody	17	13	10	10	11	16	15	75
M B McKinnon	17	14	15	10	13	19	18	89
G T Newman	17	13	14	11	13	18	19	88
T G Bloxton	17	11	14	10	12	17	17	81
J W Peterson	17	11	10	12	14	16	17	88
G M Wheeler	17	12	14	11	13	18	18	86
G R Waddell	17	12	13	12	12	19	16	84
I Andrews	16	9	12	14	12	13	15	75
N R Brooks, Jr	16	12	13	14	14	20	17	90
J S Boylan	16	13	15	13	14	19	18	92
H B Blanks	16	11	13	12	10	17	15	78
C A Burkes	16	12	15	13	13	16	17	86
J Z Cleveland	16	13	14	8	8	17	17	77
G C Castleman	16	10	14	10	7	14	17	72
W H Cochran	16	14	14	15	12	19	19	93
J T Coulbourn	16	10	10	10	12	15	15	72
W E Carpenter	16	13	15	13	15	18	19	93
H B Crowell	16	12	9	10	10	15	11	67
C A Dixon	16	2	10	7	4	6	14	43
M R Darby	16	13	10	12	12	13	17	77
E W Evans	16	13	14	15	13	17	18	90
G O Fisher	16	13	15	11	12	16	16	83
V Heckler	16	13	12	13	9	18	14	79
C P Huff	16	12	12	11	12	12	..	59
W A Hammond, Jr	16	13	12	12	11	18	14	88
P T Jamison	16	12	10	14	13	20	17	86
Henry Jones	16	13	12	15	14	19	19	92
J H Lowe	16	10	10	13	12	15	17	77
H A Morson	16	13	13	15	14	18	19	92
R G Murdock	16	13	15	13	14	17	19	91
G W Penny	16	15	11	13	15	19	19	92
E A Watson	16	11	12	14	10	16	14	77
H L Williams	16	13	14	13	10	17	15	82
A B Wingfield	16	11	11	10	10	19	16	77
A Lyon	17	12	12	15	14	17	15	85
J W Todd	17	13	13	8	13	19	20	86

W. T. Hall, of Waynesboro, Va., won the Hotel Buford trophy for the amateur scoring highest in the special double target events, 50 pairs of targets, Hall breaking 89 out of his century.

Of the professionals, Taylor was high gun in the 400 targets, 16yds., with a total of 393 breaks; Heer finished second, tying Freeman, each with 390, and German third with 389.

Of the amateurs, Jay Graham, of Chicago, was high with 391 broken targets, J. S. Young, of Chicago, finished second with 382, and Harry Kahler third with 379. J. R. Graham won a leg on the Columbus, Ga., cup, out of 600 targets, including singles, doubles and the handicap event, Graham leading the amateurs.

The handicap committee for the Southern Handicap was constituted as follows: D. A. Edwards, Union City, Tenn.; C. H. Waddell, Columbus, Ga.; Lee Moody, Bessemer, Ala.; C. C. Bates, Charlotte, N. C.; and W. R. Winfree, Lynchburg, Va.

The office force was composed of Messrs. Annette and Castleman, of the Du Pont Powder Company, and Mr. Jacob Martin, of Charlotte.

Four Ideal-Leggett traps were used, and they were kept in perfect condition by Mr. Charles A. North, of the Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Co., Cleveland, O. The traps worked to perfection, and gave Mr. North little or no trouble.

The Squier money-back special fund amounted to $910.80, of which sum $457.80 was used to pay back losses, leaving a surplus of $453. The surplus money was divided among the high gun amateurs as follows: J. R. Graham, $49.83; J. S. Young, $45.30; H. W. Kahler $40.77; W. F. Hall, J. H. Noel and C. G. Wescott, $34.73 each; V. Cate and Chas. Nuchols, $24.91; P. G. Hillman and R. L. Spotts, $20.38 each; W. T. Laslie, L. J. Leavy and W. R. Winfree, $13.59; J. H. Dreher, $9.06; E. R. Alexander, C. C. Bates, U. R. Brooks, Jr., J. A. Blunt, J. E. Crayton, W. H. Cochran, D. A. Edwards, T. H. Fox, W. M. Griffith, C. W. Hobbie, G. F. Heidt, Henry Jones, M. B. McKinnon, P. E. Osborne, T. G. Proctor and H. L. Winfree, $4.53 each.

TAR HEEL.

Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Fine weather and traps working in perfect order, combined to give the members of the Audubon Club a very enjoyable afternoon yesterday.

The main interest centered in what was the final shoot for the challenge trophy, held by George Fish, of Lyndonville. The secretary had sent out special invitations to all whom he thought might be able to stop Fish from winning in straight heats, and quite a few responded, but none could hold him. His shooting in this event, which began about two months ago, was something phenomenal, as he made his first win against a field of ten by breaking 48 out of 50. In the next shoot, Covert, the challenger, was beaten, 45 to 42. Then Talcott challenged, and they tied at 43, and in the shoot-off Fish won, 23 to 21. For the fourth shoot, Covert was again the challenger, and was again beaten by four birds. Fish broke 44. In the final yesterday, eleven men entered, and all were in pretty good shooting form, as the scores indicate. President Cox, being the high man in events Nos. 3 and 4, was the one to try conclusions with Fish, but to no avail, as he was beaten just as handily as the others, but by an exceptionally high score, Fish having broken 48 to Cox's 42.

The trophy now becomes the personal property of Mr. Fish, and will no doubt find a place in his cabinet.

President Cox was doing his best shooting prior to the special match, and broke 58 out of his first 60, also winning Class A Badge with a straight score, and beating out for the point W. H. Smith, who was also straight. Jack Reed won the Class B, but had to have all that he broke, as several in Class B were right behind him.

Charles Rogers, of Lockport, was again the winner of Class C, and if he keeps up his present gait will not only have a fair chance of beating out Dr. Burke, who has five wins, but will also graduate in Class A, as his shooting in the special match and handicap events shows.

C. F. Lambert and F. S. Wright each broke 19 from the 21yd. mark, and in the shoot-off, Wright won.

The committee in charge of the Decoration Day shoot will soon issue the program. An interesting shoot is bound to take place.

Targets:	20	20	20	20	Total.
Edward Cox	18	20	20	17	75
Frank S Wright	19	19	18	18	74
W H Smith	18	20	18	18	74
C F Lambert	20	18	17	17	72
B F Covert	17	19	17	19	72
D W Tomlinson, Jr	18	16	17	20	71
Dr W C Wootton	16	19	19	16	70
J L Talcott	19	18	17	15	69
Ed Reinecke	16	17	17	18	68
G N Fish	19	16	16	15	66
Jack Reed	11	18	18	18	65
Al Suckow	15	13	18	18	64
Charles Rogers	17	17	13	14	61
Dr J M Burke	14	15	13	16	58
H B Blackmer	13	14	14	16	57
W P Imhoff	14	13	13	14	54
W R Eaton	14	13	13	12	52
E F Hammond	15	17	16	..	48
W F Waldow	9	11	20	..	29
J Patterson	9	6	..	..	15
Dr E J McLead	12	..	..	..	12

Team match:

Reubens.		City Chaps.	
G N Fish	21	Dr W C Wootton	23
B V Covert	22	E Cox	18
C Rogers	22	J L Talcott	23
F S Wright	22	Ed Reinecke	21
D W Tomlinson	24	W H Smith	23
E F Hammond	23—134	C F Lambert	23—131

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THE live-bird shoot held on May 11 was the most successful event of the kind which the club has given this year. The day was very warm, until the latter part of the afternoon when a short, but severe rainstorm, with lightning, lowered the temperature to the comfort point. There were more than the usual number of screamers in the lot of pigeons, which, on the whole, was better than the average. A lot of pure white birds were trapped toward the close of the shoot, and nearly every one proved to be a sitter, but when they did start, some of them developed speed which took them safely away. The shoot was given for the purpose of selecting members of the team which will go up against the Pennsylvania cracks on the 15th. There were eleven men entered in the events, and several of them stayed until the supply of birds was exhausted. M. Johnson acted as referee and scorer. In the regular events, Dr. Gould was high with 19 out of 20, his 12th bird getting away. Koch and Schreck were second with 18 each. Koch and Walker killed all their birds in the second event, but each lost one dead out. Payne, Schreck and Gould also scored 9 birds, and shared in division of first money. Walker was not in shape to do his usual nice work, as he was suffering from an attack of rheumatism. When in physical trim, he is a hard one to beat. In the first miss-and-out, Payne and Fleischman had a battle royal. Six started in the race, but all dropped out except these two, Schreck staying with them until his tenth bird, one of the hardest propositions trapped during the afternoon, which fell dead just over the boundary. The other two kept it up until each had killed 13 birds, and the purse had a quarter left in it, when they decided to quit and toss for the money. Fleischman won. J. Payne and Schreck led the bunch, the former with 37 out of 40, and the latter with 36 out of 39, or 92 per cent. each. Koch also shot in good form, missing but 4 birds out of 32.

Practice, 5 birds:

Koch	11111—5	Schreck	22222—5
Osterfeldt	22111—5	Payne	02212—4
Medico	22222—5	Fleischman	22220—4

Event No. 1, 10 birds, $5 entrance, 50, 30 and 20 per cent., 31yds.:

Gould	2222112221—10	D Pohlar	2220221022— 8
Medico	2122221022— 9	Fleischman	0222211*01— 7
Osterfeldt	21222*1111— 9	Walker	01*2120202— 6
Koch	1211212012— 9	R Payne	2000120021— 5
Schreck	222*221122— 9	H Pohlar	2201020020— 5
J Payne	120222111*— 8		

Event No. 2, 10 birds, $5 entrance, 50, 30 and 20 per cent., 31yds.:

Koch	1*12111112—9	Osterfeldt	*211112102—8
Walker	122*222122—9	H Pohlar	2220122011—8
J Payne	2110222221—9	Fleischman	222121*1*0—7
Schreck	2022222211—9	Medico	0112*01022—6
Gould	2021212122—9	D Pohlar	0000*12102—4

Eastlake Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 11.—Seven men made perfect scores yesterday afternoon at the Eastlake Gun Club shoot, breaking all of the 25 birds shot at. A number of shooters were out for the sport. The scores made were:

Du Pont trophy, 25 targets: J. Spring, Jr., 25, W. Jones 25, W. Fincher 25, E. Potter 25, C. Haverback 25, H. Jones 25, H. Black 25, R. Gray 24, W. Gray 23, R. Coffin 19, K. Davis 18, L. Beaston 16.

Regular club shoot: R. Gray (shot at 25) broke 20, C. Haverback (25) 19, H. Black (25) 19, J. Spring, Jr. (40) 29, R. Coffin (25) 17, W. Gray (25) 17, K. Davis (25) 15, W. Jones (15) 9, D. Poffenberger (25) 13, F. Quigley (20) 12, E. Potter (15) 11, L. Beaston (20) 12, W. Fincher (20) 10, H. Jones (20) 8.

The club will hold an all-day shoot on Decoration Day. It will begin at 9:30 A. M. and continue all day.

Peters Factory Loaded Shells

At the SOUTHERN HANDICAP

390 ex 400 By H. D. Freeman, who tied for Second Professional Average.

389 ex 400 By Lester German, who won Third Professional Average.

385 ex 400 By Messrs. C. A. Young and J. S. Day, who tied for Fourth Professional Average.

SHOOT PETERS SHELLS
The Kind that Won the 1910 Amateur Average **97.28%**

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The Grand American Handicap.

THE Interstate Association's Twelfth Grand American Handicap Tournament, the premier shooting event of trapdom, will be held at Columbus, O., on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club, June 20 to 23, inclusive. The official program, just to hand, states:

The Grand American Handicap tournament has been so organized and perfected in every department that (besides being competitive) it has been a great school of instruction for club officers and members who desire to hold tournaments of their own in an up-to-date manner; consequently, the tournament has become so well known, and its prominence so generally conceded, that an extended introductory notice is unnecessary. However, we can assure our patrons that the twelfth annual event will, like its predecessors, be a success. The same standards followed in the past—the securing of the greatest benefit to the greatest number—will be adhered to. They have heretofore given satisfaction, and will undoubtedly do so in the future. As in the past nothing was left undone that could add to the pleasure and comfort of contestants who, year by year, attend the Grand American Handicap Tournament, so in the futule will the management work diligently for the same end to meet equally any new conditions that arise.

This year's tournament will be conducted on the same equitable lines as has characterized the previous tournaments. Each contestant will be the recipient of every attention and just consideration, consistent with the fairness that has always been a feature of the Interstate Association's events. The program, in the main, follows the policy adopted by the association in respect to its Grand American Handicap tournaments. The competition, however, has been broadened by the addition of a double target championship contest for amateurs and professionals. This will determine the question of individual excellence at double targets under scratch conditions and accepted auspices.

The selection of the Columbus Gun Club's grounds as the scene for the tournament calls for no special comment. The experience of 1908, when the Ninth Grand American Handicap tournament was held on these grounds, fully warranted their selection for the big event in 1911. There are ample accommodations for 500 contestants, should the weather prove stormy, and the appointments are the equal of those of any other trapshooting grounds. The experience gained by the Columbus Gun Club in handling the 1908 Grand American Handicap tournament has been put to good use, and it is fully expected that this year's tournament will run as smoothly as any of its predecessors.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

One hundred targets, unknown angles, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns—not class shooting. Five hundred dollars ($500) added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries.

Entrance money $10, the price of targets being included.

The winner of first money is guarantcel $1,000 or more. If first money falls below $1,000, the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association. In addition to first money the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

Regular entries must be made on or before Saturday, June 10, 1911, and must be accompanied by $5 forfeit. The remaining $5 must be paid before 5 P. M. Wednesday, June 21. Entries mailed in envelopes bearing postmarks dated June 10, will be accepted as regular entries.

Penalty entries may be made after Saturday, June 10, up to 5 P. M. Tuesday, June 20, by paying $15 entrance—targets included.

An entry is not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after entry has been made.

All entries must be made on application blanks, and they will be received by Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, the Interstate Association, 219 Coltart avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

DIVISION OF MONEYS.

The purses in all events the first day will be divided according to the Rose system, ratio points 8, 5, 3, 2. High guns win—not class shooting.

The purses in the Preliminary Handicap, the Grand American Handicap, the National Amateur Championship, the National Professional Championship and the Double Target Championship will be divided according to the high gun system as follows:

1 to 10 entries, two moneys—60 and 40 per cent.

11 to 20 entries, four moneys—40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

21 to 30 entries, six moneys—30, 20, 15, 13, 12 and 10 per cent.

31 to 40 entries, eight moneys—25, 20, 15, 12, 10, 8, 5 and 5 per cent.

41 to 50 entries, ten moneys—22, 18, 14, 11, 10, 8, 5, 5, 4 and 3 per cent., and so on, two places being created for each additional ten entries or fraction thereof up to two hundred and fifty.

The committee on handicaps is constituted as follows: Frank G. Fuller, Mukwonago, Wis., Chairman; D. A. Edwards, Union City, Tenn.; G. V. Dering, Columbus, Wis.; C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elmer E. Shaner, Pittsburg, Pa.

With the utmost confidence it is predicted that this committee will not fall below the estimate that has been placed upon it.

The committee will meet at Columbus, O., Saturday, June 17, but handicaps will not be announced until the next day.

THE PROGRAM.

Monday, June 19, practice day. Four events of 20 single targets each, and one event of 10 double targets, entrance $2 per event, at 9 A. M., and four events of 20 single targets each, and one event of 10 double targets, entrance $2 per event, at 1 P. M. Rose system 8, 5, 3, 2. Sweepstakes optional. Squads will not be divided into sections this day.

First day, June 20, Tuesday. Five events of 20 targets, $30 added to each, entrance $2 each. Open to amateurs only. Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc, may shoot in the above events for "targets only."

Second day, June 21, Preliminary Handicap, open to amateurs only. One hundred single targets, $7 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns—not class shooting, $100 added to the purse. The handicaps contestants receive for the Grand American Handicap will govern in this event. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries, as is fully explained above. The amateur contestant who makes the highest score will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

If you want to take part in the Preliminary Handicap, you must make entry at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M., Tuesday, June 20. Penalty entries will not be accepted. An entry is not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after entry has been made.

Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot in the above event for "targets only."

Third day, June 22, Thursday, the Grand American Handicap, open to all. Conditions explained above.

Fourth day, June 23 Friday.—National Amateur Championship, open to amateurs only. Two hundred single targets, unknown angles, $20 entrance—targets included, 18yds. rise, high guns—not class shooting, $200 added to the purse. In addition to first money the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

National Professional Championship, open to professionals only. Two hundred single targets, unknown angles, $20 entrance—targets included, 18 yds. rise, high guns—not class shooting, $100 added to the purse. In addition to first money the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

Double Target Championship, open to all. Fifty double targets, $10 entrance—targets included, 16yds. rise, high guns—not class shooting, $100 added to the purse. In addition to first money the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

Shooting will commence at 9 A. M. sharp each day.

The Interstate Association trapshooting rules, as revised in 1909, will govern all points not otherwise provided for.

No guns larger than 12-gauge allowed. Weight of guns unlimited. Black powder barred. Targets will be thrown about 50yds. Price of targets (2 cents each) included in all entrances.

The Interstate Association reserves the right to refuse any entry.

The standard bore of the gun is No. 12, and in the handicap events all contestants will be handicapped on that basis. Contestants using guns of smaller bore must stand on the mark allotted to them.

The Interstate Association reserves the right to select two cartridges from each contestant (to test the same for proper loading), the selection to be made at any time when a contestant is at the firing point.

In case entries are so numerous that darkness or other cause prevents the finish of any events the same day they are commenced, the management reserves the authority to stop the shooting at any time it may deem it necessary. In this case, weather permitting, the shooting will begin, where left off, at 9 A. M. sharp the next day.

"Shooting names" will not be used at this tournament.

There will be no practice shooting allowed before the regular scheduled events are shot each day, nor will there be any preliminary events shot.

The Interstate Association Tournament Committee and Secretary-Treasurer will pass upon all complaints in con-

nection with the tournament that are made by contestants. Complaints may be made to any member of the tournament committee, who is present at the tournament.

With the exception of ties for first place in the Preliminary Handicap, the Grand American Handicap, the National Amateur Championship, the National Professional Championship, and the Double Target Championship, all ties will divide. Ties that are shot off will be at 20 targets per man, and the original distances contestants stand at will govern..

It is requested that entries for the Grand American Handicap at targets be made in ample time to permit the sending of receipt, and for it to reach the maker of entry prior to his departure for Columbus. All entries must be accompanied by the maker's full name and address.

A good substantial lunch will be served at the club grounds each day for 50 cents per person, and also a lunch à la carte at reasonable rates.

Guns, ammunition, etc., shipped by express must be prepaid and sent to the Columbus Gun Club, Marble Cliff, O. Mark your own name on the box, that goods are shipped in, and it will be delivered to the shooting grounds without charge. Shipments on which charges have not been prepaid will positively not be received.

All standard factory loaded shells will be for sale on the grounds.

There will not be any reduced railroad rates. The lines identified with the Central Passenger Association refuse to grant reduced rates unless an attendance of one thousand or more is guaranteed.

The Palefaces.

Boston, Mass., May 10.—The second shoot for the month of May on the Paleface grounds was held here to-day, and while a small attendance, some very lively and exciting events were the result.

The east wind, which was in evidence during the entire afternoon, was easily the master of the situation, only one of the contestants seeming to be able to get anywhere near his usual scores, and then one event did the business, with the result of a tie for the high honors.

In the race for high average with two such sterling shots as Frank and Clark in a tie, naturally the shoot-off was looked to with a good deal of interest, and when the end was reached, both had the same score. Lack of time prevented the usual 25-target shoot-off, and other 15-bird race was agreed upon with Clarke this time the winner. Geo. Hassam, with the only full score, captured the added-target race, with Wigglesworth in second place. Scores:

Clarke	91	Steele	81
Frank	91	Burnes	80
Hassam	88	Charles	78
Wigglesworth	87	Lockwood	62

One hundred target race:

Hassam	12 100	Wigglesworth	8 95
Frank	0 91	Clarke	0 91
Steele	8 89	Burnes	8 88
Charles	8 86	Lockwood	12 84
Keller	20 82		

May 12.—A special Paleface shoot was held to-day, just as an excuse to get Fred Stone and the bunch started on a shooting fest, and it certainly proved the goods and attracted fourteen shooters from the various gun clubs of this vicinity. Every one was naturally glad to see Fred himself, as this well-known trappist has a host of friends in Boston that think his trips usually are too far apart, and to be favored with two visits in one season is just right from the Paleface standpoint.

Frank and Hassam were the offenders to-day in the average line, and tied up after a strenuous battle during the first five events, and it was up to the Candy Kid's last target to make it a tie.

Charlie Marden was only two targets away, and ended the race with the last two events clean. Scores:

Frank	14 14 19 14 14 17	82
Hassam	14 14 18 14 14 18	92
Marden	12 14 17 12 15 20	90
Clarke	14 13 16 12 14 18	87
Burnes	13 13 20 12 12 17	87
Stone	13 14 17 13 13 16	86
Charles	13 9 16 13 12 17	80
Smith	12 14 14 8 12 18	78
Peirson	12 12 17 11 10 16	78
Keller	8 9 12 9 12 16	66
Pollinger	8 9 13 9 6 15	60
Hardy	7	...
Houghton	6 10 10	...
Town	9 5 8	...
Ordway	7 9 11	...

Trapshooting on the Coast.

Berkely, Cal., May 10.—The trapshooting season is now under way around the Bay, and not a Sunday passes but that a meet is held by some of the clubs. The opening meet of the newly formed Exposition City Gun Club was held on May 7, at the splendidly equipped trap grounds in the Presidio Military Reservation. About forty persons took part in the shoot, but the erratic winds made high scores almost impossible. The best work was done by S. Sims, Tony Prior and Ed. Schultz. This gun club held a meeting recently at which the following officers were elected: President, W. B. Sanborn; Vice-President, W. J. Golcher; Secretary and Treasurer, Emil Hoelle; Directors, W. H. Price, George Thomas and J. H. Jones.

The third shoot of the season of the California Wing Club took place May 7, at the new grounds at Stege, and was well attended. The result of the day's shooting was to place C. A. Haight in the lead for the club medal race. In the three shoots held, he has missed but one bird. In the afternoon purse event there were five straight scores made, the winners being W. W. Terrill, M. O. Feuder, J. B. Lee, C. C. Nauman and A. J. Webb. Eleven others missed but one bird each.

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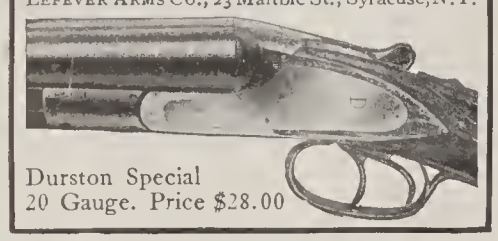

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FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—The writer, jealous of his reputation for veracity, feels some hesitancy in submitting the appended scores, being sure he would question their accuracy, or the conditions under which they were made, if reported by another. But they record the plain truth, and the targets, which were missed were seen to pass the stakes at 45 measured yards. An analysis shows that sixteen men, shooting at an aggregate of 1865 targets from 16, 18 and 20yds., broke 1640, or 90.85 per cent. There were two straight scores of 25 at 16yds., two at 18, one of 50 at 18, and no less than seventeen straight 20s at 16yds.; and yet there have been days when practically the same squad couldn't find anything that looked like a straight score. The column of percentages, set out for convenience of the reader, shows that Barr and Hess were perfect in practice, and Lewis in the cup race; that Parry was equal to the fast pace he has maintained of late. Yet no less than six men were looking backward to see if he were coming. Dr. Britton, whose skill and grace at the traps lured me into the game forty years ago, responded to the call of favorable weather and led in practice, also posting 48 in the cup event. The summary is full of interest to the reader. We hang it up for our friends to read and emulate its showing.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Shot		Per
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	20	25	at.	Broke.	Cent.
Hess	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	100.
Britton	19	19	20	..	..	..	..	60	58	96.67
Dixon	19	19	20	19	..	..	..	80	77	96.25
Wise	19	19	20	18	20	..	..	100	96	96.
Parry	19	19	20	19	19	..	..	100	96	96.
Moller	20	18	18	19	20	..	..	100	95	95.
Brennan	16	20	19	19	20	18	..	120	112	93.33
Wilcox	19	19	18	18	..	..	..	80	74	93.
Lewis	17	20	18	18	..	..	..	80	73	91.62
Bell	..	16	18	18	..	..	..	60	52	87.
Rising	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	40	34	85.
Neighbors	19	16	12	13	..	..	..	80	60	75.
Granberry	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	25	19	76.
Johnson	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	25	13	52.
*Barr	20	20	20	20	20	..	..	100	100	100.
*H W Heikes	16	20	20	..	19	..	..	80	75	94.32

President's cup:

	Broke.	Per Cent.		Broke.	Per Cent.
Lewis, 18	50	100	Moller, 18	45	90
*Barr, 20	49	98	Bell, 16	45	90
*H Heikes, 20	49	98	Rising, 16	41	82
Wise, 16	49	98	Brennan, 18	38	76
Britton, 16	48	96	Neighbors, 16	37	74
Dixon, 18	47	94	Wilcox	37	74
Parry, 18	46	92			

*Professionals:

May 13.—At our last shoot a squad of fast young folks in charge of a seasoned veteran, ran away, and as they were going out of sight, looked around to see if their Uncle Tom, who usually leads them, was coming. We have to report that soon thereafter one of them might have been heard to exclaim, "There he comes," and a little later the bunch muttered, "There he goes." The figures shown below speak eloquently—98 out of 100 in practice, and 47 out of 50 in the cup race. In practice Britton was second with 58 out of 60; Edmonson next with 99 per cent. broken. Scores:

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
*Barr	60	59	Lewis	100	93
Wilcox	60	51	Hess	50	29
*H W Heikes	60	57	Edmonson	80	75
Britton	60	58	Short	20	16
Neighbors	80	55	Bell	60	54
Parry	100	98			

DuPont trophy, 50 targets:

*Barr	48	Parry	47
Wilcox	45	Lewis	47
*H W Heikes	49	Hess (25)	23
Britton	46	Edmonson	43
Neighbors	39	Short	40

The Galion (Ohio) Gun Club.

THE registered tournament of the Galion Gun Club on Wednesday, May 10, was a great success in great many ways, and forty-two shooters participated in the day's pleasure. The grounds of the Galion Gun Club are very nicely located in suburbs of the town, and a fine meadow with a carpet of green met the eye of the shooter as he looked out over the trap. The Galion boys had things well arranged, and made it pleasant for all the gentlemen in attendance. Many expressions of pleasure at having been present were heard as the shoot came to a close. A large number of Ohio cities were represented among the attendance, and the scores were closely bunched, as the results will show. The interest, however, was keen, and closely watched until the close. The Galion Gun Club is to be congratulated on having such a nice attendance.

The shoot was cashiered by Mr. Luther Squier, and the same gentleman, in addition to his many duties in caring for the office, quietly walked away with the high professional average. The first high amateur average was won by Will Webster and Bert Cooper, of Thornville, O., tying with 139 each; second high amateur by Frank Hulsizer, of Utica, O.; third high was a tie between Mr. Doolittle, of Cleveland, and Mr. Mason, of Galion. Mr. Hirth, of Galion, O., was tie for second high average. Fourth high average was tied for by H. E. Smith, of Columbus; Gambell, of Galion, and Mowery, of Utica, O.

From what could be gathered from the talk of the shooters at this tournament, the attendance at the Ohio State shoot will be unusually good from northern Ohio. This event should become one of the most popular given throughout the year. No pains should be spared to make the Ohio State shoot exceedingly attractive from every possible standpoint. The Columbus grounds certainly afford splendid accommodations, and all the facilities for pulling off a big shoot. With the hearty co-operation of the Ohio State Trapshooters' League members, it can be made very attractive. Scores:

Call	139	Webster	139
Clancy	137	H E Smith	135
Cooper	139	I Penn	132
Ledgett	132	Hopkins	133
Bissinger	124	Everett	129
Smart	129	McCarthy	133
Campbell	135	Mason	137
Hirth	138	Mowery	135
Maxwell	132	Beer	127
Bricker	121	Doolittle	137
Shattuck	137	Gramard	128
Flick	132	Rodgers	129
Chamberlain	130	Donahan	129
Krupp	110	Round	100
Sadler	124	Hulsizer	138
Mandeville	126	Nick Hall	127
Freese	123	Douglass	64
Foore	124	Gaudert	56
Bartholemew	110	Rausch	34
Ted Barstow	120	Crowell	55
L Squier	140	Baker	58

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The following scores were made by the members of the Analostan Gun Club yesterday. They are creditable, considering the conditions. A strong wind prevailed, and the targets were thrown between 60 and 70yds.:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
M E Harrison	125	97	Dr S Cockerille	60	51
W D Dulaney	100	81	Miles Taylor	50	40
Dr H P Cobey	100	81	J E Jackson	60	26
P Steubener	100	81	F Molt	80	48
Dr A B Stine	100	80	Geo Talbot	50	40
Jas M Green	125	79	C S Wilson	50	39
Robt T Bray	100	60	W M Willis	50	34
G D Kirk	100	76	E Dufour	25	20
R P Hawes	100	63	Dr B Taylor	25	20
Dr A Parsons	80	61	F Kahrs	25	19
Wm Holmead	65	46	Mr Hurd	50	27

The shoot at 10 pairs of doubles had scores as follows: W. D. Dulaney 15, Dr. A. B. Stine 9, Robt. T. Bray 14, Dr. A. V. Parsons 13, W. Holmead 11, Felix Molt 7, Geo. Talbot 13, Everett Dufour 12, Mr. Hurd (shot at 6) broke 5.

The shoot for the Wagner medal, 25 singles resulted as follows: Talbott 23, Parsons 22, M. Taylor 22, Steubener 21, Dr. Taylor 20, Cockerille 20, Dufour 20, Dulaney 20, Cobey 20, Stine 19, Kirk 19, Kahrs 19, Holmead 18, Green 17, Harrison 16, Wilson 16, Felix Holt 17, Willis 16, Hawes 15, Bray 15, Jackson 13.

The club will give an afternoon shoot on Decoration Day at 100 targets, included in which will be a merchandise event at 25 targets. There will be three classes—A, B and C.

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Dublin (Ohio) Gun Club.

DUBLIN, O., May 12.—Our registered shoot came off in fine shape yesterday. Luther Squier, of Pittsburg, Pa., set the pace for the professionals at 121, but was overtaken on the last quarter by B. Call, of Coshocton, O., for first place at 133, followed closely for second by R. W. Clancy, of Chicago, Ill., at 131. W. R. Chamberlin said his scores would have been better if Luther had kept still. Fred Shattuck was here to demonstrate a new cartridge. H. E. Smith was high amateur with 124, followed closely by W. Webster for second at 121. L. Fisher said those targets darted worse than the ducks used to do on Buckeye Lake, but got 120. Dr. Van Fossen says let her blow, the harder it blows, the better the scores.

The programme comprised 150 targets, all shooting through except F. Le Noir, who shot at 120.

Ira Krupp	105	H W Price	94
H E Smith	124	A C Blair	112
S P Davis	109	W Webster	121
W W Coffman	112	B Wing	116
C W Sadler	113	J T Wells	101
L Fisher	120	F Ford	104
J H Smith	80	J A Van Fossen	118
C Coburn	116		

Professionals:

L J Squier	121	W R Chamberlin	116
R W Clancy	131	T G Barstow	108
B Call	133	F Le Noir	73
F Shattuck	99		

N. J. DOMINY, Sec'y.

Hyde Park (Ohio) Gun Club.

There was an unusually small attendance at the shoot on May 13, in spite of the almost perfect weather conditions. At times the wind was a little troublesome, but Holaday shot a 92 per cent. gait, finishing in first place on 46. Irwin gave him a good race, and was only 3 behind at the close. A break in the trap prevented as many targets being trapped as usual, and the last few rounds were over the old set of expert traps. Several of the members will visit the Cincinnati grounds at Latonia to get a line on the traps before the money-back tournament, to be given on the 21st. The shooters are all talking Grand American, and there is sure to be a big bunch go to Columbus from here.

Targets:	15	15	20	Total.
Holaday	15	14	17	46
Irwin	12	15	16	43
Schaefer	8	8	12	28
Frohliger	10	11	14	35
West	12	9	15	36
Sampson	10	13	12	35

Independent Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—Dr. A. L. Westcott was the star performer in the monthly shoot of the Independent Gun Club yesterday afternoon at Holmesburg Junction, capturing the handsome silver and cut-glass trophy, but not until he had been forced to the limit of his skill as a trapshooter. The event was at 100 targets in five strings of 20, with dead bird handicap added. When the figures were all totaled up it was found that there were four ties—Wakeman, Judson, Westcott and Cook. In the first shoot-off, 25 targets, the four tied again; in the third Westcott won by a very narrow margin from Cook.

There were five spoons offered besides the principal prize that served to keep the shooters up to their best efforts. Scores:

Edwards	9	85	Johnson	14	99
Lindley	12	94	Firth	23	89
Wakeman	12	100	Taylor	25	46
Judson	10	100	Hinkson	23	83
Anderson	14	87	Watson	0	71
McKean	12	97	H George	8	95
Hoffman	16	82	J H Kelly	0	73
J Davis	20	85	Felix	9	78
Westcott	15	100	Ford	11	91
Cook	10	100	Murray	10	94
Tansey	7	97	Norris	0	14
Newcomb	2	95	Oliver	5	96
Wolstencroft	13	90	Kahler	2	55
Pratt	12	89			

Shoot-off: Judson 21½, Westcott 24¾, Cook 23½.

Doubles: Class A—Newcomb (0) 14, Oliver (0) 9. Class B—Anderson (2) 10, McKean (2) 17, Edwards (2) 17. Class C—Wakeman (4) 16, Lindley (4) 15. Class D—Hoffman (6) 16.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., May 13.—Roundy Chamberlain was high gun Saturday afternoon at the traps, with 92 out of 100. Shilling won a point on the Du Pont trophy. This makes a tie with H. E. Smith and Capt. C. C. Carson, each having two wins. The ties will be shot off next Saturday. The next monthly shoot is May 20, with a program calling for 150 birds, losses guaranteed. All one can lose is $3. Webb broke 48 out of 50 from 21yds.—fine shooting. Jessup and Ward were welcome visitors. Whisner, Jr., shot his first targets. With some practice Daddy will have to look out. Fisher broke 22 out of 24, shooting doubles. The shoot at doubles last Thursday was well attended; quite a few of the local boys were here. About all the money came to Columbus. H. E. Smith won first average; Webb, second; Fisher, third; Dr. Van, fourth—not bad for the Columbus Gun Club.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
G Smith	120	96	Webb	50	48
Shilling	90	74	Jessup	75	54
Roundy	100	92	Rink	25	13
Hume	130	101	Whisner, Jr.	15	8
Whisner	110	80	Fisher	40	37
Joyce	90	67	Ford	15	13
Ward	130	105	Black	55	45
Girard	60	43	H E Smith	25	23
Hall	60	49			

LON FISHER.

League Trophy Shoot.

THE members of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League who have broken 42 or better in any one League shoot and competed in four of the six matches will shoot for two gold trophies on June 3 over the traps of the S. S. White Gun Club, at Holmesburg Junction. The program calls for 100 targets in five events of 20 targets each; sliding handicap, from 16 to 21yds..

The official standing of the clubs in the Trapshooters' League race, which closed a week ago, as announced by Secretary W. E. Robinson, follows:

	Points.	Broken.
Highland	17	2602
South End	16	2555
S. S. White	13	2490
Haddonfield	10	2355
Meadow Spring	10	2484

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending May 15:

July 6-7.—Chatham (Canada) G. C. W. D. Elliott, Sec.
Aug. 15-16.—Laurel (Miss.) G. C. Charles Green, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Westminster (Md.) G. C. Geo. E. Baughman, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Longmont, (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keef, Cashier.
Sept. 6.—Wellington (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
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Sept. 14-15.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. H. S. Connely, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Lansdale—Royersford.

ROYERSFORD, May 13.—In the third and deciding match race between Lansdale and Royersford gun clubs here to-day the Lansdale team nosed out a victory by 10 targets. Both teams shot well, and 42 was the lowest score made. The scores:

Lansdale—J. Rogers 48, C. Swartz 48, T. Swartz 47, F Henry 47, Clark 46, Bender 46, Lamborn 45, D. Shultz 44, F. Shultz 43; total 461.

Royersford—H. Buckwalter 48, M. Nettles 47, E. Emmers 46, C. Beidman 46, F. Ziefiler 46, A. Buckwalter 45, E. Christian 45, W. Trumbauer 43, W. Chard 43, M. A. Freed 42; total 451.

The PARKER GUN Again a Winner!

On January 11-13, 1911, The "OLD RELIABLE" PARKER GUN, shot by Howard D. Bates, of Ridgetown, Ont., again won the Grand Canadian Handicap at live birds, killing 25 straight and 9 in the shoot-off, from the limit distance of 31 yds. Mr. Bates shot at 54 birds during the tournament and killed them all. THIS IS SOME SHOOTING!

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Markets for Firearms.

The following information concerning the use of firearms in Panama is furnished by Consul-General Alban G. Snyder:

There are no restrictions on the importation or sale of revolvers and shotguns, but a permit is required to carry them, which is granted by the alcalde of any town. The import duty is 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The ownership of revolvers is common to a certain extent among the natives, but more noteworthy among the Americans. All calibers are popular among the Americans and better class Panamanians, but the poorer classes buy a cheap grade imitation Smith & Wesson, made in Belgium and Germany. The favorite American revolvers sell, according to caliber, at from $14 to $21.

No particular type is used by police officers. They furnish their own revolvers and invest as little or as much as they feel inclined.

The laboring classes of this republic would probably be interested in a moderate-priced but effective single-barreled shotgun.

Vice-Consul A. W. Lithgow, of Puerto Plata, furnishes the following information concerning the use of firearms in the Dominican Republic:

While the importation and sale of revolvers and cartridges are prohibited by law, they are used in general by all classes. The types best known here are two American brands, one of which is automatic. The caliber preferred is 9 and 12 millimeters. These are the revolvers supplied to the police. The presidents of city councils place all orders for municipal police supplies; and the Minister of Interior, Santo Domingo City, for the government police force.

A permission, costing $12, must be obtained from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order to import shotguns. The import tariff for single-barreled shotguns is $3 each. Trap or target shooting is not indulged in here, but hunting is to quite an extent.

There is a considerable demand for a moderate-priced shotgun among families who shoot the woodpecker,, which destroys the fruit and cocoa trees, and among the better class of people for pigeon shooting.

Consul Franklin D. Hale reports as follows concerning the almost prohibitory laws dealing with the import and use of firearms in Trinidad:

It is not lawful, according to the ordinance of March 16, 1909, for any person to use, carry, or have in his custody or possession any firearm without a license, which costs $4.86 annual for each pistol or rifle, and $1.20 for each gun.

To sell or deal in firearms, or to carry on the trade of gunsmith, requires an annual license costing $4.86. Such dealer cannot sell a firearm to any person without seeing the person's license, under a possible penalty of $240.

The import duties are as follows: Muzzleloading and air guns, $1.20 each; all other guns, revolvers, rifles, and pistols, $2.40 each; cartridges, loaded $1.20, and unloaded, 60 cents per 1000; gunpowder, about half a cent per pound.

The price of revolvers ranges from $5 to $20, those most in demand costing from $6 to $8. Those most in use by the people and for sale by dealers are the Smith & Wesson. Colts, usual of .38cal., are used by the various departments of the government. There is considerable hunting in the rural districts.

There is practically no demand for high-priced guns, those called for ranging from $8 to $10 in value.

In answer to an inquiry, Consul Frederic W. Goding, of Montevideo, furnishes the following information concerning firearms in Uruguay:

The only restriction on the importation of firearms and ammunition into Uruguay is that the Minister of War shall be notified of their entry on stamped paper, costing 52 cents, which causes a delay of only, at most, a few days.

The duty on revolvers is 56 per cent. on a valuation of $5.70 each. The most popular revolvers are two American brands, which retail for $15.50 upward. The .32 and .38 caliber, short-barreled nickled, are most in demand in the cities, and the long barreled in the country.

For two or three years an American company here has been pushing the sales of new firearms by advertising, but as the arms are little known, their efforts have not been very successful.

Single-barreled sporting rifles are valued at the customs at $8.30, double-barreled at $14.50, and pay duty at the rate of 56 per cent. on such valuation.

During the open season small game shooting is very popular, hence a single-barreled shotgun at a moderate price should sell well.

Vice-Consul-General John W. Dye furnishes the following information concerning the use of firearms in the Genoa district of Italy:

Revolvers are almost universally owned, though not commonly carried, except by those who, on account of their work or business, need some special means of protection. The only legal requirement in reference to the importation, sale, or use of revolvers is the possession of a permit or license by the owner to carry arms. This permit may be obtained of the local chief of police, upon presenting proper reasons for the need, and paying in advance the fee of about $2.45 for the year.

No special type or make of revolver enjoys a monopoly in Genoa. In the shops are to be seen all types and makes of Italian, Belgian, French, German, and American revolvers and automatic pistols. These vary in price as much as they do in design and quality. The price usually paid is about $5 to $8 for the ordinary weapon. It is, however, noticeable that very large revolvers are sold, the popular size being the .32cal. The barrels are usually of the short bulldog type. The cartridges are mostly Italian and French, with a preference for the latter.

Live pigeon shooting is indulged in to some extent at Quarto, a suburb of Genoa, and there is a rifle range in one of the nearby valleys. Shotguns are quite commonly owned by the well-to-do class of men, but very few by the poor. The type of gun most popular is a small, light, double gun, with or without hammers, usually 12-gauge, and costing from $25 up. There is very little demand for a single-barreled, low-priced gun.

Consul Charles M. Caughy, of Milan, furnishes the following information concerning the use of firearms in his district:

Before a person can legally carry a revolver he must make application to the public authorities, and if permission is granted, he must pay an annual license of $2.45. The import tariff on revolvers is 68 cents each, regardless of size or quality. There is a large sale for revolvers, but among the lower classes the knife is the favorite weapon. The most popular revolvers is the Veledog, the .22 and .32 caliber, costing $5.40. The revolvers used by the police are manufactured specially for the government.

There are no restrictions on the importation of shotguns, but a license costing $2.45 must be secured to enable a person to carry one. The import duty on shotguns is $2.90 per gun, regardless of quality. A single-barreled shotgun would not be popular here.

In answer to an inquirer seeking extension for American trade in firearms in Italy, Consul Chapman Coleman, of Rome, furnishes the following information:

The use of the revolver, apart from certain classes, such as soldiers, policemen, etc., privileged to bear them by virtue of their calling or profession, is restricted to those persons who, upon submission of satisfactory evidence of trustworthiness, have secured permits to do so, issued from police headquarters and for which an annual fee of about $2.45 is exacted. Upon the importation of revolvers and other firearms for hunting and defensive purposes, there are no restrictions other than that the importer must be a regularly licensed dealer in the articles and must, upon withdrawing the same from the customs, exhibit a certificate of license issued by the office of public safety.

The prevailing prices for revolvers to consumers range from about $2 for a low grade of weapon of domestic manufacture, to about $15 for an excellent article; the average price for a good, serviceable revolver would be from $6.00 to $7.00.

There appears to be no special type of revolver or automatic pistol enjoying a monopoly of public favor, a great variety of types being in use, among them American types. The caliber for the police revolver is 12

millimeters, and is manufactured, as is also the military weapon, by the Italian government. The prevailing caliber for revolvers in general appears to be from 5 to 8 millimeters. The metallic cartridges in use here appear to be substantially the same as those employed in the United States.

For import and use of shotguns, licenses for dealers, and permits for users and restrictions are the same as for revolvers. It is not believed that a highly efficient, but moderate-priced, single-barreled shotgun would appeal to any but the poorer class; peasants are sometimes found equipped with such guns.

Consul-General Henry Bordewich, of Christiania, reports as follows concerning the use of firearms in Norway:

People are not allowed, without special permit, to carry revolvers in Norway, but there are no restrictions as to their importation and sale.

The import duty on revolvers and parts of is 53.6 cents per 2.2 pounds. Some people carry revolvers here, and the weapons are quite commonly kept in the homes; the makes and caliber vary quite widely. No special type is having a monopoly. The police carry revolvers, of Norwegian make as a rule.

The import duty on guns of all kinds and parts thereof is 26.8 cents per 2.2 pounds. Trap and target shooting, also hunting, are practiced to a considerable extent, and a moderate-priced single-barreled shotgun should find a market here.

Highland Gun Club.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 13.—W. F. Simonson won a special shoot at 100 targets, held under the auspices of the Highland Gun Club here to-day. The marksmen shot in strings of 20 targets a man, and the winner had a total of 85. The scores: W. Simonson 85, J. F. Simonson 83, W. Bennett 82, W. Silkworth 80, N. A. Kelsey 78, F. Isaacs 76, O. Keppler 72, F. C. Carnwell 70, E. Lynn 69, E. Tubbs 69, C. Cornwell 67, J. Nohwec 64, Dr. Cleghorn 62.

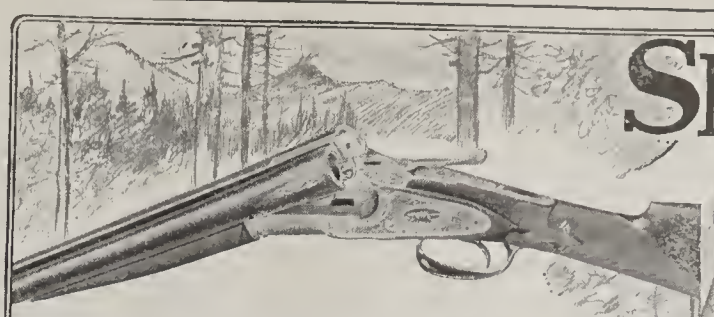
Special shoot, 100 targets: W. Simonson 94, W. Silkworth 93, F. Isaacs 89.

AMONG THE SANDHILLS OF JUTLAND.

IT was a relief, after leaving Copenhagen and enduring for a couple of hours the close atmosphere of a railway carriage, to breathe the bright, fresh evening air of Jutland. After a time we began to hear the deliberate and solemn thunder of heavy billows on a sandy coast, and ere long we reached the fisherman's house, situated on a little flat among the sandhills, where my companion and I were to put up, says Snowfly in the Field. The "stue," or common room, was low ceilinged, with heavy, smoke-stained rafters, and it was to all intents and purposes furnished from the cabins of vessels which had been shipwrecked on that dangerous coast. After a substantial meal, "kaffè-punsch," a form of liquid refreshment composed of strong black coffee and "braindevirn" in equal parts, became the order of the evening, and it was past midnight before we got to bed; but the roll of the surf in the stillness had a most soporific effect, and we slept like tops.

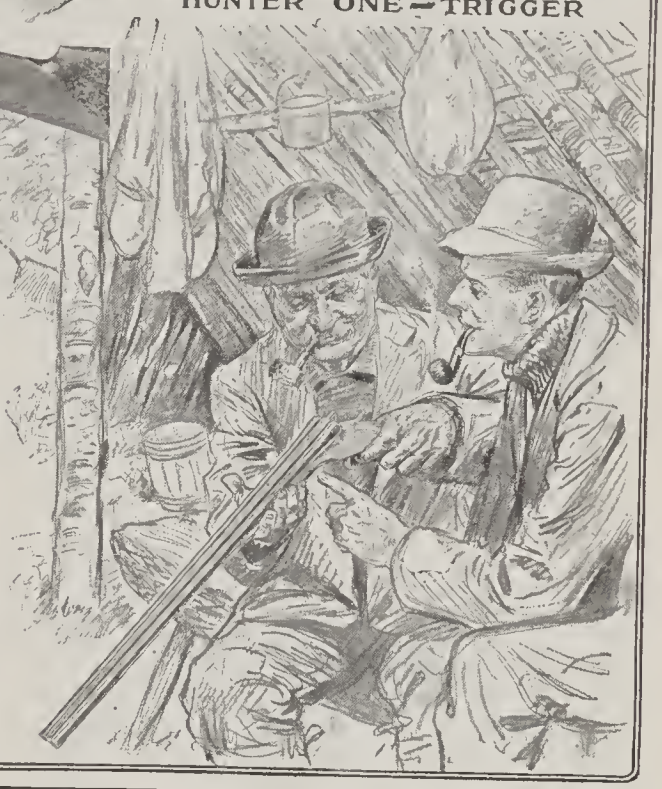
Owing to the prevalence of westerly winds, we were informed by the natives that we might expect to find most partridges among the sandhills nearest the sea, and we were not long in discovering that this information was correct, for on proceeding thither the following morning there were plenty of traces of their presence visible. To get within shot of, or even to see, a covey was another matter in the wilderness of sand amid which we were wandering. Having succeeded in reaching the top of one of the highest ridges, from which it seemed a look round could be obtained, I soon saw my dog drawing on birds on the opposite side of a deep hollow; but by the time I got to the place after a struggle through the intervening sand he had disappeared over another ridge. Shortly I caught a glimpse of a covey rising about 100 yards off, and back came Joe, with excitement, disgust, hope, and various other feelings expressed in the action of his tail.

A few more experiences of the same kind followed, and it became borne in upon me that pursuing "störrs" among the Jutland "klitter" was work which was not only uncommonly hard, but also requiring an infinity of patience. At last a piece of luck. On surmounting one of the innumerable ridges that ran in every conceivable direction, I found myself looking down into a little circular hollow, some forty yards in diameter, at the bottom of which there were a little cover in the shape of heather and



SMITH GUNS

HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER



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IT IS this simplicity, too, that prevents it from ever shooting loose. That is absolutely impossible in a Smith Gun. The longer you shoot a Smith Gun the tighter it gets—it is *self-adjusting*. Our handsome, new lithographed Catalogue explains this more in detail. Ask your dealer for it, or write us direct—*today*.

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coarse grass, and there, within a dozen yards of where I stood, was old Joe, motionless. A nice lot of ten strong birds then rose, and of these I secured a brace, while another brace which were so obliging as to remain behind until I had slipped in fresh cartridges shared a similar fate. Immediately afterward I heard two other shots, which enabled me to determine my friends's whereabouts (of which for long I had been entirely ignorant) and the ultimate line of flight of the remainder of the covey.

Soon after I again saw Joe drawing on a slope so steep that he could hardly maintain his footing; then I made out the birds running on the bare sand a few yards in front of his nose. Before I could reach the spot they rose, swung back right over me, and I got a brace. Altogether it was curious shooting, but although the labor was strenuous and the results modest, it had its attractions. Overhead in the bright sunshine innumerable gulls—among them many of the great black-backed species—circled; every now and again through a coulisse in the world of sand, or from some point more elevated than the rest, a glimpse was obtained of the blue ocean, and ever to the ear came the thunder of the great rollers, as they rhythmically advanced and broke on the beach beyond.

To the unaccustomed one day of such exertion as is entailed by eternally scrambling up and down steep sandhills in anxious pursuit of feathered game is enough at a time, and the following morning, by a winding track through the dunes, we made our way inland, and soon stood on the confines of the sand and of the flat country beyond. The latter was more varied in character than pituresque, including as it did fields from which the ripe grain had just been removed, tracts of purple heath-covered moorland and bog, patches of regularly planted young mountain pines, with here and there a strip of potatoes.

We were not long in ascertaining that there was a fair lot of partridges, and of these due toll was taken, our enjoyment of the sport—and that of the dogs, too, no doubt—being considerably enhanced by the comparatively easy going. When put up, the coveys invariably flew off to the sandhills or took refuge in the nearest patch of pines, from which, being very dense and over a man's height, they were not easy to dislodge. Hares were by consent let off until late in the afternoon and we were homeward bound, otherwise the bag might have been rendered considerably heavier. Just before luncheon Joe pointed very steadily in a patch of bog myrtle and dwarf birch, and on our approaching the spot up got a nice lot of black game, three of which came to grief and a fourth got away damaged, to be picked up later on. Of these birds there were a few in the neighborhood, and, in spite of the inclement weather in spring, they had done very well, the coveys being large and the birds well grown and forward. We only came across two other lots, however, that day, and an old cock, which I got with an easy shot as he rose on the edge of some stubble where we were hunting for a wounded partridge.

An element of variety was introduced into our sport when in the afternoon we came to a couple of very reedy tarns connected by a slow-flowing stream. Here there were a good many snipe, although it was somewhat early for these birds, and in addition to three and a half couple of them we got three wild duck and several teal. Of the slain we would not have secured many, however, had it not been for my friend's setter, which retrieved admirably in the water, an element in which friend Joe, excellent dog as he is on *terra firma*, is no good at all. When we reached the sandhills again on our homeward way, a little before sunset, the sky had become overcast, there was a dead calm, and the thunder of the great rollers sounded louder than ever. Axel and Lars, our attendants, weatherwise natives both, were unanimous in prophesying bad weather. They were right; next day it was raining in torrents, and a north-west gale and a heavy sea were adding materially to the gigantic accumulations of sand on the west coast of Jutland.

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MUSQUARRO,	COCOSHEPEE,
MUSQUANOUSSE,	BAY BRADORE RIVER.

Most of these rivers are known to contain salmon in great abundance, and all of them offer special attractions to those who love "the call of the wild," as well as abundant opportunities for original exploration.

A delightful summer cruise would be that from Gaspé or Natashquan (which are reached by regular steamers) to any of these North Shore Rivers; and until they are leased, permits to explore them and salmon fishing licenses can be obtained from the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries at Quebec.

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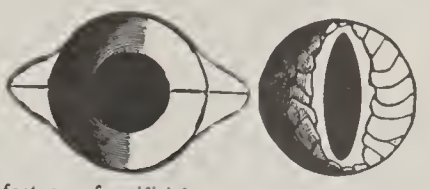

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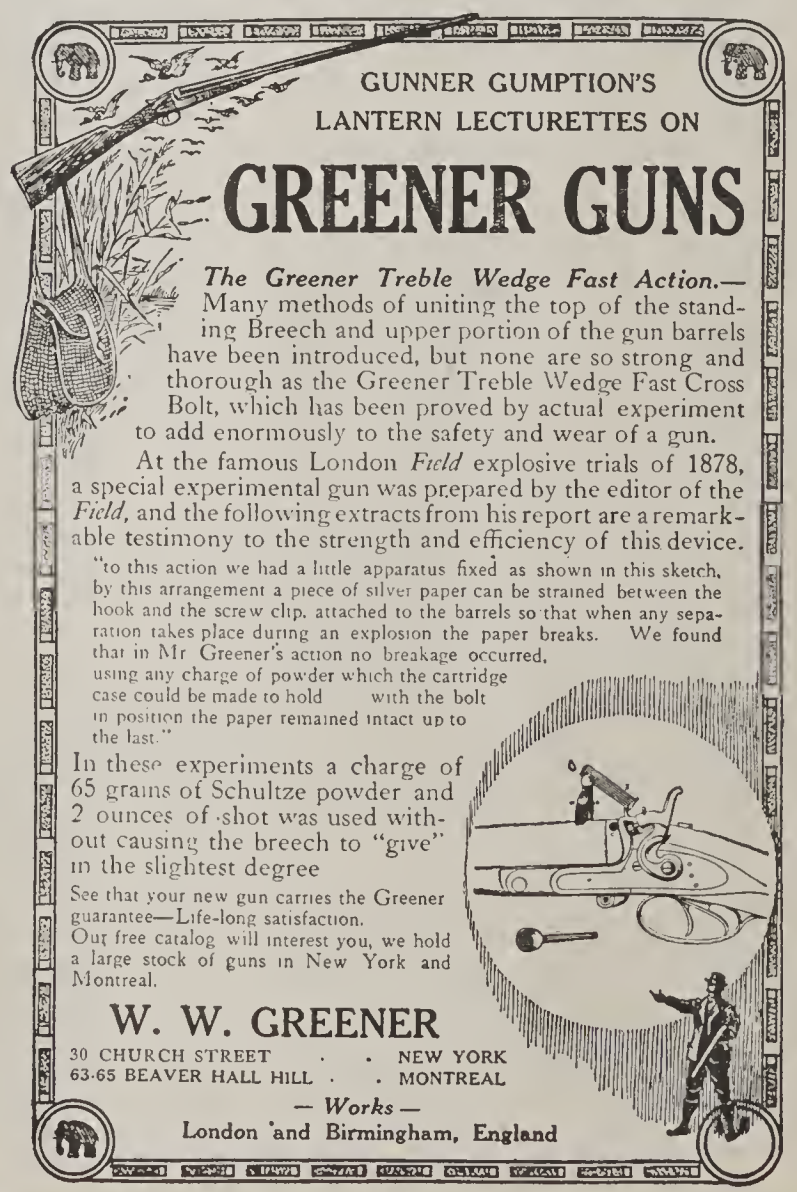

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Photo by W. B. Jackson.

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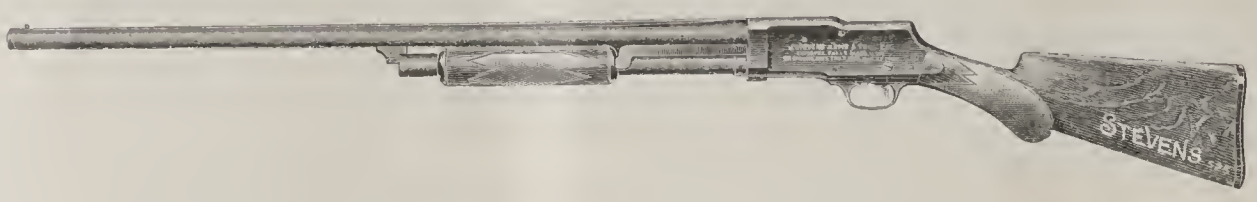

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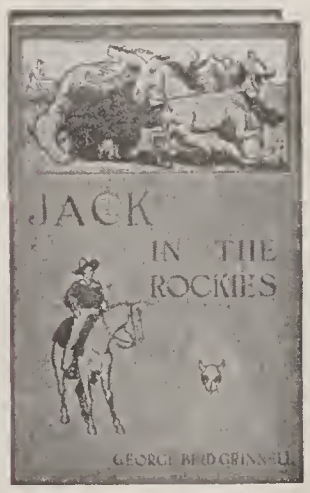

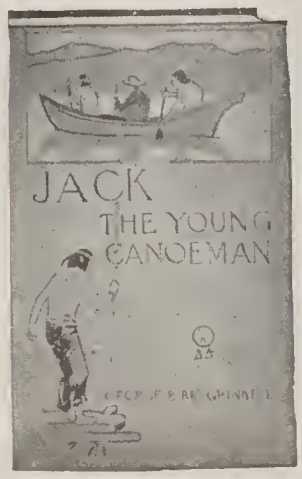

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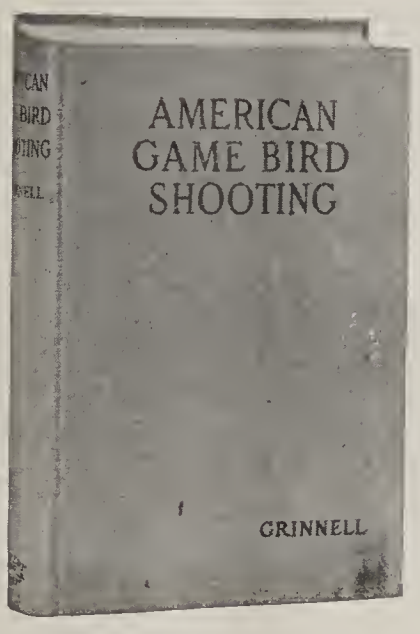

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MALLARD ON THE CORNFIELDS.

THE scene before us is certainly not reminiscent or promising of ducks. At our feet the golden barley lies where it was cut, and at the end of the field a cart gives up its store to a growing rick, what time its fellow wanders slowly afar off, gathering in another mighty load. An autumn sun is sinking amidst a mass of color, the air is still, and the sky cloudless; we are in the midst of luxuriance and warmth, instead of the blizzards and biting winds we are wont to associate with the flighting of duck.

Out here in the open fields there is no hint of water; everywhere roots and stubbles or woodlands clinging to the hillside. One could almost wager that never a duck would come to such an apparently unlikely spot, but their visits have been noted, and it is one of the certainties of nature that they will come again. Yes, and this very night.

Right in the middle of the field is a small patch of weather-beaten barley still innocent of the scythe; here they will pitch in hopes of a feast that will last them almost to the coming of the dawn. That is their certain intent, but it is equally certain that not a bird will drop to feed so long as the gunner remains unhidden within shot of their meeting place. There is just time before the light fades to that degree of darkness which every sportman knows to herald the visit of traveling mallard for the building of a butt of fresh-cut barley. It is high when finished, and shuts one in all round; the lack of head-cover alone detracts from its perfection for the purpose, but there is not time for more, and as the last wagon rumbles home in the distance we strain our ears for a still more welcome sound.

For the moment nothing greets us but the chatter of squabbling partridges or the call of a flighting plover. A hare or two can be seen sitting up on the brow of the hill having a last search round before they start to feed; they look enormous in the dark blue light, and we are just wondering how close they will come to our hide when a distant cackle and quack comes floating toward us. Next moment a dozen duck swish into sight and come right over us forty yards up. We let them go, hoping they will come round again at a more killing range. A second and a third lot we let go on the same understanding, which none of them share, however, for they have seen us as we crouched; iron horses will not drag them back to the field, and they have vanished into the night. No more waiting for us; the next lot draws fire, and a single bird comes toppling down to the double discharge. A solitary mallard next pays us a visit, and is dropped just as he curved his wings downward.

For perhaps five minutes the air is charged with the whistle of wings; ducks seem to be all round us—now passing high overhead in large and wary companies, now swinging past us in smaller and more confiding lots. In spite of the firing, some still seem inclined to settle, and a neat right and left is the ending of a pretty stand. But we are loth to believe it. With straining eyes we peer into the starlit gloom; with ears intent we listen for the music of whistling wings. They come not, and there is nothing left but the pick-up, and the two dogs soon gather the half-dozen birds that are all we can claim to balance the empty cartridge cases. How many?—but that is telling; flighting ducks in a fading light are not always the easiest of marks, more especially when they have their suspicions of a hidden shooter. At any rate, we are well satisfied. We are conscious of no bad mistakes and one or two brilliant flukes. Who can ask more? The best bird that flies amid England's fairest scenery, and none to aid us in our work except a brace of dogs.

And now the moon is stealing up to light us on our way—fair, and round, and yellow—giving good promise that to-morrow will see the last of the harvest, and, alas! that the ducks will have to seek their food elsewhere.—Judge, in the Shooting Times.

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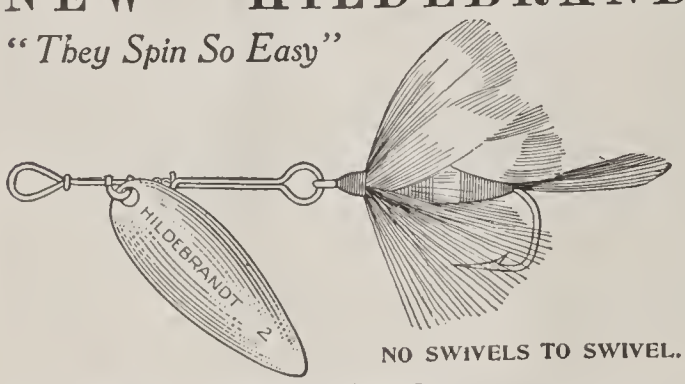

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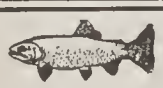

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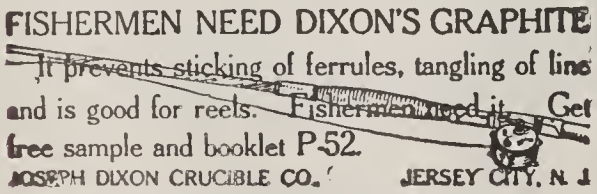

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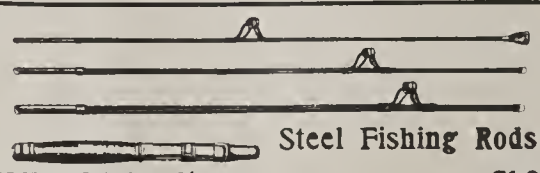

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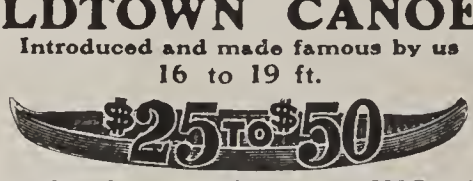

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BOB SAUNDERS, DEAN OF NEWFOUNDLAND GUIDES, AND MR. GIANINI'S SMALLEST CARIBOU.

Caribou Hunting in Newfoundland

By CHARLES A. GIANINI

THE sportsman of our Eastern States making his first visit to the caribou grounds of Newfoundland will probably find the country and conditions different from anything he has ever seen. He will find the land consists for the most part of hills and valleys, the former not very high and the latter shallow. This is covered in changing proportions with scrubby woodland, marshes and sandy, rock-strewn, moss-covered barrens. In some parts the forest predominates, but even in this and in high ground one finds marshes in abundance.

There is water everywhere. There are hundreds of beautiful unnamed lakes called ponds, and smaller ponds called flashets; some are connected by streams, and others not. After rains, as I discovered to my sorrow last October, the land is afloat and every caribou lead or path is a running brook. On the map some of the rivers look pretty big, but take them in dry weather — for sometimes it does not rain—they are shallow, rocky streams up which boats are only worked with great labor by lifting and hauling. As one of my men expressed it, "In low water we goes overboard like seals and pulls the boats up."

There are few trips after caribou but are commenced in boats of some sort—this, of course, does not apply to the men who camp along the railway in the vicinity of Howley or Goose Brook and pot the beasts as they cross in the southern migration; but while some may want to get away into the great central interior with canoes, others do not care to go so far, and a day's voyage on water with an easy pack into the "edge of the country" suffices and even then often results in good heads being obtained. Of course the man with the real hunter's instinct will want to get as far inland as possible where he will find no other hunters and the game unmolested, and this he can best do in canoes.

The all-important thing the sportsman will discover is that the deer are there—great caribou—not to be seen singly or only in spots of color as our deer, but in herds of anywhere from six to twenty in a band. If he should happen to see them when they are moving about or traveling he will see more caribou than he ever dreamed of. During the summer months they keep pretty well to the woods—the does and fawns by themselves, and the stags putting on fat and getting in condition for the rutting season and possibly chumming their few remaining bachelor days with other stags. In September they come out more in the open to feed and the stags will commence rubbing

the velvet from their horns, and apparently spoiling for a fight, try these new horns on sundry small trees and bushes. The end of this month finds the master stag collecting his wives, and the more does he can add to his harem the prouder he probably feels.

The rut lasts nearly all the month of October, and a wise Newfoundland law makes a close season from the 1st to the 20th of the month, for to shoot the foolish and crazy stags at this period would be anything but sport. I think the weather has some connection with the duration of the rut, for in many cases last November I saw stags still with the does—the weather being warm and sultry possibly accounting for this. The season is not one entirely of love making, for the master must be prepared to defend his property from any wandering or envious stag and sometimes he meets defeat and is driven off. The does apparently are indifferent as to their master—they will, during the progress of a battle royal, lie down and chew the cud and show absolutely no emotion if the original stag be routed. Young stags will be allowed to hang around the outskirts of the herd, but the master stag has his eyes on them all the time. You can usually see the young fellows as a rule on little rises or hills not far away, and where they can see everything going on. Sometimes, as I observed, a doe will evince a desire to visit the young stag, but the master with a few well directed prods of his antlers causes her to remain loyal.

It is claimed the stag does not eat in the rutting season, and I can readily believe it; he is too busy to feed. Then again his body shows this; those I obtained at the end of October or in early November were very thin, poor, and the meat uneatable. In September they have from two to three inches of fat on the back and loins, and a big fellow will weigh 600 pounds, but in about four weeks' time this has all disappeared.

After the rut they move about, and this is the season for the hunter to be afield and see the deer in numbers. A cold spell or snow will also start them moving. I found the caribou the easiest to approach for a shot or a photograph of any of our deer, and if the wind is right you can do almost anything with them. They seem to have no faith in their eyesight or else are very stupid, for a number of times I have used up my films and replaced same in the camera with deer a hundred yards or less away and watching me without their going off. And the time I got my best head four does came out within seventy-five yards and watched me stalk and kill the beast.

Their sense of hearing may be acute, but I saw no evidence of it, and several times we made noisy approaches without driving them away; however, the wind on this high country blows almost continuously and creates more or less noise, to which probably the deer become accustomed. What they lack, however, in their other senses they make up in their power of smell—let them scent a man and off they go with no great likelihood of stopping for a mile or so—even a man's track a day old starts them moving, and this means that a man in traveling about uses up considerable country in a few days.

It is not very often that a man is obliged to take long shots—my furthest was at 150 yards and because the game was disturbed, but most shots may be taken inside 100 yards. The Indians with their shot-and-ball guns refuse shots over forty or fifty yards. When you read of a man's shooting at and hitting in a fading light the forehead of a stag at three or four hundred yards, do not believe it; there was no occasion for the long shot. Distances I found are in many cases over-estimated up there; as, for instance, the distance from one point to another in a march; the height of trees; the width of rivers and the flattering estimate often made by one's guide of the length of your shot.

Many times my guide and I have lain and watched deer seventy-five to a hundred yards away, counted the points and passed on the quality of a stag's head and withdrawn without disturbing them. On several occasions they have seen us, but while they rose to their feet they did not run off. Twice I remember almost stumbling on old stags in scattered timber; the second one had heard us and was waiting for us to push into view, and even then he stood long enough for us to pass on his horns and I to refuse the guide's earnest request to "give he a gun."

The actual hunting of these great beasts is carried on in various ways and may be made easy or hard as the hunter desires. In August the horns are still in velvet so no one disturbs them then; but late in September the heads make grand trophies, though until the stags start chasing the does they are not much in evidence. Late October or early November is the time to see them in numbers and any man in the right country can make his selection. No one can expect to hunt caribou successfully in the woods, for such timber land as I saw consisted principally of small spruce, balsam and white birch and growing so close together that you could not see fifty feet ahead and the down and rotten trees made still-hunting a farce. A very easy way of getting your game is to have it come to you; that is, you select a camping site near some open ground having well traveled leads and keep a man on watch all the time either up a tree or on a lookout hill. When he reports caribou you crawl out and make your observations; if a stag and good enough, you shoot him; otherwise, you turn him down and return to your pipe and novel.

River hunting, as must be practiced along such streams as the Gander, requires quick judgment and quick shooting. The banks are well wooded until you come to the burnt country, and your only chance is when a caribou pokes out to wander along the shore or cross the stream. It is unlawful to kill deer in the water, so if you decide the head is one you want, you must act promptly and take him either before or after he crosses the river. But after all there is only one way that will appeal to the venturesome sportsman; he will try to get away in the country as far as possible from the beaten path and seek the game in its haunts. And he will have the grand satisfaction in securing his heads that he and not the game did the hunting. This method, dependent of course on the direction of the wind, will necessitate considerable traveling early and late and over a different line of country each day, for caribou will clear out of man-tainted country. This will take him to many interesting spots; great pink and white barrens covered with lichen-covered granite boulders and everywhere the reindeer moss, a lichen which forms one of the principal foods of the caribou; over extensive golden brown marshes studded with little gems of tree- or rock-encircled ponds. Or he will float on great lakes where few but the Indians have ever paddled, and it was on the shores of such a lake that the remnant of the original Indians, the Beothics, in disgust at their treatment by the white man, withdrew to themselves and perished to a man.

The pathway into this sportsman's paradise leads up winding streams where boiling and rugged waterfalls necessitate portages, and one never knows what game may appear at the next turn. Then he will stalk his game in vast solitudes where man seldom comes and only the beasts of the field and birds of the air call it home. It is said that the first trip a man makes to a new country he gets experience; the second time he gets his game; if this is so, then I am doubly fortunate, for not only did I get the former, which I will use to advantage on another trip some day, but I also got the game, and among my trophies was a forty-one point head, the best one brought into St. Johns up to the time I sailed for home. My three heads were obtained by very similar work, so the story of the capture of one will answer for all.

We were camped in the edge of a fairly large piece of woods stretching up from Deer—or as it is now known, Millais—Lake, and named after the artist-naturalist who camped there a few years ago and close by one of the many nameless ponds. To the north of us and running east and west was a low flat valley commencing over toward the famous Island Pond and terminating in a large marsh close by Millais Lake. Across the valley, which contained more or less scattered spruce and balsam, we could see on the far ridges immense marshes which looked white in the sunlight and which my man claimed was good deer country, so one day, after having beaten up all the nearer ground and turned down a dozen warrantable stags, we started early for the distant ridge. Saunders, with lunch bag and kettle slung on his back and ax in hand, led the way around ponds, over streams and up through the "tucks" and timber of the valley until after a bit we came in sight of caribou. These proved to be feeding does, but we watched them for some time in hopes of a stag being with them. Then we continued our traveling, and presently coming out on a marsh I saw what I took to be a rock, but a second glance made it a caribou, and when he stood up and looked at us he proved a stag. His horns looked pretty good to me, and I thought I could distinguish two brow antlers, but he showed signs of nervousness, so I had to shoot before I was really satisfied. Quickly resting the rifle against a balsam, I fired at the center of his breast. At this he ran and I fired again, dropping him to the shot. He fell with his nose buried deep in the moss and his hind legs stretched out behind and was dead when we reached him. While I was pleased at the workmanlike way in which I had killed him, my first shot, as I found on examination, ripping his heart; my second and unnecessary shot taking him in the spine—still I was disappointed and sorry when I examined him. I had made the mistake a

great many do, and after having refused shots at better stags, had fallen down to a pretty but small head of few points. He had run twenty-seven yards after receiving the first shot and I would very much like to know how far he would have gone had I not shot again. Later on another stag I obtained with a shot in the same vital spot ran about fifty yards before he staggered and fell.

These deer, like our other deer, can go a considerable distance after receiving a fatal wound and can carry a lot of lead before becoming sick; my largest stag took six shots from an extremely high power rifle before coming to a standstill; but these shots were distributed about him and none in a fatal spot. In a couple of my caribou under the skin I found buck and BB shot, showing that these deer had been shot at at some time by the Indians, for they are the only ones who use shotguns.

After we took some pictures of the fallen stag we removed the head and hanging it up in a tree, continued out travels. We saw a number of deer this day and in all five stags; one of them allowing me to take his picture, replace the film in the camera and take him again, and at no time did he move more than 150 yards away. Of course in this maneuvering the wind was right.

That evening I was to witness an example of a caribou's keenness of smell. On our return to camp I had left Bob to skin out the head while I went off to a barren hill not far away to try for some photographs of willow ptarmigan, and as I was sitting on a granite boulder I saw marching along between me and the camp five caribou, including a good stag. All went well until they came to my tracks, then they came to a sudden stop, up went their heads and off they bolted, first at a gallop and then a trot which soon carried them out of sight.

I have noticed great variations in the antlers of Newfoundland caribou; in fact, my three heads show this very plainly; one head is very much palmated, the beams as well being flat; another is of the round horn variety looking somewhat like a wapiti head, and my third and best one is a combination of the two, being heavy of horn and wide in palms. Some one has said, and with justice, that horns can be found in the island typifying every species of caribou, of which there are eight or ten.

Of course the desired head is one of fifty points, but I know of none to-day unless—and which I very much doubt—the one the Reed family of St. Johns possesses will figure up this number. A perfect forty-pointer is about the best a man can get to-day, and most sportsmen have to content themselves with thirty-pointers. Undoubtedly some big heads still roam the country—as evinced by the finding of dropped horns having twenty-five and more points—but these rare old fellows never seem to come to gun in their prime. I know of persistent hunters who have made repeated trips to the island; one got a small forty-nine-pointer, but he considered one of about forty-five points obtained on his fourth and last trip as superior; another, no less than Selous, the famous African hunter, had a forty-pointer to show for his best and the result of three trips; and again another man with three or four efforts could only claim a thirty-six-point head for his record.

From a Newfoundland point of view no head is a perfect one without the double shovels or brow antlers, and these often have the points overlap, resembling hands clasped in prayer. However, the majority of heads have only one developed brow or shovel, and the other a single spike. Another thing I discovered on the island—every little knob, excrescence or offer on a head is counted a point, so if a Newfoundlander tells you about a forty-five-pointer it is safe to boil it down to forty.

After all I find it is not the final killing of game that constitutes the great pleasure of the chase; it is to wander in the wilderness; to find, watch and study your game, and last and least of all to stalk and take your shot with either camera or rifle. It certainly is more of a sporting proposition to be able to stalk and make

PACKING A CARIBOU HEAD TO CAMP.
Photograph by W. J. Ehrich.

successful photographs of game than to shoot same, and there are more odds against you. Not only must the wind be in your favor, but also the light; then you must have fair weather, and I have found results at anything beyond fifty yards rather small and poor. And sometimes even your best efforts will only prove failures.

Then again your various camps will live long in your memory—what ever seemed better to you than after a hard wet day on the "mash" to tumble into camp tired and hungry to find a blazing log fire and Sandy with the soup and kettle boiling. What pleasant hours we spent in the evening lying on the fragrant balsam boughs, the soles of our feet toasting to the fire and the tobacco smoke curling about the roof of our leanto. And what yarns we listened to—Bob's adventures in the ice after seals, trapping in the fall or winter hunting for meat; Sandy's exploits as cook and guide with various expeditions or in the logging camps, or Jack's trials on the Labrador. What man that would not like to live over again some of his camps, even if the work was hard, the day unsuccessful and he had vowed as he wearily trudged home at night—"never again"?

In addition to the caribou, or deer, as the natives call them, and I have used the term irrespectively, you occasionally stumble on a bear or lynx, though the Indians gather in many of the former and keep the latter well trimmed down. They get most of their bears by watching the blueberry patches in burnt ground when the berries are ripe. The lynxes are easily trapped. Then you will find the beautiful willow ptarmigan in abundance and tame enough, so that you may pick their heads off with a rifle. On my trip a number of these birds found their way to the pot. In the proper season good bags can be made of the Canada goose, blackduck and yellowleg.

Of course, a day comes when you must strike camp and take your way out of the country, but even in our last journey down the river we were to see caribou—and one a great stag with a headpiece better than some I had, but I had to leave him for another day. Too soon comes the time to pay your men, say farewell and take the train for civilization.

Fur from New York State.

Edwin R. Roberts, of Glens Falls, Warren county, New York, devotes a considerable part of the winter to trapping. City people may well enough be surprised at the number of fur-bearing animals in their States, even in well settled sections.

During the past season Mr. Roberts took 700 muskrats, 93 skunks, 30 'coons, 28 mink, 20 foxes, 17 ermine and 1 otter, and he had out no more than seventy-five traps at any one time. The otter was taken in a wolf trap, and there was evidence, Mr. Roberts thought, that the animal's mate had endeavored to free him from the trap.

Most of the fur taken was by water sets and with live baits. Roberts makes a small pool by the waterside in which he places live bullheads, setting his trap close to the edge. Most of the mink and muskrat were captured in this way. He baits also with live chickens. He also uses a wire trap with two entrances and is applying for a patent on a wire trap with four entrances. The father of Mr. Roberts, now seventy-nine years old, has been a successful hunter and trapper, having a score of fifty-four bears to his credit. The son served his apprenticeship with the father. Young Roberts is about thirty years old, has been a guide in the Adirondacks and also has served in the U. S. Navy.

That the reputation of the State of New York as a fur-bearing district has not been entirely lost, says the Newark Union Gazette, and that that reputation, so far as Wayne county is concerned, is still being kept up, is shown by the fact that approximately $30,000 worth of furs were shipped to New York by one dealer during the fall of 1910 and so far during 1911.

Since the season opened last fall he has bought furs as follows: 50,000 muskrats, 10,000 skunks, 500 raccoons, 600 minks, 300 red foxes, 500 ermine, which make a total of over 60,000 skins. Undoubtedly this does not represent the entire catch, for there are probably other dealers.

In the International Game Reserve

By H. ANTISELL ALLEN

THE State of Minnesota and the Province of Ontario by mutual arrangement set apart each an equal amount of land for a forest and game reserve; Minnesota, the northern portion of the three eastern counties; and Ontario, the land bordering thereon which included Hunter's Island. The famous old Canadian canoe trail, on which the Canadian Government spent $35,000,000, runs through this reserve from Superior to Winnipeg.

On May 28, 1910, a party of six left Minneapolis for a trip through the aforesaid region. We went by the Great Northern Railway to Duluth and then took a Duluth & Iron Range train to Ely, the terminus of that line. There we found the sponson canoes and duffle which we had expressed from Minneapolis. Ely is one of the great iron mining towns of Minnesota, and each of the mines has a great hill of the hematite ore piled up awaiting shipment to the docks at Two Harbors. After dinner we engaged two drays to transport ourselves and our impedimenta to Winton, a lumber town on Fall Lake four miles from Ely. Winton is the real starting point. The afternoon was spent in breaking in three members of the party who were decided tenderfeet at canoeing.

Next morning we took breakfast at the lumber camp cook-house and started on the nine-mile paddle down Fall Lake to the outlet into Newton Lake. Before making the portage we caught enough walleyed pike in the rapids for dinner. The portage is about one-fourth of a mile long, and there is a well beaten path used by the fish company which operates a chain of nets along the International boundary and which has small tugs on Fall, Newton and Basswood lakes to transport their catch to Ely for shipment to Duluth.

At the Newton end of the portage there is a bear trapper's cabin built of logs. Its solitary occupant was not at home, but there was a pile of traps outside the door as evidence of his occupation. There was also a small garden containing radishes, onions, lettuce, etc., which was well fenced in to exclude the deer. Having made the portage, we started down Newton Lake to Pipestone River, a beautiful stream connecting Newton and Basswood lakes. A portage must be made here, as the stream has a considerable fall. There is a short path used by the Indians, but as we did not know about it, we followed the path over the bluffs which is used by the fish company, and it is a back-breaking one. Not having yet hardened our soft city muscles, we found the work sufficiently strenuous to require a rest after our exertions and therefore decided to camp in a glade 150 feet above the river.

Four-thirty the next morning found us at breakfast, for which we had excellent appetites. At this time we met Frank Savoy, the bear trapper whose cabin we had passed the previous evening. He was waiting for the fish tug to come down to help them across the portage. We inquired as to the fishing and he told us that he had the previous evening and that morning caught with rod and line, 157 walleyed pike. This will give some idea of the quantities of fish in those waters, and as the water is very cold, the fish are much more gamy than those further south. Here we entered Basswood Lake. This lake is thickly studded with rocky islands covered with noble pines. It has, however, many large stretches of open water which in high winds are dangerous—one party we heard of having been delayed four days by on-shore winds. Some idea of its size may be gathered from the fact that it has 1,500 miles of shore line.

Down Basswood we paddled about six miles to a portage across a neck of land into Big Basswood Lake. This portage saves about twenty miles paddling which would otherwise be necessary by continuing north in Basswood around by Government Point. This portage is an easy one of about 300 yards. A point in our travels that occurs to me is that no special mention is made of our meals. This omission is intentional, as they were so frequent that our itinerary would look like a series of menus were each described in detail. When about to embark after making this portage, a canoe suddenly appeared around a nearby point, and as it approached, proved to contain an Indian and his sixteen-year-old wife. They landed and the girl at once lifted a bundle from the canoe. The buck raised the canoe to his head and they were off across the portage, not, however, before the cameras had clicked twice. The speed and smoothness with which they moved made us city dwellers sit up and take notice.

Proceeding on our way, we paddled south, then east. Passing the hoist at the end of a four-mile logging road which takes the cut of a lumber company operating in the lakes south of the boundary from Basswood to Fall Lake, we then turned northeast, coming into the Big Basswood. There was a heavy northeast wind blowing, and the waves coming into the canoes nearly swamped us. This was our first taste of rough water, and as we used 17-foot sponson canoes, we found we could go in rough water where ordinary canoes would be impossible. Although heavy to carry across the portages the extra weight of these canoes may be put down as good life insurance. After crossing this lake, we reached the headquarters of the fish company situated on a small island just inside the United States line. According to the information received there, we could follow the International line which is blazed and could easily distinguish whether in the United States or in Canada; for, in the latter the forests are entirely untouched, while in the former everything is stripped down to bare rocks. Paddling three miles further, we camped on the Canadian side in a grand forest of pines. This was probably the most beautiful campsite we had. The pine needles were fully two feet deep and had to be dug away to that extent to get down to bed rock for our fire.

After an early breakfast next morning, we loaded the canoes for the last lap to Prairie Portage at the east end of Basswood Lake, passing many islands heavily wooded with pine. A deer was seen swimming across an arm of the lake, but too far away for a snap-shot with a camera to be effective. On an island close to the portage, there is an encampment of Indians. These Indians are not on a reservation, but are Canadian Indians outlawed by that Government on account of their active participation in the Riel Rebellion, and they are now living along the boundary on the American side. At Prairie Portage is a cook house belonging to the lumber company operating around Snowbank Lake to the south and maintained by it for the log drivers and steamer crew who tow the logs down to the hoist. This portage is a short and easy one over a path well beaten by the log drivers and is a link in the Canadian Government canoe trail. There was a crew of drivers here when we passed, and they were the last human beings we saw till we reached this point on our return journey. At the head of the falls here we had some good sport landing some very large great northern pike on our light casting rods. They afforded excellent sport, being very gamy and frequently exceeding three feet in length. Entering Birch Lake, we followed the south shore its full length, about five miles, to Carp Portage, which takes one to American Carp Lake. This is the western boundary of the lake trout fishing. Standing on the high bank of the stream, about thirty feet wide, which joins the lakes, we could see myriads of fish of several varieties—it is a marvelous sight and one that many fishermen have never seen. There were several that would weigh from 20 to 40 pounds each. We had been having fish on our menu so regularly that we made only a few casts to find out of they would bite—they would.

The way from American Carp to Canadian Carp is a tortuous channel through a maze of small islands, and is difficult to find, and from here on, to any but experienced woodsmen, the need of a guide is imperative. Canadian Carp is in Hunter's Island, the circumference of which is over 300 miles and which can be circled through chain after chain of lakes whose shores are clothed with forests of pine and cedar—primeval and solitary beyond compare. We had no guide with us and depended on our compass and sectional map of Lake county, Minnesota, which showed outline only of Hunter's Island and the lakes which bound it. We lost our bearings after entering Canadian Carp, and taking a wrong channel, went several miles out of our course, finally winding up at night at a dilapidated trapper's cabin with night and a storm approaching. The cabin, after a cursory examination, was unanimously pronounced impossible, as although apparently long deserted, we feared that a sojourn therein might prove otherwise. There were some old tepee poles still standing near on the only cleared space and around these we wrapped our tents and spent the night—the only wet one on the trip.

With the first faint streak of dawn we were up, and after an excellent breakfast, started on the search for the lost channel, which we were successful in finding, and after a paddle of about five miles through splendid scenery, we reached the head of Canadian Carp Lake, where is located Merritt's camp. This is a prospector's camp abandoned seven years ago, and is an ideal sport for headquarters for lake trout fishing, as one can reach from here many lakes in

which the fishing is excellent. The old bunk house which we used was in excellent repair, and we found many conveniences. The woods are alive with game and one can find moose and deer sign everywhere. There was a moose yard used the previous winter about 200 yards from the cabin.

Emerald Lake portage lies around a point back of the cabin and the lake is surrounded by high cliffs covered to their summits with mammoth pines and is a gem of beauty lying long and narrow, and as we saw it with the afternoon sun bringing out the glorious colorings of rock and forest and with several bald eagles soaring high in the air, adding a touch of life, we stood spellbound with admiration. It is a scene well worth many miles of travel. From this lake was taken fifteen years ago a lake trout 48½ pounds in weight. The story of its capture was told me by the man who caught it, an old prospector who has spent twenty years in this region, and is a most interesting character—Jim O'Neil, known far and wide as Jasper Jim. He caught the monster trout unassisted, from a twelve-foot birchbark canoe. Mounted, it is now in the University of Minnesota Museum.

From Carp Lake one can portage into the Man Lakes, which are a chain consisting of Little Man Lake, This Man's Lake, That Man's Lake and the Other Man's Lake—all wild, beautiful and full of trout. Weeks could be spent in this great wild country, where one feels with Wordsworth—that "Nature never did betray the heart that loves her."

We spent three days at Merrit's Camp, and then reluctantly turned our canoes toward civilization and retraced our course as far as the fish company's headquarters. "Headquarters" may give the impression of an elaborate plant, so it may be well to state that they consist simply of two shacks and an ice house on an island in Basswood Lake, as no fish are stored there, the catch being taken to Duluth weekly, as before mentioned. There were only two halfbreeds and their wives on the island when we were there. Instead of following our outward course from this place, we decided to go north on Basswood and around Government Point, which we did, turning west at the point and then south, finally reaching Newton Lake again after a paddle of about thirty miles. We camped that night on Fall Lake at the foot of the beautiful falls from which the lake derives its name, and about three miles from Winton. The next day we had our canoes, etc., hauled to Ely and took the train for home.

Our trip is now only a memory, but so pleasant an one that already meetings of the old crowd have been held and tentative plans have been laid for a return to the scenes whose appeal is so strong as to be irresistible.

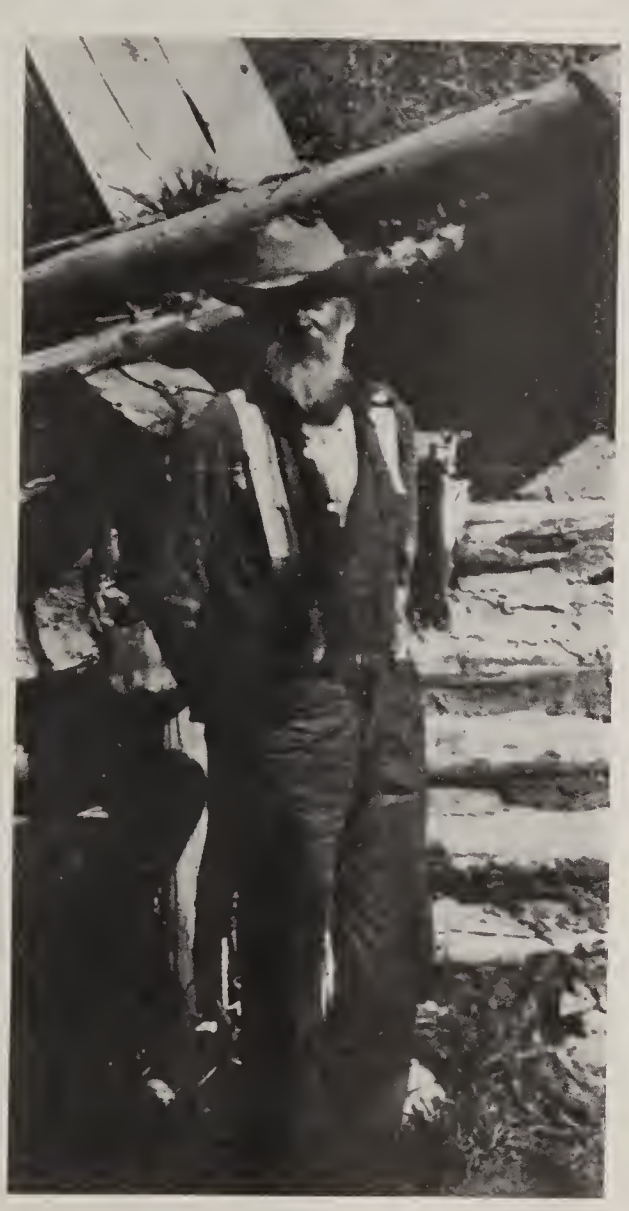
To those who in mind and body are weary of the din and turmoil of "the madding crowd's tumultuous strife" let me say, go to the good old woods, restful and peaceful, where every minute new objects of interest, of plant, animal and bird life present themselves; fill your lungs to the full with the pure pine-perfumed air, and after the night's sleep, made deep and dreamless by the vigorous exercise of the day, awake refreshed and unwearied, then when you return to duties of the city, you will have memories, the recollection of which will afford many pleasant hours of restrospection.

Uncle Jack

By W. B. S.

ANDREW JACKSON D. has lived by himself in a lonely cañon in Northwestern Wyoming since 1865. "I have seen," said he "five hundred Bannocks camped on that flat by the cabin," and in the old days elk and buffalo, antelope and deer, and even moose were almost at his door.

The cabin built of logs has two rooms and is so low that even a short man cannot enter it without stooping, and "Uncle Jack," as its owner is called, is a six-footer. The roof is of saplings, covered with a thick layer of dirt, and is, strange as it may seem, practically waterproof. The interior is lighted only by the door, when the weather permits it to be open, and by a single small pane of window glass, set in a hole cut between two of the logs composing the cabin walls. The only lamp is the cover of a tin can, filled with elk tallow, into which a strip of cloth has been stuck, and more often than not even this humble contrivance is wanting. Stove, there is none; for cooking and heating sole reliance is a huge open fire-place mou'ded of sand and baked to flint-like hardness. The yawning chimney, when the fire is out, lets in all outdoors, and the old water bucket frequently loses its bottom from freezing solid in a night. For temperatures in this region are almost Arctic, fifty and more below zero Fahrenheit being not unknown.



"UNCLE JACK" DAVIS AT HIS CABIN IN SNAKE RIVER CANYON, WYOMING.

All the chairs, tables, bed and the like are, of course, hand made and resemble Robinson Crusoe's, as does Uncle Jack's calendar, only instead of notching a post, Uncle Jack has a slate, on which every morning he writes down the date. He has no horse, and everything he uses he has to pack on his back, except in winter, when he has a rude sled on which he manages to bring home some pretty fair-sized saw-logs, which are bucked up into very presentable lumber to use in his mining. For this purpose, again like Crusoe, he has a saw pit, and many of his tools like Crusoe's are fashioned by his own hand by means of a forge and improvised anvil. On the whole, however, Uncle Jack is much more ingenious than his prototype, albeit he has not yet taken to making wicker or earthenware. But his hand-made rotary blower for the forge is probably beyond anything Defoe's imagination compassed.

His little placer proposition yields him barely a "grub stake" and he has often come near to starving, being reduced one winter to the necessity of eating up an elk skin suit of clothing. Poor as he is, however, he is as generous as a king and would share his last sour dough baking or anything else he had with any stranger who happened to find him. The last time I saw him by going far afield I killed him some wild meat, incidentally seeing thereby a lot of new country and pleasuring myself more than him, but he tried thereupon to force on me a two-ounce nugget and was actually grieved because more than suspecting it was all he had for flour, coffee and tobacco, with winter close at hand, I refused it. These are his only necessities, for salt he gets by going to a distant saline spring and boiling down the water.

It is impossible to convey to anyone an impression of the fineness of his spirit. Though nearly seventy, he never complains, never talks about himself or his troubles, always has a cheerful and helpful word. Distant neighbors to whom he entrusts his little nuggets and small commissions forget to return change and sometimes cheat him unmercifully, but resolute as the old man is, he never objects. "It's not worth bothering about," says old Uncle Jack.

Even the birds have learned his kindliness, and it is a fact that for three years past a confiding couple have built their nest inside his dark and lowly shack back of the door behind the little looking glass, which means of course that the door cannot be shut from the time the birds return in the spring until their brood is reared. It is an odd example of wild creatures' implicit trust, and Uncle Jack takes great pride in it. He calls them "pintos," a species no ornithologist would recognize.

A few years ago a married couple settled in the cañon about twelve miles from Uncle Jack's cabin. The husband died, and in bitter winter with the snow nearly six feet on the level, the old man would snowshoe there to cut the widow's

fire wood, and do little kindnesses for her and her young flock. He had an ugly stream to cross, dangerous to ford even in summer, too turbulent to freeze even in the severest weather. But he felled a tall spruce across a narrow place, making a bridge. One day while in midstream he slipped and went off into the rushing anchor ice. His coat caught on a limb, and the swift water held him under. By a fearful struggle he contrived to get his knife out of his pocket, cut himself loose and somehow got ashore. It was far below zero, he was lightly clad as usual, and seven miles from his cabin. It looked like death, but he happened to think of a hot spring, of which there are many in that country, and he made a dash for that, reaching it when, had it been much further, he might have perished. By it he dried his clothes and so got home, and the widow, who moved away in spring, has never known of the adventure to this day.

In February, when the snow lies deepest and the nights are coldest, the starving elk drift in, often in large bands. They are so thin and weak it is a wonder that any survive. But it is then that they are Uncle Jack's especial care. He shovels paths through the deep snow from their "yard" to fresh patches of willow, or to a hillside from which the snow has been blown by the wind, and he takes as much pride and joy in seeing some lordly though very feeble old bull at death's door pull through as ever that shepherd whose one lost sheep was found.

Long live Uncle Jack. For six months at least, through the long winter, he is cut off from all communication with his kind, and the possibilities contained in this situation are unpleasant to contemplate. Well he knows what they are, and he is sometimes urged to go back to civilization and comfort. But he steadfastly refuses; he would not be contented anywhere else after more than forty years, and he prefers his independence, and so some spring will come when the poor old man will "turn up missing" and his lowly cabin will be his tomb.

There is no poetry or fiction about this little narrative; it is all just as I have set it down. Uncle Jack is known to not a few. Only no words can picture the rugged worth and simple quaintness of his character. He is like a page out of Izaak Walton. I am tempted to apply to him the words that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote to Jules Simoneau, another dereliet, who died a few months ago in California: "From the bottom of my heart, dear and kind o'd man, I hold your good memory very close."

Camping

By WILLIAM H. HOLDEN

III.—GENUINE TROUT FISHING.

WHILE camping on the Jordan River our cook told us of a fine trout stream about sixty miles long, having a dam or two upon it, and being remote from civilization. He said that the trout were often 4-pounders and were abundant. His explanation as to how we were to manage the trip and get out of this wilderness was not very satisfactory, but we understood that by going into the headwaters by team we could work down the sixty miles in our boats and take a coasting steamer at the Life Saving Station on Lake Superior and thus get to the Soo. We decided to try it and thereupon had our boats equipped with fish boxes to keep our fish alive until we could get them into the fish rack at camp. Fish boxes in boats invariably leak, and after many trials we find that if the grain of the lumber does not cross the boat, but is upright, it will swell with the bottom of the boat and be less liable to leak. Even when thus carefully built the shrinking over winter has to be compensated for by caulking and wetting before the boat can be satisfactorily used.

We shipped from Charlevoix to St. Ignace and took the train to our station, seventeen miles from the headwaters, where we arrived at night at an old lumber camp in charge of a watchman who said we could sleep in one of the log buildings that had been cleaned, but one or two of our boys did not get rid of the fleas for several days, so we have never slept in an old lumber camp since then. Worse than fleas are apt to get upon you if you do that. We found the mosquitoes quite troublesome, and the river a mere creek with no indication of four-pound trout. We decided to go back, but on having a good night's rest and a report from the cook that he had seen a deer down the river, we decided to stay for a few days. We found the river full of logs left by a deficieney of water in the spring, and we fished through the logs and finally found an old raft in what was apparently the outlet of a slough, but as the volume of water coming out of it was about equal to that of the river, we decided to investigate.

We took this raft and our rods and went up the outlet a way and caught trout as fast as we could get them in. A rusty backwoodsman at the lumber camp had offered for $10 to show us a lake nearby in which we could catch plenty of large trout, but we were afraid to trust him. We supposed that we had found the place, and the next day we pulled a boat down river over the logs and into the outlet, and from there we went up a short distance and found a fine lake fairly alive with trout. To get them within reach we tied one end of the boat to a long fallen cedar and anchored the other end with a pole so that the boat would not move. After a short space the trout rose near enough to cast—we could only make short casts then—and as we fished with five flies we often caught five at once. With a moving boat but few trout could be taken. We fished there several times, and then moved our camp down to an open place in the river about five miles long.

We had taken camp cots along this trip, as the boys were afraid to sleep on the ground in this wilderness. The result was that we were very cold every night and had to put all the clothes and waterproofs under us to keep out the cold. Beaver were quite plenty, and our cook caught one to show the tenderfeet. We were very much interested. He cut a passage in the top of the dam, and set the trap in the pond at the cut and under water, attached to a floating evergreen with only the top left upon it. In the morning the beaver was found a short way from the cut, dead from drowning. We did not catch any more, as we did not like the idea of doing so when we had no need for them.

Deer were plenty and we shot at several, but did not get or wound any, as we were so excited when we saw them that we forgot our rifles until the deer had concluded to get out of sight. We always had plenty of fresh trout, as we kept them in a rack in running water, and had fish boxes in our boats to keep them alive until we could put them in the camp live rack.

We teamed around the logs, getting below them and floated down the rapid river to Lake Superior, where we took a coasting steamer for the Soo and thence home.

We learned to set up tarpaulins to keep off the cold north wind, both at our sleeping tent and at the camp-fire. We had not as yet learned to lay in supplies sufficient for our trip and had to get some from the life saving station at the mouth of the river.

IV.—HINTS AS TO COMFORT.

We had now become used to trips of several weeks' duration, and more familiar with our needs in the way of supplies, tents, etc. Our boats had proved their inadequacy, and we traded them for agates gathered by the life saving crew. We had new ones built that were longer and wider and that had live boxes in them with the door opening flat on the top so as not to be broken off when open, high enough to prevent the water from splashing into the boat or overflowing when the boat was heavily laden, and with a small hole at one side of the top, through which the trout could be put when the door was shut. We also learned that we could not sleep comfortably on cots when the nights were cold and used bough beds of balsam ends about eighteen inches long set from the head to the foot, the stub being stuck in the ground and laid nearly upright, logs at the head and foot and one on each side to keep the bed in place and the sleeper from rolling off. Such beds are warm and comfortable, but must be renewed at least once a week, or they become hard and musty. A rubber blanket must be put on top of the brush and under the blankets or dampness will give you a cold. Your tent should have the back pitched to the north to avoid the effect of cold winds, and the door should be kept open all night for fresh air.

With a party of eight or ten as we now had, including the help, we had three boats, eight tents or flies, kitchen fly, dining room fly, sitting room fly, supply tent, three sleeping tents for the sportsmen and one for the help. The tents should not be less than nine feet square, and if made to order be capable of being opened at both ends for air and comfort in hot weather, and all should be light, say eight ounce and have a fly at least two feet larger than the tent to keep off the rain. The supply tent will be too hot in the day time without a fly. We also have a stove for burning wood, which is set up at the rear of the kitchen fly, also a fireless cooker to keep butter and game in to be cool.

It can be used for a boiled dinner which will be ready on your return at night.

Our camp-fire is built with back logs three high, held in place by slanting stakes. The fire in front will then burn better if the wood is set up on end against the back logs, and the heat will be thrown out to where you are sitting. The places for the beds should be leveled and be laid upon before being considered completed, as you can then tell whether the ground is level; if not, you will not sleep comfortably. If your tent is leaky, wet your finger and lead the drop of water that comes through down the inside of the tent, and further leakage will follow it instead of dropping on you or your bed.

If you are cold at night do not try to stick it out shivering, but get up and get more bed clothes or partly close the tent door, and in returning to bed pull your blanket around your neck and roll back and forth to get the bed clothes close to your body. Wear a night cap. I have two, one lighter than the other, for variations in the weather. Take an electric hand light for use if you have to get up in the night, or are alarmed by some unusual noise, such as toads, rabbits or porcupines. Take and for a feeling of security keep your revolver outside of your bed and at your hand, but in its leather case.

When you get up in the morning put your night clothes after airing and your night cap and head net, if you use one, inside your pillow so that you can easily find them on retiring or on making a new camp after a trip. Have your rubber blanket large enough to cover the whole of the floor of your tent and with one side flannel, as the rubber is too cold to stand upon while dressing. Put your clothes at night on your chair or on something else and not on the floor, as dampness will thus be gathered and you will catch cold. If the mornings are cold, dress in bed as far as to get on your first coverings. If you enjoy a cold bath and recover your warmth as soon as you dry off, have a pair of rubbers and a warm bathing gown. Put this on after taking your bath and warm up at the camp-fire before dressing. Always put your slippers at the foot of your bed and near the door for use if you have to get up. Do not go out in your bare feet or in your socks.

If porcupines bother you, set a steel trap in the door of your supply tent to keep them out, or you will find them in the bread box or elsewhere to your discomfort. If you are nervous about sleeping with the tent door open, buy a roll of small mesh wire fencing about three feet high and twelve feet long and set it up at night around the front of your tent. It will keep out the porkeys and skunks; other animals will not come in. If a skunk gets in, do not be alarmed, but quietly slip past him and out of the tent without making any motion toward him. Get a lantern and set it, lighted, just inside the tent and move away. In a few seconds he will come out, as he will not stay where there is a light. If any of the party are in the tent they should remain quietly under their blankets until he has retired. Many skunks have been in our tents and we never had any odor left.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Newfoundland's Free Fishing

By W. J. CARROLL

THE Fish and Game Commissioner has about completed all arrangements for the placing of wardens and the protection of rivers for the current season. Every good salmon river in the island will be better protected this year than ever. The smaller rivers will also be looked after, but more attention will be concentrated on the larger rivers for the next few years, so that every river will be well stocked, will give the maximum of sport to the visiting angler, and connectively they will supply superior fish and fishing, and accommodate many more anglers.

Complaints have been forwarded from several quarters, as to conduct of anglers, who have erected lodges and wooden camps on the banks of certain good pools on the Grand River, and in other places. It appears from the information received that certain owners of camps resent the intrusion of visitors to the pools on which they camp to such an extent that it has become very noticeable and very offensive of late.

These camp-owners virtually claim riparian rights, that are against the law, and the board intends taking steps to correct this growing evil. As a first step, it is intended that every license issued to visiting sportsmen will contain a printed notice on the back of it, to the effect that no man has exclusive rights to any pool. Every angler can fish where he likes, even opposite the camp of any other angler.

Certain anglers have been complained of for monopolizing well-known good pools by keeping the best places, and when unable to hold those places themselves, they put some one else there, to keep off outsiders. For the present and the near future, the fishing in Newfoundland is absolutely free to all, and the commission intends to emphasize that point, in order that the inducements offered will be greater than those offered by any other country in the world.

There are certain well known, though unwritten laws, that regulate the conduct of anglers and the mutual courtesies due each to the other; and if one angler has just possession of a good place in a pool, the second-comer is not likely to throw across and tangle him up, but is bound to respect the right of the man in possession. But the latter must not be hoggish enough to monopolize a pool that would supply good sport for a dozen rods, and because he camps beside the brook, he must not get filled with the idea that it is wrong for another man to come up and throw out alongside of him, provided there is room and the fish are plentiful.

We are very democratic here and insist on equal rights for all. Very tempting offers for the exclusive rights to several rivers have been refused by the Government. We have rivers enough in the island well stocked with salmon and sea trout to afford splendid fishing, for not only the visitors who have been coming regularly for the last few years, but also for ten times that number. Some of the very best rivers in the island were not fished at all last year, while those contiguous to the railway line were in many instances over-fished by anglers residing at nearby hotels or camps.

When the new system of wardening has been more perfectly systemized, anglers will be more evenly distributed, so that crowding on the principal rivers will be avoided. In the meantime it is intended to emphasize the fact that all streams, rivers and pools are free to all-comers possessing licenses, and if the law does not give prescriptive rights to camp owners, it does not restrict their liberties or privileges, but puts all visiting anglers on an even footing.

If anything else were contemplated, we would have to follow the example of other countries, and instead of charging ten dollars for a license, we should be compelled to levy fees, the minimum of which would be in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars. Many camp owners have been reported as courteous men, willing and ready to share the sport with other anglers who, notwithstanding the fact that they are but flying visitors, have paid for their licenses and do not own a campsite or know any one who does, yet have just as much right to fish any and every stream as sportsmen who have been coming for years.

Thousands of Americans will regret the loss of the bonnie little steamer Bruce that for years did such grand service between the island and the mainland. The name of the genial Captain Delaney will suggest itself to every American who, for the first years she was running, made the trip across. Genial, careful, reliable, brave even to rashness, Captain Delaney guided the good ship night and day through storm and sunshine, through dense fog and almost impenetrable ice, and yet no accident ever happened ship or passenger. His successor, Captain Drake, was the same type of man, but owing to peculiar circumstances, the inability of a merely human machine to distinguish between an ice-bound shore and snow-covered, low-lying coast and drifting ice, he met with an accident that it was almost humanly impossible to avoid. His conduct in the crisis, though, showed his mettle. He acted consistently with the highest and best traditions of British seamen in such plight and landed his crew and passengers on a dark winter's night on a bleak forbidden coast without loss of life.

The steamer Invermore is now on the route pending the building of a new Bruce. The Invermore is a good comfortable ship, well fitted and well found, and visitors from the mainland may rest assured that their wants will be as well looked after and they can travel just as luxuriously on the Invermore as ever they did on the old favorite Bruce.

A curious happening is reported here, about a shallow pond in the neighborhood of St. John's. This pond was remarkable for the number of mud trout it contained. The past winter the water froze to the very bottom of the pond, and when the ice thawed, hundreds of splendid fish were picked up all around the shore. Some of them were reported in various stages of decomposition, and were unfit for use.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Old Fur Papers.

We are permitted to copy a bill and letter of eighty years ago, dealing with fur prices of that date. They have been loaned us by Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, and are among the old correspondence of her grandfather, Jonathan T. Hardy, the father of the late Manly Hardy. Those of our readers who are trappers, or who are in any way interested in the fur trade, can hardly fail to find these letters of very great interest.

The papers are a bill in French from P. Tondut, of St. Pierre Miquelon to Jonathan T. Hardy for six fox skins, the most expensive of which—a black fox skin—cost $9. This is followed by the bill of lading and a translation of the bill rendered by Tondut. The letter from Barzillai Homes quotes prices of furs in Boston in 1835. Homes was a Boston fur buyer and his prices are interesting, compared with those of the day. The second item in Tondut's bill probably refers to cross foxes; chaudronniers, as Mrs. Eckstorm suggests, very likely means "inclining to reddish."

FACTURE à 6 Peaux de RENARD, chargées sur le Falcon, Capitaine Hatch, allant à Castine, à l'adresse de Mons. Jonathan T. Hardy, pour être realisées pour mon compte.

1 Peau noire	F.	45
3 dito chaudronniers .....@ 15/.....	"	45
2 dito rouges .....@ 4/.....	"	8
	F.	98

Dont je prie Monsieur Hardy de vouloir bien vendre au mieux de mes intérêts ou de les expedier à Boston, s'il croit en avoir une defaite plus avantageuse.

En attendant je le salue amicalement.

Tondut.

Je n'ai pu me procurer de peau de loutre ainsi que je l'avais promis à Mr. Hardy, mais j'espère être plus heureux ce printemps.

Tondut.

St. Pierre, le 3 Decembre, 1834.

SHIPPED, in good Order and Condition, by P. Tondut, of St. Pierre, in and upon the good Ship or Vessel called the Falcon whereof Wm. Hatch is Master for this present Voyage, now lying in the Port of St. Pierre and bound for Castine.

Viz.

1 Box J T H Six Fox Skins

being marked and numbered as per Margin, and are to be delivered in the like good Order and Condition, at the aforesaid Port of Castine (all and every the Dangers and Accidents of the Seas and Navigation, of whatever nature or kind, excepted) unto

Jonathan T. Hardy

or to his Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods———— with Average accustomed———In Witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Ship or Vessel hath subscribed to these Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; one of which being accomplished, the rest to stand void.

Dated St. Pierre this 3d day of December, 1834.

Wm. W. Hatch.

Bill of 6 fox skins shipped on the Falcon Captain Hatch bound for Castine to the address of Mr. Jonathan T. Hardy to be sold for my account.

1 black skin				F.	45
3	"	cross	@ 15 francs..		45
2	"	red	@ 4 " ..		8
				F.	98

Which I beg Mr. Hardy to kindly sell for my best interest or to forward them to Boston if he believes that he will have there a more advantageous sale.

Meanwhile, I salute him in a friendly manner.

Tondut.

I have not been able to procure any otter skins as I have promised Mr. Hardy, but I hope to be more fortunate this spring. Tondut.

St. Pierre, December 3rd, 1834.

Boston, March 9th, 1835.

Jonathan T. Hardy, Esq.:

Dr. Sir. I recvd yours of 14th inst. this day, and agreeable to your request send you a list of the prices that I am now paying for prime furs, viz. Prime Red fox, 7/6—X @ 15/; Otters, 5.50 @ 6$; Minks, 45c.; for large Salt water Minks, 50c.; Sables, 100c.; Fishers, 1.50; Lusevees, 1.50 @ 1.75—House cats if large & Black, 20c.; Common, 12½c.; Prime Bears, 3.50 @ $4.00; Cubs, 1 @ 2$; Mushquash & Beaver very dul sale. Should you send your furs to this Market I will alow you the highest prices for them. They ought to be hear in all April.

Yours respectfully,

Barzillai Homes, No. 100,
Milk Street.

Bobwhite.

Roanoke, Va., May 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Little bobwhite is the best beloved of all the sportsmen in the sunny South, and a rare and exceedingly intelligent little fellow is he. In times that are past we had them in this county in thousands. I have netted them in the long ago, but we always turned from two to four pairs from each covey out for breeding stock, and for a long time they were as plentiful as ever, but when the mowing and reaping machines came into general use, the little fellows had to move from the cultivated fields, and after a few years instinct taught them to build their nests in the corners of the old rail fences so they would not be broken up.

The last nest I saw in the wheat field was when we were using the binder and cut to within a yard of it on the west, but the next time the machine came around I directed the driver to leave a space of about six feet. He did so, but it was all in vain, for I watched it for some time and they never returned. I have often left the grass and wheat standing, but have yet to see the first one return. It seems a little strange to me that they should be so particular when I once saw a guinea and a bobwhite nest together. I took a stick and rolled all the eggs out but one, to see what would happen next. Neither one ever laid in the nest again.

Bob soon becomes expert in the knowledge of hiding, so you will not have all the advantage if he has to take to wing, as all hunters know. In my hunting experience I have known only two coveys to turn this trick. Late in the season some years ago I found a covey on one side of a hundred-acre field. It was late in the season and they were as wild as the proverbial marsh hare. They flushed and flew a long way due south, turned to the left and flew almost as far north. I did not know this at the time. I looked for them, but could not find them, so I began to circle until I at last located them. Right here is where the cunning or instinct of the birds was shown. I made a few kills, then the dog pointed the mother bird. I made a clean miss, but I observed when she flew she had a crooked leg and could not draw it up, so I marked her down in some brush and briers and went right after her. I made another clean miss and she flew right back to the place where they first scattered. I called the dog and he pointed her again over a stump in almost bare ground, so I thought I would see the hoodoo before she flew. On looking I saw not one, but two birds within a couple of inches of each other. "Now," I thought, "I will see what you do this time." I advanced a step; up jumped the young cock bird and I downed him, but the crooked-leg bird did not bat an eye. I then flushed her and made a kill. I have often wondered whether she took the position by the young bird by accident. Her actions on being discovered would indicate that she knew I would shoot the first bird that got up.

With us they sometimes rear two broods a year. While plowing I have watched for several days at a time. The cock bird always has the older birds in his care and he is the most vigilant guardian I ever saw; never feeding so far as I could see, but perched on a clod, eyeing the surroundings for possible danger. The mother bird with the second brood kept near the others, but allowed no mixing with them; and such bird talk the young ones have. There are tramp birds in plenty, as I know, for I have found them one day and never saw them again.

In 1890 we had a very deep snow and I thought all the birds would die. I put out some oats near a spring branch and two flocks found it. They came every day for about ten days and it was worth while to watch them enjoy the feast. As usual one was always on guard. After the snow was nearly gone the birds left, and not a bird was found on my farm that year; tramps they were. In the nesting season bobwhite is always on the lookout for a scrap, and on first sight you would think he was the John L. of his kind, but he is a good bluffer. They chase each other up and down a couple of licks at the end of the beat, and they turn and repeat the tactics. I have watched them for hours. Unless some disease kills them there will always be birds in the mountains of this county. The law prohibiting the sale of game birds in Virginia for the last few years is showing decided results already. Referee.

The Flight of Wild Geese.

Chicago, Ill., May 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of April 1, Percival Hicks writes interestingly upon this subject; not so much to advance a new theory as to show the fallacy of some already propounded. This is primarily directed at Hermit, but since his views and mine, as expressed, do not differ materially, I would like to attempt to show that his comparison of a boat and flock of geese might not be a good one. He says:

"It is well known to all sailors and water men generally that there is no place so unfavorable to a boat as the wake of a preceding craft."

This is true enough since the displacement, speed, etc., stir the water up generally, but applied to nature it is a different proposition, at least as touching the family of birds under discussion.

A vivid picture comes to mind now of a mother goose swimming along with her goslings grouped close behind, and indeed that is the common relative position while swimming. I feel positive that the goslings were suffering no inconvenience from position; in fact, such a sight is an example of absolute ease of motion. We all have seen ducks swim one behind another with no handicap. Fish swim in schools. Will anyone say the ones behind have the worst of it?

These things are right under our eyes and leave no room for guessing. Probably aeroplanes do perform "much better in undisturbed air." If undisturbed means calm air, so do geese. But I submit that since the example of one boat following another, so far as resistance is concerned, does not hold true in the example of the goslings following the goose without inconvenience. We cannot accept the comparison as applied to geese in motion in an entirely different element.

Percival West also believes that when the geese drop out of line from fatigue they occupy a lower altitude. He does not tell us why they could do better there. If the difference in altitude is only such as to make him "believe" they occupy a position below the level of the flock, the difference in altitude could not vary enough to affect the ease of flight.

Is it not natural to suppose that all of the geese would fly at such an altitude best suited to their comfort?

I do not pretend to know whether or not tired geese could rest up by flying within the triangle, but I remember the bicycle rider who hung up a record when he was paced by a train. The suction helped him along.

Dixmont.

[That the action of the two elements, air and water, on birds and boats respectively, cannot well be compared is understood, but in this connection the following instance may be of interest: On the Hudson River great fleets of canalboats and ice barges are towed to New York city daily by powerful tugs. "Catching a tow" is the common practice of small boatmen. Canoes are frequently seen immediately behind the last barges, where they remain without being made fast, held there by the suction set up by the flotilla. The flood tide is very strong, and the two tugs frequently whistle for the assistance of one or two other tugs, which range alongside the flotilla and push, but this strong current has little or no effect on the small boat that is drawn along by suction behind the tow. If left there, a small boat will drift best broadside to the current, but this is not a safe thing to do, since the suction behind the flotilla may capsize it under the overhang of a barge.—Editor.]

The Vanishing Shore Birds.

It is no news to gunners that shore birds are rapidly disappearing. Killed at all seasons of the year, exceedingly gregarious and decoying readily they offer an easy prey to any but the least skilled gunner.

What sportsmen do not know is the usefulness of many species of shore birds. Nine sorts of shore birds—some of them our most familiar peeps—feed on mosquitoes, and in the aggregate must destroy millions of larvæ. They eat also the larvæ of various species of horseflies and of the North American fever tick and so tend to protect horses and cattle. On the Western prairies shore birds—in common with a multitude of other animals and birds—devour the Rocky Mountain locust, from twenty-five to forty-eight of these insects having been found in a single stomach. The army worm, the cotton worm and cotton cut worm are all eaten by various shore birds, as are boll-weevil, the cloverleaf weevil and rice weevil and the pea weevil.

Upland plovers have been observed following the plow in the field and feeding eagerly on the different larvæ turned up in the freshly plowed soil. Besides this, they work in the garden, eating the grubs that destroy vegetables; while a Massachusetts man, near whose garden bred three pairs of spotted sandpipers, declared that he had many times seen them make faithful search there for cut worms, spotted squash bugs and green flies. It is certainly worth while for gunners, but especially for legislators, to consider the good done by these little birds, and to take action which will effectively protect them during their passage over the land and, if possible, will encourage them to remain and breed with us.

A letter recently printed in the London Field tells of the service in a turnip field of a flock of plovers. This is the lapwing, peewit or green plover, the bird made famous in one of the most familiar of all quotations, as getting himself in spring another crest. The correspondent says:

"Dr. Hammond Smith has conferred a benefit on agriculturists, and is to be congratulated on raising in your paper the question of the protection of the lapwing, peewit or green plover.

"The surprise is that farmers themselves do not take steps to protect a bird of such value to them—did they but realize it—in keeping down insect pests. No charge of damage can be brought against the plover, and it should be in some degree protected against the spoliation which goes on every spring for the purpose of providing a dainty for people who demand what is in season, but very few of whom would know whether the eggs before them were those of a plover, a gull, or some other bird.

"An instance of the usefulness of this bird came before me many years ago in my younger days when I used constantly to ride with an old friend who farmed his own estate.

"One day we were riding through a large field of turnips which was infested with wire worms. He had tried to destroy them in various ways without success, and was having the field dragged. When the men were at one end a flock of plovers settled down at the other. My friend ordered the men to leave and see what the birds would do, and as a result when the birds had been through the field not a wire worm could be found, and the crop was practically saved. From that day it was understood that anyone in his employment who was discovered either killing a plover or taking its eggs on any of his land would at once be discharged."

A Just Judge.

Montgomery, Ala., May 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* State Game and Fish Commissioner John H. Wallace, Jr., is highly pleased over the outcome of a case in Wilcox county, arising from the killing of a doe by Hon. B. M. Miller, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Alabama. Commissioner Wallace received the intelligence from county warden G. L. Alford, of Camden, to the effect that Judge Miller, while hunting, had killed a doe, whereupon Mr. Wallace instructed Mr. Alford to swear out a warrant against Judge Miller and to use every diligence in the matter of prosecuting him with the ultimate hope of conviction.

At the organization of the grand jury, Judge Miller charged the jury especially relative to infractions of the game and fish laws. The following from the Wilcox Banner discloses what occurred:

"The spring term of the circuit court of Wilcox county convened on Monday, May 1. The grand jury was charged by Judge Miller in his usual able and forceful manner. Milliard Jackson, of Pine Apple, was appointed foreman. There was an unique matter in the judge's charge that particularly attracted attention. Since the last court the judge himself had violated the game law by killing a female deer on a famous hunt in the game preserves of certain hunters of which he was one. The game warden had made an affidavit against the judge and had him placed under bond. The judge admitted killing the doe and commended the course of the warden in his upholding the law, and he expressed a desire to be indicted, and that he was anxious to pay the fine. He then applied in an apt and pertinent manner this particular case to the protection of human blood. If officers would be as diligent in the protection of human beings as these officers were in the protection of game, it would be better for society in general, and would probably tend to reduce the shedding of human blood. In other words, he appealed for a more wholesale sentiment on the question of law violations, particularly those of murder."

Commenting on the prosecution of Judge Miller and his attitude in the case, Mr. Wallace said:

"Judge Miller has attained the highest grounds possible for a patriotic judge to assume. His course is highly commendable and will have a superb moral effect, not only in Alabama, but throughout the entire country. He has evidenced the most exalted degree of patriotism attainable, and proclaims to the world that the law should not only be applied to the obscure and defenseless, but to those occupying stations of power and influence as well."

Protectionist.

Egret Plumes Worth Twice their Weight in Gold.

One of the most prominent and popular New England newspapers has recently come out editorially with the misleading statement that women, whose consciences may have troubled them for wearing bird plumage in their hats, will be relieved to learn that the aigrette is not obtained at the cost of the bird's life. This newspaper quotes the "Millinery Trade Review," which quotes a report made by a "naturalist" who has lived for twenty years in Venezuela, "the home of the egret," which he says is protected by the Government, and he repeats the old canard to the effect that its plumage is gathered during the months of the moulting season, the feathers being picked up from the ground or from bushes. He also says that Venezuelans would not think of killing the birds, and the statement is made also that the greater portion of the aigrettes used in this country are a Venezuelan product.

I know positively that egrets are killed to obtain their plumes. They are killed in the breeding season at a time when they are hatching their eggs and rearing their young, for that is the only time when they wear the plumes which form the aigrette of commerce. I have seen a considerable number of these birds killed just before the breeding season and the plumes were undeveloped. Furthermore, plumes that have been moulted, are damaged, for they are worn and soiled, and the only plumes valuable in commerce are those taken from the bird itself in the nesting season. This tale of plumes picked from the bushes is evidently a fabrication invented by the feather dealers or some so-called "naturalist" who is probably in the business of procuring the plumes "for revenue only." The editor might easily have learned the facts in the case by consulting any reputable ornithologist.

Less than a century ago, in the time of Audubon and Wilson, the egrets inhabited a great part of the United States. There were large heronries in the State of New Jersey, and many birds came into New England, although they were never common here. Even within the past twenty years they bred in great numbers in the West as far north as Oregon, and the Southern States swarmed with them during the early part of the last century.

In the winter of 1877-78, when I was first in Florida, great flocks of these birds were still to be seen everywhere along the lagoons, rivers and lakes of the southern counties of that State, and great heronries were located there, some of which produced annually many thousands of birds. Plume hunters were even then destroying the birds there. The country stores in Southern Florida had large bunches of aigrette plumes hanging above the counters. The hunters were paid twenty-five to fifty cents for each plume by the storekeepers, and to every plume was attached a piece of skin from the back of the bird that produced it. The bird had been killed and "scalped" to get its plumes.

When I went there ten years later egrets were growing rare. Now both species are nearly extinct in the United States. The parent birds were shot down while attending their nests or bringing food to their young, and the young were left in their nests to starve. If any one doubts this he can be referred to the reports of numerous ornithologists who have actually seen this work as I have. To-day aigrettes such as were bought of the Florida hunter at fifty cents each, now bring over eight pounds sterling per ounce in London or over twice the value of gold.

Venezuela is now the home of the egret, because the egrets of North America have been nearly exterminated. Those of South America will follow if the feather trade has its way. Laws fail to stop this atrocious butchery. There is no reason to believe that the Spanish Americans of South America will be able to protect these birds more effectively than the people of this country. The only remedy is to stop the sale of the plumes. E. H. Forbush.

A Southern Sanctuary.

New Orleans, La., May 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* President Miller and members of the State Game Commission have returned from Cameron parish where they made arrangements for large fish and duck preserves. It is proposed to utilize the old biological station building for wardens and those in charge of the preserves. Several lakes and ponds, embracing a number of acres, will be utilized in the preserve for breeding ducks and fish. The commission desires to protect the ducks as much as possible and encourage them to breed in this State and to protect them from the hunters. It is also proposed to raise several species of fish. The location of these lakes and ponds are ideal for the purposes intended. The biologic building was some time ago turned over to the commission by the State. The hunters in Louisiana want more places for the breeding of ducks as well as places for them to feed. It is the intention of the commission to plant a great deal of duck food in several sections for the ducks. It is thought the ducks will be encouraged to come to Louisiana earlier than usual and remain longer if they have good feeding grounds.

The Louisiana Game Commission will have the largest duck, brant and goose preserve in the United States when the offer of E. A. McIlhenny and C. W. Ward is accepted deeding to the State through the State 13,000 acres of swamp land absolutely and 37,000 acres for the period of ten years. The land is located on the west side of Vermilion Bay in Vermilion Parish near the Gulf of Mexico. In other words, the Game Commission will have charge of 50,000 acres of the finest kind of swamp land for ducks of every variety, geese and brant.

The location of the property is ideal, and thousands of ducks yearly make this place a breeding and feeding ground, and it has become noted for its fine game. It is not accessible to hunters except by boat. Commissioner Miller says the offer is the most liberal ever made to his board, and there is practically no doubt it will be accepted. The conditions are that no ducks, geese or other game are to be hunted or killed on this preserve, which is to be used by the birds for increasing their numbers.

When Dr. A. K. Fisher was here some time ago, representing the conservation of game department of the United States Government, he strongly urged the commission to take immediate steps to protect the ducks and geese, as if this was not done these birds will in time be exterminated. The Commissioner agreed with Dr. Fisher, but said the commission could do nothing, as it did not have a preserve of sufficient size, and it was not in a position to purchase any property. The liberal offer, therefore, of Mr. McIlhenny and Mr. Ward was received both with surprise and gratitude. Mr. Ward spends his summers in Michigan and his winters in Louisiana, is an ardent hunter and fisherman and is doing all he can to encourage the sport. He is a financier of prominence. Mr. McIlhenny is a manufacturer and resides in Vermilion Parish. Both are interested in birds. Mr. McIlhenny owns large interests on Avery Island, near the new duck preserve.

The opinion expressed by sportsmen here is that the big preserve will greatly increase the number of ducks and geese in Louisiana.

F. G. G.

New York Legislature.

Albany, N. Y., May 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Senate has passed the bill of Senator Fiero, in relation to hooking suckers through the ice in Ulster county.

Assemblyman Bush, of Chemung, has introduced a bill excepting honorably discharged veterans of the Civil War from the payment of the license fee required by the section for a hunter's license.

The Senate has passed Assemblyman C. W. Phillips' bill in relation to the taking of pheasants.

Senator Roosevelt has introduced a bill reducing from $25 to $10 the amount which must be paid by an applicant for a hunting license to the clerk countersigning and delivering the license in cases where the applicant is a non-resident of the State, an unnaturalized person or an alien.

The Assembly has passed the bill of Assemblyman Patrie, of Greene, prohibiting the use of ferrets in hare and rabbit hunting.

The Senate fish and game committee has reported favorably Assemblyman Brereton's bill relative to fishing through the ice in Lake George.

Governor Dix has vetoed Assemblyman Sullivan's bill in regard to open season for lake trout and whitefish. This bill is objected to for the reason "that it permits the taking of whitefish of whatever size, which in my judgment is most unwise."

Spring Shooting.

There is a great deal of agitation in Illinois now on spring shooting. It is being strongly opposed by real sportsmen. The contention is made that the game is unfit to eat in the spring because it is poorly flavored and tough, and very frequently waterfowl are infested with worms in the spring.

If the people of Illinois and other States are opposing the spring shooting of ducks and geese it looks like the hunters of North Dakota should be more directly interested, as this is the famous feeding and breeding ground.

The New York Legislature declined to legalize spring shooting on Long Island. Sentiment almost everywhere is against spring shooting—except in North Dakota—where a backward step was taken. It is not a record that can be pointed to with a great deal of pride.—Fargo (N. D.) Forum.

The Crime of the Modern Range.

I REMEMBER the good old days, the wild old days, the days of the buffalo, of the long horn steer, of the Indian and of the wild mustang.

In the good old days of the unfenced and unfurrowed West, now gone and gone forever, a man could turn a bunch of cattle loose to rustle and winter as best they could and not be guilty of a very serious crime.

Then every stream was unfenced, the brush and open springs furnished water and shelter, the range was covered with high native grasses with plenty of seeds that stood far above the average snow fall, and the cattle seldom suffered from lack of either food, water or shelter. Then in the winter storms they could drift for miles up or down a well-timbered stream until they found both food and water.

Once in about ten years a hard winter would hit us and the cattle would die, but then we were pretty sure of nine years of plenty, and the cattle business paid a fair rate of interest.

Those hard winters were really a blessing in disguise to some men who thoroughly understood all kinds of stock business, for those winters covered a multitude of losses. When the foreman or manager of an Eastern capitalized stock ranch had a silent partner in an adjoining State or Territory that would work brands and brand the calves of the tenderfoot stock company, the foreman when asked where his herd was could blame the hard winter and not get mobbed or shot. Our skins were rather tough then, and we did not view the matter as the traveling preacher has since taught us to.

We were young then, and it takes a young man for war, and an old man for reflection, and we are gradually getting older and consequently more enlightened or more chicken-hearted. In those days most of the dead stock seen in the spring after the worst winter would be some old cows, young heifers or young calves.

Now, all the old conditions are changed. Slowly but surely the rancher, the small stockman, the dry land farmer and the overflow from the East have encroached upon the once wild free range.

The old-time cow puncher, tired of night herding, of riding bucking bronchos and stove-up, stiff saddle horses over the badger holes and rough country, sees a spring of open water and a fine brush patch that he knows will be a fine place to keep a little bunch of stock. He takes up this place, that is the cream of the range country.

Then the sheep man comes along and takes up his 160 acres of the most favorable water and shelter. The sheep owner hires many men of easy conscience and reckless habits to take the best of the water and shelter—that which will prove of most benefit and profit to the sheep owner. The herder goes on a drunk and the sheep owner buys his homestead and birthright for a few hundred dollars. All these claims are soon fenced with barbed wire that is cattle and horse proof. Soon every stream, from its source near the setting sun to the wigwams of the pale-faces of the corn-raising East, is fenced with barbed wire, and the water and shelter and food—the long, seeded grass of the old range—are gone never to return.

Now comes the dry land farmer, and he is the limit, for he will argue that he can make a fortune raising winter wheat on 160 acres of hill land that in the old days would barely support a long horn steer, and so now with the shelter and the water, the summer range is about gone.

What folly, what belief in luck is it that prompts the range man of the present day to turn loose thousands of cattle to starve and perish upon the open prairie drifted up against barbed wire fences and mired in the snow of the deep coulée?

The small farmer with a small bunch of cattle, a small stack of hay and shelter and sheds is compelled to do things that makes his heart bleed. He cannot afford to feed and shelter stock owned by other people who will never reimburse him. In self defense he must drive all cattle but his own off on to the open range.

Big three and four-year-old steers have staggered into our sheds this winter which it is simply inhuman to attempt to drive away. I cannot afford to feed them, I cannot afford every day to commit crimes that would make a savage blush by beating, bruising and cruelly treating animals that can scarcely stand. The course of these large stockmen is unjust to the small man who wants to raise a few cattle and expects to feed and shelter them. He must spend a great deal of time with saddle horse and all means in his power to keep the big range man's starving steers from eating his hay and crowding his own cows and calves out of their legitimate shelter.

Is it not time that a man should be responsible to someone when he abuses the finer sensibilities of a whole community by having hundreds and thousands of staggering, famine-stricken, shelterless dumb animals roaming about bearing his brand and not a shed nor a pound of hay to help them?

A man who in a rage takes a club and beats a horse to death in some communities is taken in hand and sentenced to a term in jail that gives him plenty of time for reform and reflection. How about a man who condemns a thousand or several thousand of cattle to die of abuse and starvation?

Under the old condition it may have been just and profitable, but a young calf in two feet of snow and the mercury at 25 below zero was not the most pleasing spectacle.

Under present conditions there is no earthly justification for such work. To be compelled to live thus makes a man and his family a pack of wolves.

J. B. MONROE.

Sportsman's Day.

THE afternoon of Thursday of next week, June 1, has been denominated by the executive committee of the New York Zoological Society as Sportsman's Day, and members of the society are invited to the Zoological Park to view the National Collection of Heads and Horns in the Administration Building there on the afternoon of that day. The occasion is one that will be taken advantage of by many big-game hunters.

As recently stated, there is on exhibition there the great head of a white rhinoceros killed by Colonel Roosevelt, while among the African trophies of peculiar interest are the record pair of elephant tusks given years ago to the collection by the late Charles T. Barney. Hanging on the wall of the staircase is the extraordinary narwhal skull armed with a pair of long tusks. Usually only one of a pair of narwhal tusks is developed, the other being very short or not showing at all. In the hall is a partial albino muskox head, while in the crowded rooms above are many heads and horns of a multitude of game animals from all the quarters of the globe.

THE TOP RAIL.

ONE day while practicing wing shooting with a companion, he threw a target rather high, and as I aligned the gun I saw a glint of white beyond the target. Again, as the fragments of the broken asphalt saucer spread and fell, from among them a flash of white appeared like a tiny scrap of paper floating in the air. Then my companion saw it, and we watched it intently. Apparently it was a great swan bound for the Gulf of Mexico. A mile high and two miles distant, perhaps, still its slow and regular wing strokes could be seen quite distinctly after the eyes had become accustomed to the long focus.

Had a thousand swans passed over at that distance, I doubt if we would have seen them; for this one was observed only because the gun happened to be aimed at it. Thus hordes of migrants pass over us unseen, particularly at night, and only at long intervals and generally in an accidental way do we see those that pass over on the clearest day. A wedge of geese often looms large when one is looking at something else. Look away, then back, and at first they are difficult to find, but this done, the eye holds them readily until they are finally swallowed up in the distance.

* * *

IF a story from Louisiana be true, it proves once again the fallacy of shooting first and investigating afterward. It is said that John Davidson, one of a launch party on the Hanson canal, fired with a rifle at a box lying alongshore. It was a box of dynamite, and when it exploded, the launch was wrecked, one of its occupants, a young woman, killed and the three others injured, the shooter the least seriously of all. Property damage was more widespread and extensive. Shots of this sort never miss the mark, but those who fire them are seldom hurt.

* * *

I REFERRED not long ago to a camper who stammered. This reminds me of one of Norman Duncan's sea yarns, in which one of the fishermen is burdened with the name Moses Shoos. Moses asked a maiden to marry him, and she was willing, but when she tried to pronounce his name she was appalled, for she lisped. When she reflected that she would have to call herself Mitheth Motheth Thooth she hesitated, but as that was her first and only chance, she did not let a little impediment in speech prevent the wedding.

GRIZZLY KING.

FOREST AND STREAM
A JOURNAL OF OUTDOOR LIFE.
TRAVEL. NATURE STUDY SHOOTING. FISHING. YACHTING.

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Only advertisements of an approved character will be inserted.

The object of this journal will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.—Forest and Stream, Aug. 14, 1873.

AT ALBANY.

Governor Dix, in signing the Smith bill, has relieved protectors and sportsmen of an embarrassing dilemma. This bill provides that "if the open season begins or ends on Sunday, it shall be deemed to open or end on the Saturday immediately preceding such Sunday." The trout season in Southern New York opened on Sunday, April 16, last. Under the forest, fish and game law no angler who fished on that day could be punished, and in places where Sunday fishing is the rule, that was opening day. Elsewhere anglers were barred by sentiment, backed by the penal code, which forbids Sunday amusements.

The situation of the Bayne bill at Albany is very unsatisfactory. Called up on the afternoon of May 18, it was objected to by Senator Grady, of New York, in the interest of the more extended importation of foreign game. Introducer and objector were urged to try to agree on a changed form of the bill which should be brought in on Friday, but when it made its appearance on that day, it was so changed as to permit the importation of Hungarian partridges and Egyptian quail and the sale of imported game the year through. The purpose of the change is evidently to do away with Section 98, of the present law, which forbids the sale or the possession for sale of any birds coming from without the State, provided that such birds belong to the same family as those protected by the chapter.

Here is seen the fine Italian hand of the game dealer who has always had an active interest in game legislation affecting New York city. Persons objecting to this changed bill were advised that if they protested against the Bayne bill in its new form, a bill would be passed permitting the sale of imported game the entire year through, absolutely without restriction.

It looks, therefore, as if the Senate of New York State were determined to throttle the Bayne bill by so altering it that while its name may remain, its purpose will be quite opposed to that which it had in its original form. It will be well for sportsmen interested in the matter promptly to call the attention of their own Senators to this reversal of the bill's purpose.

On the other hand, comfort is to be had from the fact that Governor Dix has vetoed Mr. Sullivan's bill, which largely took away protection from the lake trout in certain districts and permitted whitefish to be taken of any size whatever. A more shortsighted and uneconomic act—one more hostile to the public interest—than removing protection from the whitefish could hardly be imagined. Governor Dix is entitled to the thanks of every citizen of the State for having promptly vetoed this measure.

If the Bayne bill is emasculated, let him veto that.

WILD LIFE IN SPAIN.

Few people are aware that to-day in parts of Southern Europe wild camels are found; or that the flamingo breeds there. Yet a wealth of wild life that is fairly astonishing exists to-day in the Iberian Peninsula. This peninsula, four hundred miles from east to west and from north to south, contains the greatest variety of territory from snow-capped mountains down through elevated arid steppes to vast stretches of marsh, sometimes flooded, sometimes baked and cracked by the sun's heat. Here are bears and boars, wolves and wild camels, ibex and chamois, red deer and wild bulls, bustards and flamingoes, with a wealth of wildfowl and of gallinaceous birds that is fairly astonishing.

The visitor to Spain passes by settled routes to the great cities, where he sees the art treasures left by the Moors and somewhat of the urban life of the Spanish people, but of the monte—of the vast territory of high prairie or the rough snow-capped rock piles of the four great mountain ranges that traverse the peninsula, he knows nothing. Nor does he know anything of the wild life so abundant in much of this unknown region, and so well hidden from all except the few who know where to look for **it.**

If wild life is abundant here, it is not because of the excellent game laws that have existed—for there seem to be no game laws that are regarded—but because in certain regions the population is extremely sparse, while in others the territory is controlled by great landholders who for one reason or another are willing to see that their land is protected. What would the American gunner think of the duck resort where, in a single morning, one gunner fired away over a thousand cartridges, or where two guns in three days could kill 437 ducks and 17 geese?

A few years ago the ibex was almost extinct in Spain, yet through the efforts of Messrs. Buck and Chapman, ably seconded by the great landowners on whose estates this wild goat ranged, so much protection has been given to it that now at six points in Spain there is a good breeding stock. Some proprietors of their own free will have ceded to King Alphonso XIII. the sole rights of chase on their territory, and guards have been selected from the very men who were the best—and so the most destructive—ibex hunters, and this fine species is likely to be preserved.

Of all this we are told by Abel Chapman and Walter J. Buck, in a recent account of "Unexplored Spain," whose earlier book, "Wild Spain," like this one, possesses a keen interest for naturalists and for sportsmen.

An exceedingly interesting report comes to us from New Orleans to the effect that two landowners have offered to deed to the State 13,000 acres of swamp land absolutely, and 37,000 acres for a period of ten years, to be used as a wildfowl refuge. The only conditions attached to the grant are reported to be that no ducks, geese or other game are to be hunted or killed on this preserve. The refuge referred to is on the west side of the great Vermilion Bay in Vermilion parish, Louisiana, is excellently adapted for a wildfowl preserve and should be the winter home of vast multitudes of fowl. That it will ever be a great breeding ground for ducks, geese and brant is not at all probable, yet some of the Southern wild ducks—relatives of the mallard and the dusky duck—will breed here and in constantly increasing numbers. Louisiana may be counted fortunate in that so useful a refuge has been offered her by public-spirited men.

It was reported from Chicago last month that landlocked salmon had been taken from Lake Michigan, and in order to be certain of the species, we requested Chicago anglers to forward a specimen to Washington for identification by the Bureau of Fisheries, and at the same time asked Dr. Barton W. Evermann of the bureau if records were at hand showing plantings of landlocked salmon in Lake Michigan or its feeders. His reply, printed elsewhere in this issue, is of much value.

Thomas Mott Osborne, who last winter was appointed by Governor Dix as Commissioner of Forest, Fish and Game of New York State, sent his resignation of that post to the Governor on Saturday last. On Monday of this week his resignation was accepted with regret by the Governor. Mr. Osborne said ill health compelled him to take a long vacation, and it is understood that he is going abroad.

Members of the Southern California Rod and Reel Club in a body attended the funeral of Louise Shaver, who was killed recently by a railway train while on a fishing trip with her husband, Roy F. B. Shaver, recording secretary of this Los Angeles club. Mrs. Shaver was very fond of sea angling, and was often seen with her husband on the water near San Pedro.

At the public hearing before the corporate stock budget committee on Monday of this week, Park Commissioner Stover asked for $1,750,000 for the rebuilding of the New York Aquarium in Battery Park, and $2,500,000 for the American Museum of Natural History. These sums are for permanent improvements during the next five years.

A White Woodcock.

In the middle of the seventies, while having a little chat with my father after lunch, a hotel proprietor, farmer and one of the best sportsmen and shots in our part of the country—Long Island—drove up to our house and asked me a peculiar question: "Would you like to kill a white woodcock?"

I looked at the man in surprise, then said: "Why don't you kill him, James?" for the man not only shot over all the country about his place, but frequently took in our covers as well.

My father, who was an old-time sportsman, a lover of good dogs and in his day a capital shot, winked at me, saying, "I have killed woodcock for over forty years, a number on my father's place where the Central Park lake is now situated, but have never seen an albino woodcock."

I asked my friend where he had seen this *rara avis,* and why he had left him without having a try at the bird? "I promised a man to cart some lumber to-day," he said, "and as I was crossing through your swamp on the way to my wood lot I flushed him and had a good view of the bird, as he was in fairly open cover, and I tell you he was white. So I stopped to tell you, as to-morrow he may be gone. So long, and good luck. I am sorry I am so busy, or I would go with you and show you the place where I put him up." Father, who was still keen on getting a woodcock when the chance offered, advised me to have a little run through the swamp, and I might have the luck to kill a bird or two. So I called Pete and Pan, picked a gun out of the rack and started for the location indicated by my sporting friend.

I had no sooner reached the lower part of the swamp than my Pan came to a stiff point, backed beautifully by Pete. I steadied Pan with a word and took a step forward, when up rose a fine woodcock which I killed. The dogs still stood on their point. At the next step I flushed another woodcock which I killed and it fell within a few yards of the first bird. I told Pete to retrieve, still standing where I had shot at the last cock. Pete moved about ten feet to retrieve, when he came to a stiff point, backed solidly by Pan. I stepped ahead of the dogs when I flushed another woodcock which I killed, not having moved ten yards from my first shot, standing in the same place. I called Pete to fetch. He moved forward a few feet and again pointed, Pan a few yards behind him solid as a rock. The thicket was fairly open. The trees were large, but there was a heavy undergrowth of green briers and swamp huckleberry bushes. Over Pete's first point I also killed the bird, making four woodcock in less than twenty minutes. There was no sign of anything white.

After the dogs had retrieved the birds, I started to investigate the swamp for my friend's wonderful bird. I had gone only about 200 yards, when up rose a white woodcock. He was so near me that I thought if I shot I would tear him and spoil his plumage. My heart gave a great throb as I saw him disappear through the tops of the big oak trees. I knew the swamp was narrow with open cover on either side. I felt quite sure of flushing him again further up where I might have a chance for a clean kill without damage to the bird. I worked the dogs carefully ahead for about 100 yards, when both pointed. I knew this must be the same bird and decided to take time and kill him cleanly. I moved into an open spot and flushed him. Up he went and at about forty yards down he went with not a feather ruffled.

He was mounted for me by John Bell, who said this was the only white woodcock he had seen. The bird on the wing looked absolutely white, but he had a slightly coffee-colored tinge down his back. Otherwise he was perfectly white.

Old Pete and Pan have long since passed over to the happy hunting grounds of the dog, where they may find, I trust, white woodcock galore.

C. D. B. W.

Migrants in New York City.

New York City, May 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* For several years I have noticed the appearance of certain migrants in the City Hall Park during the spring. About the middle of April robins appear. These are followed a couple of weeks later by brown thrashers, accompanied, perhaps, by one or two catbirds, or redtails. These in turn are followed by thrushes and ovenbirds. Occasionally a fox or vesper sparrow appears, but not often. I think these are about all the migrants I have observed. The warblers seem to steer clear of us. Probably the skyscrapers scare them. Once a woodpecker, as if by accident, lit on a tree at the rear of the City Hall and remained there for a couple of days. Great was the excitement among the newsboys, and even sedate men of business would stand to gaze with more or less wonder at the little red-headed stranger, which, regardless of the crowd, kept up an industrious hunt for insects.

As to the birds on the green, striking though they are—especially the brown thrashers with their resplendent chestnut coats and aristocratic air—it must be confessed that they do not excite much attention. The fact seems to be that the average New Yorker thinks such things as birds beneath his notice. In the case of the woodpecker just referred to it was doubtless the acrobatic feats of the little stranger which attracted attention. However, if the arrivals in the City Hall Park were of a sufficient size to hold forth promise of something for the pot, I am inclined to think that the indifference of the average passerby would quickly vanish. Suppose, for instance, a plump wild turkey or goose were to be seen upon the green some morning. I am sure that the woodpecker demonstration would fade into insignificance before what would follow.

But though there are not many bird lovers downtown in New York, yet there are some, and to these the appearance of the beautiful spring visitors is always a signal to arrest their footsteps. Usually by the railing of the main green some one is to be seen feasting his eyes. As for his ears these he would fain feast, too, but it is not permitted him, as the birds never break into song. Their stop apparently is merely for a day to search for food; as soon as night comes they are off again. I confess I do not quite understand why they should stop in the midst of a great city in a mere spot of greenery when the wide country all around is free to them. Is it extravagant to suppose that they are the decendants of birds which built their nests in and about what is now the City Hall Park? We know that birds have a marked partiality, or fondness for the place of their nativity, and this may endure in their progeny as a sort of an instinct. It is worthy of note in this connection that the birds which visit us are always of the same species, so far as I have been able to observe.

The public indifference referred to has the advantage that it leaves the birds in peace. But this is rudely broken now and then by some prowling cat. I have seen a thrush stalked in broad daylight. On another occasion I was witness of an attempt to stalk one, which had rather dramatic accompaniments. In the center of the green was the beautiful innocent, quite unconscious of danger, while emerging from the shadow of the City Hall was a big gray disreputable-looking Tom with evident felonious intent. A crowd, attracted by the excited cries of some newsboys, quickly gathered all around the railings. It reminded me in a measure of the old Colosseum in Rome. Whether the participants at the spectacle would have turned down their thumbs (figuratively speaking) in case the thrush was killed I know not, but certain it is that no move was made to save the bird. However, it fortunately eluded the cat and in the prettiest manner possible; it seemed to be waiting for Tom to spring, and just at that moment took wing.

Generally the birds which visit the park—albeit denizens of the wild presumably—appear to be wideawake enough. That they may continue so, let us devoutly hope, and further that they will not forget to pay us their annual visit as "messengers of spring." Frank Moonan.

Chinese Pheasants and Bustards.

Consul General Samuel S. Knabenshue, Tientsin, writes to the Department of Commerce and Labor, saying:

"An inquiry comes from California for Chinese pheasants for breeding. This trade is carried on in Hankow and Shanghai.

"It might also prove worth while to try domesticating the bustard. This bird is very plentiful in the game markets here during the winter months. Those that I have seen on sale would weigh fourteen to eighteen pounds. The flesh is very well flavored, and when the bird comes to the table roasted, it cannot be distinguished from a turkey, except that it is dark meat. The bustard seems abundant in this part of China, and a good business might be done in the United States by importing the live birds and domesticating them as with the pheasants."

The Forest and Stream *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Salmonidae in Lake Michigan.

Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., May 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In response to your recent request for information regarding the species of *Salmonidæ*, which have been planted in Lake Michigan, the following data have been gotten together.

The following tables record the plants of certain species of *Salmonidæ* other than lake trout and whitefish in waters tributary to Lake Michigan as shown by United States and Michigan State reports:

ATLANTIC SALMON.

Waters.	Date.	Number Deposited.
Calumet River, Ill.	May 12, 1874	17,000
Grand River	1872	3,250
Grand River	1873	1,500
St. Joseph River	1872	3,250
St. Joseph River	1873	4,500
Manistee River	1872	3,250
Manistee River	1873	1,500
Manistee River, South Branch	May 20, 1873	3,000
Menominee River	1872	7,000
Menominee River	1873	7,000
Salmon Creek	May 19, 1874	40,000
Muskegon River	May 19, 1873	3,000
Kalamazoo River	May 26, 1873	2,000
Pine River	May 14, 1874	40,000
Total		136,250

LANDLOCKED SALMON.

Marquette River	1895	17,500
Baldwin Creek	1895	17,500
Baldwin Creek	1898	10,000
Baldwin Creek	1900	4,335
Dowagiac Creek	June 20, 1874	3,000
Pentwater River	1882	1,500
Total		53,835

STEELHEAD TROUT.

Baldwin Creek	1901	30,000
Boardman River	1898	10,000
Bear Creek	1898	10,000
Cannon Creek	1898	5,000
Pere Marquette River	1897	15,000
Pere Marquette River	1898	13,000
Pere Marquette River	1905	10,000
Pere Marquette River	1907	8,000
Pere Marquette River, South Fork	1898	500
Pere Marquette River, South Fork	1905	500
Pere Marquette River, North Fork	1902	10,000
Pere Marquette River, Mid. Fork	1898	1,000
Little Manistee River	1898	10,000
Little Au Sable River	1901	10,000
Lake Muskegon	1908	14,000
Muskegon River	1907	3,000
Thunder Bay River	1902	40,000
Total		190,000

CHINOOK TROUT.

Cullom's Creek	Dec. 22, 1874	10,000
Grand River	Dec. 30, 1873	12,000
Grand River	Dec. 21, 1876	27,500
Grand River	Jan. 30, 1879	30,000
Hersey River	Dec. 18, 1874	50,000
Indian Creek	Dec. 8, 1875	15,000
Maple River	Dec. 25, 1875	6,000
Manistee River	Feb. 7, 1879	25,000
Menominee Lake	Jan. 17, 1876	30,000
Mill Stream	1879	10,000
Peavine Creek	Dec. 8, 1875	15,000
Peavine Creek	1879	5,000
Pine Creek	1879	10,000
Pokagon Creek	Jan. 16, 1874	7,000
Pokagon Creek	Dec. 9, 1875	10,000
Pokagon Creek	1878	3,500
Pokagon Creek	1879	10,000
St. Joseph River	Dec. 11, 1875	33,000
St. Joseph River	Jan. 3, 1876	8,000
St. Joseph River	Jan. 23, 1879	20,000
Spring Brook Creek	Dec. 26, 1874	40,000
Williams Creek	Dec. 8, 1875	8,000
Fox River, Ill.	Dec. 18, 1874	20,000
White River, Ind.	Dec. 16, 1874	16,000
Total		421,000

Grand total:

Atlantic salmon	136,250
Landlocked salmon	53,835
Chinook salmon	421,000
Steelhead trout	190,000
	801,085

So far as can be determined from the Government reports, together with those of the Michigan Fish Commission (Wisconsin reports not examined), the only species of *Salmonidæ* planted directly in the waters of Lake Michigan are whitefish and lake trout. In addition there have been plants of other members of the same family in tributary waters, included among which are the following: Atlantic salmon, landlocked salmon, chinook salmon, steelhead trout, brook trout, brown trout, black-spotted trout, Loch Leven trout and grayling.

Most of these plants are shown in the attached table.

I have seen a number of specimens taken in Lake Michigan, Lake Huron or Lake Erie, and believed by the captor to have been salmon of some sort. Everyone which I have seen, however, proved to be the steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*). That species is the one which seems to do the best in those lakes. I have not seen any specimens of any of the other introduced species.

Barton W. Evermann.

Mr. Lawrence's Trout.

New York City, May 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in your issue of May 20, 1911, a communication from Dr. James A. Henshall in answer to my query in your issue of May 6. "Can you inform me whether artificially raised brook trout, which from the fact that the gills show beyond the gill covers—are evidently not in the best of health—should be avoided as food?" asserts "that the trouble is not a disease, but a deformity, or rather a malformation, and that otherwise the fish are healthy and not unwholesome."

In the fish referred to by me there was no sign of any malformation. The gill covers appeared to be perfect, but the gills extended a quarter of an inch beyond the depressions into which the gill covers would naturally rest, and to my mind showed an inflamed state of the gills, probably due to ill health. The fish were sluggish and poor fighters when hooked and were put into Carman's River in the late summer or fall of 1910. Those I took—some four or five—ran from a quarter to a third of a pound.

I am glad to be informed that whatever the cause of the trouble the wholesome qualities of the fish are not affected.

Robt. B. Lawrence.

Netting Unhooked Trout.

An article entitled "On the Tusket River," printed in Forest and Stream last summer, and written by Thomas A. Fulton, of this city, has called out from Vice Chancellor Eugene Stevenson, of New Jersey, a very interesting letter to Mr. Fulton, which we believe will be read with great interest by other anglers. Judge Stevenson says:

"I am much obliged to you for sending me Forest and Stream with your fishing letter from Nova Scotia, which has both interested and instructed me. I did not know that there was such a wilderness in Nova Scotia as you describe. The incident of your guide netting two trout when you had only hooked one has occurred in the experience of a good many fishermen; more frequently I think when the fish are getting ready to spawn. The hooked fish is followed around by its mate, and when the hooked fish is brought to the net, both are dipped up.

"Some years ago I was in a boat with Judge Bunn, of St. Paul, who was fishing the Nepigon River at Robinson's Pool, at the edge of a mighty rush of water. He was fishing—as I think most sensible Nepigon fishermen do, in such heavy water when the fish are large—with one fly only. He hooked a fine big trout weighing four or five pounds, perhaps more, and gradually got him out of the rough water, as his canoe was backed to the shore. The big fish's mate followed him or her into the still water where both were in plain sight, and it looked as if the mate was just about as tired out as the fish which had been doing the fighting. The guide without any difficulty, with one dip of the net, took up first the mate and next the fish on the fly, just as he would have done if there had been two flies with a trout on each. I have very often seen the mate follow the fish which I was playing, but never had both fish scooped up at the same time."

Early Bass Fishing.

The early black bass fishing at Greenwood Lake usually consists of tempting the nesting bass along the shallow shores to snap at a fly, minnow or small spoon cast directly into the nests. It is a shame to take them in this way, but there is nothing in the law to prevent it, owing to the fact that the bass season opens about a month too early to give the bass a chance to breed. When a fish is taken from its nest the eggs are either eaten by other creatures or die from lack of cleaning. A man who takes a fish in this manner is swinish, but there are lots of angling swine.

An effort to exchange live pickerel for live bass is being made by the Newark Bait- and Fly-Casting Club, which has leased the Fox Hills Lakes at Denville. Some of the members were up there recently looking over the grounds and water and they found many bass and pickerel, but it was agreed that no bass should be taken until after the spawning season, and that the catch per angler should not be more than five fish per day. The three lakes are under the care of a vigorous keeper and a supply of bait will be maintained during the season. Each member of the organization pays $10 per year for the privilege of fishing in the lakes.—Newark Call.

North Shore Casting Club.

Chicago, Ill., May 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The scores for May 13 follow:

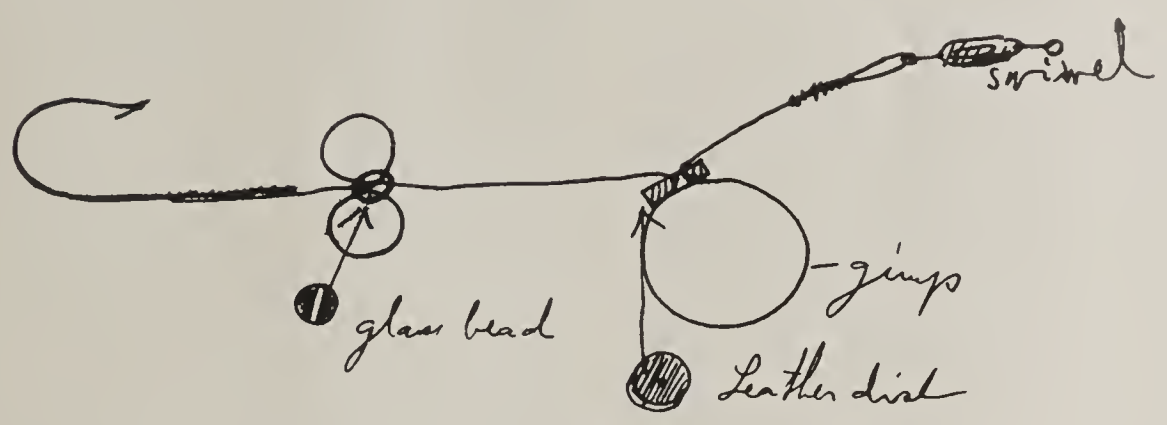
Lambert	96.9	04.2
Moeng	96.7	91.2
Hall	97.7	98.0
Buntz	97.4	87.5
Lyons	98.9	97.2
Waters	....	91.9
Hinterleitner	96.2	98.4
Unkefer	96.8	96.2
Mick	97.5	97.5
Marshall	97.7	97.3
Ercanbrock	97.6	96.8
Forsyth	98.2	97.3
Cramer	98.6	98.6

C. O. Dorchester, Sec'y-Treas.

For Better Fishing.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Opelousas Gun and Rod Club was the host last week of a large party of visitors and experts who inspected Second Lake and other bodies of water near Opelousas, La., with a view of ridding the lakes of the growth of wild hyacinths. These hyacinths not only obstruct navigation, but they destroy the fish and are otherwise objectionable. It is proposed to adopt methods which will destroy this growth and to stock these lakes with the finest of game fish. It is thought the lakes near Opelousas are capable of producing thousands of the best fish and afford splendid places for the pleasure fishermen. Among those who took part in the inspection were President Miller, of the Game Commission; Superintendent Tulian, of the State Fishery Department; Judge L. J. Dosstive to the oyster industry. Mr. Greer will be here for some time and says that the task is much greater than he had anticipated. W. A. Roberts, another Federal inspector, is collecting data in Mississippi and Alabama, and both officials will meet here and go on to Washington. Mr. Greer says the oyster industry in Louisiana is very extensive. The information obtained will be turned over to the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington for record.

President Miller, of the Motor League of Louisiana, with headquarters in New Orleans, has written to Mayor Behrman that the automobile driveway to Chef Menteur from New Orleans will be completed within the next thirty days. Mr. Miller proposes that a roadway also be constructed by the side of Lake Pontchartrain to Little Woods and to connect that place with Chef Menteur. If this plan is carried out it will prove quite a convenience to the fishermen who



MR. PAROBEK'S ADJUSTABLE FROG-GANG.

mann, of the Oyster Commission; several high State officials, and members of the club. The Game Commission has the subject under advisement, but it is thought it will require a special appropriation from the Legislature before the work can be accomplished satisfactorily. It is believed that other streams and lakes over the State will be cleared of the wild hyacinth as soon as the Legislature provides the money. The trouble has not been so much the problem of getting rid of the hyacinth growth as one of the finances to defray the expense. The problem from any viewpoint is a difficult one.

Fishing conditions have improved considerably, and last week several parties landed a good many speckled trout, sheepshead, croakers, drums, red and other fish. The clubs at Lake Catherine, Chef Menteur, Rigolets, Lookout, North Shore and on Barataria Bay entertained many visitors. A sufficient number of shrimp were found for bait, and the result was fairly satisfactory. A number of families residing in the city will go over to Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Gulfport, Biloxi, Waveland and other places this month for the summer and the business men will go and come daily, or several times during the week. Many will take advantage of the season to fish one or two days in each week. The season will formally open this month. May and June are considered the best fishing months of the spring and summer, and October the best of the fall season.

R. L. Green, of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington, is here inspecting the books of the Fish and Oyster Commission for the purpose of obtaining data to be used by the Government statistical department relago to Chef Menteur and to various fishing places on Lake Pontchartrain. It will be a quick way of reaching some desirable fishing places and will eliminate to an extent waiting on regular train schedules. The roadway to the Chef is one of the best in the South, and is very popular. Chef Menteur is one of the best fishing resorts near New Orleans, and those who own autos, or who hire them, will be able to reach the place and return in quick time. The plan proposed by Mr. Milner is meeting with favor, and it seems probable it will eventually be carried out. It is claimed that many visitors will be attracted to New Orleans on account of these good highways, and especially those who are fond of the sport of fishing. F. G. G.

An Adjustable Frog-gang.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* According to the experience of many bait-casters the best bait for our game fishes, especially for bass and pike, are small or medium sized frogs.

Up to the present time the frog casting was not in general use, because the frog could not be fastened so as to keep them alive, and if the fisherman wants to succeed, he must use live frogs.

According to the sketch and following explanation the frog gang can be adjusted to any size of frog. The main advantage is that the frog can be kept alive and cannot be thrown away from the hook.

The device is very simple and can be made of a piece of wire wound silk (gimp) smallest size, one small glass bead with central hole and a small leather disc.

The leather disc is about one-quarter inch in diameter and one-eighth inch thick with a small hole in the center.

The glass bead, together with the leather disc, adjusts three loops. The loop joint by the leather disc is for the body of the frog, while the glass bead joints two loops for the hind legs of the frog.

On the end of the frog gang is wound with silk a good Sproat or O'Shaughnessy hook, or any other hook. The gimp joining the swivel is also wound with silk. A. PAROBEK.

Kansas City Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Below are the scores made at our club contest, held at Troost Lake, May 14. Both of the fly events were cast in a strong cross wind, which will account for the poor scores. Conditions have been very unfavorable for casting so far this year, this being the first fly event we have been able to hold on account of the weather.

Accuracy fly, per cent.:

E. G. McLean	98 13-15	J. C. Kerner	98 1-15
J. Hollingsworth	98 13-15	G. L. Robirds	98
J. D. La Brie	98 10-15	F. B. Robinson	87 11-15
N. F. Noland	98 2-15	J. M. Clark	97 4-15
U. H. Hosterman	98 2-15	O. H. Pitken	96 13-15
C. H. Cheney	98 2-15	*Wm. Shuff	99 1-15

Distance fly, feet:

N. F. Noland	85	C. H. Cheney	75
F. B. Robinson	82	O. H. Pitken	72
J. D. La Brie	82	J. C. Kerner	72
E. G. McLean	77	G. L. Robirds	71
J. G. Hollingsworth	75		

Half-ounce, accuracy, per cent.:

E. G. McLean	99.1	O. C. Viquesney	98.2
C. E. Heite	98.9	J. D. La Brie	98.0
G. L. Robirds	98.6	O. H. Pitken	97.9
W. L. Rock	98.4	J. M. Clark	97.9
J. G. Hollingsworth	98.4	N. F. Noland	94.7
U. H. Hosterman	98.2	A. G. Brandenburg	93.8

Quarter-ounce accuracy, per cent.:

G. L. Robirds	98.9	U. H. Hosterman	97.4
C. H. Doyle	98.6	O. H. Pitken	96.9
C. H. Cheney	98.1	J. C. Kerner	96.8
J. D. La Brie	97.6	F. B. Robinson	94.6
E. G. McLean	97.6	*H. L. Carlton	95.3

*Visitor.

E. G. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

A Fly-Book.

I FINGER the leaves and examine the pockets
To see what are here—like photos in lockets—
And find it is full of hooks dressed with feathers,
But not fuller than I of stories and pleasures.
There are teals dressed in red and in black and in green,
And butchers in black with a silvery sheen.
The coachman is ready to be put on a cast
When big fish are running up streams that are fast.
The woodcock and yellow is waiting for play
Among the brown trout on a fine fishing day.
There is grouse decked with claret, with green and with red,
To entice the fresh trout in the sea which have fed.
Ah, the glory of Greenwell is seen here with glee,
For great is the pleasure he has yielded to me.
The red palmer has often been a good lure
When others were doubtful and fishing was poor.
The spiders, the duns, the ants and the gnats
Are here in abundance—reds, blues, and blacks.
There are May flies as well—fluffy and light—
Pets of my fancy when summer is bright.
The jungle cock, too, has a way of its own
Of catching the fish in places unknown.
The Zulu is here along with the priest;
And Jock Scott and the doctor proclaim a great feast.
The rovers and rangers cause wonderful dreams
When salmon are rising to feed in the streams
Where heather is purple high up on the hills,
Or the cloud on the summit into water distils.
I've looked o'er the book and some flies I can't name.
But what does it matter—the pleasure's the same.
They're meant to catch fish wherever they rise,
And fill a big basket or win a good prize.

—Erskine Houston in the Fishing Gazette.

YACHTING

Yachting Fixtures, 1911.

MAY.

27. Atlantic Y. C. opening regatta.
27. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. special.
27. Quincy Y. C., club.
27. Babylon Y. C., dories.
29. Philadelphia Y. C., race week.
30. Harlem Y. C., annual.
30. Bridgeport Y. C., spring.
30. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., special.
30. Fall River Y. C., open.
30. South Boston Y. C., open, Y. R. A.
30. Bangor Y. C., cruise.
30. National Y. C., open.

JUNE.

3. Knickerbocker Y. C., annual.
3. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
3. Bensonhurst Y. C., spring.
3. Edgewood Y. C., open.
3. Mosquito Fleet Y. C., open, Y. R. A.
3. Bermuda race, Boston to Bermuda.
3. Boston Y. C., open, City Point.
3. Hingham Y. C., club.
4. American Y. C., Newburyport, cruise.
8-11. Portland Y. C., cruise.
10. Manhasset Bay Y. C., annual.
10. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
10. Atlantic Y. C., open.
10. East Greenwich Y. C., open.
10. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, open.
10. Quincy Y. C., club.
10. Columbia Y. C., club.
10. Royal Canadian Y. C., Lorne cup.
10. Hingham Y. C., club.
10. Savin Hill Y. C., open.
10. Winthrop Y. C., club.
17. Larchmont Y. C., spring.
17. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
17. New York C. C., 1st championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
17. Boston Y. C., Hull, Y. R. A.
17. Babylon Y. C., club.
11. Squantum Y. C., cruise.
17. American Y. C., club, Newburyport.
17. Beverly Y. C., club.
17. Columbia Y. C., cruise.
17. Columbia Y. C., Chicago-Michigan City race.
17. Hingham Y. C., club, Hingham.
17. Nahant D. C., club.
17. New Bedford Y. C., cruise.
17. Philadelphia Y. C., spring races, power.
17. South Boston Y. C., club run.
17. Winthrop Y. C., club.
18. Columbia Y. C., cruise.
18. New Bedford Y. C., cruise.
18. South Boston Y. C., club run.
18. Squantum Y. C., club.
20. Fall River Y. C., Cotton carnival.
22. New York Y. C., spring cups, Glen Cove.
23. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., special.
24. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., annual.
24. New York A. C., Block Island race.
24. Larchmont Y. C., inter-club class.
24. Crescent A. C., second championship, G. B. Y.R.A.
24. Bristol Y. C., open.
24. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, ocean race.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Quincy Y. C., club.
24. Royal Canadian Y. C., cruising race.
24. Beverly Y. C., club.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Hingham Y. C., club, Crow Point.
24. Manchester Y. C., one-design.
24. Sippican Y. C., sonder, Marion.
24. Toledo Y. C., Taft cup elimination trials.
24. Winthrop Y. C., club.
26. Squantum Y. C., moonlight sail.
29. Indian Harbor Y. C., race to New London.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

AFTER months of planning and weeks of hard work to fit the yachts, the racing season will open to-day. In this section the Atlantic Y. C. will have an open regatta for all classes on the Sound, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. will have special races, and in eastern waters the Quincy Club will have a club regatta. While many yachts will be taking part in these events many more will be tuning up sails, and those owners who are a little backward in getting their boats in shape will be hustling things in the yards. Decoration Day really marks the formal opening of the season, and on that day many races have been arranged for all types of boats.

The schooner Elena, built for Morton F. Plant, sailed from Bristol last Saturday with her owner on board. The centerboard was shipped earlier in the week. The weather was not favorable to fast sailing, the wind being light and later thick fog settling down. The yacht reached New London safely and will make that port her headquarters while being tuned up for the races.

The new steel schooner Enchantress, built by Lawley for William E. Iselin, reached City Island last week. Her furnishings were put on board at once, and on Monday the work of bending sails began. She had her first sail on Wednesday and pleased every one. A. Cary Smith, of the firm of designers, has charge of the tuning up of the yacht.

Mr. Iselin anticipates a great deal of pleasure in the use of Enchantress during the approaching season. The vessel represents the advanced ideas of naval architecture as applied to the form and construction of schooner yachts, and there are no reasons why she should not be very conspicuous, if not well at the top of the list, notwithstanding the other new schooner yachts that she may be compared with and opposed to in the races in which she takes part. A. Cary Smith, the designer of Enchantress, believes that she will be a credit to the New York Y. C. and to all that are interested in her. Mr. Smith laments that the draft of Enchantress and her gasolene and electric outfit will be a drawback to her speed. "A yacht of Enchantress' length, 100 feet on the waterline," he is reported to have said, "should draw two feet more at least (15 feet is her draft), but the comfort of the owner, who is a veteran at the sport, has been the first consideration, and 15 feet draft will give access to harbors where 17 feet draft might cause anxiety of mind and restricted anchorage location."

Enchantress is fitted with a centerboard, and it drops 8 feet or so, which added to the 15 feet draft naturally gives a matter of 23 feet, or thereabouts, for holding on purposes when the yacht is beating to windward.

Enchantress is 136 feet over all, 100 feet on the waterline, 27 feet beam and 15 feet draft. She is fitted with a 25-horsepower gasolene engine to drive a dynamo of sufficient power to get the anchor and hoist the sails. She was designed for an auxiliary, and the intention was to install an oil engine, but difficulties arose and the owner abandoned the idea for the present. The propeller aperture is plated up. The engine room is enclosed in steel and nothing has been spared to make it absolutely safe.

There are steel tanks for seven tons of water aft the engine, so fitted that one tank may be operated without affecting the others. There is a hot water heating apparatus aft the tanks, with radiators to each room and to the forecastle.

The 31-raters, Joyant, built for Commodore William H. Childs, and Corinthian, owned by a syndicate of members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., left Bristol early in the week and will said their first race to-day off Oyster Bay.

The schooner Westward is expected at Bristol about the middle of June. Already preparations are being made for the reception of the yacht. The mould makers and sail makers have started work getting new fittings ready for the crack schooner. It has been stated at Bristol that Elena is about 40 tons heavier in construction than Westward. There is about five tons less weight above the waterline on Elena than Westward. Eleana's area is 12,600 square feet or about 900 square feet more than that carried on Westward. It is thought that with her centerboard Elena will be able to more than hold Westward when turning to windward.

This will be the third season in which the Sir Thomas J. Lipton cup for 31-raters has been raced for in eastern waters. The first year it was won by John B. Fallon's Timandra and last year by Charles B. and Harold S. Wheelock's Amoret. This trophy is held by the Corinthian Y. C., and will become the property of the yachtsman first winning it three times. This year the races to count for this cup are: May 30, South Boston Y. C., City Point; June 3, Boston Y. C., City Point; June 17, Boston Y. C., Hull; July 1, Eastern Y. C.; July 4, Corinthian Y. C.; Aug. 7, Eastern Y. C.; Aug. 8, Boston Y. C., Marblehead; Aug. 9, 10, 11 and 12, Corinthian Y. C.; Aug. 17, Gloucester Y. C.; Aug. 19, Annisquam Y. C.; Aug. 25, Boston Y. C., Hull; Aug. 26, Quincy Y. C.; Aug. 29, Boston Y. C., Hull; Aug. 30, Boston Y. C., Hull.

Getting Busy on Old Barnegat.

THESE are busy times around the club houses of the various yacht clubs on Barnegat Bay. In most instances arrangement is being made to open up on May 30 for the summer. At Bay Head and at Mantoloking, where other sports are connecting with yachting, the tennis courts at the yacht clubs are being laid out for the summer and arrangements are being made for tennis contests, as well as for yacht racing. These two clubs, situate well up the bay, put in most of their racing on the sneak-box class, and several new ones have been built this winter for the contests, which take place twice a week, from July 4 to Labor Day.

At Sea Side Park there are big preparations being made for the coming summer. The club house is being overhauled and a new pier built, and moorings will be arranged for a large increase in the fleet. The field sports between the Sea Side Park and Island Heights yacht clubs, which were the occasion of so much fun last summer, will be repeated this year. One Saturday afternoon at each resort will be given to these competitions.

Ocean Gate is rushing the work on its new club house and pier, and Commodore E. T. Ramer is reported as saying that the contractors would have the house completed for the opening as per program on May 30. A large number of the yacht club members are expected down for the week-end and to stay over the holiday for the opening. Dr. Hearne, of Philadelphia, has his powerboat in commission. Joseph M. Sellinger has put his yacht in shape for the summer and disposed of one of his fleet to another member of the club. Mr. Tyrrell, of Washington, D. C., has his motor boat Seat here for the summer.

John P. Crozer, of Upland, Pa., a leading spirit in Beach Haven yachting and the owner of the finest fleet of yachts on the Jersey Coast, is having his various craft overhauled by Captain Will Smith at Tuckerton, where they were laid up for the winter. Mr. Crozer's fleet includes the famous Herreshoff creations, Happy Princess and Merry Thought, which have won many cups on the coast from Toms River to Atlantic City. James G. Lieper, of Philadelphia, is also having his famed racing sloop Marguerite overhauled and tuned up for the summer's regattas. Lester J. Osborne, of Camden and Beach Haven, has sold his power yacht St. Albans to N. V. Lane, of Tuckerton.

Little is doing at Harvey Cedars, High Point and Barnegat City as yet in the yachting line, the club members having made few trips to the shore. The new yacht club house at High Point has been completed and promises to be a social center at that resort.

At old Barnegat the racing spirit shows itself in motor boat and speed boat racing. The Gaskill brothers have a fast speed boat known as the Jersey Devil, which is likely to give a good account of herself this year, while the sneak-box Mineola has never yet been beaten in heavy weather. Henry Kilpatrick has just launched a 30-footer. Howard Perrine, a noted builder, is putting up several of his famous models.

Few of the yachtsmen have arrived at Island Heights as yet and the most of the racing blood will show itself first this year in the Delaware River races, one of the promoters of which is former Commodore John A. McAvoy, of the I. H. Y. C.

T. C. Glen Coats, Designer.

THE news comes from the south of France that Mr. T. C. Glen Coats has won the Coupe de Monaco with his 6-meter yacht Cynthia. Mr. Glen Coats designed the vessel and sails her himself, and her success in the Mediterranean will be heartily welcomed by British yachtsmen, says the Field. The weather there has been very severe, and hard winds have prevailed. Probably this has favored Cynthia, as she is a good little vessel in a breeze, and last season she did well in Scotland and at Burnham-on-Crouch whenever it blew hard. Yachtsmen are at last beginning to realize the advantage of the International Rule, which makes it possible to take a boat from port to port at home and abroad and always find a class open to her. There have been ten competitors in the 6-meter class on the Riviera.

The most delightful phase of yacht racing must be to design one's own vessel and sail her in an open class with success; but of course this is a difficult thing to do in competition with yachts designed by the leading naval architects. Mr. Glen Coats, who is a son of Sir Thomas Glen Coats, studied yacht designing under Mr. Alfred Mylne, and now he is evidently able to design a yacht worthy of meeting the best of the 6-meter fleet. Not many amateurs have competed with great success in open Y. R. A. classes with boats of their own design, yet there have been a few who have done very well. In the early days of the Solent classes—and what sporting matches they were!—Colonel Bucknill built the Quinque 5-rater in 1890; Mr. G. F. Flemmich either led or was well up in a hot class of 1-raters with the Mahatma, the famous boat which was the father or ancester of the scores of raters subsequently built by Sibbick at Cowes; then Mr. R. E. Froude—who, although he is of course a most distinguished naval architect in a branch of the profession which is concerned with things of more vital importance than luffing—has for many years enjoyed the sport as an amateur of designing and handling his own boats. His Jenny Wren was built twenty-six years ago.

Perhaps the most remarkable feat in amateur yacht designing since the days when Bentall, the plow maker, designed Jullanar in the early seventies, was the modelling of the 20-rater Audrey by the Earl of Dunraven. She was a fin-keel 20-rater. Lord Dunraven conceived the idea of making a boat which had segments of circles for sections. He made a model of the boat in clay—we believe Mr. Summers, of Summers and Paynes, at Southampton, has the original model made by his lordship, and that it can be seen in his office, but of this we are not sure. As he proceeded with the work he somewhat modified his original idea, but in 1894 Audrey was built. She was, however, really a misfit to the rating, and had to be pulled to pieces and practically rebuilt on a smaller scale. The design of the boat, however, was in principle the same. Then Audrey came out afresh in 1895. We wish we could give more fully the details of the alterations that were made between the seasons of 1894 and 1895 to this remarkable 20-rater, but we cannot pretend to state them with any degree of certainty. Anyhow, when Audrey made her appearance in the New Thames match of May 17, 1895, and won it, beating Fife's Luna and Inyoni and Stephanie, and when she won again in the Royal Thames race on the following day, and then beat everything in the race "Down Swin" from Southland to Harwich, and at Harwich regatta defeated the famous Yankee Niagara, the critics were very much surprised.

It was most amusing. The know-alls, who had been ready to laugh at Lord Dunraven's boat in 1894 as a cranky amateur design, were seeking for an excuse to show that Audrey of 1895 could not have been designed by an amateur. At the end of the season of 1895 the Field, in reviewing the class of 20-raters, said:

"Although, strictly speaking, Audrey was not a this year's boat, Lord Dunraven had his vessel almost entirely reconstructed, to his own design, at Summers and Payne's yard, Southampton.

OLD TIME SLOOP DRIFTING BY FORT LAFAYETTE.

The conception of last year's design was retained, but the displacement was largely reduced, and the lines carried out fore and aft, making her a much more shapely craft than hitherto; the bulb was also suspended by a metal fin instead of a wooden one. The result of these extensive alterations was highly creditable to her amateur designer, for in moderate weather Lord Dunraven's little beauty was the most successful twenty of the year, and generally proved to be the most dangerous opponent of the American crack (i. e., Niagara—Herreshoff)."

"Thalassa" gave the figure of merit of the 20-raters of 1895 by the late Colonel Smith's formula as:

Yacht.	Designer.	Firsts.	Starts.	Figure of Merit.
Niagara	Herreshoff	25	46	45.63
Audrey	Dunraven	16	32	40.34
Inyoni	Nicholson	15	38	32.49
Zinita	Fife	6	15	28.70
Isolde	Herreshoff	3	22	10.45
Stephanie	Clayton	3	24	9.70
Eucharis	Fife	2	11	7.60
Luna	Fife	2	33	4.90
Vincta	Watson	0	12	0.00
Dragon	Fife	0	9	0.00

When the keenness of the competition in the season of 1895 in this class is seriously considered, it is only fair that history should place the performance of the Earl of Dunraven's cutter among the most remarkable achievements in amateur yacht designing in the annals of yachting.

Royal Cups Tell History.

IT is said—and with a good deal of truth—that in the list of the winners of King's cups and Queen's cups may be traced the whole history of yachting, according to the Field. The first vessel of great note to win a King's cup was Mr. Joseph Weld's cutter yacht Alarm, for she in 1838 won the last cup given by King William IV. This same vessel, lengthened and converted into a schooner of 248 tons, figures in the list as a Queen's cup winner as late as the year 1861, still under Mr. Weld's colors. Alarm was one of the vessels which was altered from the cod's head cutter type to the hollow-bowed type which was introduced after the invasion of the schooner America in 1851. She therefore carries us through two periods of yachting history. Then from 1865 to 1875 some fine wholesome cutters and schooners won the Queen's cup. Fiona, "the Fawn o' Fairlie," won it six times in this period, and Egeria, from 1865 to 1881, also won it six times. Then came the days of the lead-mines, or plank-on edge cutters, when Mr. John Jameson won six Queen's cups between 1881 and 1888, with Samœna and Irex, and he got one more with the fiddle-headed champion Iverna in 1892. Since that date, Bona, which was built for the Duke d'Abruzzi, and was afterward bought by Mr. Peter Donaldson, won no fewer than seven royal prizes, the greatest number secured by any vessel, the Britannia having won six of Queen Victoria's cups. King Edward won more royal trophies than any yachtsman, securing the prize six times with Britannia, and on two previous occasions with Formosa and Hildegarde.

The smallest vessel which ever won a Queen's cup was the 10-tonner Ulerin, which won the Nore to Dover match of the Royal Thames Y. C. in 1885. The history of the royal trophy carries us down to the most modern vessels and the leading amateur yachtsmen of the present day, for in 1908 and 1909 the names of the 23-meter and 15-meter cutters White Heather, Shamrock, Brynhild, Ostara and Vanity were insrcibed on the honored roll.

The cups now graciously given by King George for 1911, to go to the 19-meter class at the Royal Northern at Rothesay during the Clyde fortnight and to the A class at the International regatta at Spithead in August, will afford the greatest encouragement to the pastime of yacht racing, as did the 174 trophies presented by King William IV., Queen Victoria and King Edward, from the years 1834 to 1909.

Five Yachts in Bermuda Race.

THE town of St. Georges, Bermuda, has offered the second prize in the race for sailing craft from Boston to Bermuda, which will be started by the Boston Y. C. Saturday, June 3. The city of Boston has offered the first prize, a trophy worth $500, provided there are six starters. There are now five yachts entered in the race, the last entry being the Bermuda pilot boat Chispa, which arrived here last week. Chispa is a Burgess boat, having been built in South Brooklyn in 1888, and was at one time a fast sailing yacht. She is 40 feet long, and if well handled should give a good account of herself in the race. The other entries are Harold S. Vanderbilt's schooner Vagrant, Seward V. Weed's schooner Enchantress, Francis M. Whitehouse's schooner Iris and P. L. Carmichael's schooner Sunrise. It is probable that other yachts will be entered and in order to give the owners all the time possible to make their plans the committee has extended the time for closing the entries to May 22.

J. E. Fletcher Buys Niagara IV.

J. E. FLETCHER, of Providence, has purchased the fast steam yacht Niagara IV., which was formerly owned by Howard Gould. This yacht at one time was the fastest of the so-called private ferry boats and was used by her owner to carry him to and from the city and his summer home at Sands Point. She raced against Tarantula and won. Niagara IV. is 110 feet long and 12 feet beam. She has twin screws and is driven by engines of 1,100 horsepower. The yacht is now at Nock's yard, East Greenwich, getting ready for the season.

New York A. C. Distance Race.

The eighth sailing of the annual race of the New York Athletic Club to Block Island will be started at 11 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, June 24, from a line off Whortleberry Island. This race is for decked or cabin yachts in cruising trim of less than 33 feet on the waterline. The finish will be at the West Harbor of Block Island, a distance of 100 nautical miles. There are no crew or sail restrictions. The time allowance is 10 minutes a foot over all length, and yawls and auxiliaries 5 per cent. additional. Yachts must carry leadline, compass, charts, fog signal, two anchors and cables, one life preserver on deck, the regulation lights and cabin fittings, tanks, etc. Five prizes are offered in the open event. There is also a prize to the handicap class in one division and a prize for the best time made over the course. Auxiliaries must report to the committee before 9 o'clock on the morning of the race and have their engines sealed. Entries for this race, which have been a big feature of the racing season, will close with H. A. Jackson, Jr., chairman, 409 Pearl street; Charles S. King and Alfred B. Fry on June 20.

Brooklyn Challenge Cup.

The regatta committee of the New Rochelle Y. C. has announced the conditions governing the race for the Brooklyn challenge cup, which will be sailed on Saturday, July 1. This cup is held by the New Rochelle Y. C. The course is from Echo Bay to and around the Vineyard Sound lightship, thence to the finish line off the Brooklyn Y. C. house, Gravesend Bay, passing south of Block and Long islands. The distance is 280 miles. Entries close on June 20. This cup is for yachts of 31 rating and under. They must be of a seaworthy type, substantially built, strongly rigged and properly ballasted, with closed cabins and watertight cockpits, and must have headroom and cabin floor space varying according to the rating. Boats must be properly equipped for cruising and each must have eight gallons of water for each man on board. The time allowance is figured according to the usual rule. The regatta committee is G. P. Granberry, 29 Broadway; M. S. Kattenhorn and A. E. Eldredge.

Motor Boating.

Motor Boating Fixtures, 1911.

MAY.

28. N. Y. Motor Boat Club.
30. Camden Motor Boat Club.
30. Farragut Sportsmen's Association.

JUNE.

3. Edgewood Y. C., Markham cup.
10. Columbia Y. C.
10. Delaware River Club, Torresdale, Pa.
11. New York Motor Boat Club.
17. Bermuda race, Motor Boat Club.
18. New York Motor B. C., Tarrytown Light race.
22. Portland P. B. A., cruise.
24. Camden Motor Boat Club.
24. New York Motor Boat Club, club.
24. New York A. C., Block Island.

Half Moon, a Bermuda Racer.

Dr. G. W. Van Benschoten's Bermuda racer Half Moon was launched last week from Nock's yard at East Greenwich. The three sons of the owner christened the yacht with daffodils, roses, carnations and pansies, which were showered on her bow as she slid into the water.

Half Moon is 45 feet 10 inches over all, 10 feet 6 inches beam and 3 feet draft. The power plant comprises a four-cylinder, 24-horsepower Pearl engine. This craft represents the type of boat that has been brought out by the firm of Bowes & Watts, when they were in partnership, and is typical of many of the ocean cruisers that they have designed. The construction of the boat is unusually heavy; the planking, when finished, being 1⅜ inches thick, the frames of oak, 1⅞ inches square. She has an unusual number of clamps, bilge stringers, etc., and is very strongly built. No effort whatever was made to save weight.

The general exterior finish is mahogany, and the saloon and owner's quarters are finished in the same material. The owner's stateroom is finished in white enamel with mahogany trim; the crew's quarters, galley, engine room, etc., are in cypress, natural finish.

The owner's stateroom is aft and is 8 feet 4 inches in length, the entire width of the boat. On the port side there is a double berth; on the starboard side a sofa; at the forward end there is a large-sized wardrobe and at the aft end a bureau and locker. Forward of the stateroom on the starboard side is the companionway and on the port side a large toilet room fitted with a yacht closet, lavatory, linen lockers, etc. Next forward is the main saloon, which is under the raised sheer. It is about nine feet in length and is the entire width of the boat. On the starboard side there is a locker and an extension transom, also a short transom across the forward end of the extension.

To the port side of the bulkhead there is a door leading to the engine room. At the forward end of the port side there is a sideboard with locker above, fitted with leaded glass doors. There is also an extension transom this side.

Forward of the saloon is the engine room and galley, about 11 feet 10 inches in length. The engine is situated well aft. On the starboard side is a seat with lockers under it and a pipe berth above. There is also a dresser with sink and locker above. At the forward end there is an ice box with dresser and dish lockers above. On the port side there is a work bench, a large provision locker, stove locker with stove and lockers under them, shelves, etc., and forward of the bulkhead there is a chain locker and water tanks.

Only a Mile a Minute Claimed.

A novel hydroplane has been built at Rochester, which is to revolutionize motor boat designing, if the dreams of the owner materialize. This boat, which is so light that it weighs little more than a canoe is to be driven by an aeronautical wheel, and Joseph T. Seeley modestly states that all the figuring he has done shows that it should make 100 miles an hour. There are things that interfere with speed, and making due allowances for slip, etc., Mr. Seeley expects 60 miles an hour, or a mile a minute.

This boat has been built by Mr. Seeley from designs by Morris M. Whitaker, and according to the Rochester Herald, the boat was built primarily for the purpose of contesting in the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association races at Dubuque, Iowa, the winner of which will be selected as the American International cup defender. It is modeled somewhat after the most successful of the many types used in France and is entirely new to this side of the Atlantic.

In no invention or contrivance of recent years is the age of speed and progress typified to a greater extent than in the hydroplane. At first designed as a plaything for daring sportsmen, it is fast developing into one of the marvels of the age and bids fair to have a place in the making of history as important as the aeroplane. The exhilaration which comes from the swift skim of the hydroplane over the surface of lakes and rivers is said to rival the delight of an aviator in the darting swoops of his unstable air craft.

Briefly described, Elbridge I. is a boat 19 feet 11 inches long, with a beam of 66 inches, in which is installed a six-cylinder engine of tremendous power. Connected by a chain to the shaft is a gearing upon which a 6-foot propeller—of the regulation type used for air-craft—revolves at an estimated speed of 1,800 revolutions a minute. The hull is a thin shell of light cypress and without the engine weighs little more than a birch canoe.

With a propeller of 10-foot pitch, the theoretical speed of the Seeley craft is 100 miles an hour, so that allowance for an impossible amount of slippage places its actual speed at little less than a mile a minute, six miles an hour faster than the greatest speed as yet attained by a power boat.

The remarkable rapidity with which the boat is able to annihilate distance is due chiefly to the fact that it draws but a few inches of water, skimming lightly over the surface in much the same manner as a flat stone "skipped" from the hand of a small boy. The air propeller is thought to develop a much greater thrust than those operated in the water and consequently to be capable of exerting a proportionately greater force of propulsion.

The Elbridge boat will be entered in the M. V. P. B. A. regatta at Dubuque on July 7, 8 and 9, and will be shipped West in charge of Mr. Seeley within the next few weeks. Considerable atention is being given to the claims of the local craft by promoters of the affair, as it looms up as a leading contender for the honor of becoming America's cup defender.

La Belle a Handsome Craft.

The cruising motor boat La Belle, built for Commodore Alexander Winton, of the Interlake Yacht Racing Association, was launched from the yard of John Dialogue & Son, at Camden, on Wednesday afternoon. She will fly the commodore's flag of the Lakewood Y. C., of Cleveland, as Mr. Winton is also commodore of that club, as well as of the association. La Belle is one of the largest gasolene boats yet built. She was designed by Cox & Stevens, of this city. Mr. Winton christened the yacht, which is now almost ready for commission. The builders have promised the vessel by June 1, and as soon as she is turned over she will proceed to Cleveland by way of the St. Lawrence River, a voyage of about 3,000 miles.

The yacht is built of steel and has the appearance of a steamer with a clipper bow, overhanging stern, continuous deck house, pole masts and stack. The principal dimensions are 140 feet over all, 118 feet on the waterline, 19 feet beam and 7 feet 6 inches draft.

The deck house, rails and skylights are of teak. At the forward end of this deck house is a large dining saloon with butler's pantry adjoining. Further aft is a room 28 feet long which is divided by portieres and makes a drawing room and smoking room. In the after part is a shelter seat with plate glass windows. The interior of the dining room is natural teak and the rest of the deck house paneled mahogany. Below there is the space for the officers and crew forward of the engine space, and aft there are three staterooms the full width of the yacht, two single staterooms and three bath rooms. These are finished in Colonial style with mahogany furnishings and the interior finish in white enamel.

La Belle is driven by three specially designed six-cylinder motors of 175-horsepower each. They were designed and built by Mr. Winton in the plant of the Winton Motor Car Company at Cleveland. The dimensions of the cylinders are 9x12¾ inches, and except for size, they are very much like the motor used in the Winton Six automobile. The cylinders weigh about 1,000 pounds each and each motor weighs about 8½ tons. They are equipped with a self-starting device, using air. The motor compartment is separated from the rest of the yacht by watertight bulkheads. The tank capacity is 3,500 gallons. The yacht is lighted by electricity, which is furninshed by an independent gasolene motor.

Power Boat Race to Block Island.

The annual race for motor boats arranged by the New York Athletic Club from Whortleberry Island to Block Island will be started at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, June 24. This is the first of the long distance cruising races for boats between 25 and 40 feet over all length. The conditions require that the greatest waterline beam shall be not less than one-fifth of the waterline length. The first prize is a Thomas Fleming Day cup, which has to be won twice by the same owner to become his prop-

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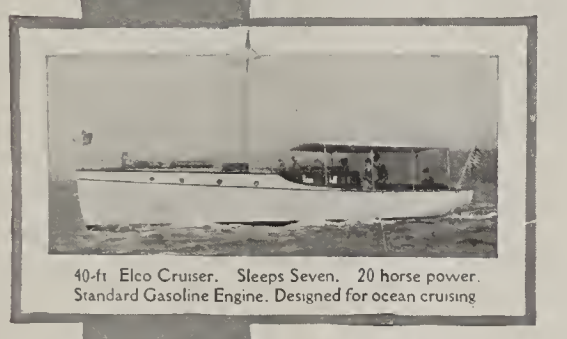

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erty. There will be a second prize if five boats start. The first race was won by Samuel Cochrane's Eronel, the second by P. Kossek's Martha and last year by F. D. Giles' Elmo II. The start will be off Huckleberry Island and the finish at West Harbor, Block Island, distant 100 nautical miles.

Each boat must carry a crew of not less than four persons. Boats must be propelled by explosive engines operated by gasolene, kerosene or alcohol. All fuel must be carried in fixed tanks permanently piped and connected. Each boat must carry or tow a tender not less than ten feet long and have two anchors, regulation lights, one life preserver for each member of the crew, lead line, compass, charts, bucket, for signal, two fire extinguishers and their cabin fittings in place. Time allowance will be figured according to the 1909 rules of the American Power Boat Association. Entries for this race will close on June 20, with H. A. Jackson, Jr., chairman of the committee, 409 Pearl street.

More Motor Life Boats.

THE U. S. Life Saving Service, Washington, D. C., opened bids on Tuesday last for the building of twelve 36-foot self-righting, self-bailing power lifeboats. Among the firms bidding were the Electric Launch Company, Bayonne, N. J.; National Boat and Engine Company, Chicago; Holmes Motor Company, West Mystic, Conn.; Welin Davit, Lane & De Groot Co., Brooklyn, and the Eastern Ship Building Co., Greenport, N. Y. The lowest bidder was the Electric Launch Company, Bayonne, New Jersey, who offered to built the twelve boats in two hundred days.

These boats will be similar to those the Department has had built previously, but with several improvements, including life rails, life belts for helmsmen and additional electrical appliances for lighting, ignition, etc. The boats will be built of solid mahogany, double planked, copper fastened and riveted throughout. The hull construction represents the most intricate work in wooden boat building and requires the most skillful workmanship and the very best grades of material to insure a perfect boat.

Heavy bronze keels and centerboards are used, as the boats depend primarily upon their sail power, which is of lug rig, for running offshore, while the 40-horsepower six-cylinder gasolene engine installed is used for maneuvering the boat around wrecks. The total weight of the lifeboat is eight tons, and nearly half this weight is made up in the bronze and copper fastenings used in the construction of the hull. The new boats will have the self-bailing, self-righting features that the Department has always embodied in boats of this type. They will be used on the Great Lakes, and along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where they are urgently needed. The introduction of the power lifeboat has enabled the Life Saving Service to increase by over 100 per cent. the area that one station can cover, in comparison with times when lifeboats were not equipped with power.

The contract will be completed and the boats placed in commission before the end of the year. The Electric Launch Company, Bayonne, N. J., has been favored with many previous orders from the Life Saving Department for similar boats.

Launch of Ioneta.

THE twin-screw motor yacht Ioneta was launched from the yards of the Gas Engine & Power Company at Morris Heights last Saturday. This yacht has been built for Rear-Commodore A. B. Waring, of the Moosehead Lake Y. C.

The boat is 65 feet long, 10 feet beam and in appearance resembles a small steam yacht, having the flat or torpedo stern below the waterline, with the graceful overhang above, in conformity with the regular Seabury high-speed yacht stern. There is a cabin house forward, followed by midship deck, where the steering wheel, marine telegraphs, etc., are placed. In the after trunk cabin is a large saloon, galley, etc. There is deck space between the rail and the house and a commodious after deck. Two six-cylinder, 6x6 inches Speedway engines are installed. A guaranteed speed of 16 miles an hour has been given and it is expected that this will be exceeded. The yacht is finished throughout in mahogany and will be furnished elaborately. The boat is lighted by electricity and will have a powerful searchlight. Ioneta will be sent to Moosehead Lake, where it will be in commission the coming summer.

Zip III. Expected to be Very Fast.

THE speed boat Zip III., built for Thomas Hutchinson, of Woodbury, N. J., was launched last week, and it is expected that she will be very fast. Zip III. is 28 feet long, 4 feet 2 inches beam and is fitted with a 100-horsepower Sterling motor.

This engine has already developed 125 horsepower. The craft is finished in cedar and mahogany, and over ten thousand screws and nails hold it together. The boat is guaranteed to make 33 miles an hour, but in trial trips has exceeded this.

The plans of this boat are by Hussey, and Builder Wright, at Paulsboro, N. J., has put it together in a fine manner. Zip I. was 25 feet long, Zip II. 32 feet, and each of these had great speed, won many a race on the Delaware and South Jersey waters, and Zip III. has already been entered in all the leading races at the shore meets and fresh-water contests.

Motor Boats in South China.

CONSUL-GENERAL GEORGE E. ANDERSON, at Hongkong, writing on the extension of motor boat traffic in South China in the Daily Consular Reports, says:

"The motor boats on these rivers are of Chinese make, the cost of constructing them in Hongkong being much less than in the United States or Europe. Most of the boats have been built in Hongkong by a Chinese shipbuilding firm under plans drawn by English shipbuilders. There are seven of them in service—six between Wuchow and Nanning and one between Nanning and Pai-seh. Other new boats are about to go into service bteween Nanning and Lungchow.

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"Those now in service are 75 feet long with 14-foot beam built wholly of native pine for cheapness and lightness. They draw fully laden only 18 inches of water and can be handled in water 2 feet deep. They are fitted with 75-horsepower Garner engines using kerosene for fuel. Two were built in Wuchow and fitted with engines in Hongkong. The others were constructed in Hongkong at a cost of a little over $15,000 local currency ($6,300 gold) each, of which about $9,000 local currency ($3,780 gold) was for the engines and fittings. They will carry general cargo up to 250 piculs (about 15 tons) and 150 passengers. During the wet season when there is plenty of water in the rivers these launches have competition in junk traffic and steam launches towing junks or barges. In the dry season, covering about five months of the year, the motor boats or launches have the trade practically to themselves, but most of the time in dry season they do not go beyond Ping-Ma.

"There are similar projects in other portions of South China. For example, several wealthy Chinese merchants in Chia Ying Chow, up-river from Swatow and Chowchow-fu, have applied for permission to dredge the Han River in several places so that they can establish a line of motor launches between Chia-Ying-Chow and Swatow similar to the line now operating on the West River. The river is said to be navigable for the boats at present as far as Mei-chi."

Hydroplane for Commodore Pugh.

The speed boat building for Commodore James A. Pugh, of Chicago, which is to take part in the eliminating trials held to select defenders for the British international trophy, is expected to be very fast. It is building at Lake Geneva and, according to its owner, will revolutionize motor boat building. This boat is only 31 feet 10 inches long and 6 feet 4 inches beam. It is to be equipped with a 450-horsepower motor and when driven at full speed will draw only six inches. The bow and almost half the boat will be out of the water. The model is the hydroplane type and has six planes. The boat will be tried out soon at Lake Geneva and will then be taken to Chicago. Mr. Pugh is commodore of the Pistakee Y. C. The boat is to be named Disturber II., and will be in commission June 1. Later in the season the craft will be brought here and raced whenever possible.

Canoeing.

Hackensack River Cruises.

New York City, May 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* All previous attendance records were broken when twenty-five canoes, containing fifty-one men, started at West Nyack on the annual cruise of the Atlantic Division down the Hackensack River. The river was very low, and a great deal of excitement was caused by the numerous stoppages caused by various men trying to pry their canoes from obstacles. One man said that the reason there were so many well preserved rocks in the river, was that the A. C. A. men paint them every spring, and nobody doubted his word after the first mile. After paddling a little and wading and carrying and cussing a lot the first camp was made in a beautiful hemlock grove, and the welcome odor of frying steaks soon made every one forget his troubles. After supper the boys gathered around a camp-fire and sang songs until the wee small hours before turning in to sleep.

During the afternoon three boats were damaged and two men came to camp with a trophy in the shape of a big water snake, which they claimed gave them a terrific battle, succumbing only after a mortal struggle.

Sunday morning only a few of the very tired ones were asleep at 5:30 A. M., and a start was made two hours later. Progress was slow for a while, and the rear guard often caught up with the leaders, as fallen trees were frequent, and some wonderful handling of the duffle was done. Leslie dam was made about 11 A. M., and after lunch the party proceeded leisurely along. From there until Quinquingus camp the bunch kept well together, and after a short rest for photographing, proceeded to Oradel in single file. As the river widened it was a splendid sight to see the string of canoes with all the paddles rising and falling in unison, and many a loving couple on the banks gazed in delight at the scene. From Oradel to New Milford a stiff pace was maintained, enlivened with a carry and wade of quite a distance. From New Milford to the Oritani Club, at Hackensack it was a case of plugging the tide, and the bridge was lined with spectators when the men passed underneath.

After donning boiled shirts, the party proceeded to get outside of a well served dinner, and rumor says that the proprietor of the Susquehanna Hotel gazed in dismay at a depleted larder. Harry F. Noah, Purser.

Pittsburg Canoeists' Plans.

While much of the time of the members of the various canoe and boat clubs along the Allegheny River at Oakmont and Verona will, as usual, be devoted to river sports this summer, plans are being made to branch out in other directions, and this year tennis and baseball will be played on the tennis courts and the ball field of the clubs.

Most of the clubs have tennis courts of their own which are now being put in shape for the summer, and a ball field has been laid out in Sylvan near the club house of the Sylvan Canoe Club. At the same time the lawns and grounds surrounding the club houses are being replanted and fixed up for the summer, and the spring cleaning of the club houses themselves have been completed. All are now ready for the formal openings.

The most important club event of the summer will be the annual meeting of the Central Division of the American Canoe Association, which will be held at Verona on Saturday, July 1, a little later in the summer than last year, and many regattas, lantern parades, corn roasts, steak broils and other entertainments characteristic of canoe clubs are planned. The National meet of the Canoe Association will be held as usual this summer at Sugar Island, in the St. Lawrence, and many of the local clubs will be well represented, as was the case last year. The dates are from Aug. 4 to 18.

There will be thirty-four races in the program this year. Last Sunday was the first warm holiday of the year, and the river at Oakmont and Verona was dotted with canoes and small craft, and there were many on the river and at the club houses yesterday to remain over to-day.

The schedule of the Inter-Club Tennis League began on Saturday, May 20, with matches between the Minnetonka and Sylvan Tippecanoe clubs; and the other matches for the season are as follows: May 27, Keystone vs. Oakmont, and Algonquin vs. Duquesne; May 30, Oakmont vs. Minnetonka and Algonquin vs. Keystone; June 3, Sylvan vs. Tippecanoe and Duquesne vs. Crescent; June 10, Tippecanoe vs. Keystone and Minnetonka vs. Oakmont; June 17, Crescent vs. Algonquin; June 24, Sylvan vs. Duquesne and Oakmont vs. Algonquin; July 4, Oakmont vs. Keystone and Algonquin vs. Sylvan; July 8, Duquesne vs. Minnetonka and Tippecanoe vs. Oakmont; July 15, Sylvan vs. Crescent and Keystone vs. Tippecanoe; July 22, Algonquin vs. Oakmont and Keystone vs. Minnetonka; July 29, Duquesne vs. Sylvan and Crescent vs. Oakmont; Aug. 5, Duquesne vs. Algonquin and Tippecanoe vs. Oakmont; Aug. 12, Sylvan vs. Minnetonka and Keystone vs. Crescent; Aug. 19, Tippecanoe vs. Duquesne and Sylvan vs. Algonquin; Aug. 26, Minnetonka vs. Duquesne and Crescent vs. Sylvan; Sept. 2, Minnetonka vs. Tippecanoe and Keystone vs. Duquesne; Sept. 4, Algonquin vs. Crescent and Oakmont vs. Duquesne; Sept. 9, Tippecanoe vs. Minnetonka and Keystone vs. Sylvan; Sept. 16, Sylvan vs. Keystone and Algonquin vs. Minnetonka; Sept. 23, Crescent vs. Duquesne and Keystone vs. Algonquin; Oct. 7, Tippecanoe vs. Sylvan and Minnetonka vs. Algonquin and Duquesne vs. Oakmont; Oct. 14, Minnetonka vs. Crescent, Algonquin vs. Tippecanoe and Duquesne vs. Keystone; Oct. 21, Oakmont vs. Tippecanoe and Crescent vs. Minnetonka; Oct. 28, Oakmont vs. Crescent and Duquesne vs. Tippecanoe; Nov. 4, Sylvan vs. Oakmont and Crescent vs. Keystone.

In preparation for the opening of the tennis league all of the clubs are improving the courts. The Sylvan Canoe Club will enlarge its tennis courts, and the Minnetonka Canoe Club will build new ones. The entire building of the Keystone Canoe Club is being renovated and increased space for dancing and house parties has been furnished by sliding doors. Two new racing boats are being added to the equipment of the Minnetonka Canoe Club, and three more are being purchased by the Algonquin which is making some extensive improvements to the club house itself. A new hot water system is being installed and shower baths for both men and women are being installed.

Last year extensive improvements were made to the Crescent and Duquesne canoe clubs and both are as complete as could be desired. The Duquesne was raised out of the reach of the high water and the bank of the Crescent Canoe Club was protected with stone against the incessant washing of the waves.

Atlantic Division Cruise.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Rancocas Creek has been chosen once again as the scene of the Memorial Day cruise of the Atlantic Division. Cruisers will meet at Brown's Mills on Saturday, May 27, where camp will be made over night. This site was obtained with the understanding that no fires would be lit.

A start will be made on Sunday after dinner, and a short paddle taken to a good campsite, a little above the dam at New Lisbon. On Monday night, camp will be made at the big spring below Mt. Holly.

The committee believes that this will make a very pleasant schedule, and will not prove too strenuous for the less seasoned paddlers. Supplies can be purchased at the store in Brown's Mills on Saturday, and renewed at the different towns passed on the way down the creek. The cruise will terminate at the Red Dragon Canoe Club, Wissinoming, Pa., on the evening of the 30th. Refreshments will be served at the Red Dragon Canoe Club at a nominal cost per capita.

Canoes and duffle should be shipped by Adams Express, or by freight to Brown's Mills in the Pines, or same can be checked as baggage at the excess rate of $1 per canoe.

Try to make this cruise on one of the most beautiful streams in the State of New Jersey.

Members of the committee will be at Brown's Mills early on Saturday morning to see that every assistance possible is rendered. Do not forget the Delaware River regatta on June 17 at the club house of the Yapewi Aquatic Club, Bordentown, N. J.

Walter G. Sibley, Chairman.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Benj. A. Sleeper, 428 High street, Burlington, N. J., by Henry B. Fort.

Northern Division.—W. Bartlett Dalton, 563 Johnson street, Kingston, Ont., Can., by R. Easton Burns; Dr. Albert Wm. Winnett, 96 Bagit street, Kingston, Ont., Can., by R. Easton Burns.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6220, Arthur C. Biles, 223 Passaic street, Trenton, N. J.; 6221, Arthur F. Thornton, P. O. Box 137, Sparkill, Rockland county, N. Y.

Central Division.—6222, Frank E. Mee, care of J. Fitzgerald, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Eastern Division.—6218, Nathaniel W. Leavitt, Medford, Mass.; 6219, Harold E. Boardman, 18 Pembroke street, Madford, Mass.

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Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

May 27.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
May 27.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
May 30.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
May 30.—Ilion, N. Y.—Remington Gun and Rifle Club. W. H. Grimshaw, Sec'y.
May 30.—Schenectady, N. Y.—Mohawk G. C. all-day tournament. J. W. White, Sec'y.
June 3.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 1-3.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's seventh annual tournament, on the grounds of the Smith G. C., Newark, N. J. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas.
June 6-8.—Sioux City.—Soo Gun Club.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 17.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament. Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

May 27.—Belvidere (N. J.) G. C. J. M. Drake, Jr., Pres.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
May 30.—York, Pa.—York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
May 30.—North Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
May 30.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon C. Edw. Reinecke, Sec'y.
May 30.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Mgr.
June 1.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
June 1-2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
June 1-2.—Newton (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Frank, Sec'y.
June 1-3.—Newark, N. J.—Jersey State tournament, under the auspices of the Smith G. C. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas. State Association.
June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G.C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.— Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec'y.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 17.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
June 28-30.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 29-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thomson, High Scribe.
July 3.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec'y.

July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Chatham (Canada) G. C. W. D. Elliott, Sec.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C.; $1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trapshooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Seattle (Wash.) Trapshooters' Association. H. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 22.—Coatesville (Pa.) G. C. H. A. Nichols, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G. C. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 3-4.—Wilmington, N. C.—New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-10.—Omoha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 12.—Chicopee Falls (Mass.) R. and G. C. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Inter-State Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-16.—Laurel (Miss.) G. C. Charles Green, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Westminster (Md.) G. C. Geo. E. Baughman, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 16-17.—Pawnee, Okla.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 17.—Xenia, O.—Green County G. C. A. C. Blair, Sec'y.
Aug. 19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fairmont, W. Va.—Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-24.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under the auspices of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-30.—Dorchester (Neb.) G. C. J. Freehouf, Sec'y.
Sept. 1.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow Gun Range. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Wilmot (O.) G. C. E. E. Ellis, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Longmont, (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keef, Cashier.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec'y.
Sept. 6.—Wellington (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Ft. Collins (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 14-15.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. H. S. Connely, Sec'y.
Sept. 19-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Nov. 28-29.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The nineteenth annual championship meeting of the Clay Bird Shooting Association of England will be held on June 29 and 30 and July 1, at the grounds of the Middlesex Gun Club, Hendon. An exceptionally attractive program is being arranged and a coronation commemorative trophy will be included in the program, which in a preliminary form will be issued about the end of May. Copies of it can be obtained from the Secretary of the Clay Bird Shooting Association, 68 Aldersgate street, London, E. C., England.

The Clinton Gun Club, of Lancaster, Mass., will hold their third annual registered tournament on Memorial Day, May 30, on their grounds. Shooting will start promptly at 9:30 o'clock; $50 by Interstate Association and 1 cent per target by club to Squier money-back system. Merchandise prizes for high guns and long runs. Program calls for 150 targets; $15 entrance to regular program. Optional sweepstakes extra, $10. Targets 2 cents each, included in entrance. Interstate rules to govern. Anyone may enter any event and shoot for targets only. Lunch and loaded shells for sale on the grounds. Ship shells, etc., prepaid to W. J. Tedford, Secretary, Lancaster, Mass. Shoot rain or shine.

The Chicopee Falls, Mass., Rod and Gun Club, beginning to-day, May 27, will conduct a series of shoots, comprising 25 birds, divided into three events, under the Lewis class system. The object is to give the shooters an afternoon's sport for little money. There will be four classes, and prizes of equal value will be given for the highest score in each class. Classes will be made up by dividing the total number of shooters by four. For example, with 32 entries: Class A will comprise the eight highest scores; Class B, the next eight highest; Class C, the third eight; and Class D, the fourth eight. The highest score in each class will receive a prize. Any further information will be gladly given upon request to Secretary F. E. H. Sheldon.

On June 3 the registered shoot of the West Chester Gun Club will take place at their grounds at Westchester, Pa., and will be managed by Lloyd Lewis. The usual conditions will prevail—ten 15-target events, entrance $1.40 each, with optional sweeps at $1.00 extra entrance. The Squier money-back system will be used, and does not apply to the optional sweeps. Division of moneys, regular program, Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Optional sweepstakes, per centage system, 40, 30, 20, class shooting. There will also be special events at 10 targets, miss-and-out, 35 cents entry, targets included, reentry unlimited. For every target shot at 2 cents will be charged, and the remainder of the 35 cents forms a purse to be equally divided among the straight scores. Open all day. A fine shell case will be given for the longest run. White flyers and McCrea traps will be used. Program starts at 11 A. M. Manufacturers' agents shoot for price of targets only. F. H. Eachus is the Secretary.

Western Connecticut League.

Bethel, Conn., May 15.—The first of a series of six tournaments to be given by the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League was held at Bethel, Saturday the 13th, under the auspices of the Bethel Gun Club. The weather conditions were not as favorable as would have been liked, as a strong wind was blowing and continued throughout the day and made the shooting very uncertain and many of the best shooters of the State could not reach their usual form. But from the time the first gun was fired at 9:30, the success of this the first tournament of the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League was assured. Eighty-one shooters faced the traps. Bridgeport heading the list in numbers. There were good representations from New Haven, Long Hill, Stamford, Danbury, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and New Haven. Six professionals were present. Over 12,000 targets were thrown from two sets of expert bluerock traps. Howard Judd, of Bethel, and C. Van Stone, of Bridgeport, won high amateur for the day. Judd beat Van stone in the shoot-off, breaking 24 out of 25 birds, while Van Stone let two get away. This was by far the most exciting event of the day, and was watched with much interest by both shooters and spectators. This shoot-off also decided the winner of a leg in the Du Pont Connecticut amateur trophy, which is open for competition among shooters who are residents of the State of Connecticut, the amateur making the greatest number of legs at the six tournaments to be declared the winner.

The special Parker gun event was won by W. A. Gregory, he making a perfect score of 25, shooting from the 20yd. mark. Staub, was second with 24, winning the leather gun case, and J. M. Carr was third with 23 kills, winning a derby hat.

There were three who tied in the contest for the Fairfield county cup with a score of 82 out of 90 birds shot at, J. M. Kyle, H. M. Judd and W. A. Gregory, Gregory winning in the shoot-off by one bird. At the next annual shoot held at Bethel the cup will again be shot for.

The team race was also very interesting, ten teams of five men each entering. The Bridgeport club entered three teams. Following are the scores, out of a possible 450:

Bridgeport No. 1	377	New Haven No. 1	353
Bethel	373	Bridgeport No. 3	347
New Haven No. 2	369	Bridgeport No. 2	342
Danbury No. 1	367	Danbury No. 2	320
Long Hill	365	Waterbury	293

Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
H M Judd	150	137	G B Prest	150	111
C Van Stone	150	137	C A Holmes	150	114
W A Gregory	150	136	H Fish	150	111
Jas Kyle	150	134	J Treadwell	150	113
W W Rice	150	134	Dr E W Dunn	150	109
F Sherman	150	130	W H Lyon	150	109
L C Wilson	150	130	Dr G Nettleton	150	109
Dr C C Smith	150	128	Dr P Sunderland	150	109
E G Southey	150	127	M Hepburn	150	109
Dr B J Bishop	150	127	W B Smith	150	109
Dr J H Staub	150	126	E Kelley	150	109
E Cutter	150	125	R Lewis	150	108
C E Osborn	150	124	Chas Fox	150	108
R D Cate	150	124	C K Bailey	150	107
J M Carr	150	124	H C Judd	150	107
R H Bennett	150	123	W D Blatz	150	108
F W Smith	150	123	T M Adams	150	105
Geo Alling	150	123	L B Scott	150	105
W Day	150	122	G Plancon	150	104
B Crane	150	122	Geo Hall	150	103
Dr Wales	150	122	W Thompson	150	101
L S Ferris	150	121	E H Bailey	150	100
J B Robertson	150	121	John Osborn	150	97
C W Stevens	150	121	J H Miller	150	92
A Betti	150	121	L C Remsen	150	89
H Sherman	150	121	R Smith	150	88
J Draher	150	120	P Fitzhenry	150	88
C Hull	150	119	E H Plumb	150	88
W B Judd	150	118	John Clarkson	150	87
W Ganning	150	118	E R Fay	150	85
D H Hall	150	118	J R Talcot	120	86
S P Senior	150	118	W Hirrick	90	72
C Sherwood	150	117	E L Hatch	90	66
G Hendricks	150	115	R A Gillespie	90	64
E R Lewis	150	115	A Pitt	90	60
A J Williamson	150	114	J A Benedict	60	51
J Williams	150	113	H H Park	60	42
Professionals:					
H H Stevens	150	140	F N Fay	150	106
J A R Elliott	150	137	H J Hurd	150	98
Jack Fanning	150	137	A E Sibley	120	96
W R Clark	150	124			

Cincinnati Gun Club.

Only a few members attended the weekly shoot on May 13, other attractions in the shape of auto races and baseball proving too strong for some of the regulars. The weather was fine, and there was some nice work done. Johnson went out in first place with 89, which is a little faster gait than he has been going lately, though not a bit too fast for him. Hammersmith did not keep up to his reputation, and dropped to third place; it is seldom that he gets out of the 90 per cent. class. Lawrence, a visitor, was second. Hellman shot well and is fast getting into shape for some of the big tournaments this summer. Dr. Bird did not get over in time to shoot in all the events, but he scored 90 per cent. in those he entered. Connelly was a little off to-day, and did not strike his gait until the last event, when he missed but one target. The club will hold its money-back shoot on May 21, and has all the arrangements completed to take care of a big crowd, and that is what they are going to have.

One hundred targets:

Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	Broke.
Johnson	13	14	18	13	13	18	89
Lawrence	12	13	17	15	11	17	85
Hammersmith	13	13	16	10	15	17	84
Hellman	10	15	18	12	12	16	83
Connelly	12	11	14	11	11	19	78
Bird	14	14	17	..	..	..	45

Boston Athletic Association.

Boston, May 21.—Shooting from scratch, Roy Faye, the B. A. A. crack shot, won high gun honors yesterday in the B. A. A. weekly trapshooting match in a miscellaneous program of targets at the Riverside grounds. The club had for guests E. Wigglesworth and C. F. Berry. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	Broke.	Hcp.	Total.
Roy Faye	19	18	19	18	16	90	0	90
G Hassam	16	16	17	19	12	80	0	80
E F Gleason	14	16	17	16	12	75	0	75
G L Monroe	14	11	9	12	8	50	24	74
J L Snow	14	15	10	10	11	60	14	74
J H Daggett	11	14	13	14	10	62	10	72
C B Tucker	12	16	16	16	7	67	4	71
E Wigglesworth	14	14	17	16	8	69	0	69
C F Berry	13	13	8	13	7	54	0	54

Team Match at Ryland, Kentucky.

THE match at live birds between teams from Philadelphia and Kentucky was held on May 15, at the grounds of the Crystal Lake Gun Club, Ryland, and proved to be the most successful affair that the club has given since its organization. Fifteen of the Pennsylvania shooters made the trip, and they certainly put a strong team in the field. The Fayette Gun Club, of Lexington, Ky., and the Crystal Lake Gun Club were the other contestants. The Louisville shooters were unable to get a team together, as they had hoped to do. The Fayette and Crystal clubs were obliged to go into the contest minus one or two of their best men, otherwise the story might have been a little different.

The day was hot, with just a slight breeze to make it a little less uncomfortable. The birds were a mixed lot; there were quite a good many extra hard ones, and a number of sitters, though some of the latter proved to be puzzlers when they once took wing. Owing to the inability of the club to secure birds, the handicap event, which was scheduled for the morning, was called off, and only members of the teams allowed to shoot. This was a disappointment to twenty-five or thirty sportsmen who had expected to enter the handicap, among them Ed. Voris, of Crawfordsville, Ind., who did not take his gun out of the case. There was a large attendance of local men, who came down to see the sport. Before the match began opportunity was given the visitors to shoot a few birds in order to get a line on the traps and become familiar with the surroundings.

A match at 10 birds, for $100 was also shot between Mr. Munson, of Dover, N. J., standing at 30yds. and using one hand, and Mr. Knowles, of Philadelphia, 28yds., using both hands. The former won with a straight score to the latter's 9.

The conditions of the team match were: Four men on a team, 50 birds per man, 31yds. rise, 30yds. boundary; entrance $50 and birds, per man. There was also an optional $10 sweep on the 50 birds, divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent., high guns. O. J. Holaday acted as referee, and George Walker and H. Lehman as judges. R. H. West, Jr., was official scorer for the Kentucky teams and F. C. Goodbody for Philadelphia. The Independent team proved rather easy winners, taking the lead in the first round, and finishing with a lead of 10 birds over the second team. Fayette made a good fight in the first round, the Clay brothers missing but one bird out of the 50, and the team being only 5 birds behind the Independents. Schreck and Gould were high men on the Crystal Lake in the first round, missing one bird each, but the team finished last, 10 birds behind Philadelphia, and 5 behind Fayette. In the last round Fayette and Philadelphia went back, while Crystal Lake picked up and gave the latter team a close race, losing out by only 2 birds, and getting 3 birds the lead of Fayette. Coleman was high man with 50 straight kills, or 55, counting the 5 at practice. Wolstencroft, of the same team, was second with 48. A. Clay and T. Clay, of Fayette, and Schreck and Gould, of Crystal Lake, tied for third place on 47. Of their lost birds, Clay and Schreck had 2 dead out each, and T. Clay 1. Payne, Buckwalter and Sommers each lost 3 dead out. The latter's first miss was on the 38th bird, a fast outgoer, hard hit with both loads, but able to carry the lead over the boundary. Payne, the promoter of this match, has no need to feel at all ashamed of the result. He went up against a hard proposition, a team of the best wing shots in the country, and his team put up a good fight, taking their defeat like the true sportsmen they are. There's more honor in fighting to the finish against heavy odds than in winning from a team of mediocre quality. A return match will be shot in the future, and perhaps the result will be more nearly equal. At the conclusion of the match Mr. R. H. West, Jr., announced that he had been requested to issue a challenge on behalf of the Hilltop Gun Club, of Austerlitz, Ky., to shoot a match with any member of the winning team, at 100 birds, for $500. The match to be held in Louisville, Ky., or on the grounds of the Hilltop Gun Club, at Austerlitz, and the time to be some day in November or December. The challenge was accepted, and on request of the Philadelphians, J. D. Gay was named as the Hilltop Club's man. That will be some match and well worth a journey to see. Whichever way it goes, the winner will know that he has been in a shooting match.

Practice, 5 birds, 31yds.:

Coleman	22222—5	Rowe	12222—5
Buckwalter	22220—4	A Clay	22222—5
Sommers	*2222—4	Bedford	22222—5
Wolstencroft	22012—4	T Clay	22222—5
Schreck	02222—4	Richardson	11222—5
Payne	22222—5	Gould	10100—2
Rubel	2*222—4		

Team match, four men on a team, 50 birds per man; 31yds. rise; $50 and birds entrance; optional $10 sweep, divided, 50, 30, and 20 per cent.:

Independent Gun Club, Philadelphia.

Coleman	2222222222222222222222222—25
	2222221222221222222222222—25—50
Wolstencroft	2221122212211212222222101—24
	2222222222221222222220222—24—48
Buckwalter	2222222222222222222222**—23
	2222222222224*222222222201—23—46
Somers	2222222222222222222222222—25
	2222222222224*222222**2220—21—46—190

Fayette County Gun Club, Lexington, Ky.

A Clay	2222222222222222222222222—25
	22222*021222222*2222222—22—47
T Clay	2222*22222222222222222—24
	2222222222202222222220222—23—47
Richardson	2212221221222222021021212—22
	2211211222122222221021201—23—45
F Bedford	2222222*2222022222*222—21
	22222222*222*0020222222222—20—41—180

Crystal Lake Gun Club, Rylands, Ky.

Schreck	2021222222222222222222222—24
	2222*22222*2221212222222—23—47
Gould	22222122222222222220222—24
	0222222201222222222222122—23—47

WINCHESTER

Wins Three State Championships

Not only the Individual Championships but the Amateur High Averages, Professional High Averages, and other honors, were won with Winchester Shells at the big State Tournaments held in the East, West and Middle West on the 17th, 18th and 19th of May. After the Winchester count was taken there was nothing else worth mentioning. Read the brief details below:

MISSOURI STATE SHOOT

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP:
Peter Batterman, shooting Winchester shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE:
Dr. W. S. Spencer, 440 x 450.
H. B. Pottinger, 2d, 433 x 450.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE:
C. G. Spencer, 445 x 450.
All shooting Winchester shells and guns.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SHOOT

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP:
"Kelsey," score 437 x 450. This was also High Amateur Average.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE:
Lester German, score 446 x 450. Mr. German made the longest run of the tournament, 210 straight.

4-MAN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP:
Won by the Pittsburg Team, every man of which shot Winchester shells.

SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP:
Fred Dryden.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE:
E. J. Shingren, 520 x 550.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE:
Lee R. Barkley, 530 x 550.

TEAM SHOOT:
Won by Walla Team, every man shooting Winchester shells.

What a tribute this is to the straight-shooting, hard-hitting Winchester Shells. You ought to shoot them all the time, if you want to improve your shooting.

Red W Shells Improve the Shooting of any Gun

Payne	2222222202222222*12*0212—21
	2222211*1122122222222212—24—45
Rowe	2102022202222$221200201211—18
	1122212221*2212210122022O—21—39—178

Hyde Park (Ohio) Gun Club.

ON May 20 there was a slight break in the hot spell which has been with us for many days. In the afternoon it clouded up and the outlook for rain was so threatening that only a few members came out. Then, too, the wind blew half a gale and effectually prevented any high scores, by tossing the targets about in most unexpected ways. Schaefer, Phillips and Jenkins came out to the grounds, but amused themselves on the revolver range, the latter leaving early to escape an approaching shower, which passed over the grounds after all, giving us only a few drops.

C. G. Westcott, who is visiting in Cincinnati for a while, was high man with 86; this is not the kind of work he did at the Southern Handicap, but was pretty good for the kind of conditions we had. Holaday got in second place on a score so much below his mark that it is a shame to record it. Sampson broke 88 per cent. of his targets, but the 20yd. event cut him down some. Frohliger didn't do very badly; most of his misses were on the easy targets. Irwin had a race on with Holaday and led him one target in the first two events, which the latter got back in the third event and increased his lead in subsequent events. Irwin says he is going to get some of the new shells—99 per cent. guaranteed. As a finish to the afternoon Holaday shot at 11 pairs, breaking 17.

At the annual meeting on May 16, the following directors were elected: Z. De Mar, E. W. Rugg, P. K. Phillips, J. Stevenson, H. C. Matlock, J. W. Jenkins, Schaefer. The board will meet soon to organize.

Targets:	15	15	20	25	*25	Total.
Westcott	12	13	16	24	21	86
Holaday	14	12	17	19	18	80
Irwin	13	14	14	18	14	73
Sampson	14	14	16	..	20	64
De Mar	12	13	17	..	..	52
Frohliger	10	9	10	..	18	47

*20 yards rise.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Pennsylvania State Tournament.

DuBois, Pa., May 20.—The Pennsylvania State tournament was shot here on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th on the Beaver Meadow grounds, under the auspices of the Du Bois Gun Club.

May 16, Practice Day.

Over sixty shooters—a remarkably large number for the practice day—participated in the ten events run off. Those in charge of the meet fully expect between 125 and 150 to be here for the real activities. Another favorable indication was the unusually high scores made today, much of which can be credited to the Beaver Meadow grounds and its environs, chiefly its skyline. Visiting gunners, many of whom were here for the first time, were pleasingly surprised when they got a glimpse of the shooting grounds, to see the ideal skyline and other conditions that prevail, and they predicted unusual scores. The prophesy was fulfilled on the opening day.

Among those present were eleven professionals, including some of the best shooters of the country, and all were in good shooting form. But the work of some of the amateurs was the real sensation of the day, and no less a personage than Frank Guinzburg, of the Du Bois Gun Club, led the amateurs, being only two birds behind World's Champion Heer, and second in the entire list. Mr. Guinzburg broke 146 out of 150 shot at, and made a straight run of 115, one that is a record for the traps. Mr. Guinzburg will receive a medal valued at $100 from the Du Pont Powder Co. for making a run of over 100.

Dr. Quinn, of the Du Bois Gun Club, was fourth high in the amateurs with 142.

True to his title, Champion Heer was the peer of the shooters, and broke 140 out of his 150, getting a straight run of 123. Jim Elliott and Lester German, popular professionals, were among the leaders with 146 each. The scores were as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke
Guinzburg	150	146
Kelsey	150	144
Moore	150	144
Quinn	150	141
Kahler	150	141
Heil	150	141
Worden	150	139
Schlicher	150	138
Atkinson	150	136
J D Elliott	150	137
Kelly	150	136
Martin	150	134
Englert	150	133
C R Anderson	150	132
De Arment	150	132
Howell	150	131
Eames	150	131
Speer	150	130
Schwen	150	130
Stout	150	129
Schoffstall	150	128
G J Elliott	150	128
J H Anderson	150	123
Morrison	150	121
Kuhn	150	116
French	150	116
Professionals:		
Heer	150	148
German	150	146
J Elliott	150	146
Stevens	150	144
Henderson	150	143
Hawkins	150	143
Dickey	150	142
J G Elliott	150	107
Black	150	90
Cantrell	90	83
Connelly	90	81
Henline	90	81
Glenn	90	79
Vernon	90	78
Engabroat	90	78
Coleman	90	70
Farnum	90	67
Garland	75	64
Buchwaltz	47	35
Denny	75	28
Denniker	60	56
Gibbe	60	55
Sutter	60	52
Sullivan	60	50
Orner	60	49
Keenan	60	47
Doutt	60	47
Brown	60	45
Loomis	60	41
Oshurn	45	35
Fulford	45	34
Slear	15	15
Apgar	150	142
Keller	150	139
Hamlin	150	131
L R Lewis	150	130
Pringle	90	79
North	75	63

May 17, First Day.

The shooters of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association—eighty-five of 'em—got down to real business at their annual State tournament to-day and went through a big day of regular events and two special events with State championships at stake thrown in.

High amateurs in the regular events go to Schlicher, Kahler, Calhoun and Painter. They were tied at 148. Second on the list were Frank Guinzburg and Hugh Millen, of Du Bois, tied at 145. L. S. German and Wm. H. Heer were high professionals with 147 each.

The two-man team race was won by Highland, Philadelphia, while Du Bois No. 1 was second, and the individual championship at 25 doubles went to A. Heil, of Allentown, after a tie with Painter, of Pittsburg.

The number of gunners, while not quite as large as was expected, is a little larger than usual at the State tournaments. And appropriately enough, the scores to-day were a little better than the average of the State shoots.

The real hig event of the day, and the last to he decided, was the two-man team championship at 25 singles and 5 doubles, for which the Milt Lindsey trophy, a fine silver cup, was the prize. It was won by Highland No. 1 (Wolstencroft and Kahler) with 66.

In the general events, the running was very exciting, and it was only by the most magnificent finishes that the four amateurs were able to keep ahead of the professionals. Calhoun and Painter each shot nine events without a miss, and fell down twice in the tenth. German and Heer had chances to tie the leaders, but fell down in the ninth event and fell one short of the first place. The shooting of Guinzburg and Millen was consistently good, and but for a little badness at the end they would have come close to passing the leaders. Guinzburg missed three birds in the last three events, and Millen dropped two in the last two events.

High run for the day was made by J. Mowell Hawkins, who reeled off 106 without a miss. Jim Elliott finished out a run from Tuesday that totaled 111 without a miss. The totals of the ten 15-bird regular events of to-day follow:

	Shot at.	Broke
W H Kahler	150	148
H Schlicher	150	148
Calhoun	150	148
Kelsey	150	148
F Guinzhurg	150	145
H W Millen	150	145
Heil	150	145
Worden	150	143
Coleman	150	143
F S Cantrell	150	142
C R Anderson	150	140
L W Quinn	150	139
N Johnson	150	139
E F Slear	150	138
W Wolstencroft	150	138
J F Atkinson	150	138
Moore	150	138
Ed Schwen	150	137
Henline	150	137
Connelly	150	137
Englert	150	137
J D Elliott	150	136
E W Kelly	150	136
Eames	150	137
E Ford	150	136
Hickey	150	135
Sutter	150	135
Meehan	150	135
J H Anderson	150	133
C C Duff	150	133
De Arment	150	131
Gribbe	150	131
G J Elliott	150	130
G O Bell	150	129
Martin	150	128
Professionals:		
L S German	150	147
J M Hawkins	150	147
W H Heer	150	147
W Henderson	150	144
J A R Elliott	150	144
H H Stevens	150	144
O R Dickey	150	143
N Apgar	150	139
Oshurn	150	128
Bogardus	150	128
Stout	150	127
Speer	150	126
Glenn	150	126
Denniker	150	126
A F Kuhn	150	126
Schoffstall	150	123
Morrison	150	123
Bennett	150	123
Goodwin	150	123
Elliott	150	123
Doutt	150	122
C Keil	150	122
Pape	150	122
C S Hart	150	121
Farnum	150	120
Sullivan	150	120
W P Rhines	150	119
G M Howell	150	119
A W Vernon	150	118
Davis	150	118
Orner	150	116
H C French	150	113
G E Brown	150	113
J O'H Denny	150	112
Loomis	150	110
A J Costello	150	108
T W Keenan	150	104
R P Travis	150	98
Engabroat	120	93
Robinson	90	70
Torenzo	90	55
McAfee	90	55
Snyder	90	54
Pringle	150	136
L R Lewis	150	135
Pratt	150	135
T H Keller, Jr.	150	134
Hamlin	150	131
C North	60	58
Garland	30	22

The scores at 25 pairs were as follows:

W H Kahler	35	J F Atkinson	35
H Schlicher	32	Connelly	38
Calhoun	41	Englert	38
Kelsey	46	J D Elliott	36
H W Millen	34	E W Kelly	33
Heil	46	Eames	36
W Henderson	35	G J Elliott	37
Coleman	42	Martin	32
F S Cantrell	37	Speer	40
C R Anderson	41	Glenn	31
L W Quinn	35	Schoffstall	33
N Johnson	42	Bennett	35
W Wolstencroft	36	G M Howell	40
Professionals:			
L S German	46	N Apgar	35
J M Hawkins	43	L R Lewis	32
W H Heer	46	Pratt	22
J A R Elliott	32	T H Keller	41
H H Stevens	41	Hamlin	39
O R Dickey	33		

The two-man team championship:

Highland, No. 1.		**Practice.**	
Wolstencroft	8 33	Meehan	6 30
Kahler	8 33—66	Slear	5 28—58
Du Bois No. 1.		**Independent.**	
Millen	8 32	G O Bell	8 29
Kelly	7 32—64	Ford	5 28—57
New Castle No. 1.		**Brownsville.**	
Atkinson	9 34	Moore	7 24
J D Elliott	7 30—64	Morrison	9 31—55
Pittsburg.		**Du Bois No. 4.**	
Calhoun	9 32	Kuhn	5 28
Hickey	8 31—63	Schwen	6 25—53
Herron Hill No. 2.		**Sunbury-Selinsgrove.**	
C R Anderson	8 32	Howell	9 27
Bennett	6 30—62	Schoffstall	7 16—53
Herron Hill No. 1.		**Du Bois No. 3.**	
Kelsey	7 31	Osburn	4 24
Johnson	8 30—61	De Arment	7 28—52
Highland No. 2.		**Brownsville No. 2.**	
Eames	6 27	J G Elliott	7 25
Cantrell	8 33—60	Gribble	5 24—49
Leight Valley.		**New Castle No. 2.**	
Schlicher	7 29	Duff	4 22
Heil	8 31—60	G J Elliott	7 27—49
Du Bois No. 2.		**Du Bois No. 5.**	
Quinn	7 28	Orner	6 23
Quinzburg	7 30—58	Doutt	5 17—40
Harrisburg.			
Martin	6 26		
Worden	8 32—58		

May 18, Second Day.

Contests for three special valuable trophies were run off to-day, in addition to the ten regular 15-target events and interest and enthusiasm ran high during it all. The first of these was the three-man team race at 25 targets each for the Harrisburg trophy. The event brought out eight teams, of which the Highland team of Philadelphia, winners of the Milt Lindsey trophy on the first day, won out after a very close contest. The Philadelphia team, composed of Wolstencroft, Kahler and Cantrell, scored 71 out of 75. The second was a 25-target event for four-man teams for the Reading trophy. It was won by the Pittsburg squad, after tying with the crack Highland team at 91 out of a possible 100. The third of the big events was an individual event, the 50 targets of the first two contests being combined with a handicap. Seventy-five shooters took part in this contest and the first round found ten tied with perfect scores, their handicaps included. The handicaps were split for the shoot-off, and Bennett, Stout, Speer, Vernon and Keenan made good again. In the final shoot-off, Speer with a handicap of 2, broke 21; Keenan with 5, got 19, and Vernon with 4, broke 22, giving him a perfect score and the trophy, a fine double-barreled shotgun.

In the run of regular targets Lester German was the big star with 149 out of 150, the best totals for the tournament to date. In 200 targets he got 198. Heer and Hawkins were second high professionals, tied at 146. S. B. Worden, J. F. Calhoun led the amateurs with 146 each. The summaries are appended:

	Regular Events. Shot at.	Broke.	Denny Trophy. Hcp.	T'l.
E F Slear	150	130	..	..
S B Worden	150	146	0	50
J F Calhoun	150	146	0	48
Kelsey	150	145	0	45
H Schlicher	150	144	0	46
N Johnson	150	143	0	45
J F Atkinson	150	142	0	48
C R Anderson	150	143	1	48
A Heil	150	142	0	48
H W Millen	150	141	0	42
H W Kahler	150	141	0	49
F Coleman	150	142	0	46
T F Connelly	150	141	1	50
F Guinzburg	150	140	1	47
F S Cantrell	150	140	0	45
D E Hickey	150	139	1	47
J S Morrison	150	139	6	49
C F Moore	150	137	1	48
C D Hineline	150	136	1	46
J W Gribble	150	135	2	46
J S Speer	150	135	5	50
J Englert	150	134	1	47
J G Doutt	150	134	4	44
J D Elliott	150	134	1	42
Stout	150	133	5	50
F M Eames	150	133	1	44
R S Denniker	150	133	5	50
C F Sutter	150	132	2	49
T O Glenn	150	132	5	49
E W Kelly	150	132	2	49
C C Duff	150	132	1	44
G J Elliott	150	131	3	39
J C Sullivan	150	129	..	..
R R Bennett	150	128	5	50
A F Kuhn	150	128	4	47
R P Travis	150	128	11	48
J F Meehan	150	127	2	42
L W Quinn	150	127	1	42
T J Kennedy	150	126	0	41
G M Howell	150	126	7	49
A V Vernon	150	126	9	50
J S Martin	150	125	3	47
Ed Schwen	150	125	3	47
J H De Arment	150	124	4	45
E Ford	150	123	0	24
J H Anderson	150	122	..	..
Bogardus	150	121	5	42
C Keil	150	121	8	43
J W Schoffstall	150	120	6	47
M Davis	150	119	..	..
W P Rhines	150	119	..	..
W Wolstencroft	150	118	2	49
F F Orner	150	117	7	50
C C Farnum	150	116	..	..
T W Keenan	150	116	10	50
Loomis	150	114	..	..
B M Osburn	150	113	5	50
J G Elliott	150	113	6	45
J O'H Denny	150	110	..	..
H C French	150	108	8	40
J E Goodwin	150	105	9	36
C S Hart	150	102	..	..
G E Brown	150	96	..	..
J R Neely	150	90	..	21
M E Meehan	150	53	12	36
C H Irwin	60	48	..	..
G A Smith	30	23	0	43
B B McCreight	30	22	..	..
J W Hay	...	...	0	27
J M Hoover	...	...	0	29
J C Williams	...	...	0	47
J F Pratt	150	129	0	43
Professionals:				
L S German	150	149	0	49
J M Hawkins	150	146	0	50
W H Heer	150	146	0	40
H H Stevens	150	144	0	49
J H Elliott	150	142	..	..
O R Dickey	150	139	0	45
N Apgar	150	138	0	47
R S Pringle	150	137	0	43
W Henderson	150	136	0	47
T H Keller	150	135	0	48
G F Hanlin	150	135	0	45
L R Lewis	150	134	0	44

Harrishurg trophy, three-man teams:

Highland.		**Du Bois No. 1.**	
Wolstencroft	24	Guinzburg	23
Kahler	25	Millen	22
Cantrell	22—71	Kelly	24—69
Herron Hill.		**Lehigh Valley.**	
N Johnson	23	Schlicher	22
Bennett	24	Heil	25
C R Anderson	23—70	Englert	22—69
New Castle.		**Independents.**	
J D Elliott	20	E Ford	24
Duff	23	W E Meehan	11
Atkinson	23—66	J F Meehan	22—57
Pittsburg.		**Du Bois No. 2.**	
Kelsey	24	Quinn	20
Calhoun	24	Kuhn	21
Hickey	22—70	Doutt	19—50

Reading trophy, four-man teams:

Pittsburg.		**Du Bois.**	
Calhoun	24	Guinzburg	23
Kelsey	21	Millen	20
N Johnson	22	Kelly	23
C R Anderson	24—91	Quinn	21—87

Highland.		New Castle.	
Wolstencroft	23	G J Elliott	18
Kahler	24	J D Elliott	21
Cantrell	23	Atkinson	25
Eames	21—91	Duff	20—84

May 19, Third Day.

With a mighty cheer for Field Captain Woody Kelly, of the Du Bois Gun Club, in which shooters and spectators alike joined, the twenty-first annual tournament of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association was brought to a close this afternoon. Kelly had just won the McNichol trophy, symbol of victory in the feature handicap event of the entire tournament, and there is not the slightest doubt that it was the most popular win of the entire tournament. Shooting from the 18yd. mark, he broke the first 25, tying with Martin, who shot from the 17yd. line, and Harry Kahler, shooting from the 22yd. line. In the shoot-off, Kelly shot another perfect score, while Martin missed one and Kahler two. Kelly shot last, and it was the last event.

Just previous to this, the amateur championship of Pennsylvania for the Du Pont Powder Co.'s magnificent trophy was shot off and was won by George E. Painter, of Pittsburg, after a hot battle with H. Schlicher, who held the championship at the time. Kelsey and Schlicher had each broken 437 out of 450 during the entire tournament and were tied for the championship. In the shoot-off Schlicher missed his seventh. Painter won the event with a straight 25.

In the third special event of the day, the miss-and-out at 5 double targets, Millen, Coleman, Kahler, Howell and Heil tied. In the shoot-off, Coleman won.

The shooting during the day was better than any previous time. Lester German again won highest laurels by breaking every bird he shot at during the day. In the regular targets he broke 150, and in the McNichol event he broke them all from the 22yd. line, making a total of 175 for the day. These, with an unfinished run of 35 from Thursday, gave him high run of the tournament, 210, which is still unfinished. W. H. Heer was second with 148 out of 150, while Hawkins was third with 147 and Stevens fourth with 146. Hawkins also completed second high run of the tournament by breaking enough at the opening to give him 160 straight. The work of the amateurs was remarkable. H. W. Kahler, with Hugh Millen, of Du Bois, and Fred Coleman, were tied for the lead with 147 each, while Hickey and Worden were second with 146 each. To-day's regular scores and those of the McNichol trophy are as follows:

Handicap at 25 birds, for McNichol trophy:

	Hcp.	Score.		Hcp.	Score.
Glen	16	22	Anderson	21	22
Osburn	16	19	Moore	21	22
Schoffstall	17	16	Eames	21	21
Martin	17	25	Lewis	21	21
Sullivan	17	19	Atkinson	22	20
Kuhn	17	18	Kahler	22	25
J G Elliott	17	18	Schlicher	22	20
Bennett	18	20	Guinzburg	22	24
Speer	18	23	Kelsey	22	24
Meehan	18	23	Worden	22	23
Quinn	18	20	Englert	22	19
Kelly	18	25	Heil	22	23
Ford	18	23	Mullin	22	23
Howell	19	23	Coleman	22	22
Morrison	19	18	Cantrell	22	21
Stout	19	18	Calhoun	22	19
Schwen	19	18	Hawkins	22	25
G J Elliott	20	24	Heer	22	23
Pratt	20	19	Stevens	22	25
Hineline	20	20	Apgar	22	20
J D Elliott	21	16	Keller	22	19
Johnson	21	23	German	22	25
Hickey	21	24			

Scores of the ten 15-target events:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
J H Anderson	150	130	C F Sutter	150	142
J O'H Denny	150	108	J W Gribble	150	140
C S Hart	150	97	F F Arner	150	124
Loomis	150	121	F Coleman	150	147
J F Atkinson	150	138	A W Vernon	150	124
C C Duff	150	131	F S Cantrell	150	142
H C French	150	115	E F Slear	150	126
G J Elliott	150	136	G E Brown	150	98
J D Elliott	150	130	C H Henline	150	133
H W Kahler	150	147	C C Farnum	150	126
H Schlicher	150	145	T O Glenn	150	134
N Johnson	150	143	T W Keenan	150	112
Kelsey	150	144	J E Goodwin	150	114
D E Hickey	150	146	De Arment	150	121
C R Anderson	150	142	B M Osburn	150	120
R R Bennett	150	124	J G Doutt	150	127
G M Howell	150	126	M Davis	150	131
J F Morrison	150	133	Bogardus	150	129
C F Moore	150	142	C Keil	150	114
J W Schoffstall	150	116	H C Stockpole	60	40
W Wolstencroft	150	132	J F Calhoun	150	140
J G Martin	150	125	E Ford	150	128
S B Horden	150	146	J G Elliott	150	115
J Englert	150	137	R P Travis	150	123
Stout	150	139	J C Sullivan	150	126
A Heil	150	141	A F Kuhn	150	123
F M Eames	150	130	W P Rhines	150	127
J S Speer	150	137	G A Sinnet	60	48
Meehan	150	126	E Prothero	75	48
L W Quinn	150	137	T F Kennedy	150	120
E W Kelly	150	132	Costello	90	60
F Guinzburg	150	144	Crouse	90	66
Ed Schwen	150	131	Bell	90	40
H W Millen	150	147	H C Koch	60	40
R S Denniker	150	128			
Professionals:					
J A R Elliott	150	140	N Apgar	150	142
O R Dickey	150	141	T H Keller, Jr.	150	144
W H Heer	150	148	L S German	150	150
W H Henderson	150	145	L R Lewis	150	132
H H Stevens	150	146	J F Pratt	150	127

G F Hamlin	150	137	R S Pringle	150	137
J M Hawkins	150	147			

The ten high guns of the shoot were: H. Schlicher, 437 out of 450; "Kelsey" (G. E. Painter) 437; H. W. Kahler, 436; L. B. Worden, 435; J. F. Calhoun, 434; H. W. Millen, 433; F. Coleman, 432; F. Guinzburg, 429; Al. Heil, 428; C. R. Anderson, 425.

The following shows how the money-back system worked at the Pennsylvania State shoot:

Added by Interstate Association	$300.00
One cent on 35,865 targets	358.65
One dollar extra entrance	184.00
	$842.65
Losses paid in full	476.10
Surplus divided among 24 high guns	$366.55

Almost before the last event was finished yesterday the visiting shooters had started for their homes, all trains in the afternoon and evening carrying large delegations of gunners away from Du Bois. But it will be a long time before the gunners forget Du Bois.

Just before leaving the grounds yesterday, the gunners held a special meeting for the purpose of passing the following vote of thanks:

"Du Bois, Pa., May 19.

"To the people of Du Bois, the members of the Du Bois Gun Club, the Du Bois Automobile Club, also the Du Bois newspapers, especially the Courier:

"The Pennsylvania State Sportsmen wish to extend their kind appreciation and thanks for the loyal manner in which they were entertained. Beyond douht the conditions and general welfare for the shooters as provided by the Du Bois boys were among the best in the history of the Sportsmen's Association.

(Signed) "Frank Eames, Pres.
"Bernard Elsesser, Sec."

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, May 21.—Twenty gunners took part in the doubles shoot at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club, yesterday. The principal event was a race at 100 targets, for a gun offered by a sporting goods house. The marksmen allowed to shoot were the ones that did the best work at their respective traps in double events throughout the season. The Crescent Athletic Club, the Westchester Country Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, Yale University and the New York Athletic Club were the organizations that had representatives on the firing line.

To the surprise of all, the winner was N. L. Herrick, of the Westchester Country Club. He had 82 out of a possible 100 targets. His individual scores in strings of 10 pairs each were 18, 17, 18, 14 and 15. Second prize ended in a tie between G. D. Dimock, Yale University, and D. I. Bradley, Westchester Country Club. The Eli student won the shoot-off by a single target. In the morning there were two other shoots at doubles. One was won by H. M. Brigham, of the Crescent Athletic Club, and the other was taken by C. W. Billings, of the New York Athletic Club. The scores of the principal event follow:

N L Herrick	82	R L Spotts	61
C D Dimock	74	D T Leahy	60
D I Bradley	74	L C Robbins	60
C W Billings	73	A Blake	59
C F McAlpin	68	C D Spears	59
G Adee	68	G Felix	60
H M Brigham	67	G F Pelham	58
F A Schauffler	70	G H Piercy	56
W J Simpson	64	Dr Long	55
D I Bradley	63	S Scott	55

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 21.—The appended scores were made at the traps of the Hudson Gun Club at their regular bi-monthly meet this morning, with an attendance of nineteen shooters. Carl von Lengerke and Billy Emmons were high average with 86, with N. R. Smith the runner-up with an average of 84 per cent. In the club prize event, Whitley, Kurzell, Strobel, Emmons and Dr. Groll managed to return straight scores, which enabled them to win a leg on the prizes being contested for. Our next shooting date will be on June 4. Everybody welcome to spend the morning at our grounds and shoot along with us if they feel like doing so.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
C von Lengerke	22	20	20	22	22	23
J H Williams	15	20	18	18	..	..
G Dorr	10	16	15	10	13	..
W Kirkpatrick	12	10	16	12	13	..
J Williams, Jr	17	14	10	13	..	..
Dr Warren	23	20	19	22	..	..
W Emmons	21	21	21	23	21	22
R Strobel	15	15	14	15	13	16
N R Smith	21	21	21	18	24	..
T Kelley	18	19	20	20	21	20
J Whitley	15	16	9	20	19	20
C Kurzell	11	12	17	17	17	..
Dr Groll	14	18	18	18	17	15
G Vossler	16	16	17	14	17	..
G Vetter	11	18	17	14	18	19
R Braithwaite	..	..	11	13	15	..
C Austin	..	..	16	..	17	19
A Frank	..	..	..	20	19	21
T Rooney	..	..	22	22	..	..

SECRETARY.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Cincinnati Gun Club Tournament.

THANKS to the hustling of Emil Hammersmith, the first of the club's series of money-back tournaments was a success. In the program he drops into poetry and says:

"Welcome you'll be and welcome to stay,
Welcome, dear shooters, here any old day."

And he backs up his words by being on hand with a cordial handshake and pleasant word to greet the coming guest, and an equally cordial invitation "to come again" to the departing shooter. The program consisted of ten 15-target events, entrance $14; first five events divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1, and the last five, percentage system, 35, 30, 20 and 15 per cent. There was also an optional $? sweep on the entire program, divided 60 and 30 per cent., high guns. The club gave a handsome trophy to the winner of high average. The day was fine, not a breath of wind to interfere with the flight of the targets, and the only drawback was a hard shower the latter part of the afternoon, and this stopped the sport but a few moments, as the shooters were anxious to finish, and shot in the wet. The club was lucky in getting the old ground manager, John Braunagel, to act as referee and scorer, and he gave perfect satisfaction, of course. Most of the shooters knew John at the St. Bernard grounds, and were glad to see him in his old place again. The office was in charge of G. C. Lambert, and he had the work right up to date, so that no shooter had to wait for what was coming to him. Shooting began at 11 o'clock, and the program was finished at about 4:30, a recess being taken at noon, so that the shooters might do full justice to the excellent dinner served in the club house. Twenty shooters took part in all the events, and several others, who arrived too late to get in the regular events, kept the traps busy until dark. C. G. Westcott and J. A. Payne, tied for high amateur average on 137, and shot off for the trophy at 15 targets, the former winning by one target. Second place honors were divided by Sampson and Bruns on 132. Then came G. C. Williamson and C. B. Woodbury with 131 each. C. A. Young (Chief Sparrow) was high man for the day with 142, R. W. Chamberlain (Roundy) second with 139. J. A. Payne carried off long run honors by breaking 56 without a miss, beating Holaday by one target. The money-back purse amounted to $44, and the losses, which were guaranteed by the club, footed up $35.70, leaving a small surplus to be divided as high average money. Ten of the amateurs called for relief in sums ranging from 90 cents to $7.15. After the program was concluded a few of the shooters went into an event at 12 pairs of doubles. Young was high with 23 breaks, Payne and Hammersmith 19 each, Holaday and Chamberlain 18 each, Schreck 13, Voige 11, Irwin 10.

At the annual meeting of the club on May 12, the following were elected on the board of directors: Dr. R. L. Bird, H. S. Connelly, E. Hammersmith, Dr. A. B. Heyle, C. Hellman, M. Johnson, J. A. Payne, D. Pohlar and E. J. Sampson. The board will meet on May 26 and elect officers for the ensuing year.

The club will hold money-back tournaments on the third Sunday of each month during the season, the next one to be on June 18.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Bird	10	11	14	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	60
Hellman	11	10	12	12	10	13	11	13	14	13	119
Ike	11	12	13	11	15	13	14	13	12	13	127
Schreck	13	13	9	12	11	15	14	13	14	13	127
Connelly	12	12	11	14	10	14	10	13	13	14	123
Westcott	14	15	14	14	13	11	12	14	15	15	137
Lawrence	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	10	12	13	116
C A Young	14	15	14	13	13	14	15	14	15	15	142
Hammersmith	12	11	14	11	13	14	11	13	10	12	121
Sampson	14	14	12	13	12	11	14	14	15	13	132
Holaday	13	14	12	9	14	15	15	14	14	14	134
Dameron	10	11	9	11	10	12	13	15	15	13	119
Chamberlain	14	14	15	13	15	13	14	14	12	15	139
Keefer	13	11	14	11	8	10	12	10	13	9	111
Woodbury	15	14	15	13	12	12	13	12	13	12	131
R H Bruns	13	13	14	15	13	13	14	12	13	12	132
Randall	13	13	13	13	13	15	12	13	12	10	127
G C Williamson	10	14	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	13	131
Payne	10	15	12	15	14	13	15	15	15	13	137
Trimble	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15	11	14	14	68
Gambell	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	13	14	11	66

Shoot-off, 15 targets: Westcott 13, Payne 12..

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., May 22.—John Penn won high amateur average at the regular monthly shoot held Saturday, May 20. A nice crowd of shooters were present. Woolfolk Henderson won high professional by breaking 147 out of 150. J. R. Taylor second, 145. Fred Shattuck got third, 138. Second amateur went to Webb, 143; third to H. E. Smith, 141, and the Captain fell out of the boat on a fudge. The programs for the State shoot are being mailed. Programs can be had by writing Lon Fisher, Station A, Columbus, O. From all inquiries it will be well attended. Everybody invited. Decoration Day shoot will call for 100 targets, entrance $5, shot in strings of 10 targets each event; purses divided 50, 30, 20. Extra events to suit the shooters. Come.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Grubb	150	123	Cooper	150	139
Taylor	150	145	Sildinger	150	123
Brady	150	120	J H Smith	150	131
Washburn	150	115	Call	150	135
Woolard	150	133	Fisher	150	134
Henderson	150	147	Hedges	150	131
H E Smith	150	141	Webster	150	143
Wells	150	125	Coffman	60	56
Kelly	150	110	Jackson	100	86
Shattuck	150	138	Black	100	84
Cartmiller	150	128	Jones	75	65
Corder	150	117	Fuller	50	44
Hill	150	116	Le Noir	75	68
Penn	150	144			

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Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13.—The pleasant weather to-day induced quite a number to come out to our park for a few rounds at the traps. Most of the scores are good, so that every one was well pleased. In the practice event Stannard, Ammann Graham each landed 24 out of 25, Fetherston broke 23, while Shrigley, Davis and Mathews each broke 21.

Ammann took first place in club event No. 1, scoring 48 out of 50. Stannard was close behind him with 47 to his credit, while Barto and Graham each put up a score of 46.

Graham showed the way in the handicap event by smashing 49, Mathews getting 48 and Ammann 44, all from 16yds. Barto connected with 43 from 20yds., MacLachlan and Davis each making the same score from 19yds.

Stannard did fine work in the double event, when he broke 23 out of the 12 pairs.

Bacci was out to-day for the first time in four years.

Events:	*	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	50	50	12p	25	10p	12p
J B Barto, 20	..	46	43	19	..	..	..
A F MacLachlan, 19	18	40	43	13	..	18	21
J H Shrigley, 18	21	41	..	..	..	..	..
J G Parker, 17	16	37	32	11	..	..	..
W A Davis, 19	21	41	43	17	20	..	..
W D Stannard, 16	24	47	43	23	..	..	..
A H Ammann, 16	24	48	44	15	..	..	..
G E Mathews, 16	21	39	48	19	..	..	15
H E Dickman, 16	..	35	39	..	..	..	..
E S Graham, 16	24	46	49	19	..	..	..
J Spangler, 16	..	39	36	..	..	..	..
C B Barnes, 16	..	33	..	13	19	..	..
M O Smith, 16	..	44	..	..	19	..	..
D Bacci, 16	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Taggart, 16	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
Miss Sullivan, 16	11	..	..	..	15	..	..
D M Carroll, 16	15	23	..	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston, 16	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Taggart, 16	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
E Johnson, 16	15	..	..	..	16	..	..
S Johnson, 16	18	..	..	..	21	..	..
M Johnson, 16	8	..	..	..	11	..	..
C Johnson, 16	9	..	..	..	9	..	..

May 14.—Our attendance was considerably cut down by many of our members attending the tournaments at McHenry and Clearing, but we had twenty-three shooters, who enjoyed the afternoon at the traps, several of them putting up remarkably good scores, considering that the targets took very erratic flights at times and quite a strong southeast wind was blowing.

In the practice event at 25 targets, Shrigley and Stemmer each scored 24, Von Lengerke and Thwaite each breaking 23, while Shultz and Kelso each turned in scores of 21.

In club event No. 1, at 50 targets, all 16yds., Taggart landed first honors with a score of 48, Stemmer and May being next in line with 44 each, while Spangler connected with 43.

Stemmer was the top-notcher in the handicap event, scoring 48 from the 19yd. mark, Fetherston being a close second with 47 from 20yds. M. May took third place with a score of 42 from 18yds., Mrs. Fetherston being next with 40, she having made the same score in event No. 1.

In the next event at 25 singles, first honors were easily won by Von Lengerke with a straight score of 25, this being the only straight frame of the afternoon. Thwaite gathered in 21, while Kammerer, Gould and Fox each broke 17.

Our good friend Oswald von Lengerke has concluded to come out oftener in the future, as he says he may be able to learn to break targets again, and result of two frames he shot to-day seem to indicate that he can hit a few once in a while. A severe headache compelled him to quit after having shot the two frames.

Kelso paid our park his first visit to-day and was induced to try a frame; his score of 21 out of 25 pleased him, so that he expects to be with us next week and bring several friends with him.

Spangler is well pleased with the results he is getting, as his scores are steadily improving.

Mrs. Fetherston is making good on 80 per cent. right along.

Mrs. Taggart and Miss Sullivan are both doing good work with their 16-gauges.

J H Shrigley, 18	24	42	39	..
H Thwaite, 19	23	40	39	21
L M Fetherston, 20	..	42	47	..
J A Taggart, 19	..	48	38	..
C F Stemmer, 19	24	44	48	..
C W May, 18	20	44	42	..
B Kammerer, 18	18	41	29	17
J A Schultz, 18	21	40	30	..
E Silver, 18	20	38	31	..
F E Gould, 18	19	31	..	17
J Spangler, 16	..	43	35	..
Mrs Fetherston, 16	..	40	40	..
Mrs Taggart, 16	..	32	..	..
Miss J T Sullivan, 16	..	26	21	..
O von Lengerke, 16	23	..	..	25
F B Fox, 16	14	28	..	17
Dr R A Griffith, 16	11	24	..	..
Dr F W Belknap, 16	15	27	..	..
G C Jerome, 16	..	29	..	..
P O'Malley, 16	17	25	..	..
F Cook, 16	15	..	..	16
C F Hjertberg, 16	2	..	..	9
D Kelso, 16	21	..	..	9

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THERE was a very nice attendance at the club's weekly trophy shoot on May 14. It was a fine day, and the warm weather attracted quite a number of spectators. The trophy shoot resulted in four of the men tying on perfect scores, including their handicap. The shoot-off was at 25 targets, and it was agreed to decide the winner by the total score including the handicap. This was done with the object of arriving at a decision without the need of several shoot-offs. The scheme settled the matter all right, Lehman winning with a total of 32, of which 22 were actual breaks. Dameron was high man in actual breaks, with 46. He is fast getting back into form after his lay-off from ill health, and will be in trim to make the shooters go some at the state shoot next week. Sampson is also getting back to his old-time form again, and means to have a try for some of the big money this season; he was second to-day with 45. Charlie Woodbury always used to be thought one of the best in this vicinity, and it looks as though he would once more make good, he was third to-day with 43, which is better than he has been shooting lately. Rapp, from St. Louis, Mo., was trying the clays to-day for the first time in nearly five years, so that his score was not so bad, although not up to his old-time mark. Uncle John Dea has not been very regular this spring and shows it in his work on the firing line. We always used to look for his name much nearer the top of the list than he placed it at this shoot.

Next week the Kentucky State shoot will be held on these grounds, and the club has completed all the arrangements to care for the big crowd that will be here. An Ideal-Leggett and a set of experts will be used in running off the events, and both are in fine working order. Many of the members will attend the money-back tournament of the Cincinnati Club on May 21.

Trophy event, 50 targets, handicap:

Targets:	15	10	15	10	Broke.	Hcp.	Total.
Keefer	9	10	11	7	37	8	45
Dameron	15	9	14	8	46	6	50
Woodbury	12	9	13	9	43	8	50
Lehman	13	10	10	7	40	20	50
J B C	11	7	12	5	35	10	45
Estel	10	6	12	10	38	10	48
Lawrence	14	9	10	7	40	2	42
Ford	10	5	11	5	31	15	46
Sampson	14	8	14	9	45	8	50
Rapp	10	6	6	5	27	15	42
Beall	9	7	6	5	27	10	37
Luverne	12	5	10	7	34	6	40
Dea	10	6	10	8	34	10	44

Shoot-off, 25 targets:

Dea	5	26	Dameron	3	26
Woodbury	4	26	Sampson	4	24
Lehman	10	32			

Siwanoy Country Club.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—The shoot on May 13 brought out a number of enthusiasts, who were anxious to try for the third leg of the Du Pont trophy. There is considerable rivalry among the members who are anxious to secure the gold medal for the amateur championship, which is to be shot off on May 30.

The winner in the Du Pont trophy shoot was Mr. J. G. Wintjen. Two visitors from Bronxville, Messrs. Burrill and Proctor, came over to see the work at these traps. The following were the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Average.
G A Wylie	105	83	79.0
W W Thorpe	90	56	62.2
G L Yates	120	59	49.1
L G Rauch	70	50	71.4
H V Morgan	145	101	69.6
W Thorpe	130	91	70.0
J G Wintjen	60	49	81.6
W M Wylie	125	55	44.0
Proctor	125	88	70.4
Burrell	100	60	60.0

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 16.—Seventeen gunners participated in the regular weekly shoot of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club, held yesterday afternoon over the club's traps, near the Speedway. While the day was not exactly an ideal one for clay bird shooting, some good marks were registered. High gun honors were carried off by Louis Colquitt, who smashed 99 out of the first 100 disks that he shot at. A. B. Brickner won the president's prize, which was donated by B. M. Shanley, Jr., in the 50-bird handicap event, with an actual kill of 46. George Ohl, Jr., who had a handicap of 3 in this event broke 45 birds out of 50, and won second prize. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H H Shannon	5	22	21	24	23	24	24	23	..	..
L Colquitt	25	25	24	25	23	23	23	24	22	23
C Billings	25	24	24	22	24	24	22	24	25	..
P Bey	17	18	15	23	16	21	18	17	16	..
G Ohl, Jr.	16	15	15	15	23	17	..	..	..	..
Wm W Hassinger	19	20	19	22	19	20	22	20	22	19
C Chiariell	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O E Brown	16	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Wheaton	21	20	23	21	22	19	24	22	..	..
A Brickner	16	20	23	20	23	21	..	..	..	..
L S Page	22	22	23	20	23	21	..	..	..	..
J W Pettit	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E D Voors	20	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W E Hunt	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Stengel	16	13	15	18	17	..	..	..	..	..
J Engelhorn	15	16	16	20	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—Rain, wind and bad light combined against the faithful to-day. The scores, while low, were good enough, considering the conditions. Parry led in practice and for the cup. Muller second in the former. Britton in the latter.

Practice:

Events: / Targets:	1 20	2 20	3 20	Shot at.	Broke.
Parry	18	20	..	40	38
Moller	19	18	..	40	37
Lewis	14	20	..	40	34
Britton	18	..	..	20	18
Hymer	16	14	13	60	43
Dixon	19	15	17	60	51
Crawford	18	19	15	60	52
Neighbors	11	17	..	40	28
Stitte	13	11	..	40	24
Edmonson	..	..	14	20	14

President's cup, 50 targets, handicap:

Moller	18	38	Britton	16	41
Parry	18	44	Stitte	16	34
Lewis	20	22	Crawford	16	40
Dixon	18	39	Neighbors	16	34
Hymer	20	39	Edmonson	16	36

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—There was a smaller attendance than usual at the weekly practice shoot of the Smith Gun Club yesterday afternoon on its Bloomfield avenue grounds, the threatening weather serving to keep many away. Those who did attend enjoyed a series of interesting open sweepstake events, the scores of which were as follows:

D M Kling	23	22	21	24	21	22
W Hassinger	15	17	22	23	..	..
Harry Hassinger	12	16	14	17	..	..
Henry Koegel	12	16	18	19	..	..
Dr Lockwood	15	17	16	15	..	..
Samuel Thornton	18	22	20	21	..	..
J Geiger	23	25	..	..	..	..
John Davis	21	20	..	..	..	..

Besides the regular shoot next Saturday afternoon, there will be a big program of sweepstakes, team and individual matches on the following Tuesday, Memorial Day, and it is expected that shooters from many parts of the State will be present to participate in the open events. In the main club event, for members of the Smith organization only, there will be between $50 and $100 worth of merchandise prizes.

The DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 21.—Neaf Apgar, of New York, made his first appearance at the Du Pont Gun Club yesterday, and broke 96 out of 100 targets. He was greeted by a large crowd. Messrs. Lewis and Skelley made good scores, but they were not up to their usual form.

In Class 1 of the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event, F. Mathewson and Eugene du Pont tied, each breaking 22 out of 25. W. Mathewson and T. B. Rogers also tied in Class 2 with 21 out of 25. J. J. Maghern won Class 3 with 20 out of 25. In Class 4 Dr. H. Betts, Dr. Bullock and G. F. Ford tied at 15.

In the shoot-off from the previous Saturday, Walker Mathewson won Class B with a score of 21. Isaac Turner won Class C with 18, and Dr. A. Patterson won Class D with the same score.

The complete scores of the day follow: S. J. Newman 17 out of 25, Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr., 15, George F. Lord 15, F. Megaw 9, W. E. Edmunson 17, W. M. Hammond 16, L. C. Lyon 13, Thorpe Martin 16, L. W. Crawford 17, W. E. Husbands 13, William G. Wood 12, S. G. David 16, N. K. Smith 17, J. B. McHugh 18, F. Mathewson 22, Victor du Pont 17, W. Mathewson 21, W. H. Hartlove 16, J. A. MacMullen 13, W. A. Casey 14, Dr. S. Steele 19, A. F. du Pont 20, J. J. Magahern 20, A. H. Lobb 21, T. E. Doremus 16, W. A. Joslyn 18, J. S. Grant 9, H. T. Reed 18, A. J. Curley 7, D. J. Dougherty 19, S. G. David 13, T. B. Rogers 21, T. W. Keithley 20, C. D.

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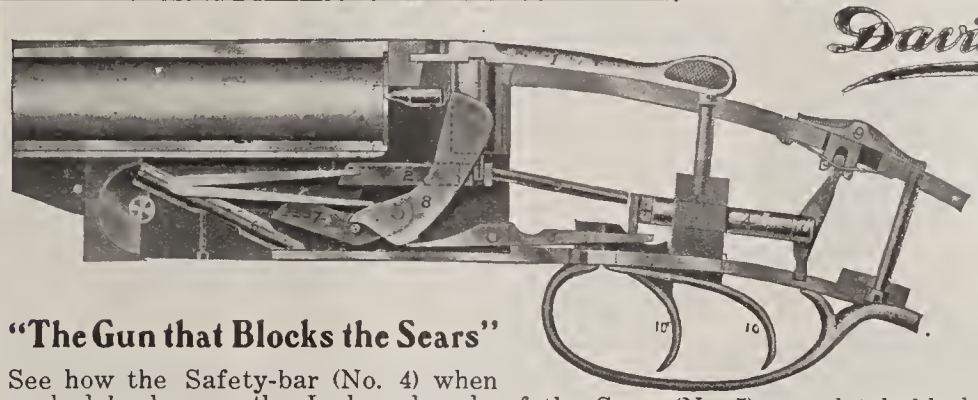

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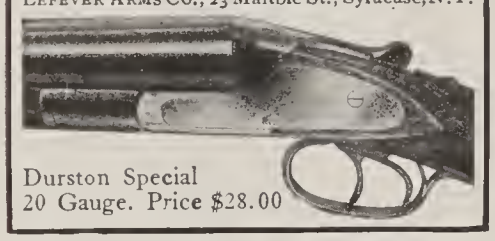

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Vicksburg Gun Club.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 18.—A two-day registered tournament was held here by the Gun Club on the 16th and 17th. W. J. Fletcher was high amateur with the fine score of 291 out of 300, W. W. Locke pushing him close with 290, winning second high average. Guy Ward carried off high gun honors for the professionals with 296; H. D. Freeman second with 291. The team championship was won by a team from Greenville with a total of 70, shooting at 25 targets each. W. J. Fletcher, of Vicksburg, carried off the individual championship with 74 out of 75. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
W J Fletcher	150	147	150	144
E R Sharkey	150	134	150	140
J R Livingston	150	143	150	144
A G Hilzine	150	131	150	131
W W Locke	150	145	150	145
R L Pinksron	150	142	150	142
A C Robeson	150	142	150	134
J H Roel	150	144	150	140
W M Griffith	150	133	150	129
H B Blanks	150	127	150	122
Chas Green	150	133	150	128
J H Warren	150	145	150	143
J J Bradfield	150	142	150	135
J L Evans	150	136	150	131
E J Oates	150	143	150	139
Professionals:				
Guy Ward	150	149	150	147
H D Freeman	150	148	150	143
W R Crosby	150	141	150	144
L P Chancel	150	142	150	134
W A Long	150	135	150	136
Ben Schwartz	150	138	150	142
E E Jacoway	150	135	150	135
John Riley	150	119	150	120

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The warm wave drove and kept a good many of the members of the Analostan Club away. However, seventeen of the faithful attended. The afternoon was perfect for shooting, with the exception of a fluky wind that interfered a little during the early part of the afternoon. Mr. Emory H. Storr, the popular trade representative, was with us, and gave a splendid exhibition of how to break them, scoring 98 out of his 100. Uncle Billy Wagner complained of not feeling well, but the boys all wonder what he would have done if he had been well. He missed four out of his first 43 and then ran 57 straight, scoring 96 out of his century. Dr. Harrison was also up on the bit, and cracked out 95 of his 100, followed by Dr. Stine with 93. Following are the scores made during the afternoon:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Storr	100	98	Talbott	80	61
Wagner	100	96	Cockerille	75	61
Harrison	100	95	Dulaney	65	55
Stine	100	93	M Taylor	50	46
Peck	100	89	Dr Taylor	50	45
Green	100	82	Dufour	50	42
Parsons	100	81	C S Wilson	50	37
Holt	100	81	Drain	50	31
Hill	100	78			

A special event at 10 pairs had scores as follows: Wagner 15, Peck 13, Parsons 8, Holt 12, Talbott 10, Cockerille 10, Dulaney 10, M. Taylor 10, Dufour 12.

The officers of the club are making arrangements for an all afternoon shoot on May 30. The program will be commenced at 2 P. M., and two traps will be used. It will be a sociable shoot, with plenty of ice-water and some merchandise prizes. Visitors will be given a hearty welcome and a whack at the prizes.

Highland Gun Club.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 13.—W. F. Simonson won a special shoot of 100 targets, The marksmen shot in strings of 20 targets a man, and the winner had a total of 85. The scores:

W Simonson	19	16	17	16	17	85
J F Simonson	14	16	17	17	19	83
W Bennett	16	17	14	18	17	82
W Silkworth	15	15	16	17	17	80
N A Kelsey	17	15	14	16	16	78
F Isaacs	15	15	17	14	15	76
O Keppler	12	16	13	14	17	72
F C Carnwell	12	13	16	16	13	70
E Lynn	14	14	10	16	15	69
E Tubbs	11	15	16	11	16	69
C Cornwell	12	15	14	11	15	67
J Nohwec	14	12	15	11	12	64
Dr Cleghorn	11	10	14	14	13	62
Special shoot, 100 targets:						
W Simonson	24	23	24	23		94
W Silkworth	23	24	23	23		93
F Isaacs	21	24	21	23		89

Eastlake Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 21.—L. D. Willis made a most remarkable record at the traps, at the regular weekly shoot of the Eastlake Gun Club yesterday afternoon. He missed only two birds out of 130 shot at, and made a straight run of 101 birds. Shooting like this is not often seen, and Willis ran away ahead of the other contestants. Willis also broke seven pair of double targets out of 10 pair shot at.

In the Du Pont trophy shoot, L. Beatson was also on hand with a steady hand, and broke 25 straight. C. Haverbeck, R. Gray and K. Davis were tied for second place with 23. The scores were:

Regular club shoot: L. D. Willis (shot at 130), broke 128, K. Davis (125) 88, J. Spring (100) 70, L. Beatson (95) 41, H. Jones (55) 28, W. Fincher (50) 22, E. Potter (40) 28, F. Quigley (40) 26, H. Davis (35) 25, C. Maguigan (35) 17, C. Haverbeck (25) 15, W. Jones (25) 11, R. Donahue (20) 8.

Du Pont trophy shoot, 25 targets: L. Beatson 25, C. Haverbeck 23, R. Gray 23, K. Davis 23, W. Fincher 21, W. Gray 21, H. Jones 21, J. Spring 20, W. Jones 19, E. Potter 17.

Annual Meeting Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association.

DU BOIS, Pa.—The Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association went into session at 7:30 o'clock, May 17, in the assembly hall of the Acorn Club and transacted its yearly routine business.

The Sunbury-Selinsgrove Club, of Sunbury, was awarded the next tournament without opposition.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Frank Eames, of Philadelphia; Vice-President, C. E. Foster, Selinsgrove; Treasurer, Claude D. Henline, Bradford; Secretary, Bernard Elsesser, York; Directors: J. S. Speer, St. Marys; F. C. Cantrell, Philadelphia; J. Atkinson, New Castle; H. B. Shoop, Harrisburg, and E. W. Ludwig, Allentown. The latter two and Mr. Elsesser are the new men elected.

After the reports of the officials, committee reports were heard. The committee on revision of constitution reported a number of changes, which were adopted. It was decided that all contestants must be members of a club in good standing one month before a shoot.

Resolutions of respect for Harry Hess, E. C. Marshall and Elias Spangler, who died since last meeting, were adopted. The committee appointed to confer with the United Sportsmen's Association, "to buy up large tracts of land in Pennsylvania for reserves," was continued. The Pennsylvania Gun Club reported its disbanding and was stricken from the list of members..

Resolutions commending the Interstate Sportsmen's Association for its registered shoots and to furnish sporting papers with the programs for annual tournaments as soon as arranged, were adopted.

The Du Pont trophy, held by H. Schlicher, was called in and he was awarded $10 in its stead. It will be contested for again, as per conditions of its donation.

New Jersey State Tournament.

THE eighth annual tournament of the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association will be given June 1, 2 and 3, under the auspices of the Smith Gun Club, of Newark, on their shooting grounds, Bloomfield avenue, Newark.

This is a registered tournament, to which the Interstate Association contributes $200 as a part of the Squier money-back special fund, and the club gives from $400 to $500 in added money and merchandise.

The events are open to all, except the three State championships, which are for New Jersey shooters only. In the team championships, after the price of targets are deducted, the balance will be divided among the three high teams, 40, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively. Winners also to receive cups, which they hold subject to challenge every thirty days until the following annual shoot, when they must return them to the State Association. This shoot is to be run under the Squier money-back system, championships and merchandise not included. All standard makes of shells will be for sale on the grounds at 65 cents per box. Price of all targets to be two cents each. Shells shipped express prepaid, to Thomas Smith, corner of Park avenue and Stone street, in care of Smith Gun Club, will be delivered on grounds free of charge. Three McCrea traps and white flyer targets will be used. In the merchandise event the high guns to have first choice and so on down. Professionals shoot for targets only.

Money in regular events to be divided by the Rose system, points, 5, 3, 2, 1, and in the optional sweeps, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., high guns. Shooters in team championships must be residents of the State and a member of the club of which they represent for a period of not less than thirty days previous to this shoot. Club also to be a member in good standing in the State Association.

The winner of the amateur State championship to receive cup and 50 per cent. of the total entrance after the price of targets have been deducted, and the balance to second and third, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively.

The Laflin and Rand trophy, which is emblematic of the amateur State championship, will be shot for in events 8 and 9, which consists of 50 targets at 16yds. rise. Any shooter in the State is eligible to compete for same.

Program, first day, June 1, has ten 15 target events, entrance $1.40 each; optional sweep, $1.00. Nos. 11 and 12 is the three-man team race, 25 singles each, entrance $2. To the amateur making the longest run during this tournament a special price of $10 will be given by the president of the State Association.

Second day, June 2, is a repetition of the first day's program, except events 11 and 12, which is a two-man team race.

Third Day, June 3.—Seven 15-target events, $1.40 entrance, $1 optional sweep. Nos. 8 and 9 is the State championship event, 50 targets, $2 entrance. Nos. 10, 11 and 12, 15-target events; No. 13, merchandise event at 25 targets, entrance $1.

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Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Missouri State Rifle Association.

ON the First Infantry range, opposite St. Charles, Mo., June 2, 3 and 4, will be held the second combination tournament of the Missouri State Rifle Association. Col. E. J. Spencer is the president of the Association, and C. C. Crossman, secretary, and it is through the efforts of these two enthusiasts that St. Louis expects soon to witness a unique and successful assemblage of gun users. Camp Perry, the scene of the yearly meeting of Government and State troops in annual practice, does not present the varied inducements offered by the promoters of the coming meet. On the St. Charles spacious range, furnished by the commonwealth for the use of its citizen soldiery, will be held simultaneously matches with the shotgun, rifle and revolver. These contests of skill are aided and encouraged by a liberal allotment of prizes in money and trophies, that make an attractive magnet for the users of small arms the country over.

Experts who had the pleasure of visiting the St. Charles range on the occasion of the first annual shoot, held last summer, expressed astonishment at the arrangements provided for carrying forward the diversified program. Fully a thousand men may at the same time be engaged at practice on the rifle, revolver and shotgun ranges, all within sight of the spectator, yet in no way interfering with each other.

The grounds are ideal for the purposes used, and at the same time they are within easy access of both steam and traction cars, which connect direct with local car lines. Ample provision is made for the care of participants and spectators, good and substantial meals will be furnished, and those attending are assured of excellent accommodations in every way.

The event will have the sanction and approval of State officers, and general orders will be issued giving authority to all officers and enlisted men to attend the second annual shoot of the Missouri State Rifle Association, and the State rate of one cent a mile will be available for this purpose. Subsistence can be had on the grounds at the rate of 30 cents per meal, unless contestants prefer to provide their own meals. Tentage and bed sacks will be furnished by the First Regiment, but cots and blankets must be brought. Interest in this competition is so general that it is expected a large number will attend from the various organizations of the National Guards.

The valuable prizes offered will have the effect of drawing many from outside points, and entries are expected to be largely increased over last year's attendance. Col. F. J. Spencer, commander First Infantry, N. G. Missouri, has issued general orders detailing those who will be in charge.

Interest in the shoot is exemplified by the unusual number of entries already received. In the Times trophy event, company team match, entries of six-man teams have already been received from Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, K, L, and M of the First Regiment, and from the Missouri State Rifle Association, making in all eleven teams to date, while some are expected from outside companies. The response of local sponsors in the way of trophies has been very liberal, and several handsome and costly examples of the jeweler's art are offered for competition. Not the least among these is the trophy donated by the St. Louis Times, which is destined to become historical in rifle circles. The donors of this trophy have spared no expense in securing a prize worthy the event, and under the conditions prevailing many a notable contest will be registered before the race is over.

There will be over $500 in money and prizes awarded winners in the various events. Many of the celebrated rifle shots of the East have advised that they will attend. John W. Hessian, of New York, and Capt. W. H. McBride, of Indianapolis, both military rifle experts, have already made reservation at local hotels. Clarence E. Orr, the noted revolver shot, will shoot through the program, as will also some of the country's best shotgun users. Among the latter, Chas. G. Spencer, Art Killam, F. W. Hoyt, Fred Gilbert, Geo. Maxwell, Fred Rogers and Ed. O'Brien, will represent the cream of the professionals, while J. W. Bell, W. H. Clay, Bill and Pete Boggerman, Dr. Spencer and a dozen others of St. Louis will make the visiting amateurs hustle to win the shotgun average.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The weekly competitions of this Association were shot to-day, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa.:

Record match, 200yds., rifle: R. L. Dubbs 221, 211, 211, 209; Dr. G. G. Davis (Brockmeyer match), 193, 187, 174.

Offhand match: Williamson 213, 211, 207, 204, 202; Brockmeyer match: Williamson 204, 202, 201.

Honor target, 3 shots: R. L. Dubbs 65, Williamson 54.

Military match: H. A. Dill 44, 43, 43, 42, 41, 41; N. Spering 44, 43. Brockmeyer match: N. Spering 44.

Pistol match, 50yds.: H. L. Reeves (Brockmeyer match), 93, 92, 90, 86, 85; Dr. Palmer 90, 89, 88, 86, 84, 82.

Trojan Rifle Club Scores.

THE following scores were made at the regular weekly shoot of the Trojan Rifle Club, out of a possible 100, on the American Standard target: Holloway 74, Derrick 67, Gemmill 66, Campbell 61, McPherson 57, De Witt 59, Albert 55.

The PARKER GUN Again a Winner!

On January 11-13, 1911, The "OLD RELIABLE" PARKER GUN, shot by Howard D. Bates, of Ridgetown, Ont., again won the Grand Canadian Handicap at live birds, killing 25 straight and 9 in the shoot-off, from the limit distance of 31 yds. Mr. Bates shot at 54 birds during the tournament and killed them all. THIS IS SOME SHOOTING!

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H. J. Schlicher ..... 155 Straight (Ballistite).
J. F. Calhoun ..... 148 Straight (Dupont).
L. B. Worden ..... 144 Straight (Dupont).
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H. H. Stevens ..... 104 Straight (New Schultze).

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National Guard Indoor Record.

JOHN H. REINHARD, corporal in Company I of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, is now the undisputed holder of the indoor shooting record among officers and enlisted men in the National Guard of the State of New York. The record that he established was a count of 74 out of a possible 75. This was made at the Masten Park Arsenal of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, N. Y., a few nights ago while competing with the Company I team for the trophy offered by Adjt. Walter F. Nurzey.

Before Reinhard stepped to the front as a crack shot, the indoor record was a score of 73 out of 75. This held good for a number of years, having been made by Lieut. Frank C. Westphal, Assistant District Attorney, at the old Broadway Arsenal, before the Sixty-fifth Regiment moved to its new home. A number of approaches to the old Westphal record were made. Several years ago two out-of-town National Guardsmen secured 72 out of 75, but it remained for Corp. Reinhard to beat it, and with his new record, which rubs the edge of perfection in indoor marksmanship.

The record was made by firing five shots offhand or standing; five shots kneeling, and five shots prone. Corp. Reinhard, in order to secure this high count, made 14 bullseyes and one 4, which is the next thing to hitting the center of the target. He has assisted Lieut. Westphal in the work of organizing the new Sixty-fifth Company L. When this is mustered in, Corp. Reinhard will become first sergeant of the new company, and be given charge of its shooting squad. Corp. Reinhard lives at No. 166 Dodge street, and is a foreman in the Bureau of Water.

Company C, Tenth Infantry Wins Trophy.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—The James Mix trophy offered for competition with the rifle between teams from the four local companies of the Tenth Infantry, N. G., N. Y., was won Saturday night by Company C, which rolled up a score of 386 points, 16 more than its nearest competitor, Company A, which made 370. Company B was third with 361 points, and Company D's team retired after the offhand firing.

Company C's winning of the trophy the first time it has ever been competed for occasioned much joy among the members of that command, and reflects credit on Corp. Charles E. Smith, who captained the team. The individual scores of the winning team were as follows: First Sergeant Miles 70, Private Robert Borthwick 67, Private M. S. Baronas 64, Private Daniel S. Benton 62, Private R. P. Thorn 62, Private Frederick Koons 61.

Middies Defeat Seventy-first Regiment.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 13.—The Seventy-first Regiment rifle team of New York was defeated by Annapolis in their annual shoot at Annapolis to-day. This was the sixth shoot, each team having won the match three times. scores:

Annapolis.		71st Infantry.	
Badger	166	Doyle	163
Martin	161	Westermann	162
Bartlett	150	De Lamater	122
Bischoff	156	Lummis	152
Colb	162	Corwin	160
Zeigler	171	Eben	142
Saunders	162	Wells	146
Woodside	175	Daley	150
Camberton	161	Thompson	156
Kutes	172	Potter	160
Jacobs	160	Spies	152
Kerr	144—1970	McMannus	150—1815

Philippine Islands U. S. R. A. Championships.

Any revolver championship:
C O Heath, S & W, Peters 368
J. S. Upham, S & W, Peters 363
D B Crafton, S & W, Peters 333

Any pistol championship:
D B Crafton, S & W, Winchester 378
J S Upham, S & W, Winchester 376
W B Loughborough, S & W, Winchester 361
C O Heath, S & W, Winchester 348
W E Guthrie, S & W, Winchester 320

Any pocket revolver:
J S Upham, .38 S & W 152
W B Loughborough, S & W, Winchester 144
C O Heath, .38 S & W 140
D B Crafton, S & W, U M C 99
D H Torrey, .38 S. & W 74

DuPont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 21.—The revolver and pistol practice scores at yesterday's shoot were: D. Appleby 81, 82, 75, 84, 79, 85, 79; A. J. Curley 76; L. du Pont 86.

The rifle (.22caliber) practice scores were: A. G. Riley 64; C. T. Martin .31, J. J. Dutton 31, 37; N. K. Smith 42, 17; C. F. Martin 39, 30; D. Appleby 85; Frazier 50, 33; Tubbs 32.

The revolver and pistol qualification scores were: L. du Pont 91, 86, 90; I. du Pont 85, 83, 82, 80.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Porter E. Osborne, of Springfield, Mass., is shooting very strong this season with his Stevens repeating shotgun. One of his latest achievements was scoring 97 per cent (second amateur prize) at the weekly shoot of the Paleface Gun Club, Boston, Mass.

WOODPECKER SUMMONS POLICE RESERVES.

MYSTERY and the prospects of uncovering a tragedy took Sergeant Stephenson and eight men of the police reserves of the Kingsbridge station into a wood near Riverdale avenue and 231st street recently, where they searched for more than two hours by the light of lanterns.

Miss Mary Halliday, a nurse in the Seton Hospital, was walking near the wood at night, when she heard several persons quareling and then several shots. The police were notified at once, and searched the entire place for two hours. The thrilling quest in the dark came to an end when one of the policemen made a discovery. Returning to the police station, this report was entered on the blotter by the men:

"Reported shots heard in the premises of Riverdale avenue and 231st street were found by Policeman Reilly to have been noises made by a woodpecker attacking a tin sign on a tree fifty feet from the highway. No trace of murder or suicide found."

Policeman Doyle offered the explanation that the woodpecker was a harbinger of spring rapping for entrance into town.—New York Herald.

THE KNOWING SCHOLAR.

"Now, Jenkins," said the master, "how many seasons are there?" "Two, sir," replied the urchin. "Only two, Jenkins, name them?" "The close and the open seasons," responded the budding Walton.—Anglers' News.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

UNCLE MARKIE'S GULLS.

Out in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Maine, there is a rocky little island with a stunted growth of trees, known as No Man's Land.

The surf breaks against the rocks summer and winter, and the ocean stretches out and away to the coast of Europe.

It is a desolate place in winter, with its storms and its ice-bound shore, and, if we saw it then, we could not dream what a change would take place when the soft south wind driving back the cold north wind takes possession and it is spring again.

Some warm day when the ocean is calm, Uncle Markie, who owns the island will take his sheep over to the island for their summer pasture, and will look in the thickest part of the trees to see if the ravens are nesting.

Two pairs of ravens come to the islands each year and build a bulky nest of sticks, lining it with wool which they gather from where it has been torn from the sheep by the branches, for the ravens nest very early, and the raven babies have to be kept warm.

Soon there will come sailing up on the south wind large white birds which will circle about the island and then drop down appearing at home as if they had only been away on a visit.

The gulls continue to come until many thousands are on the island, and the fisherman over on Matinicus Island will say that Uncle Markie's gulls are back again on No Man's Land.

The grass is green now and the sheep are gamboling about among the rocks, and the ocean is smiling in the summer sun as it stretches out and is lost in the distant blue.

It is a busy bird city now; the gulls have built their nests on the ground, among the trees, under the rocks, and everywhere we find the nests of sticks and grass, containing three or four large spotted eggs. Let us find Uncle Markie and get into his fisherman's dory and row over to the island.

It is such a wonderful sight that you would hardly believe it true unless you had been there and seen it for yourself. It was estimated that there were 50,000 gulls on the island last year. They rose in the air circling and screaming as we approached, a constantly moving mass of birds, looking from a distance like a cloud hanging over the island.

The young birds are brown and unlike their parents, and after they are old enough to leave the nest they sit around on the rocks while the old birds go out on the ocean to search for food.

The young look as much alike as two peas in a pod, and we wonder how the parents find their own among so many, yet they seem to have no trouble.

By the middle of August the young are grown and begin to leave the island and appear on the other islands near the fish wharves, where they feed on the refuse from the fish houses.

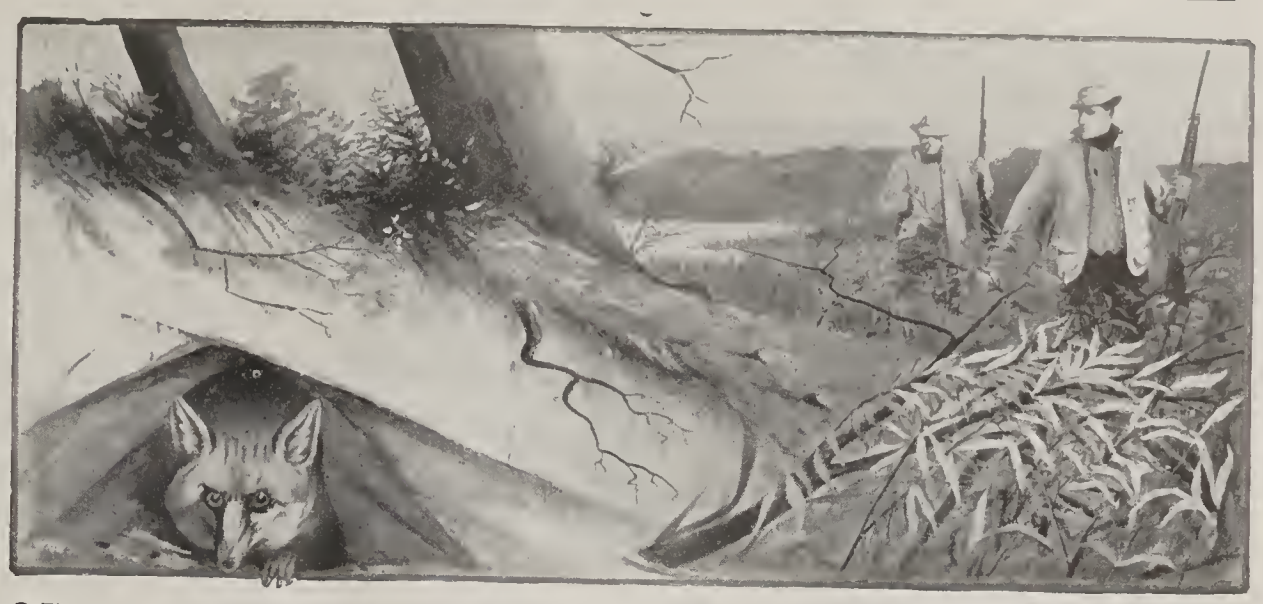
They appear also in the harbors and keep working down the coast until some day we again see the gulls circling about our own harbor, and we say the gulls have returned, yet how few know from where they came, and how some were white and some were brown.

Do you wonder how it is that so many birds can nest in safety on one island and why no one disturbs them for their feathers or eggs?

When the gulls were being killed for millinery purposes, Maine made a law to protect the sea gulls, the gulls which had been coming to No Man's Island for years to build their nests were safe if the island was saved to them, and some one appointed to look after the gulls.

Uncle Mark Youngs, an old sea captain, who went to sea when he was twelve years old, and had charge of a schooner at fourteen years, owned the island. Uncle Markie, as he is known to everybody, rented the island to the Audubon Society for a home for the sea gulls, and his State made him a game warden to protect them.

Uncle Markie lives on Matinicus, a mile away and with his glass can watch the island and



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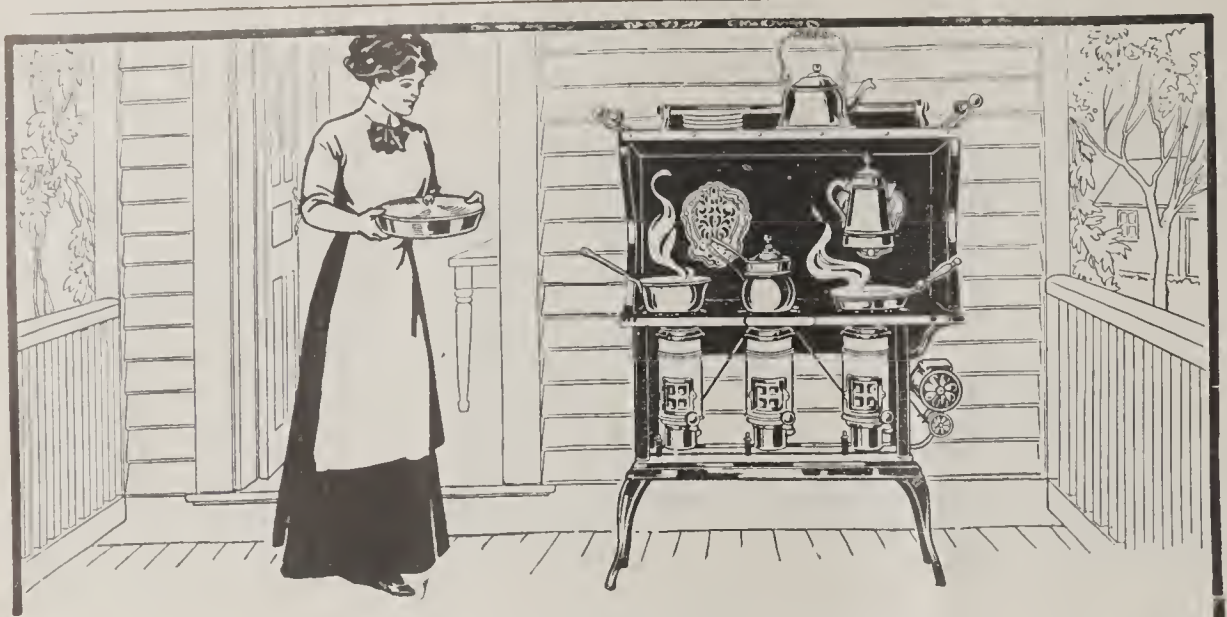

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prevent any one from stealing the gulls' eggs or from shooting them.

Should any one land on the side of the island away from Uncle Markie's view the gulls will rise in the air and this is the signal that tells him it is time to go over and protect his birds.

We love to watch the graceful gulls as they fly over our harbors, but few know of the breeding habits, and that they are becoming more abundant because they are protected in their summer homes in the north.

WILBUR F. SMITH.

SOUTH NORWALK.

ORIGIN OF BIRD NAMES.

IN studying the origin of bird names, we find that some names are imitations of the notes of the bird, though not always very successful imitations. Others again are allusive to color or appearance, while a still greater number refer to peculiar habits, although some of these have been so greatly modified as to be unintelligible except when the clue is sought in the history of the word. The "peewit," which the French call "dixhuit," the "kittiwake," and the "pipit," may be cited as attempts to indicate the notes of the birds to which they are applied. It is thought that the old High German "hiegro" was adopted as the name of the "heron," by way of allusion to its harsh voice. From this word have come the French "aigre" and "aigrette," of which our own "egret" is another form. From the root of "hiegro" also come the Low Latin "aigro" and "airo," the French "heron," which we have also adopted. The French "heronceau" has become with us the "heronshaw."

The pretty or peculiar appearance of birds has given risen to such names as "blackbird," "bluethroat," "razorbill," and "yellowshank." The name of the "oriole" is derived from the Latin "aureolus," and means the golden bird. Many of these names have become obscured by the process of time and the changes in the language which it has brought about. Thus "avocet," "bustard," and "ostrich" are all believed to be compounds of the Latin "avis," although they have departed widely from the original forms of "avis casta," "avis tarda," and "avis struthio." "Godwit" is a corruption of "good wight," while "goatsucker" indicates a former belief as to the habits of the birds.

The names of men and women have in many instances been applied to birds. Thus we have "Willock," "Guillemot," and "Magpie." The name of "Petrel" is an allusion to St. Peter on the waves. The name of "Mother Carey's Chicken," by which it is known to sailors, is said to be a corruption of the Portuguese "Madre Cara." It is notable that the French call the petrels "oiseaux de Notre Dame."

Some bird-names we have inherited from Greece and Rome. "Kestrel" has been traced back by Professor Skeat to "qurquedula," the Latin name for the teal. The intermediate stages of this transition are the old French forms of "quercelle," "quercerelle," which in English became "kerc'relle," and so was easily corrupted to "kestrel."

With many it must add to the interest with which they are regarded when we have the clue to the meaning of the names by which they are associated with the poetry or the superstition of bygone centuries.—Shooting Times.

GUN KICKS HUNTER OUT OF BOAT.

TONY BLANCO, JR., of Homer City, had an exciting experience while hunting ducks on the Yellow creek dam recently. Tony was in the boat in the center of the dam and seeing a bird, fired at it. The gun kicked so vigorously that the young man was thrown from the boat into the water. Coming to the surface he swam to the shore 125 feet away and left the empty boat in the water without making an effort to climb into it. Tony missed the duck and lost his gun.—Indiana Democrat.

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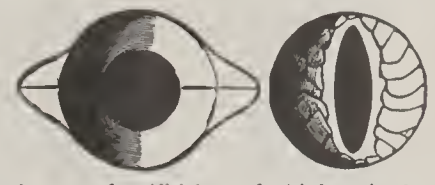

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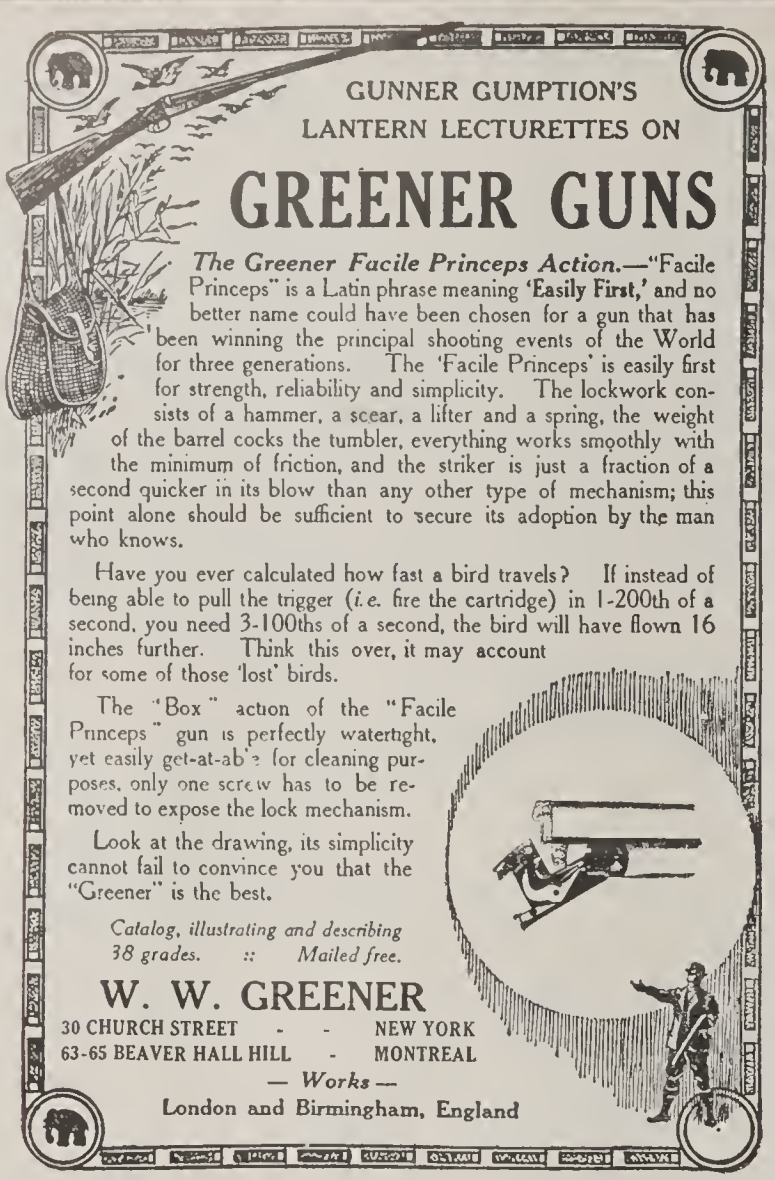

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The volume is illustrated by colored plates of ruffed grouse and quail, and 48 full page portraits of different game birds and hunting scenes, with a number of cuts in the text.

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A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

OF many adventures when after big game, not one has remained in my memory so vividly, I think, as a narrow escape I had when I was about twenty years of age. The incident is a remarkable one, too, if merely an instance of the utter disregard a man may have of danger to life and limb when he is carried away by the excitement to the moment. At the time I propose to speak of I was in Norway in quest of reindeer, and, accompanied only by my hunter, had reached the slopes of Snachetten—the highest mountain of the Dovre Fyeld. Reindeer frequently rocky, snow-covered mountains, where to approach within range without alarming them is no easy matter, seeing that the path to be traveled is always a difficult and often a dangerous one.

On the morning in question we had seen some herds of deer in the distance, but had not succeeded in getting a shot. At length we caught sight of three fine bucks in a little hollow some way ahead of us, and on ground where they were apparently easy to approach. Accordingly we set about stalking them, with a firm determination to succeed this time. Advancing very cautiously along a steep mountain slope, we were nearly within range when to my disgust I discovered that our path was barred by a steep snow-slide, the crossing of which offered so much danger that my hunter, on consideration, declined to attempt it, preferring to the chance of an accident a long detour which, besides taking time, involved a long and laborious climb. With the impetuosity of youth, and fired with a determination to get one of those bucks by hook or by crook, I announced my intention of crossing the slide, and, taking my gun from the hunter, watched him hurry off so as to rejoin me as speedily as possible.

I now examined the slide, and found it more difficult that I had at first imagined. Have you ever attempted to walk, not up or down, but across, the sloping roof of a house? On my left was a perpendicular and inaccessible wall of rock, on my right a precipice many hundreds of feet deep, and between the two was the snow-slide—a steeply sloping roof of shiny slippery snow fully twenty yards across. It became evident to me at once that I must either make a sudden rush across or else make my way very slowly and carefully over, stamping footholds at each step, and, as I was burning with anxiety to get near the deer I chose the former. I took my rifle in my right hand, and, stepping back a little way so as to gather as much impetus as possible, started on my perilous journey. I knew that, provided I did not slip, it should not be very difficult to get across; so as I ran I planted my feet as firmly as I could.

I had got three parts of the way over, and was congratulating myself on being safe—for the friendly rocks on the other side were barely five yards away—when suddenly my foot slipped, I fell sprawling in the snow, and in an instant commenced to slide with increasing rapidity toward the precipice at the bottom of the slope. In that moment, perhaps the nearest to death that I have ever experienced, no thought of my danger occurred to me. I was simply filled with the keenest disappointment at the prospect of not getting a shot at the deer, and in struggling instinctively to clutch hold of something I never left go of my rifle. I had slid to within a few yards of the precipice when my outstretched left hand happened to come in contact with a small knob of firm rock just level with the snow. I clutched on to it with all my strength, and, my downward course being stayed with a jerk which almost sent the rifle out of my hand, I succeeded in pulling myself on to my knees, and after hammering a foothold with the stock of my rifle, I was able to get a fresh start, and then rushed across the remaining few yards.

The whole thing, though it takes many minutes to describe, was over almost in as many seconds, and without a backward glance at the scene of my narrow escape, I crept forward until I was within 150 yards of the three bucks, at the finest of which I proceeded to take careful aim. My shot was a good one, and I had

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the satisfaction of seeing him drop like a log—a feat upon which my hunter was quick to compliment me when he arrived upon the scene some time later. I then told him of my adventure, and we went back to the slope together. It was not till I saw it again and observed the track I had made in sliding downward—a track which seemed to end on the very edge of the abyss; indeed, my feet, before I pulled myself up, were not two yards from the brink—that I realized how narrowly I had escaped. We had a look down the precipice, and judged it to be almost 1,000 feet deep, and I can hardly repress a shudder now when I think how nearly I was being dashed to pieces on the rocks below. I always regard it as a very curious thing that on this occasion absolutely no thought of my danger or the imminence of a dreadful death was in my mind as I slipped down that snow-slide. Even now I could hardly believe it, did not the fact of my hanging on to my rifle, instead of using both hands in my search for safety, point so forcibly to the absence of any desire save to get at those reindeer! I have had opportunity, however, of talking to other men who have been in tight corners, and they all seem to agree that the personal element is invariably the last to be thought of in the excitement of the moment, and often does not occur to one at all until the danger is past.—Sir Henry Seton Karr, in the Glasgow Mail.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN FURS.

CONSUL ABRAHAM E. SMITH, of Victoria, furnishes the following information concerning efforts now being made to have an export duty levied on British Columbian furs:

The reason given by the local dealers to induce the provincial government to levy a prohibitive export duty on raw furs captured in British Columbia is that the American wholesale dealers in Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland have practically secured all the raw furs trapped in this Province during the last two winters, and the local traders in Victoria, Vancouver, and other provincial cities are compelled to go to Seattle or Tacoma and attend auction sales there to replenish their stocks. It is reported that most of the buyers of furs at recent auction sales in those cities were merchants from this Province, and it is claimed that, as a result, native furs are necessarily sold higher here than in American cities.

Some years ago the fur business of the Province aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars per year, most of which was handled in Victoria; now it has shrunken to almost nothing, and local dealers are compelled to purchase in Sound cities, as stated.

American firms have their agents in northern portions of British Columbia, who purchase the furs direct from the trappers and Indians who capture them. The goods are thereupon sent direct to Seattle or Tacoma.

HOW MANY?

A STORY is told of an exceedingly keen sportsman going duck shooting for the first time in a punt. It was snowing, there was a high wind, and the water was choppy. But the sportsman did not mind in the least, as long as he got some shooting eventually. At length a dozen or more waders were sighted on a mudbank at some distance. Crawling forward to the heavy swivel-gun, in the bows, Robinson got ready. The boat crept a little nearer, and the old waterman whispered to him to fire. Now, a punt-gun is not a toy, and the recoil is pretty considerable even when one is used to it. Robinson had never used a 4-bore in his life, and, being intensely excited, he forgot all about the kick. There was a roar, and an instant later Robinson dived gracefully overboard. When he came to the surface, puffing and blowing like a grampus, the first thing he said was, "How many did I get?"

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YACHT AND BOAT SAILING—By the late Dixon Kept; 10th edition; published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at $12, which we will sell for $9.00.

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FUR AND FEATHER TALES—By Hamblen Sears. Regular price, $1.75; sale price, $1.00. "H. C.," care Forest and Stream.

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SPORT INDEED—By Thomas Martindale, with illustrations from photographs by the author. Price, $1.25. Address X. Y., care Forest and Stream.

RIFLE AND ROMANCE IN THE INDIAN JUNGLE—A record of 13 years. By A. I. R. Glasfurd, of the Indian Army, with numerous illustrations by the author, and from photographs. Price, $1.50. Address BOOK, care Forest and Stream.

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A visitor to Florida can hardly make the trip without this book, if he is at all interested in angling. It gives a very complete list of the fishes of the East Coast of Florida, and every species is illustrated by a cut taken from the best authorities. The cuts are thus of the most valuc to the angler who desires to identify the fish he takes, while the colored plates of the tropical fish shown in all their wonderful gorgeousness of coloring, are very beautiful. Besides the pictures of fish, there are cuts showing portions of the fishing tackle, which the uathor uses. A good index completes the volume.

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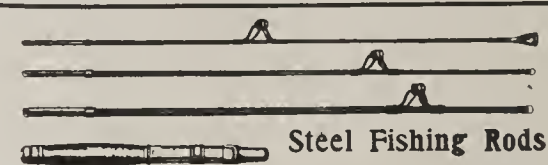

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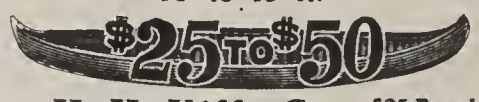

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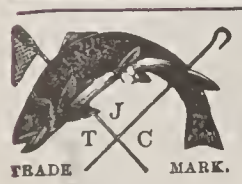

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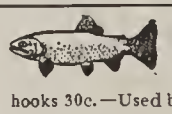

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The shop itself, the place of business of Uncle Lisha Peggs, bootmaker and repairer, was a sort of sportsman's exchange, where, as one of the fraternity expressed it, the hunters and fishermen of the widely scattered neighborhood used to meet of evenings and dull outdoor days "to swap lies."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1911.

VOL. LXXVI.—No. 22.
No. 127 Franklin St., New York.

Rod or Gun—Which?

By WALTER McGUCKIN

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

CAN desire and philosophy go hand in hand? Does not desire lead, with philosophy so far in the background as to be sometimes actually out of sight, arriving only at the front when desire, after great accomplishment, has sat down in order to smoke a pipe, or perchance awaits philosophy's coming up the better to enjoy that spirit of refreshment which philosophy—always wise—never fails to carry in a flask? How then can the sportsman decide between the rod and gun as to which is the greater joy, when both of them are the glorious weapons with which he fights his way into that country where life is worth living?

The golfer's existence is confined within those eighteen gaping but elusive holes; he asks no aid, he knows no friend, his heaven is the winning score. The expert at tennis finds his delight in an equally narrow field, though it is true he is sometimes exhilarated by the applause of the onlookers, such cheer being rarely vouchsafed to the golfer. In all athletic games after the participant has reached the acme of his skill he is forced to look backward instead of forward, for he then learns that his day has gone by, and his interest in sport must unconsciously become less day by day. This narrowness of existence characterizes all sports which depend chiefly upon the athletic. But the follower of the rod and gun knows no bounds to the possibilities of his pastime and in consequence his devotion never tires. As his knowledge increases so does his field of action enlarge, and this greater scope but too clearly demonstrates the need of additional knowledge, to gain which he at once applies himself with redoubled energy. At the outset all his energy is concentrated on the pursuit and capture of his quarry, generally by fair means, though sometimes by means not quite so fair, but perhaps more successful. Many of the contrivances which he now uses will later on be discarded as unworthy. His ardor allows no excuse—he must and will have results, the larger the better.

At this stage it is solely and purely the diversion which field and stream offer; his enthusiasm is at fever heat, and anything which tends to make success greater and more striking is seized with avidity. The element of luck is now a matter for prayer. If his success also carries with it the envy of his brother sportsmen, his ardor takes on new life; it is up and stirring at every opportunity. But sooner or later successful capture made merely a view to display superiority in results, begins to pall. From the heights of his success he begins to look down with disdain upon capture made in the ordinary way and with the usual tools. He looks for new fields of conquest; capture which is easy has lost its charm.

His attention is now turned to capture which entails such difficulty as to be out of reach of

OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES APPEALS TO THE ANGLER.
Photograph by J. T. C.

the ordinary sportsman. It is the overcoming of difficulty in the sport by methods which require time and study and which are not easily learned which now appeals to him. In order to accomplish this he devotes more attention to his outfit, he seeks for information, he studies and brings reason into play; philosophy has at last caught up with desire. In the land of gladness, through which he is now walking, results are of comparatively little importance; it is the manner in which results are accomplished which claims his attention. He schools himself in that patience which is so great an adjunct to the long and successful effort. And to his great joy he finds that this very increase in knowledge—this greater skill in the manner of capture—this willingness to hope and wait are forces which it is the greatest pleasure to control, forces which may be relied upon to produce the most satisfactory results whenever called upon. He has at last walked out of the province of mere sport into the generous land of pastime, that glorious country of unknown bounds where he may roam at will, now and then intent on sport perhaps, but ever with a light heart and always with a consciousness of the beauties of the playground which nature has provided. "The true sportsman must ever be a lover of the charms of rural scenery, and for this among other things I love and honor sportsmanship. * * * The very nature of his pursuits must needs awaken contemplation and induce thought."

It was well into the night and quiet. Each fitful flash of the dying camp-fire hurled itself against the darkness only to be absorbed and disappear within its depths. An occasional splash heard faintly through the stillness of the night told of soft October breezes out on the lake. Tossed into one corner of the camp were a rod and gun, thrown together not with that parallelism which means friendship, but lying in a rectangular position which is the sign of cross purposes. The faint hum of controversy was just beginning to exude from their corner when an owl, out on his nightly foray, but also not averse to adding to his store of wisdom, silently took his seat on the outstretched branch of a hemlock, and directly over the turbulent corner, where it was his great good fortune to listen to the following:

Rod: "Here, you great, big heavy bunch of steel, get off my back! Can't you see you are breaking my tip?

Gun: "Well, if I were as delicate as that I wouldn't follow a sporting life. I'd stay indoors and play bridge."

Rod: "It is an essential part of my existence that I should be frail and light in weight, for my accomplishments are all the result of dexterity rather than of force, and for this very reason I am a friend of the young as well as the companion of maturity. I am the small boy's first guide into the land of bliss, long years before he has even dared to so much as approach you. He and I are boon companions all through the pleasant summer days, when school is forgotten and only joy remains. Every morning out we go hand in hand down to the water's edge, there to remain for happy hours; and even if we are late for dinner, the fish we bring back with us take away the sting of the scolding. He learns to love me then, and I am his steadfast friend through life."

Gun: "All very true, but when he is nearing

manhood it is I who command his attention. I am then the companion that he takes with him when he goes after that hedgehog which he has been watching for days. As soon as the nuts ripen and the squirrels and rabbits are plentiful, you are quite forgotten, and it is I who spend hours with him on the hillside. He is just as proud of the first rabbit which I place in his hands as he was when you gave him that big pickerel. He begins now to look down on you with indifference in the same manner that he would on a younger brother."

Rod: "Not at all. I hold the sportsman's affection and always will; an affection active through the summer and dormant during the winter. With each recurring spring he grasps me with the same avidity, and off we go together with gaiety in our hearts. Nor do these trips cease until time calls a halt and nature decrees there shall be no more activity, whereas he had long ago placed you on the shelf, with the other relics of his robust past. All men cannot be great, but all men may be fishermen."

Gun: "Yes, bodily vigor is the hunter's *sine qua non,* a badge which he carries with pride, and he will let no occasion escape to prove that it is worthily carried. The heartiness with which I am carried from morn till night is but the exuberance of that condition. Nothing in the way of exertion is too difficult for him to attempt, for he feels that he shall be successful. My master and I sally forth into the nipping air at the first streak of light, thankful for that substratum of buckwheat cakes and their all pervading warmth. The climb up that first hill makes the breath come fast, I will admit, but the blood is singing through our veins and we are prepared for anything. The exhilaration of the bright October air intoxicates us with the joy of existence; we know no care, we can see no sorrow; we just exist in thankfulness. We trudge along in a world of glorious color, the beauty of the autumn tints heightened by the several greens of the pines and hemlocks. Across the valley the blue of the distant hills, with their sunshine and shadow, form a border of warmth to a picture which fills us with rapture. Merrily on we go, but as we near a clump of hemlock we move with care, for this is one of the partridge's favorite hiding places, as he takes fiendish delight in placing thick foliage between himself and trouble when flight is necessary. One step more and we are surrounded by a succession of whirring darts, but I stop the flight of two, as I always do good work when I am held straight. And if the dogs—"

Rod: "Dogs! *I* don't need a valet to tell me where *my* game is to be found!"

Gun: "Nonsense! The dog is the hunter's lode star. Nothing can be more engaging than to watch a well-trained dog making game, to say nothing of the feeling of good fellowship which his intelligence always produces. Ever ready and responsive, and always upon the alert, he is as eager for results as is the hunter himself. His dash and vim keep us ever on the verge of expectancy, with its consequent continual effort, and we do our utmost to follow where he deems it wise to lead, for we know that our confidence in him will result in success. And so indeed it does, for many are the birds to which he had led us, and which but for him we would never have seen; and it is with grateful hearts that we make sure that he has a warm place by the fire after his day of toil and hardship. So don't malign good old Dash or I'll be sorry I didn't smash your tip. But I've lost enough time; we must get after the birds again. Their flight was straight into the valley, so down the hill we hurry with an occasional slide that ends in a plunge, for loose leaves are apt to be slippery and they certainly cover a multitude of surprises. Once on level ground we make for the brook, for there may be a woodcock or two along its swampy shores. The brook with its water, sparkling and cold, is an irresistible invitation which we accept at once; a seat on a log and out comes the pipe."

Rod: "And if you smoke the pipe of truth you'll acknowledge that your master strolls along the brook looking intently into the water to discover if it contains trout and whether the young fry are thriving. Even at the height of your ardor you admit my possibilities."

Gun: "How do you account for the fact that last spring you were hurriedly set against a tree while your master went dashing into the woods after a hen partridge you had just flushed? He wished to ferret out how many young birds there were in the pack; for the moment you were entirely forgotten and his thoughts were all of autumn joys. You must bear in mind, my fragile friend, that a momentary diversion does not mean a change of heart—"

Rod: "It is sometimes the entering wedge."

Gun: "For the tyro, perhaps, but not where devotion is concentrated and of long duration; the joys which time has proven exist for us will keep us faithful to the end—this much from your pipe of truth. We had gone hardly fifty feet from the log when up jumps a spluttering woodcock and is off before we can pull ourselves together, his sudden appearance from underneath our very feet having filled my master with the uncertainty of surprise. But never fear, Dash will find him before we have gone far, and so indeed he does, and this time he is our victim. But as for those partridges we put up, confounded aeroplanes that they are, they have vanished without leaving their telephone number. Hour after hour goes swiftly by and we are still in eager pursuit, now in the swale, now on the hillside, an occasional trophy of my master's skill making us forget the many misses. Not till dusk casts its shadows do we forego the pleasures of a pastime in which we take the greatest delight, and the stars, which by now are shining, are not brighter than are our hopes of many more such days to come.

"Arrived at home, we expand with pride as one by one the birds are shown to our brother sportsmen gathered around the open fire, whose brightness and warmth create such a genial atmosphere that we are filled with glee as we shout with Christopher North: 'Blessings on the head of every sportsman on flood or field or fell.'"

Rod: "Bravo! That has the true after dinner ring when all the table agree with you that it's time to stop. Now listen to me. Great is the difference between us in regard to the means which we use to accomplish our ends; you with your handful of shells, artificial, dangerous and unfeeling, and I with my bunch of dainty flies, exact imitations of the winged life hovering over my realm. I go to nature for my lures; you follow along the lines that man has laid out the better to enforce his dominance. You are the exponent of noise and vigorous action, of abrupt and forceful method; you know nothing of the charm of quiet and continued effort. Perhaps this is due in part to the dissimilarity in our seasons, to the contrast between the sharp, cold winds of the autumn and early winter, and the soothing, balmy days of the spring and summer. Oh! the delightful spring time. This is when I step into prominence. Now it is that my master and I are boon companions as we rush forth to find

> "'Only an idle little stream,
> Whose amber waters softly gleam,
> Where I may wade through woodland shade,
> And cast the fly, and loaf, and dream.'

"You see, I can quote as well as you, and from one who does not need to wear a 'sporting jacket' to show the world that he is sincere in his love of nature and a king among sportsmen. How any one after reading Henry Van Dyke can still withstand the allurements of fishing is a mystery to me. I am surely fortunate in this that there are so many who are masters in the world of letters who are glad to sing my praise. This has been true for generations in Great Britain, and will be true for years to come in Greater America. Throughout this entire country year by year the interest in fishing is increasing rapidly. Immense sums of money are now being devoted to the propagation and care of fish, which would have been impossible only a few years back. We were squanderers of the bountiful gifts of nature, but we have learned our lesson, and the future will show that the general public is interested in the care and protection of fish to the end that all may profit thereby. Your followers are 'way behind us in this respect, but you also are at last beginning to look round and take notice. And the great improvements of to-day in the methods and tools of my followers are the results of study and intelligence; we are forging ahead both as regards tackle and lures.

"Contrast the dullness of the old time custom of sitting all day in an anchored boat, the hot sun beating down on your head, patiently waiting for a stray weakfish to come along and attach himself to your hook, with the lively interest of the up-to-date surf-caster, who knows how to cast, where to cast and how to entice the fish that he is after. Contrast the fisherman that splashes four flies—I have seen it done—on the waters of a trout stream, with the scientific angler of to-day who casts the single irresistible dry fly. My heart-felt thanks to England for that same dry fly. I bend deep and low in acknowledgment of its subtlety.

"I take great pride in the casting of the dry fly because I am such an important factor in the operation; it is due to my impressionable action under the skilled guidance of my master's hand and wrist that the fly is properly dropped upon the water. And while the line, leader and fly may have come from England, it is an acknowledged fact that I am second to none. It was early last spring when my master was revarnishing me that I overheard him make that statement."

Gun: "I am glad to hear you say your master keeps you in good condition. My master loaned me to a friend last autumn and that parlor sportsman let me get so dirty and rusty

that it was days before I could get into condition to do good work."

Rod: "The genuine sportsman well knows the importance of keeping his implements in proper condition. Before each trip, line and leader are carefully examined, and the flies which we are to take with us well paraffined. And what beauties those flies are, the list including those captivating May flies, double-winged and fully hackled, hares' ear, March-brown, Wickham's fancy, the various quills, gnats and duns, not forgetitng the whirling dun, which is without a peer. These are all English flies and naturally made to represent the insect life found on English waters, but they may be used to advantage in this country for want of better, for in color and form they are similar to the flies and bugs of our own streams, but some day there will step forth an advocate of the dry fly who is also an entomologist, and then we shall have a list of flies thoroughly adapted to our own waters. All genuine dry flies should be exact reproductions of the insect life found a'ong trout waters, and their success is largely due to that fact, and also because the fly is made to float down with the current in exactly the same manner as does the natural insect; whereas in fishing with the wet fly, very often the fly is pulled up stream against the current or diagonally across it, which is certainly contrary to the movement to which the trout has become accustomed, and he at once becomes shy and is on his guard.

"A trout will rise several times to a dry fly if properly cast, but it is a rare event to have a trout rise more than once to a wet fly. Changed conditions of our nearby trout waters also favor the use of the dry fly. Take the Beaverkill, for instance, thirty-five years ago when my master first knew it. In those days the entire country was heavily timbered with hemlock, affording dense shade to all the springs and brooks which emptied into the main stream, and in consequence the water throughout the summer was cold and sparkling with life; the extreme low water which we sometimes now experience was then unknown. The shores of the stream were lined with alder and willow, with an occasional majestic hemlock stretching an imperial arm across its waters; the play of sunlight and shadow a constant delight to the eye. The rocks were moss covered and vegetation everywhere in evidence. As a result of such conditions the insect life was vigorous, and bugs and flies were hovering over the water at all hours of the day. And the trout in consequence were feeding on the surface, darting here and there and always in evidence. It was a case of jump, jump all day long, so that it was of little importance what fly was used or how badly cast, your creel was filled before noon."

Gun: "Now cast a little further and tell me that all those fish were over a pound in weight."

Rod: "On the contrary they were native *Salvelinus fontinalis,* and they average smaller than the brown trout which are caught on the Beaverkill to-day, but under what different conditions. Now there are almost no trees left, the hemlocks not only gone, but forgotten. I doubt if the average summer visitor to that region would recognize a hemlock if he saw one. The springs and smaller brooks left unprotected from the sunlight, dry up during the summer months, and hence the water in the Beaverkill becomes so low that the trout all congregate in the deep pools. The entire stream is in the open with almost no shade.

"I well remember our last visit to a favorite pool, a pool which was entirely open save for a narrow fringe of alder on the further shore which the native owner had throughtlessly let remain and from underneath which my master was always sure to entice one or two nice fish. On arriving this time behold our native industriously cutting down those same alder, and when asked by my master in a few well peppered words why he did so, replied 'because it looked nicer not to have bushes around.' 'Ye gods and little fishes.' The sheltering log is no more, the rocks are bare of moss, the water warm and limpid. It is hardly surprising that under such circumstances there should be but few bugs and flies hovering over the water, and in consequence the trout no longer feed on the surface, but are mainly bottom feeders. You no longer see trout darting here and there as in the olden days, for they are out of sight hiding underneath the rocks on the bottom where most of their feeding is done, and it takes something more seductive than the wet fly to get them to come out in the clear, warm water and bright light. And this something is the dry fly. Just sit down on this log with master and myself and watch the stream for a few minutes.

"A most delightful day, clear and cool, and not a ripple on the water as it calmly floats down stream in front of us. It is entrancing merely to be out here in the brilliant sunlight. Look way up there in the blue sky at the graceful circles of that hawk; he must move without effort for he never seems to tire. Round and round he goes, now a little higher, now a little lower, but never stopping. He would not disdain one of your victims were opportunity to offer, I imagine. Yes, we may as well get out the flask, as we are in no hurry; we already have several nice fish and the day is young. I wonder—by Jove that tastes good—I wonder how it is possible for a trout to discern what is going on directly over its head, and yet it can. Its eyes seem to take in everything in all directions save directly behind, and the wise fisherman fishes up stream in consequence as trout always head up stream when out in the open water, but they will dart out in any direction when underneath rocks and logs. Trout waters such as we have before us are very misleading. The casual fisherman would say at the first glance that the stream contains no trout, but we know better, but certainly none are in sight and the inspiring splash of a rising fish is wholly lacking.

"Well, patience has caught many a trout, so let us loaf a bit but always with eyes on the water. See that flat rock directly opposite us on the further side of the stream? In fact, it is the only large one down this end of the pool. It has about four feet of water over it and appears to be perfectly flat and smooth, except near the bottom at the upper edge where you can notice a dark streak. Well, that dark streak is the shadow of a niche in the rock, and if there are any trout in this end of the pool, one will be hiding underneath it in the shelter of its shadow, but with eyes that are continually taking in the surface of the water over its head, so keep your eye on that rock and see what happens. A few shiners swimming aimlessly around, but nary a sign of a fly on the water. Hark! what is that? Surely, the splash of a rising fish in the swift water at the head of the pool. Now, don't get excited; stay where you are; we'll go after him later on. That fish rose to a fly and there'll be some down this end before long, so watch and wait.

"Again all is serene and quiet; there is nothing to break through the all pervading stillness save the occasional cheerful tinkle of a distant cow bell. As I live, another rise up at the top of the pool, but this time the trout has missed his mark, as I can see the fly coming down stream. When the fly is almost three feet up stream from our rock, he falls to the water with a farewell flutter and begins to drift directly over the pit of danger. Now is the critical time, if I am right in my surmise. And I most certainly am, for just as that thoughtless fly floats over the niche in our rock, up darts a trout. There is a swirl on the water with a down-darting fish, and the fly has disappeared.

"Now watch my master. Neither he nor I knows the name of that fly; entomology is not our strong point, but it was a combination of light yellow and gray, and about the size of a No. 12 hook, so my master opens his fly box and at once selects an olive quill, a fly almost identical with the one which the trout has just devoured. Advancing with me in his hand, slowly and quietly to the edge of the water, my master begins to lengthen the line, as our rock is fully forty feet from where we stand. When the line has been properly lengthened the cast is made, and the fly drops as a feather on the water some three feet up stream from the rock. Down it floats and so naturally that were it not attached to the leader it would be almost impossible at this distance to distinguish it from the live insect. The critical point is reached, but no interest is shown by our submerged target. The fly is left to float below the rock before it is quietly lifted from the water with as little disturbance as possible.

"A short wait and the cast is repeated with no result, but on the third cast the fly is seized with avidity and the result this time is a three-quarters of a pound addition to the creel. Now I ask you, would it have been possible to entice that fish from underneath that rock with a wet fly, to say nothing of the added enjoyment to be derived from the use of the dry fly? Never, and again never. It is because of the failure of the wet fly to produce results under such conditions that the smooth and quiet waters are forsaken by the average wet fly caster for the rifts and the rapid waters at the head of pools."

Gun: "But aren't there more fish to be found at the head of pools?"

Rod: "By no means. Fish are to be found wherever there is food, and as their feeding ground is not confined to any one spot in the stream, trout are sometimes taken in the most unlikely spots. It is true that the large fish, as a rule, are in the deep water, but the deep water is not necessarily at the head of the pool, but at early dawn and toward dusk the big ones investigate the shallow water, and I have seen my master take good fish out of three or four inches of water. Together we have fished the nearby waters of Sullivan and Ulster counties for many years, using the wet fly, and it is only of very recent date, within about three years in fact, that we have proven to our own

entire satisfaction the greatly enlarged possibilities of the dry fly.

"Primarily man fishes for the pleasure to be had from the sport, and as a delightful pastime the use of the dry fly far exceeds the wet. My master holds that there is greater pleasure in catching a few nice fish in nearby streams, where the fish are scarce and difficult to catch even with the most approved methods, than can be had in far distant waters where fish are so plentiful that their capture is merely a question of propinquity."

Gun: "Your master, however, makes many trips to those far distant waters."

Rod: "Yes, but not merely for the fishing. It is to enjoy the 'pleasures in the pathless woods,' the rapture of the near-to-earth life, where even you can be used to some advantage. And besides, you must remember that the dry fly is equally seductive in swift water. Follow my master up to the head of the pool and watch him catch that first fish that rose. Here we employ different tactics, for we do not know exactly where that fish is located, as we were too far down stream to mark the exact spot where he rose, and hence we plan this attack so as to reach as far as possible all the waters in his immediate neighborhood, but we must confine our efforts to dropping the fly only on those spots where the surface of the water is smooth, because rough water is not friendly to the dry fly.

"You will notice my master is using a shorter line as he begins casting the same fly he used before. This is because the cast is made very much more rapidly, as the fly is dropped time and again upon one of those small spaces of smooth water which are in the vicinity of our fish. You need not smile when I say 'our fish,' for he is almost certain to find a resting place in our creel. Given a known rising fish, the proper dry fly patiently and properly cast, and the result is victory. That smooth spot is small, say about a foot long, so that the fly has little time to float before it is retrieved and recast at the head of the smooth bit of water. This is done several times, and then my master discovers another smooth bit nearby upon which the same program is continued. Note particularly that the fly is let to float only on the smooth surface, for as soon as it comes in contact with the rough water, if not retrieved at once it will become partly submerged, a condition to be avoided as far as possible.

"Cast after cast is made, now here, now there, and by this time our trout must surely conclude that there is a swarm of flies hovering over the water awaiting his approval. Right here I demonstrate my high standing in the rod world, when my pliant action, subservient to every motion of my master's well trained hand and wrist, is so great a factor in the proper placing of that fly upon the water, for therein lies the success of the dry fly, it being due almost entirely to the proper placing of the fly upon the water. I am of the highest class and well made, and great is my master's pride in me, for full well does he know all that he can accomplish with me, and the pleasure he derives from being enabled to place the fly properly upon the water, and in just the spot he selects is a great part of the game. And so every cast is made with confidence, and it is not long before the expected rise is had, then a quick strike, a short struggle and our fish is in the net. And strange to say he is not as large as the one we caught in the lower end of the pool, and we are not even sure that he is the fish which rose at first, but we are content.

"And now for lunch and a talk. Can such blissful surroundings be had by your followers as are found here in this inspiring balm of an ideal summer's day? The bright sunlight everywhere, the sparkling water with its babbling music, the trees waving acknowledgment to the blue sky overhead, and here among the rocks the joyful companionship of our crackling little fire, whose every breath of smoke further whets the appetite. And what feast can equal this crisp trout and slice of bacon just out of the frying-pan, and this baked potato fresh from the ashes? Verily this is complete happiness, and the memories of such days are a priceless possession.

"And many are our happy memories of the olden days when master and I fished the Beaverkill, when Livingston Manor was Morsston and Lew Beach was Shinn Creek. Those were the days of sawmills and mill ponds, when it was worth while to make the trip up to Jones' mill to fish that magnificent stretch of water above the dam. But alas for the good fishing, the mill ponds are no more. They and the mills disappeared shortly after the tanneries shut down, for there was no timber left to saw. When 'spudding' bark for the tanneries was the order of the day, the waste of timber was simply awful and many are the hillsides which were literally covered with the felled hemlock, which after having been stripped of the bark were left there to rot. The casual house was made of logs with hemlock slabs for the roof; meat was almost unknown in many households, buckwheat being the staple article of diet, the first crop to be raised on every burnt fallow. The fences were also made of hemlock slabs, which, however, was a slight improvement on the entangling barbed wire of to-day. When you drove you were in a buckboard, but it was pleasanter to walk and quicker. The air, heavily laden with the odor of hemlock, was wonderfully invigorating. Partridges were plentiful with a few woodcock; in fact, it was an ideal land for the sportsman. But all is not lost, there are a few birds left, and there are good fish in the Beaverkill on the lookout for a dry fly, and you may still trudge home at dusk to the rhythmic music of the whippoorwill."

Suddenly there was a violent commotion within the hemlock boughs, the owl pitched forward and fell to the ground with a thud, for he was sound asleep.

Nature's Disturbed Balance

By W. G. DeGROOT

AN inevitable sequence of the invasion of a primitive country by civilized man is the destruction of natural things, and those first destroyed are the wild creatures useful for food. Of these the largest are first to go—the big game, the big birds and the big fishes. The smaller creatures persist longer, because they are less valuable for food and are less easily secured. As these animals, birds and fishes grow fewer, those who in the past have developed on them complain of their scarcity and seek for its cause, but the question is very easily answered by thoughtful people.

We have reached the stage in this country where we are complaining now of the scarcity of small game birds and small fish, and are puzzling our brains to know why they are almost extinct. Many explanations are advanced, and we are all anxious to put the blame for this destruction on someone besides ourselves, yet we all know that of the enemies of birds and fish, man is by far the most destructive.

It is perhaps worth while to consider some of the natural enemies of our game birds, and to try to weigh in some just measure the damage and the good done by the different classes of these enemies.

In primitive times there was room enough in North America for all food animals, birds and fish, and for all the natural enemies that preyed upon them. If we go back 250 years, we find from the writings of the explorers of that time that the prairies were covered with buffalo, while the woods were full of deer, bears and wild turkeys. Thus, in the year 1680 Father Allouez, recounting the journey of La Salle to the Mississippi River, says:

"There are also certain dry countries of excellent soil filled with an incredible number of bears, elk, deer and turkeys, against which the wolves make terrible war and which are so little wild that we were several times in danger of not being able to keep them away from us except by shooting at them," and this was only 230 years ago.

All this sort of thing is pretty well known now by anyone who is willing to take the trouble to look it up. The elk of the North, near Lake Champlain and Canada, were so abundant that the Indians used to drive them into pens, as in later times the Indians of the plains drove buffalo into the pounds which the Blackfeet called piskun. If these great food animals were abundant, not less so were the smaller fur-bearing animals whose skins were used for clothing or for ornament, or the birds, the wild turkey, the grouse which the Indians used to shoot out of the trees with blunt-headed arrows, or the wild pigeons whose myriads made the sound of a rushing wind and whose numbers broke down the branches of the trees on which they alighted.

Where have they all gone? In the early 80's the plains Indians of the North, when in successive years they found no buffalo, where always before there had been buffalo, believed that the white men or some bad spirits had gathered together all the buffalo and shut them up in some place underground. In the same way and about the same time, men who had always

been accustomed to see the wild pigeon flying through the sky in uncountable multitudes, when suddenly they found there were none left, either where they had been or in any other part of North America, believed that some terrible cataclysm had swept them off the earth; specifically that they had been carried out, either over the Gulf of Mexico or the Great Lakes, and there struck down into the water and drowned.

A number of North American birds have become extinct, and while we cannot in all cases say that they were exterminated by man, we may feel very confident that except for man they never would have been exterminated. To many minds the case of the great auk, the passenger pigeon, and the wild turkey over great areas that he may be fortunate enough to find and killing of them all that he can. Then when the next season comes around and he finds fewer birds than ever, he expends much breath in abusing foxes, hawks and owls, and very likely makes an effort to induce his assemblyman to introduce a bill providing that the State shall turn out foreign birds for him to shoot.

ENEMIES OF GAME BIRDS.

Among the most obvious enemies of game birds are carnivorous mammals, as domestic dogs and cats, together with foxes, wolves, weasels of various sorts, including skunks and a few rodents, notably the red squirrel, and to a less extent the gray squirrel. Hawks and owls of

SKIMMERS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.
From a photograph by Frank M. Miller.

are conclusive, but who as yet can give a reason for the extinction of the Labrador duck?

It is on the Atlantic Coast where population is thickest that game of whatever kind is most rapidly disappearing, and it is not until its disappearance is almost complete that the average man wakes up to the fact that something must be done. When he rouses himself from his state of complacent satisfaction, he does not know what to do. It does not occur to him to put aside his gun; he is not willing to abandon the pursuit of the last ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock or prairie chicken. It never occurs to him that he more than anything else is responsible for the dearth of birds. He blames their scarcity on foxes, minks, skunks, cats, hawks and owls. A remedy very commonly suggested is that the State should offer a bounty on the different predaceous creatures that are supposed to destroy the game. Meantime he goes ahead, and every shooting season spends out of doors all the time he can spare, chasing up the few birds certain species destroy these birds, as do also snakes.

On the other hand all these flesh-eating creatures do much good by preying on noxious animals or insects. No one, so far as we know, has been able to weigh justly the good and the evil done by any predaceous animal, because no one knows all the facts, and no one knows how far-reaching the influence of any bird, mammal or insect may be. Almost everyone, however, is perfectly willing to announce with great positiveness his views as to the usefulness or harmfulness of any of these creatures, and give his reasons for these views, though often these reasons are founded on erroneous observation or on a failure to logically bring together cause and effect.

One of the most unpopular animals along the Atlantic coast is the fox. We received from the Old World the legend that he is a robber of hen roosts, and little children are brought up on this belief. Sometimes, no doubt, when opportunity occurs, a fox may kill chickens or ducks, or even turkeys, but this is unusual and seldom occurs, except when the fowls are permitted to wander far afield, or when they are not properly secured at night.

Anyone who will go out into the winter weather when a light mantle of snow covers the ground, and will follow a fox in his devious wanderings over hill and dale, through swamp and along hedgerow, will soon recognize that—so far as winter is concerned—the fox's diet consists chiefly of mice, with an occasional gray squirrel, and at rarer intervals a rabbit. From the first gray light of early dawn until the middle of the morning the fox trots along, looking, listening and above all, smelling. Where the indications are right he quickly digs a little hole in the snow and is often rewarded by a mouse, a few tufts of whose fur may be scattered on the snow where the meal was had.

Old fox hunters, of whom in New England there are still many, and who make it their business to search for and find the secluded dens among the hills where the vixen brings forth her young, declare that anyone who will keep watch of the food that the mother fox brings to her pups will recognize that the harm that they do to bird life is very slight. Mice, squirrels, young woodchucks, sometimes the head of a chicken, and rarely a feather of a bird, will be found about the mouth of the den, but in many cases it is thought the heads of chickens are those that have been thrown out by the farmer's wife, and not captures made by the fox herself. On the other hand it can hardly be doubted that in summer the foxes destroy the nests of many ground-nesting birds. It is not conceivable that they should be unaware of the fact that many sparrows and other small birds nest on or near the ground, and they must make a business of

hunting for them. On the other hand it may well be that mice are always so abundant that it is easier for the fox to catch them than to spend his time hunting for birds' eggs.

In the Middle West it is well known that the coyote at times is very troublesome to the poultry raiser, but it is usually true that when a coyote gets at poultry at night, it is because the door of the fowl house has been left open. The coyote makes a business of hunting ground squirrels and prairie dogs, and by his destruction of these little rodents does much to help the farmer. On the other hand he unquestionably kills a great number of birds, more so in proportion we are disposed to believe than does the fox, because the coyote often inhabits a country where there is no timber and where the birds must necessarily roost on the ground, and so within reach of the little wolf's powerful spring. Coyotes, too, are very destructive of young lambs and of new born pigs, and the same crime is charged sometimes to the fox.

Weasels generally, including minks, are too seldom seen to be justly charged with great destruction of game bird life. Skunks, which are much more common, have a bad name, not so much on account of the damage which they actually do, as from that which they are supposed to do. Skunks prey largely on insects—grubs, beetles and grasshoppers—and anyone who lives in a skunk country may readily convince himself of this. No doubt also they eat mice and birds if they can get them, but they also feed on berries, fruit and are much given to destroying corn when it is in the milk, climbing part way up the stalks, which their weight bends down, then gnawing off the ears below the cob, dragging them to the entrance of the burrow and there clawing away the husk until the soft and tender grains are exposed, when they will in a short time gnaw a whole cob perfectly clean.

All the ground-nesting birds are subject to the attacks of skunks, as they are to those of many other enemies. Rarely the skunk forms the chicken-eating habit, and may get in to the hen house where he proves very destructive, but here again it is the fault of the person who has charge of the chickens, who should have arranged to keep the skunk out.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Camping

By WILLIAM H. HOLDEN

V.—ON LOSING ONE'S WAY.

WE now had become so popular that many of our friends wished to go with us, and one year our party numbered eighteen. This we found to be too large. The cooking and supplies were too extensive and the fishing grounds were not adequate. In trout fishing on a river the same ground cannot be used with satisfaction for more than ten days.

We would send one party down stream and one up stream, and if need be, another party further up and one further down, the party ahead to set a bush in the bank to indicate where fishing commenced, so that the party following would know why the trout were wary. As our river is sixty miles long, we sent parts of our party out for a week or ten days. On such trips your plans must be complete. Adequate supplies and utensils must be taken and you must provide so that you will keep warm and dry and have plenty to eat. A proportion of food—that is, the main dependencies—must be taken, based on your schedule for the trip.

In going up river the sportsmen walk and the guides pole the loaded boats. In doing so your places for lunch and for camp must be decided upon, or your guides must be directed to keep going until they find you on the river bank. You must also be sure that you know the trails, as it is very easy to get lost. You must also observe the weather so as not to be caught in a shower, get wet and catch cold. If you do get wet, do not sit down or stop walking until your clothes are dry and change as soon as you can. Always have necessary medicines in your camp outfit.

In going up river if you are not sure of your trails, stay in the boat. In going down river it is best to stay in the boat unless you wish to roam around in the woods and are quite familiar with the entire locality from start to finish. If you do get lost, there is only one way to get out of your trouble. You must stop, sit down and think. Trace your back course in your mind and try to locate yourself and the place you are bound for. Do not move until you are sure that you have become calmed and know what you are about. If you have a gun, a rifle or even a pistol, and have arranged with your guides, they will understand that three rapid shots mean that you want help at once. Do not use this signal until it is quite necessary, as otherwise it is apt to be disregarded, and then it is absolutely dangerous.

A compass is of little use unless you know the relative direction of the places of the locality and know the direction you were taking when lost. If you are really lost and cannot decide calmly where you should go, stay where you are and prepare to make yourself comfortable and your guides will have less distance to go in looking for you. If you have to stay out all night, select a protected place where you can keep dry with a back log, build a fire and do not let it go out. It will keep you busy and warm and will aid those who may be looking for you. If you are very hungry and weak, look out for a porcupine, kill him, burn off the quills in the fire, clean, skin and roast him by the fire on a stick or spindle and he will be good eating. We never had to do this, but have tasted the food when prepared by our Indians and found it just like young pigs.

You should, with maps, or otherwise, become acquainted with the landmarks of your locality and serious consequences cannot result from being lost.

Many of our party have been lost, one of them not being found until 2 A. M., but nothing serious happened. We who were in camp were always able after comparing notes and duly considering all the circumstances to send out a successful rescue party. One young man wandered seventeen miles just because when he found that he was lost he kept going instead of remaining where he was. He traveled probably twenty-five miles back and forth on unknown roads and finally found a lumber camp.

One rescue party, sent out at midnight after all nearby places had been searched, met a man on horseback with a lantern coming from the lumber camp to tell us where the lost one was trying to rest up after a hearty meal. He had been out all day and had been lost from about 9 A. M., but we were able to locate him and send our party in the right direction.

A lad was found wandering in a swamp, having lost the road. He had brushed off his hat getting through the alders, and after a while came upon it again, he having traveled in a circle. Knowing that he was lost at the river bank, a guide was sent to the locality in a boat, and by calling finally heard the answer off in the swamp. The boy undertook to take a short cut to camp, but could not get out of the swamp, and when he found the river could not tell whether he was above or below camp. If he had remained on the river bank he would have saved himself much anxiety and a tedious tramp.

Two new members of our party undertook to go ahead of the teams, but overlooked the turn in the road and went on miles out of the way. They weres overtaken by darkness, but finally found their way back and arrived at the life saving station at one the next morning, having been lost since ten in the preceding morning. When they failed to show up at dark, some of our party insisted on a hunt for them with lanterns, but I refused. I figured that they would do just what they did do, and that if they did not get into camp that night they would come in next morning. I persuaded the party to postpone the search until 9 A. M. and within ten minutes of nine they appeared on the road in a buggy from the station. A search would have been useless and was only avoided by a study of all the circumstances and a knowledge of the locality.

Sport in Austria.

MANUFACTURERS of sporting goods have a rapidly increasing market in Austria and especially in western Bohemia, says Consul W. L. Lowrie, of Carlsbad. Within the last ten years there has developed a liking for out-of-door games which have been popular in other countries for many years. In winter those who like the out-of-door life devote their spare time to ski running, coasting, and skating. Ten years ago skis were unknown in this part of the country, while now there are hundreds of devotees of this fascinating sport. It frequently happens that more than a thousand ski runners assemble on the Keilberg, the highest mountain of the Erzgebirge and fourteen miles from Carlsbad, to enjoy the runs and jumps afforded by the steep slopes.

Many of the cities have well-organized sport clubs which encourage all sports the year round. The one at Carlsbad is the most important in western Bohemia, and is called the Internationalen Sport-Klub Karlsbad.

The Luck of a Child

By O. W. SMITH

PHILOSOPHERS tell us that there is no such thing as luck, that every effect presupposes a cause. Now, I do not want to be understood as crossing swords with those wise men, for I am but an humble fisherman, but as a fisherman I must assert my belief in luck or something akin thereto. Why, bless you, we all know that some men will catch fish when the east wind blows and more scientific and better accoutered anglers fail, because—well, just because. Though I believe that proper tools and skill in using them will win out in the long run, I also know that it is not always the most experienced and skillful who catches the largest fish. We have all seen that fact illustrated again and again. Just why the largest trout in the pool, the one for which veterans have been angling without avail, should suddenly take it into his hard head to gobble the earthworm bait of some barefoot boy and be yanked out on the bank, is as hard for us to determine as it is hard for us to endure.

We all have our favorite trout streams, and mine is an unpretentious, slow-moving stream, too small to be called a river and yet too large to be called a creek; but a stream withal from which I have taken many large trout, and which still shelters larger ones. Probably because of its sluggish current, lack of rapids, and generally untrouty appearance, fishermen pass it by for more prepossessing water, and the stream remains the undisputed possession of a few old mossbacks like myself. While, as I said, the stream is almost currentless, it is as a consequence very erratic in its course, twisting and turning as it makes its slow way through low-lying cattle pastures and wide-reaching marsh meadows. As can readily be imagined such a stream would be a fly-fisher's paradise, so it has come to be tacitly understood by the elect few who whip its placid surface that only artificial flies shall be used.

Early in the season I discovered that a large trout had taken up its abode in a deep pool. The first time I caught a glimpse of the old fellow he rose to my fly viciously, but missed. Though I cast assiduously and used every trick of which I was master, the fish failed to rise again. Several times during the day I returned to the pool with high hopes, only to have them dashed remorselessly to earth; until at last in sheer desperation I borrowed a worm from my companion and offered it to the trout. That stirred the rascal. Gracefully he swept out from beneath the sheltering brush, circled the worm while I held my breath, turned his tail upon it contemptuously and, with an air of injured dignity, it seemed to me, swam sedately away.

All through May I haunted the stream. I fear that I neglected my work; I know that I invented excuses, so that I could have a try at the fish. Several times I caught sight of him, and he seemed to have grown an inch in length every time I saw him, for so does imagination serve us. A few times he condescended to notice my flies, and rose to them in a slow, half-hearted manner, but I did not succeed in hooking him.

At last I had two full days at my disposal, so I took the tent, wife and girl to the stream, determined to surprise the fish by nocturnal visitation and by offering all sorts of baits and lures at unseasonable hours. Time sped by, the second noon had come, and I was discouraged. After dinner that day I told my companions all about the fish and how faithfully I had worked in my attempts to capture it. Girl

HER PRIZE.

listened with shining eyes. The blood of a long line of trout fishers was running hot in her veins.

"Could I," and her voice trembled with eagerness; "could I borrow your fly-rod—it is longer than mine—and go down there and try just once?"

"Bless your heart, yes," I answered, "but don't expect results, for that fish is wiser than Solomon."

The tent was on a bluff overlooking the little creek, so the girl was constantly within my range of vision, and I watched her with all the interest of a father who delights to find his child an apt pupil in his favorite diversion. I smiled appreciatively when her crouched form stopped well back from the stream that she might in nowise disturb the trout in the pool; to me that simple act spoke volumes for the future. I secured the "bird glasses" in order that I might more clearly observe her actions, pleased that she was fisherman enough to "limber up" before she cast into the pool where the big fish was supposed to lie. Focusing the glasses, I sat down to enjoy the show, while Wife came and stood behind my camp-chair.

The child's first cast resulted in an average sized trout, which, judging from the expression of her face, she interpreted as a good omen. The next two or three casts were fruitless, then she secured another small fish. The two trout evidently steadied her nerve, and gave her courage. Keeping well back from the water's edge so that her light footfalls might not alarm the sensitive fish, she sneaked through the grass.

When she neared the pool which I had whipped again and again, she just poked the tip of the rod through the grass and lowered the bait upon the water, and in a moment she was hard and fast to the trout of my dreams. When my pet rod went double, I raced down that bluff. I was not long in reaching the child, but before I did the fish was high and dry on the bank. Think of it! The fish that had so long vexed and tempted me, disdaining my fancy flies and lures, had, with an absolute disregard for what we may term as conventionalities, swallowed the earthworm of a child and been dragged out of the water. The child's joy and triumph can easily be imagined. I believe there is such a thing as luck.

Natural Parks in Europe.

THE American national parks have caused admiration in Europe, and Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, says that there is a strong movement in Germany and Austria to make similar reservations. He writes:

"The Kosmos Association of Naturalists in Stuttgart, the Duerer League, and the Austrian Imperial Association for Ornithology in Vienna have united in an address to the public calling for subscriptions to create a Natural Protective Park, which is to be a small copy of the great Yellowstone Park. This address was published last spring and since then has been followed up by a convention in Munish well attended by naturalists and scientists from all parts of Germany. An organization was effected, called the Verein Naturschutzpark, with headquarters in Stuttgart.

"The plan is to create three large parks, one in the Alpine Mountain Range, one in the highlands of central Germany, and the third in the low country of the north. The main object is to preserve and increase certain species of animal and plant life. The parks will become centers of attraction and recreation for millions of people, natives and foreign visitors. The fee for membership to this park association will be quite low, to encourage hundreds of thousands to join. The German and Austrian people are very fond of roaming in nature and take interest in this plan."

The FOREST AND STREAM *may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.*

GAME BAG AND GUN

Death of Charles Chouquette.

ONE by one as the years go by, those old-time residents of America who saw and were a part of the stirring events of the last century, are passing away, and of those who had to do with the early settlement of the West, few now remain. From time to time FOREST AND STREAM has recorded the moving onward of one or another of the men who, as explorers, military commanders, fur traders, or simple engagees, took part in the subduing of a West which once was unknown, wild and stubborn, but now is wholly tame, fertile, productive and—commonplace.

Charles Chouquette, old-timer, voyageur, trapper, interpreter and scout, died on May 18, at his home on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Northwestern Montana. He had lived in what is now Montana for almost the allotted span of man's life, and had witnessed all the changes that more than three score years had brought. During his long life he was honest, sober, industrious, reliable, highly thought of by his neighbors and friends; equally esteemed by the bourgeois of the fur company for whom he might work, the chief of the Indian tribe among whom this work lay, or the superintendent of the Indian school on the reservation.

Charles Chouquette was born in St. Louis, Feb. 18, 1822, the very year in which the town received its charter as a city. Its population was still largely French. It was already the center of an important fur trade, which was constantly growing greater. This fur trade, though well established out over the plains, had not long before begun to extend up the Missouri River. Of the French population of St. Louis, many of the strongest, most courageous and best of the young men took service with the fur traders. Among these was Charles Chouquette, who, at the age of twenty-one, became an employee of the American Fur Company, and in 1843 set out for the West, reaching Fort Union in 1844, "the year of the high water," as he used to call it. Old Bill Hamilton, as told in the book, "My Sixty Years on the Plains," had left St. Louis for the mountains the year before.

Not long after Charles Chouquette reached Fort Union, came the terrible smallpox, when the Indians gathered about the post and died there in appalling numbers. The employes of the fort buried them as they could, but at last, when freezing weather came, it was impossible to dig trenches for this purpose, and the bodies were stacked up like cord wood to await the return of spring and the softening of the ground.

During his residence at Fort Union, Charles Chouquette was often chosen for tasks of difficulty and danger. He often carried dispatches from Fort Union to the nearest post to the eastward, and the stories that he told of night rides in summer, and of foot journeys in winter, when dogs carried the packs of mail, were of extraordinary interest.

After years of service at the mouth of the Yellowstone, he moved up the Missouri to Fort Benton, and later lived at Sun River and Choteau. After a time he left the service of the Fur Company had became a free trapper, following that vocation during the season when furs were prime, and after the fur season closed, occupying himself with other pursuits. In one of his trapping journeys he wandered in the then unknown Yellowstone Park. Here or near here his horses were stolen by Indians, probably Sheep Eaters or Crows, and he was obliged to return to Fort Benton on foot, carrying his scanty possession on his back. He used to say that the Indians of those days regarded the Yellowstone Park as sacred ground, and that they used to boil antelope meat in a hot spring and considered that food their most powerful medicine in sickness.

On the plains with Charles was a brother, Roque Chouquette, who many years ago was frozen to death between Fort Benton and Sun River. Roque Choquette was traveling in company with Major Vaughn, then agent of the Montana Blackfeet. A great storm came on and Roque Choquette was sent to look for shelter and never returned. This was about the winter of 1857. His bones were found the following spring.

In the year 1855, when Governor Stevens made the first great treaty with the Upper Missouri Indians—Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, Assiniboines, Crows and Sioux—Charles Chouquette was one of the interpreters during the eight days of the councilling. Before this he had chosen a wife and made his home among the war-like Blackfeet of the Upper Missouri and Marias rivers, and here and among these people he died as he had lived.

One of his daughters, Louise, married the late Charles Aubrey, long known in Northern Montana political and business circles and long a correspondent of FOREST AND STREAM. Another daughter married John Wren, a familiar figure in Fort Benton and Choteau county in the days of the buffalo, the steamboat, and the bull team. Another married R. Morgan. Two sons, Charles and Antoine, live to-day on the Blackfoot Indian reservation.

Charles Chouquette came to the plains when might was right and the will of the strongest was the only law. He lived there for two generations of people, for sixty-seven years elapsed from the time when he reached old Fort Union until that day when he started on the long trail from which travelers do not return.

To Drain Lake Drummond.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Alligator hunting is not what may be termed a profession in North Carolina, yet a good many are killed. Thomas Addickes, of the State museum, has returned from the southeastern part of the State. In a large pond on the Orton estate there are many alligators. Mr. Addickes had the good fortune to get specimens for the museum.

Herbert H. Brimley, curator of the museum, has also returned from Beaufort, where he visited some lakes which he has described in FOREST AND STREAM. He secured some fine specimens including six alligators. With one of these he had a curious experience. He stooped over the hole and kept quiet, and by and by the alligator, coming up to breathe, put his snout out of the water and Mr. Brimley, who is a powerful man, gripped him with both hands, holding his mouth so that he could not open it, then suddenly released one hand, drew his knife, bent back the alligator's head and cut its throat. This alligator was six feet long.

The Legislature acted wisely in enacting a law prohibiting the sale of certain lakes, part of the public domain, which have always been noted for their fish. One of these is White Lake, near Elizabethtown. In July the work of pumping the water from Lakes Mattamuskeet and Drummond will begin. There will be a battery of a dozen steam pumps, which will lift the water into a canal which will be used for drainage and also for vessels to come to what is now the rim of the lake. It is said that the drainage of this lake is the biggest undertaking so far in the United States, for it covers almost fifty thousand acres. The lake is to be cut up into plantations. Tradition holds that this lake, like Lake Drummond and others, was the result of a fire in some dry season. The peat is soft and the soil being burned out, water filled the basin thus formed. This lake, like Lake Drummond, is higher than the adjoining land. In the bottom of this lake, as in other lakes in this State near the coast and also in such rivers as the Cape Fear below Wilmington, there are vast numbers of partially burned cypress stumps, many of them of gigantic size.

Capt. Earl I. Brown, of the Engineer Corps, who did the work on the inland waterway near Beaufort, completed last year, tells me that 200 vessels are now using this route each month. The yachts coming up from the South pass in at Beaufort inlet and through salt water into the canal's south end, but soon strike fresh water and have this all the way until they reach the northern end of either of the Dismal Swamp canal, or the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, since now they have the choice of either of these, though the United States is soon to take over the latter canal as the regular route between the North Carolina sounds and Norfolk.

FRED A. OLDS.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Governor Dix has signed Assemblyman Manley's bill, providing that after Oct. 1, 1915, the open season for grouse shall be from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, and for trout in that portion of Oneida county north of the Central Hudson railroad tracks from May 1 to Aug. 31.

The Senate committee on forest, fish and game has reported favorably Senator Burd's concurrent resolution amending the constitution by authorizing the State to use forest lands for water storage purposes, and to grant power rights for a period of not more than fifty years.

Senator Roosevelt's bill, reducing the price of hunting licenses from $25 to $10, has also been reported favorably by the Senate committee.

The Senate forest, fish and game committee has reported favorably Senator Long's bill, making the open season for ducks, geese, brant and swans from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1, both inclusive, instead of from Oct. 1 to Jan. 10, and making

the season during which they may be possessed from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15, instead of from Oct. 1 to Jan. 15, as at present.

Senator Emerson has introduced in the Legislature a bill providing that perch may be taken in Lake George at any time through the ice or otherwise. At present they may be taken through the ice by angling. Not more than thirty pounds of fish may be taken in a single day from the lake by fishing in one boat, either by one or more persons.

Senator Roosevelt has introduced a bill providing that short-nosed sturgeon may be taken in the Hudson River less than three feet long.

The Assembly has passed these bills:

Assemblyman Shortt's, creating a bureau for the purpose of shellfish cultivation, and for the protection and regulation of all shellfish and shellfish culture in the State. Assemblyman Shortt's, amending the forest, fish and game law in relation to marine fisheries.

The Senate has advanced to third reading the following bills: Senator Roosevelt's, allowing the forest, fish and game commissioner to settle or compromise actions for penalties. Senator Platt's, relative to the open season for fishing in Lake Keuka. Senator Bayne's, prohibiting the sale for food purposes to game generally.

The Senate has passed these bills: Assemblyman Gurnett's, relative to the open season and the manner of taking certain fish in Schuyler county. Assemblyman Gurnett's, relative to spearing suckers in Schuyler and Chemung counties. Assemblyman Constantine's, providing for no close season for blue pike in Lake Ontario. Assemblyman McDaniels, relative to spearing fish in Lake Cayuga. Assemblyman Evans', relating to eel weirs in the Delaware River. Assemblyman Evans', relative to skunk farms. Amending the forest, fish and game law so as to make numerous changes in regard to penalties. Senator Platt's, relative to the open season for fishing in Lake Keuka.

E. C. C.

Mixing Cartridges.

NEW YORK CITY, May 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Under the heading "The Top Rail," Grizzly King writes that he cannot understand why Englishmen fear changes from the mixing of twelve and twenty-gauge cartridges.

The explanation is very simple. In England and Scotland most of the shooting is done at driven birds. Each shooter has two or three guns and one or two loaders. When a drive is in progress and a string of birds comes within range the shooter fires both barrels of his first gun, hands the empty gun to a loader, receiving from the latter a second loaded gun which in turn he discharges and in some instances exchanges for the third gun. The shooting while it lasts is much more rapid than anything we have in this country.

Now suppose a few twenty-gauge shells to be mixed in with the twelves in the pouch from which the loader takes his ammunition. The shooter fires and hands back the empty gun. The loader drops in a twelve-bore shell in the right barrel and a twenty-bore shell in the left. The twenty-bore shell falls through the chamber until its rim sticks in the tapering end where the barrel begins and remains there. The loader does his work by touch, as his eyes are on the shooter and the birds. The shooter being given the gun again pulls both triggers and apparently has a misfire in the left barrel. The loader upon again opening the gun to reload does not in the excitement notice that only one empty shell flies out of the breech, but drops in two more twelve-bore shells. In the left barrel there is now a twenty-bore shell firmly held in front of a twelve-bore shell. And at the next shot from that gun the shooter is lucky if he does not lose an arm.

JOSEPH C. BULKLEY.

Spring Shore Bird Proctection.

JUST as FOREST AND STREAM is going to press comes the news that Joseph Sauter, of the Fish and Game Commission, has just returned from a trip to Great South Bay, where with three wardens he has been looking after the violators of the law who were killing shore birds on the beaches, inlets and marshes of Great South Bay.

The trip lasted four days and is said to have resulted in the capture of five pot-hunters, one or more of whom is said to have shot at the wardens. According to the accounts there has been this year an extremely large flight north of shore birds, and they have stopped on the shores of Long Island in numbers quite unprecedented in recent years.

The trip was made from Islip on board the Forest, Fish and Game Commission launch Olive, and there was quite a large crew aboard. The first man captured was a foreigner who declared his ignorance of the game laws, but nevertheless, according to the story, vowed that he would shoot the wardens if they came near him. Between sunset and dark two were gathered in and the three captives were taken ashore and turned over to the authorities. The following day, Friday of last week, the news had evidently got about that the game protectors were in the neighborhood and there was no shooting all day. It is reported that from the fish commission launch great multitudes of birds were seen.

Mr. Sauter is quoted as saying:

"There has not been such a flight of shore birds in many years as there is now on the waters of the Great South Bay, and we are going to protect them until they leave for their nesting grounds in the North. John B. Burnham, who has charge of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission at present, has brought up this matter, and through his plans being carried out not only will these birds be guarded while they are here on their northward flight, but when they return early in the fall we will be ready to stop any one from shooting them.

"I have charge of the Metropolitan district, which includes New York and Long Island, and Mr. Burnham, who is a sportsman and naturalist, as well as being the acting head of the game commission, has planned our campaign to protect these birds for months. Some years ago thousands of snipe and other shore birds were killed every year in spring in the neighborhood of Great South Bay, but this year the number has dropped to a few dozen, and in nearly every case we have captured the men who did the shooting and made examples of them, either through fines or imprisonment if they did not pay.

"All sportsmen of New York are working with us in the effort to protect wild life, and never before have we been able to accomplish so much as this year, owing to the systematizing of our work under the new régime, together with the acquisition of a boat like the Olive that can get us where we want to go in a hurry."

The Olive is a motor boat fitted with everything from a high power searchlight to a well appointed galley and sleeping accommodations for eight men.

Seasonable Advice.

AT this time of the year, when, alas! we shall have so soon to be putting our guns away for another season, it is as well to offer a little advice on the subject, since the careful storage of weapons is a matter of importance, and one that is often overlooked when the gun is no longer the daily companion of one's leisure. There are more guns spoiled each season by carelessness in storing, says the Shooting Times, than in actual wear and tear of usage, for of all the things that does a gun harm rust is the very worst. For keeping a gun in good condition for any length of time, both inside and out, there is nothing to equal vaseline, which may be purchased very cheaply for the purpose. The gunmaker always employs this substance, and that is sufficient recommendation for its use. The best way to apply it to the locks and outside parts of the gun is with a brush, the vaseline being reduced by heat to the thinnest possible consistency before it is used. The coldness of the metal will at once cause it to solidify into a thin protective coat of grease that no damp will penetrate if it is evenly applied, but care should be taken that every part of the work is reached.

The barrels are to be coated outside in the same way, and the interior may be reached by smearing a little of the vaseline on a piece of tow that fits loosely into the barrel on the cleaning rod, the latter being drawn gently through the barrels once or twice. For the interior of the locks, which will not need oiling more than once in the year, a very small quantity of the fine oil sold for the purpose will suffice, but the mechanism, if it requires it, must be thoroughly cleaned beforehand. The woodwork of stock and fore-end should be wiped over with a rag that has been damped with sweet oil. After all is ready for putting away, the whole of the parts should be wrapped in grease-proof paper, or, failing this, in glazed brown paper, and put away in the case.

Guns stored in a dry cabinet will require no wrapping, of course, but when no case or cover of any sort is used it is best to make the stock and barrels into separate parcels, each being wrapped in newspaper first and brown paper afterward. If this be done carefully, the weapon will come out in perfect condition when wanted and be ready for immediate use after wiping over with a cloth.

An Old Maine Bear Trap.

T. B. F. BATES, of Oakland, has a bear trap made by a Lubec blacksmith in 1787 to catch bears. The present owner has also used it for this purpose. The trap has two large springs, one on each side of the jaws; on one of the jaws are five large teeth and on the other side six. The jaws have an opening of 12 by 14 inches.—Lewiston Journal.

Game Bird Shooting.

IN its review of the recently published book, "American Game Bird Shooting," by George Bird Grinnell, the Boston Herald has this to say:

The author has aimed to make this a companion volume to his "American Duck Shooting," and a worthy one it is. While claiming to have presented a more complete treatment of the subject than has hitherto been attempted, he has restricted the term "game bird" to birds which are usually hunted with the use of dogs. This excludes species of the feathered tribe which offer good sport and are excellent for the table, such as plovers, beach birds, the Bartramian sandpiper and rails. The book has three principal divisions, the first being devoted to "American Game Birds." Under this head the author begins with the snipe family, such as the woodcock and American snipe, and passes quickly to the gallinaceous variety, giving special attention to the American quail and grouse. In a clear and painstaking way he differentiates these birds, naming their various species, markings, their habitat and life ways, his object evidently being to interest sportsmen not only in the sport itself, but in the birds they seek. To facilitate this, a liberal use is made of plates, some of which are in colors. Technical terms are used for the family genera and species in the interest of scientific accuracy, but they do not intercept the non-scientific reader's interest. Another noticeable feature in the treatment of the subject is the author's attitude to the indiscriminate and unsportsmanlike slaughter of rare game birds. He pleads constantly for the sportsman's self control, needed restrictions and the enforcement of game laws. He mentions several species almost extinct, not through the effect of untoward climatic conditions wholly, but the lack of official protection and thoughtlessness of the hunter.

Especially interesting is the treatment of the wild turkey. Mr. Grinnell mentions the fact that it is purely indigenous, extending its ancestry back to Tertiary times, portions of its skeleton having been found in the Miocene deposits of Colorado and the post-Pliocene of New Jersey. In Massachusetts this *rara avis* persisted till the beginning of the last century, being seen and hunted in Cambridge at that time. Gradually, however, as the population increased in New England, it was driven back, till at present it finds its haunts in the Southern States, in Arizona and New Mexico, and in the Rocky Mountains. There are outlying colonies of a few birds still in Iowa and Nebraska, but such colonies, in the opinion of the author, cannot long remain unless protected. In the Rocky Mountains they build their nests at an altitude of 3,000 to 5,000 feet, but as summer approaches they ascend to greater heights, being found at 8,000 to 10,000 feet. In autumn they move down to find shelter in cañons or timbered river valleys, where they live through the winter.

The second part of the book is devoted to "Upland Shooting," and the woodcock, quail and grouse are amply dealt with. In this division Mr. Grinnell also treats of "Aids to Shooting," "Clothing," "Guns and Loads" and "Dogs," their relative value and working methods. In part III. he discusses "The Shooting of the Future," in which the introduction of foreign game birds is treated, particularly the English pheasant, which flourishes well in certain sections of the country, and the Hungarian partridge. The latter, which is the gray partridge of Europe, is the latest experiment, having been brought over within the last four years. It is said to thrive well, and is believed by many to be the coming game bird. The concluding pages take up the theme of "Destruction and Protection." The gist of the author's summing up is found in these words: "In view of all our experience it is clear that American sportsmen cannot continue to kill off their game and still have their covers full of birds. I believe that a time will come when there will be good shooting in many parts of the country, but this will not be until gunners have been taught the lesson of self-control. Methods must be devised for restocking our fields and woods, and the birds put out must have an opportunity to live and to reproduce their kind. This means better enforcement of law, shorter open seasons and a bag limit."

On the whole we have here an entertaining and useful book, which will be read with keen interest not only by sportsmen, but by those who cannot indulge in the use of a gun and dog, but who love nature and her children.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The bill for a commission of one man at the helm together with a deputy in charge of sea and shore work, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, has been reported upon unfavorably to the House and there defeated. It is understood that the measure is finally defeated so far as this session is concerned. The bill called for a salary of not less than $4,000 for the commissioner and one of $2,500 for the deputy in charge of the sea and shore work. The advocates of the changes contended that with a commission of one man the possibility of shirking responsibility would be removed and better results might reasonably be expected. It is not unlikely that political considerations had much to do with the defeat of the bill. The result is a disappointment to many of the sportsmen.

Senate Chairman Keith made a strenuous effort to have the deer bill amended in accordance with the wishes of President Treadway and the general sentiment of Southern Berkshire by exempting Berkshire county from the five counties in which an open season of six days is allowed. Senator Malley, of Springfield, objected to this and declared that he was opposed to the slaughter of deer and favored permitting game wardens only to kill them. Senator Mellen, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, declared that "the farmers do not want slaughter, but do want protection." Several other senators participated in the discussion, and the vote stood yeas seventeen, nays nineteen, and the bill was rejected. There seems no likelihood of further action, and the law remains as last year. Northern Berkshire is pleased and the southern portion of the county is disappointed. Certain sections of Berkshire are well adapted to deer farming.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, George M. Poland, former representative in the Legislature from Wakefield, and for a time legal counsel for the State association, was elected to fill the position of librarian, recently made vacant by the death of Dr. E. W. Branigan, and it was voted that the books be placed in the office of the association in the Tremont building. After the business of the evening, Dr. Heber Bishop, of the committee, made a very interesting talk on his recent balloon trip with Mr. Leo Stevens, of New York city, from North Adams across portions of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, landing near the city of Keene in the latter State. The doctor also exhibited several photographs taken by him on the trip.

Many of your Bay State readers know that Thomas L. Burney, of Lynn, has been for several years one of the most active of the State game wardens. Previous to his appointment to that office he was one of the pioneers in organizing the Lynn Fish and Game Protective Association, which has made an excellent record as a working body of sportsmen. Mr. Burney recently arrested Corporal Campbell, of the 157th Company Coast Artillery, U. S. A., located at the signal station at Nahant for shooting an eagle, the bird emblematical of United States sovereignty. The bird was a young specimen of the bald eagle and is being cared for by the deputy and apparently on the way to recovering from its wounds. Judge Wilson, of Nahant, imposed a fine of $20 on the corporal.

H. H. KIMBALL.

Aliens Punished.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During the past week three Italians were fined $25 each for hunting during the closed season, and also hunting without a license. The Game Commission made the charges and the three men pleaded guilty before one of the city recorders. The defendants, it was claimed, were not naturalized citizens of the United States.

F. G. G.

New Publications.

LIFE HISTORY AND HABITS OF THE SALMON, SEA TROUT AND OTHER FRESHWATER FISH, by P. D. Malloch. Cloth, quarto, 264 pages, illustrated from photographs, $3.50 net. New York, the Macmillan Company.

With all the safeguards that are thrown around the salmon in British waters, the loss, according to Mr. Malloch, is appalling. Illegal fishing, water pollution and natural enemies are the causes. In the Tay district alone he estimates the number of immature fish taken by anglers at 157,000 for six months.

An interesting record was obtained through the marking of salmon and the recording of their scale growth. Out of over 1,000 salmon examined in February, all save about 10 per cent., which had spawned, were five years old, with an average weight of 20 pounds, but one of them weighed 38½ pounds. Another five-year-old salmon, weighing 35 pounds when taken in 1908, was marked as a smolt in 1905, when its weight was 1½ ounces. It had been in the sea nearly three years and had not spawned. As a result of marking, Mr. Malloch says he is convinced that many salmon of 40 pounds and upward are on their first return from the sea when captured. Aside from the marking of the dorsal fin with wire, the rings on the scales are counted, and these, it is claimed, give accurate records.

The value of the salmon is illustrated in a statement that whereas thirty miles of the North Esk brings only $2,500 in rentals from salmon fishermen, two miles of this river further down rent for $25,000.

Of the spawning habits of salmon, Mr. Malloch says:

"About the middle of November they leave the pools and come on to the streams. Here they select a bank composed of sand and gravel which is not very liable to shift throughout the season. Here the female digs into the gravel with her tail, turns on her side and gives a few scoops among the gravel, turning it up with each movement and making the water quite dirty. The spawn, which is being deposited all the time, falls to the bottom and is covered up with each stroke. This process is renewed every five or ten minutes, the fish working upstream all the time. If the gravel is easy to work, the spawning bed thus scooped out is often a foot deep; and by the time spawning is completed, the fish will have turned up the gravel to the extent of two or three yards upstream and about two feet across stream.

"The spawning beds can always be detected by observing the light color of the gravel which has been newly exposed, contrasted against the darker-colored part on each side. The whole process of depositing the spawn in the gravel to the depth of ten or twelve inches occupies from three to fourteen days, according to the state of the weather and the water. So eager are the fish to spawn in their own river that I have observed them begin five minutes after they entered. If, on the other hand, they are prevented from spawning by being delayed in pools during low water, they retain their spawn for weeks longer than they would have done had the water been suitable for their reaching the spawning ground. Very often one fish begins to spawn where another left off, and one follows another in this way until the spawning bed is twenty or thirty yards long.

"While the female is working, the male, if undisturbed, remains beside her, and occasionally pushes her sidewise off the bed for a second or two. If another male comes near, however, he rushes after him with his mouth wide open. Although this is repeated each time an intruder comes near, they seldom take hold of each other. On carefully examining a bed after a fish has spawned, or when it is spawning, one may see a considerable quantity of spawn at the lower end of the bed, uncovered with gravel. This may be either washed away by the first flood, or eaten up by trout or sea trout."

While salmon may spawn at any time, day or night, Mr. Malloch says they are most active from sunset to midnight. "Grilse," he adds, "often spawn with salmon, sea trout with grilse, and trout with sea trout, in a season favorable for fish running up."

The volume is an exceedingly interesting one, and the illustrations are very fine.

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

THE TOP RAIL.

HERE is a new one, which would seem to show that no matter how much you have studied and practiced firearms and shooting, the reporter knows more about such things than you may hope to learn in a life time. In the Times this appeared:

> But the money doesn't worry me so much as those guns. You see, I am a cripple, and can't help myself, as other men can, and that is why I always carried two revolvers. My right arm is paralyzed, and so I had the guns made to order, splendid weapons, equipped with a left-wheel break and especially constructed with the view of being handled with the left hand. The thief took both those fine guns, and I could hit a bullseye at sixty yards with either of them.

Many of the old model revolvers are loaded from the right-hand side and the cylinder revolves to the right. With the new model solid frame revolvers the cylinder is tipped out to the left, and in some of them the cylinder revolves to the left. If the man who lost his guns ordered them made with "left-wheel breaks"—whatever that means—it is possible the manufacturer sent him a couple of new model revolvers, and he, seeing that the cylinders were left-handed, so to speak, fancied they had been made to order. If so the maker's sense of humor was satisfied, and the owner's fondness for made-to-order guns gratified. He could have ordered one "right-handed" and the other "left-handed," and the two would have been as twins.

* * *

BROWN spends his vacations among the cowboys of the West, and the balance of the year in telling his friends in the Western vernacular that the East is no p'ace to live in. Once he attempted to persuade them to discard their motor cars and other toys and ride horseback. Now and then one fell before the tempter, got a big hat and spurs, borrowed a California saddle, and hired the nearest thing resembling a cow pony to be found. On one occasion Brown made up a party for a certain Sunday, but when he came to order the one horse that, in the whole countryside, resembled the cayuse of his dreams, he found that it had been pre-emp'ed by one of his converts. He had the big saddle, the wide hat, the spurs and the silver-inlaid and braided bridle, hair rope and high-heeled boots, but no cayuse.

He was desperate, so he took the only beast the liveryman had that was stout enough to bear the great sadd'e. This was Dolly. And Dolly is worthy of description as she appeared that morning. White in places where harness marks had not removed the hair; feet like inverted jardinieres; legs intended to support and propel her half ton of ill-proportioned bone and flesh; a gait that moved her at least two feet horizontally to every foot vertically. As a cow pony she was less attractive. Her only fau't, the black who brought her said, was that she was "skeered of buzzwagons."

The cavalcade proceeded. The craning of necks would have delighted Brown another time, but just then he was not wholly happy. They took a long steep hill at a walk. Half-way up Brown noticed that Dolly's ears were tilted backward in the angle of attention. From far away came a familiar buzz; it grew louder every second, and Dolly handled her feet in a way not practicable in plow harness. The motor-car driver threw in another clutch—whatever that means—and Dolly waltzed into a thicket on two legs, landing in a field. As she came to earth Brown, flustered, forgot that his spurs were for ornament only, and when they came in contact with Dolly's tug-worn sides, she made two jumps and landed in the middle of the road right in front of the car. What caused it Brown does not know nor care, but just as the monster was "browsing off Dolly's stumpy tail," to quote Brown, a tire blew up.

The benzine buggy became a thing inert. What Dolly did and Brown tried to do I leave to your imagination; it was worth seeing, but I cannot describe it, for it happened in a cloud of dust.

* * *

CAPTAIN A. W. MONEY, who lived for many years in the United States, and who has lived also in the far East and in England, his native land, is quoted by the County Gentleman as saying that, although he has keenly enjoyed shooting driven game in England, his preference is for other kinds of shooting.

Shooting driven birds, says the veteran, "does not and never has compared with shooting where there is nothing artificial and where you can do as you please; begin when you like, leave off where you like; go where you like, and eat where you feel inclined; carry your own gun, load it yourself and be content to use one only; own your own dogs, work them yourself and carry your own game, as done in America."

And the paper referred to says in comment that "a vast amount of English game shooting is done in just the unceremonious kind of way that Captain Money describes. It is regarded as so unremarkable that nobody thinks of remarking it." But the paper in question, in trying to correct a popular error as to Americans' viewpoint, falls into one on its own account when it says: "In America there is no tax to stop a man from owning or using a gun, and if he wishes to go after game he can do so quite easily without trespassing."

It is true that we impose no direct tax on the possessors of firearms, but the States where non-residents can shoot game without paying a license fee are exceedingly few, and the resident license fee plan is extending gradually all over the country.

* * *

SOME of the Hudson River boatmen are characters. Most of them will pile into a boat or jump off a pier in a jiffy if in doing so they can relieve persons in distress. One of them rowed several miles one Decoration day, most of the distance against a strong flood tide and a stiff breeze, assisting a sma'l boat sailor who had capsized, only to find, when the grateful one sought to remunerate him for his timely help, that the bathing suit he wore had no pockets and the boatman got no reward. But the latter only laughed as he said, "Oh, that's all right. Glad to he'p you."

GRIZZLY KING.

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TRAVEL, NATURE STUDY, SHOOTING, FISHING, YACHTING.

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Inside pages, 20 cents per agate line ($2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to an inch. Preferred positions, 25 per cent. extra. Special rates for back cover in two or more colors. Reading notices, 75 cents per count line.

A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on an advertisement inserted 13 times in one year; 10 per cent. on 26, and 20 per cent. on 52 insertions respectively.

Advertisements should be received by Saturday previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

BIRD AND BIRD MAN.

HIGH altitudes affect different persons in various ways. Flying at high speed develops impressions that vary with the individual. Hence it is that the story of the attack by an eagle on M. Gibert, the aviator, must be accepted with a liberal sprinkling of salt.

It was in the third stage of the Paris-to-Madrid aviation race that M. Gibert, shortly after leaving San Sebastian, and while high above a desolate mountain region, was—or thought he was—attacked by an eagle. The great bird, he said, "struck at him with its beak," which is not in accord with eagle habits and is contrary to physics. But as M. Gibert reported the loss of his cap, perhaps this particular eagle had formed the souvenir hunting habit, and in gratifying its desire did what no other wild creature has shown bravery enough to do—ignored the roar and sputter of the motors.

It is by no means impossible that a great bird, absolutely free from danger of attack by any enemy while in the air, might have ventured close to an aeroplane, drawn there by motives of curiosity. As to whether it actually made hostile demonstrations we have only the testimony of the bird man, and a man who is driving a flying machine is not favorably situated for making careful observations in natural history. The story will be popular in newspaper offices.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.

THE application made last week to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York city for the sum of $1,750,000, to be used by the New York Zoological Society in the construction of the new Aquarium, is still under consideration.

The plan of the proposed structure has been already published in FOREST AND STREAM. It is to consist of the present building with two large wings and another story, and, if carried out as contemplated, will treble the exhibition space of the Aquarium, and will make it one of the largest in the world. Not only will it be the largest for exhibition purposes, but it will have in it a great floor space which may be used by the Zoological Society for work leading to the establishment here in New York of a marine biological laboratory such as the world has not yet seen.

No institution in America is so popular as the Aquarium, and none has so large an attendance. The city authorities recognize this and appreciate something of the good done by the institution. Whether the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be disposed to grant the great sum asked for—the expenditure of which is to extend over five years—is not certainly known. It is believed, however, that the budget committee of that board has reported favorably on the request, and there seems a good prospect that the money will be allowed.

The work done by the New York Zoological Society, in establishing the Zoological Park and in carrying on so efficiently that institution and the Aquarium, has counted for much in the last ten years in behalf of the citizens of New York. That work has only begun and as time goes on will prove increasingly useful. The society's work in behalf of science is about to begin; we believe that it is to be a great work.

THE French Ministry of Agriculture has submitted to the Government a plan which, if adopted, will result in sweeping changes in the fishery laws. Among these is one provision by which any person may fish with so-called floating lines on any State water during the open season. He may fish from boat or bank, but his tackle must be only of a kind which will require his constant attention, hence set lines and other wholesale devices are barred. The angler can use only two single hooks, and spoons and other metallic baits are prohibited. No industrial concern whose refuse waters may pollute streams can become lessees of fisheries belonging to the State within 2,000 meters of the point where such refuse is discharged. There are other meritorious provisions, but on the other hand, fishing on Sunday in the closed season is to be permitted, and it is rumored that the reason for this is that in certain parts of the republic the authorities are unable to enforce the law on that day, in season or out.

THE people of Newfoundland take pride in the so-called free fishing they are offering to residents and visitors alike. An angler from the United States or Europe must, on entering Newfoundland, pay a fee of $10 for a fishing license. Thereafter he may go to any stream, lake or inlet on the island and fish as long as he desires during the season, and no man shall deny him. Later, on procuring a shooting license, at a cost of $50, he may roam the entire island at will—except for a certain relatively small sanctuary for game—and kill three bull caribou and small game without stint. This is free shooting and fishing in the sense that the game, the fish and territory they occupy are held by the insular Government, which refuses all applications for rights to establish preserves. The situation is novel, but this plan appears to be succeeding. Newfoundland is providing an object lesson on the conservation of game and fish for economic as well as sentimental reasons.

WHILE some horticulturists are looking forward with apprehension to the coming of the seventeen-year locusts, sea anglers wisely aver that a locust year is a favorable one for their favorite sport. Last year was an unusually good one alongshore, and if 1911 is to be a better, then anglers may rejoice. It may be said in passing that quiet but thorough preparations are being made by a number of sea anglers to excel E. T. Townsend's record for number and size of Atlantic tuna. Mr. Townsend will no doubt be heard from again ere long, for he has seen and hooked far greater tuna off Asbury Park than any of those he brought to gaff, and is making preparations to be early afloat.

THE Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment entered by Justice Blanchard, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the New York Association for the Protection of Game vs. Conron Bros., commission merchants of New York city. The association brought suit, alleging possession of game in the closed season. The commission firm admitted this, but said that the game was held under bond as required by Section 241 of the game law. The association demurred to this answer, maintaining that this section was unconstitutional, as being class legislation. Judge Blanchard over-ruled the demurrer.

WHERE it is deemed advisable to divide a State into game or fish districts, in order to secure the most efficient protection, county lines are customarily employed. In Colorado a different plan is in contemplation. It is proposed to permit trout fishing until Nov. 1 in all waters less than 9,000 feet above sea level, while above that mark the season will end one month earlier. The newly formed Colorado Anglers' Association favors the plan, for much of the most enjoyable fishing is had in October in Colorado, a balmy season when streams are low and clear, and skill is required in luring trout.

THROUGH the kindly offices of Carl Walk, a large part of the library of the late Julius C. Walk, of Indianapolis, has been presented to the Marion County Fish and Game Protective Association. These are books on fish and fishing, and a place has been found for them in the club house at Riverside Park, Indianapolis. The club is an influential one.

THE loss of chestnut trees in New Jersey, due to bark blight, has cost owners nearly half a million dollars. This is according to an estimate covering recent years made by State Forester Gaskill.

Bats the Enemies of Insect Pests.

TORONTO, Canada, May 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The value and possible preservation of our insect-destroying bats is a subject of great economic importance. Aside from the practical usefulness attaching to it, there is felt by all true sportsmen a keen interest in any researches made in natural history.

What I have to say chiefly concerns the common gray bat which, in former years, was so numerous in the Northern States and Canada, and which of late has practically disappeared.

The imperative necessity to the fruit grower of the bat's continued existence I shall endeavor to show and explain. This bat is a true hibernator, which remains torpid throughout the winter season. Herein lies the crux of the question, for naturalists have shown that all hibernating creatures are dependent for existence on the preservation of their hibernaculum. To destroy this is to exterminate the creature, for they are all restricted within the limits of their own zoogeographical districts, which they never leave. If some species of bats migrate, we may be sure they are not hibernators, and the few that exist are not interfered with by the ruthless spoliation of man, who in many sections has absolutely swept away the bats' winter homes.

In those districts where the operations of nature have left caves in the ground, or on the sides of hills, hibernating bats find all the protection which is necessary, both from severe co'd and daylight. This being the case, the cost of constructing artificial places where bats might hibernate and multiply would be very little compared to the value derived from the outlay. A cave hibernaculum in any fruit district, which was made on the side of a hill, having a southern aspect, and as large as a farmer's root house, would provide a place where colonies of bats would take refuge and keep down all the fruit-destroying moths in the neighborhood. These artificial hibernaculums would take the place of the dense cedar swamps, or more properly speaking, ravines, which formerly existed. In constructing such places no ventilation would be required, for no oxygen is consumed during the trance of hibernation, the torpidity extending to the lungs as well as to the other parts of the body.

I am surprised to hear that the Biologieal Survey at Washington has had difficulty in discovering the nature of the food which supplies sustenance to our native bats. I have repeatedly seen them catching the moths which deposit their eggs in various kinds of fruit, and others must have had opportunities of observing such a common occurrence. If at night you hang a coal oil lamp, such as is used by railway conductors, to the branch of a plum or cherry tree after the fruit has been well formed, you may observe how cleverly the bats swoop down from a height and catch the moths that gather round the light. They do this without ever striking the lamp. It may require careful watching to discover what the bats are doing, for it is only when a large white moth is captured and triumphantly carried away that you become aware of what is taking place. In former years it was a common practice to hang a light in a favorite plum or cherry tree to save the fruit from the depredations of the moths. The explanation given was that the moths were so blinded by the light that they could not see where to deposit their eggs. The device, however, was too troublesome and expensive to come into general use.

In this vicinity at the present time you would have considerable difficulty in verifying this experiment, for the bats have disappeared. The moth pest, however, has increased to such an alarming extent that fruit growing is becoming more difficult every year. To accomplish what the bats and birds formerly did for us, constant application to the trees of poisonous mixtures is necessary.

This condition of the fruit industry differs entirely from that which prevailed in the early days of my boyhood. At that time bats were seen flying about at night in thousands, and the destruction of fruit was not known or spoken of. All kinds of fruit grown in the State of New York were abundant. Shortly after two large cedar ravines were cleared and the trees cut down, a great change took place. The surrounding district had been under cultivation for at least a century, but the cedar trees had been preserved as they originally stood. They were of special value, and a few were occasionally sacrificed to supply posts for fencing. Ultimately they all went for railway ties and telegraph poles.

On one occasion my attention was called to an unusual occurrence which took place before these primeval ever-green monarchs were cut down. A large quantity of brush had been piled along the eastern boundary of one of these ravines and close to the trees. The wind at the time was blowing from the east, and this brush had either caught fire or was being purposely burned. From the fire dense columns of smoke were blown into the trees. The effect of this was remarkable. Thousands of bats were seen flying about in all directions trying to get back to their dark abodes, or to find some other retreat that would protect them from the daylight.

In the older settled districts which have been under cultivation for a long period you will not find anyone who can describe to you what these original cedar ravines were like, or what a blessing they were in affording shade and shelter to all animal life. Summer and winter the evergreen foliage was so dense that it was impossible to get through it unless you followed the old deer paths that had been there from time immemorial. The heaviest fall of snow could reach the ground only in spots, and though the mercury might fall many degrees below zero, the ground remained unfrozen.

When the time comes that famine is sore in the land, then the public conscience will be awakened to what is a national scandal. We are all aware of the fact that the pot-hunters of the Southern States have nearly exterminated every insect-destroying bird that nests in the North and migrates to the South in winter. Except for the raucous caw of the crow and the angry chirping of the English sparrow, the Northern woods and meadows are now in many places as silent as a deserted village grave yard. A returning absentee, who has been away for two decades or more, will always inquire what has become of the droves of gorgeous birds we used to see in our country rambles; the multitude of bobolinks, or reedbirds, that were seen and heard as they hovered over the clover fields and sang their joyous songs in the air; the thrushes, the orioles, the highholders (*Colaptes amatus*), the meadow larks, the bluejays and a host of other birds too numerous to mention. The answer is always the same: "They migrate, and there is an army of pot-hunters in the Southern States who live by slaughtering them in thousands and sending them by carloads in cold storage to New York. There they are served up on toast as snipe and reedbirds for dollar-hogs to eat."

Here is what that charming naturalist, Wm. T. Hornaday, tells us of bats: "The great majority of bats are useful to man in destroying the insects which, without the aid of birds and beasts, would very soon overwhelm him. In regard to the habits of bats, little is known and much remains to be found out. Although they are nocturnal feeders, they are by no means blind when disturbed at mid-day, for they will then fly away to places of security as briskly and successfully as so many swallows. We know that in winter some of our species live in caves in a semi-dormant condition; thousands inhabit the Mammoth cave. They fly readily if disturbed in summer, but in winter they hang apparently lifeless. If knocked from the roof, some of them fall to the bottom of the cave and flap about, others fly away. In Central Montana, where there are no trees, I found a large colony of bats inhabiting a cave that a subterraneon stream had washed under the prairie."

Egypt has always been a land of plenty, and in recent years the production of fruit and cotton has been phenomenal. But Egypt is the land of bats and birds. If it were not so, the date crop would go to the moths and the cotton crop to the caterpillars. The old deserted temples provide habitations where millions of bats take refuge from daylight, and migratory birds from Northern latitudes visit the country in winter in such multitudes that it becomes a marvel to imagine where they can all come from.

In calling attention to this matter I feel assured that I have the sympathy of all true-hearted sportsmen who do not wish to see humanity expelled from the land and driven into those human plasmodiums which are called "ghettos" and are to be seen in all large centers of population.

A CANOEIST.

Chat and Thrasher.

NEW YORK CITY, May 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Sunday last, May 21, I witnessed an unusual incident in bird life, and I wonder whether it will seem to you worth recording.

About the middle of the day I had seated myself under a spreading apple tree in a brushy fence corner to spend a little time looking for birds, a pleasure which of late years I have been obliged greatly to neglect. The day was warm and windless, and the sky overcast. Various common sparrows, brown thrashers and blackbirds were about and a few warblers.

After sitting for a while I heard—apparently two or three fields distant—the notes of a yellow-breasted chat, a bird I had not seen for several years partly because of lack of opportunity to be out of doors. I called my companion's attention to the note, and described the bird and some of its odd ways, and she expressed the hope that it might come over to us.

A few moments later a bird flew into a nearby small scrub oak, branched down to the ground. It was our chat. He fed there for some time and gave us a fine view. At times he would work up the tree on one side to the topmost branches, then down on the other and then spend a little time on the grass beneath. Presently, while he was on the ground, a brown thrasher darted from a hedge row fifty feet from the little oak straight for the chat, which took wing and flew off across the field. The thrasher did not follow, but fed about in the tree and on the ground, spending more time on the ground than the chat had. Presently the thrasher flew away to the hedge row he had come from, and, somewhat to my astonishment, five minutes later the chat returned to the little oak and again began to feed.

While we were watching him and when the chat was in the branches of the tree four or five feet from the ground, back came the thrasher—not apparently with the purpose of feeding, but rather of attacking the chat, which again took to flight. The thrasher again spent a few minutes hopping about, feeding and again retreated to an apple tree in the hedge row, and not very long after the chat came back again.

I sat for some time on the watch, wondering whether the big bird would make a third attack on the lesser one, but he did not do so; and after a time the chat having apparently exhausted the food possibilities of the little oak for the moment, flew away across the field.

By this time the sky had cleared and the sun was shining with great force. I left my station and returned to the house. G. B. G.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

The Biggest Artificial Fly.

WHENEVER the opportunity presents itself, some enterprising or patriotic person in England invents a new artificial fly. There are two, at least, so far to appear in the festivities which are to culminate in the coronation of King George, himself an angler. These are the coronation and the empire. Just how these are tied is not known, but in each the colors, red, white and blue are prominent. The coronation fly is said to have "white angel's wings, sky-blue body and sunset hackles," hence it is not remarkable that they are being made up into brooches for women's wear. It is also added that trout take the new fly eagerly!

The empire fly has attracted the attention of visitors to the Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition in London. One of these was suspended high overhead in the transept of the building. It certainly is "a fly to catch the eye," says the Fishing Gazette, being a blaze of rich patriotic red, white and blue velvets, silks, satins, ostrich feathers, golden bands and cordings. The dressing is an exact reproduction of the newly invented empire fly. The size of this model fly must be imagined when it is stated that a proportionate fisherman to cast it must be at least 600 feet high and his rod 1,800 feet long! The hook is over nine feet long, and the wing thirteen feet.

Fishing in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Superintendent E. A. Tulian, of fish hatcheries for Louisiana, has reported to the Game Commission that catfish spawn in April and May and do not finish depositing their eggs until about the middle of June. Mr. Tulian has made an extensive investigation of the inland and other streams in Louisiana for the purpose of ascertaining just when the catfish and buffalo fish spawn. He is still in doubt about buffalo fish, but he states he will be able to file a definite report on that subject shortly. Many of the professional fishermen were in doubt about catfish and buffalo fish in reference to the time of spawning, and Mr. Tulian's report is considered valuable, and his additional report in regard to buffalo fish is awaited with much interest by those who are interested in fishing in Louisiana.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THE EMPIRE FLY.

Commissioner Frank Miller and Mr. Tulian left Monday for an extended tour of the State for the purpose of locating a large fish hatchery. It is thought the commission has in view a big hatchery in a large sulphur spring near the central portion of the State. It is proposed to acquire this spring and additional property if it can be done for a reasonable price.

One of the fishing parties at the Rigolets caught 302 speckled trout Sunday. The party was composed of E. W. Johnson, A. Stenz, C. L. Cooper and E. Roth. Another party at Lookout landed 45 speckled trout, 135 croakers, 7 sheepshead and 12 flounders. A small party caught fifty perch at Lake Catherine. A number of croakers, redfish and striped bass were landed. At Chef Menteur, Jake Rief, Phil Reich and Philip Nastis caught a turtle weighing 125 pounds. Spanish mackerel were caught at several of the fishing resorts.

The fishing season has opened in earnest and scores of local sportsmen are now going to the various resorts on Saturday afternoons and returning to the city Monday morning. A number of families have gone to Bay St. Louis, Waveland, Pass Christian, Ocean Springs, Gulfport, Biloxi and other resorts for the summer and will enjoy the sport of fishing, especially on Saturdays and Sundays. A number of visitors have accepted the hospitality of the several fishing clubs and are enjoying the sport. The prevalence of real summer weather has stimulated the fishermen, and especially those who are taking their usual vacations at this season of the year. The best fishing months are considered to be May, June and a portion of July and the early part of October. A number of the club houses at the Rigolets, Lake Catherine, Chef Menteur, Lookout and other fishing resorts have recently been renovated and repaired and are now in good condition for the rush season. The L. & N. railroad has put on its club car on its Saturday afternoon train, and the prominent fishermen are patronizing it. F. G. G.

Overconfidence.

IT beats all how confident some untried anglers are just before fishing. There was the case of Andrew Jameson and a companion at Punta Rassa recently. They were from Dublin, Ireland, and just took a run over to show how easy it was to catch tarpon and then get back home as if nothing had happened. There was a boy there who had spent three months trying to land a tarpon and had lost every fish he hooked. It consoled him to hear these newcomers telling how they were going to get their tarpon. "Of course, we will use heavy tackle for our first fish," said one of them. "That is just conventional, but after that we will catch them with trout tackle, just to show how easily it could be done." They hooked nine tarpon between them and did not bring one of the fish to gaff. Everybody was sorry that they had to leave without a tarpon, especially as these fish were running in schools past Sanibel "thick as mullets," as one professional fisherman said. For the next month or two tarpon fishing will be at its best, but it is always easier to hook them than to land them.—Newark Call.

Brook Trout Near the City.

FRED T. MAPES, secretary of the Newark Fly- and Bait-Casting Club, of Newark, N. J., has sent us a picture of three brook trout that were taken by him in a brook within twenty-five miles of New York city recently. They measured 11½, 11½ and 11¾ inches respectively, and what is still more unusual in small streams so near the city, he took no undersized trout that day, hence put none back in the water.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Fishing in California.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Trout fishing is improving rapidly and there are few streams now that are not yielding satisfactory catches. High water is still the rule, but there have been no heavy rains of late and the streams are quite clear. In the large streams the use of bait is sometimes necessary to secure limit catches, but fly-fishing is steadily improving. From the early catches that have been made in the sierras it would seem that large fish are to be found in greater numbers than ever, this being particularly true in the Truckee River. In former years the large fish were taken on the Nevada side before fishing was permitted in California, but the laws of the two States have been arranged so that the season opens at the same date on both sides of the boundary line. Reports from the Big Meadows country indicate that fishing in that section will be very fine this season, and there will be quite an influx of anglers from San Francisco and vicinity into that region now that improved transportation has been afforded into Plumas county.

Quite a party of local anglers made a trip to the McCloud River recently, but met with rather indifferent success, owing to the high water and cold weather. Insect life has scarcely commenced to appear there, and but little could be done with a fly.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt recently made the first catch of a fish in her life in the Truckee River near Reno. For some time she has possessed a fine fishing outfit and has attempted to fish before, but this is the first time she has ever been successful. The trout taken was about seven inches in length and Mme. Bernhardt expressed her intention of preserving it as a souvenir of her Western trip. Under the new Nevada law, women do not require a license.

Striped bass fishing around the bay has not been of a high order for a long time, most of the fish taken being very small in size. In former seasons there were always lagoons where the large fish were to be found, but this season one is as apt to take a big fellow at one place as another. As a result none of the old time favorite grounds is crowded with anglers. Some experiments have been tried here in the use of live fish bait and big bass have been taken by this means by some of the experts. The best striped bass fishing of the season has been experienced on the Russian River, but only a few anglers have been able to visit those grounds, owing to the time necessary to make the trip. Formerly it was not an unusual thing for an angler to land a twenty-five-pound bass, but this season the capture of a twenty-pounder creates excitement.

There has been a great demand for permits to fish in the reservoirs owned by the city of Vallejo in White Horse and Green Valleys, and so many persons are now visiting these bodies of water that the authorities are considering the advisability of issuing permits good for one day only.

GOLDEN GATE.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The regular scheduled contest of our club, May 20, was postponed indefinitely, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Members may take their re-entry on any regular day as scheduled above, viz.: quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, light tackle accuracy dry fly and light tackle distance fly.

On May 21 the following scores were made in the order as cast. Weather cloudy with showers, wind south, velocity approximately twelve miles:

Accuracy bait, ¼-ounce:			
Kernaghan	98.4	Huntley	97.4
Swisher	98.5		
Distance bait, ¼-ounce:			
Kernaghan	114⅖	Huntley	87⅗
Swisher	111⅕		

Light tackle accuracy dry fly, wind southeast, approximately six miles:

Swisher	92 1-15

The next events will take place June 3 and 4. The events are as follows: Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly and salmon fly.

L. V. TOURNIER, Sec'y.

Salmon Fishing.

ANGLING is many sided. What is popular in one section of the country is frowned on in another. Look at the picture of William H. Holden playing a salmon in Monterey Bay in California. The launch, the angler, his sea rod, and the

PLAYING A PACIFIC SALMON.

boatman with his gaff all suggest tuna fishing, but the San Francisco Examiner, from which the picture is reproduced, says it was made while Mr. Holden was playing a large salmon. These fish come into Monterey Bay in numbers in the spring. They are trolled for with handlines and rods, and are taken at a considerable depth.

The Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Considering the weather conditions these scores are remarkably good. Wind variable and gusty, sky overclouded, and threatening rain combined with a background of trees made it very difficult to locate weights when casting.

	¼oz. Accy.	¼oz. Dist.
Burke	99.2	128.8
Jamison	98.8	137.6
Town	98.5	124.4
Hartley	98.5	94.0
Kleinfeldt	98.4	138.2
C. Nordholm	98.1	93.2
Ames	98.0	106.0
Lingenfelter	96.8	101.5
Slocum	96.0	.....
Maloney	95.0	.....
Johnson	94.2	.....
Gray	90.0	.....

E. M. TOWN, Sec'y.

Elgin Anglers' Club.

ELGIN, Ill., May 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Scores made to-day. It was threatening rain, and as the lagoon was not ready these events were cast on the lawn:

Distance and accuracy.	¼-ounce.	½-ounce.
Eggebrecht	93.7	97.6
Gronberg	89.9	95.6
Kuff	96.1	96.9
Hawthorne	95.8	95.5

R. W. HAWTHORNE, Sec'y.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* These scores were made on Stow Lake yesterday and to-day, in a variable wind and fair weather:

SATURDAY.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:

E. A. Mocker	98	J. F. Burgin	88
T. C. Kierulff	100	J. B. Kenniff	129

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

E. A. Mocker	97.12	James Watt	97.12
T. C. Kierulff	98.48	C. G. Young	98.8
J. F. Burgin	98.48	*F. H. Webster	99.4
J. B. Kenniff	99.32	*F. H. Reed	98.52
G. C. Edwards	98.32	*G. C. Edwards	98.36
F. H. Webster	99.16	*E. A. Mocker	98.12
F. H. Reed	97.44		

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
E. A. Mocker	97.48	99.40	98.44
T. C. Kierulff	98.32	99	98.46
J. F. Burgin	97.16	95.50	96.33
J. B. Kenniff	97.56	99.20	98.38
G. C. Edwards	98.28	100	99.14
F. A. Webster	98.48	99.40	99.14
F. H. Reed	98.20	99.20	98.50
James Watt	97.28	98	97.44
C. G. Young	98.52	99.50	99.21
*F. A. Webster	99.12	99.20	99.16
*F. H. Reed	99	99.20	99.10
*G. C. Edwards	99.28	100	99.44
*E. A. Mocker	99.28	.....	.....

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:

E. A. Mocker	98.8	James Watt	97.5
T. C. Kierulff	97.6	C. G. Young	97.8
J. F. Burgin	92.8	F. J. Cooper	95.8
J. B. Kenniff	99.1	*F. A. Webster	92.5
G. C. Edwards	96.2	*F. H. Reed	88.8
F. A. Webster	96.3	*F. J. Cooper	96.7
F. H. Reed	81.8	*G. C. Edwards	98.5

Event No. 5, lure casting, average, feet:

E. A. Mocker	103	F. H. Reed	82
T. C. Kierulff	123	James Watt	125
J. F. Burgin	106	F. J. Cooper	146
J. B. Kenniff	164		

SUNDAY.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:

E. A. Mocker	103	T. C. Kierulff	99
C. H. Kewell	87	H. B. Sperry	98
J. F. Burgin	82	*J. F. Burgin	81
J. B. Kenniff	128	*H. B. Sperry	94
Austin Sperry	95	*A. Sperry	96

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:

E. A. Mocker	98.24	F. H. Reed	98.28
C. H. Kewell	98.32	Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.32
James Watt	95.4	T. C. Kierulff	99.4
J. F. Burgin	98.32	H. C. Golcher	98.44
J. B. Kenniff	99.12	H. B. Sperry	98.8
C. H. Kierulff	97.24	*F. H. Reed	97.48
C. G. Young	99.	*H. C. Golcher	98.48
Austin Sperry	97.32		

Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:

	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
E. A. Mocker	98.40	99.40	99.10
C. H. Kewell	98.8	99.20	98.44
James Watt	98.8	98.10	98.9
J. F. Burgin	97	96	96.30
J. B. Kenniff	98.52	99.40	99.16
C. H. Kierulff	97.44	98.50	98.17
C. G. Young	98.28	99.20	98.54
Austin Sperry	95.16	97.40	96.28
F. H. Reed	98.56	99.20	99.8
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.36	99.40	99.8
T. C. Kierulff	99.8	99.40	99.24
H. C. Golcher	98.16	98.30	98.23
H. B. Sperry	98.20	98.40	98.30
F. J. Cooper	97.52	96.50	97.21
*F. H. Reed	98.48	98.50	98.49
*James Watt	97.52	98.10	98.1
*H. C. Golcher	97.52	98.10	98.1
*J. F. Burgin	96.52	98.20	97.36

*Re-entries.

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:

E. A. Mocker	95.6	F. H. Reed	69.2
C. H. Kewell	95.7	Dr. W. E. Brooks	90.1
James Watt	96.1	T. C. Kierulff	94.4
J. F. Burgin	92.1	H. C. Golcher	94.6
J. B. Kenniff	98.	H. B. Sperry	91.2
C. H. Kierulff	86.5	F. J. Cooper	93.8
C. G. Young	97.8	*F. H. Reed	84.3
Austin Sperry	83.8	*H. C. Golcher	83.

Event No. 5, lure casting, average, feet:

E. A. Mocker	92	Austin Sperry	97
C. H. Kewell	105	Dr. W. E. Brooks	68
James Watt	103	T. C. Kierulff	84
J. F. Burgin	135 6	H. C. Golcher	73
J. B. Kenniff	171 6	H. B. Sperry	73
C. A. Kierulff	85	F. J. Cooper	129 4

*Re-entries.

E. O. RITTER, Clerk.

YACHTING

Yachting Fixtures.

JUNE.

3. Knickerhocker Y. C., annual.
3. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
3. Bensonhurst Y. C., spring.
3. Edgewood Y. C., open.
3. Mosquito Fleet Y. C., open, Y. R. A.
3. Bermuda race, Boston to Bermuda.
3. Boston Y. C., open, City Point.
3. Hingham Y. C., club.
4. American Y. C., Newburyport, cruise.
8-11. Portland Y. C., cruise.
10. Manhasset Bay Y. C., annual.
10. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
10. Atlantic Y. C., open.
10. East Greenwich Y. C., open.
10. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, open.
10. Quincy Y. C., club.
10. Columbia Y. C., club.
10. Royal Canadian Y. C., Lorne cup.
10. Hingham Y. C., club.
10. Savin Hill Y. C., open.
10. Winthrop Y. C., club.
17. Larchmont Y. C., spring.
17. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
17. New York C. C., 1st championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
17. Boston Y. C., Hull, Y. R. A.
17. Babylon Y. C., club.
11. Squantum Y. C., cruise.
17. American Y. C., club, Newburyport.
17. Beverly Y. C., club.
17. Columbia Y. C., cruise.
17. Columbia Y. C., Chicago-Michigan City race.
17. Hingham Y. C., club, Hingham.
17. Nahant D. C., club.
17. New Bedford Y. C., cruise.
17. Philadelphia Y. C., spring races, power.
17. South Boston Y. C., club run.
17. Winthrop Y. C., club.
18. Columbia Y. C., cruise.
18. New Bedford Y. C., cruise.
18. South Boston Y. C., club run.
18. Squantum Y. C., club.
20. Fall River Y. C., Cotton carnival.
22. New York Y. C., spring cups, Glen Cove.
23. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., special.
24. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., annual.
24. New York A. C., Block Island race.
24. Larchmont Y. C., inter-club class.
24. Crescent A. C., second championship, G. B. Y.R.A.
24. Bristol Y. C., open.
24. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, ocean race.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Quincy Y. C., club.
24. Royal Canadian Y. C., cruising race.
24. Beverly Y. C., club.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Hingham Y. C., club, Crow Point.
24. Manchester Y. C., one-design.
24. Sippican Y. C., sonder, Marion.
24. Toledo Y. C., Taft cup elimination trials.
24. Winthrop Y. C., club.
26. Squantum Y. C., moonlight sail.
29. Indian Harbor Y. C., race to New London.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

THE yachtsmen had several busy days beginning last Saturday and ending with Decoration Day. There were club openings and races and other festivities, and at each club house the fleet of yachts was a large one. The boats are mostly small ones, however, which shows that the tendency of the American yachtsman is toward the small craft, sometimes only large enough for afternoon sailing or raeing and sometimes suitable for cruising with a small party on board. The larger boats will eome later in the season.

At Oyster Bay last Saturday the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. formally opened the club house. Commodore Hastings, on the steam yacht Oneida, gave the signal to masthead the burgee and then the yachts in the fleet dressed ship. In the afternoon there were races for 31-raters, 30- and 15-footers. On Sunday divine service was held on board the Oneida. On Monday those members who have formed a syndicate to defray the cost of building the Corinthian, the ehallenger for the Manhasset Bay cup, were entertained at dinner. On Decoration Day there were more races for the same classes as on the opening day. The club has issued a pamphlet telling the members just what is to happen during the season. Each Saturday evening there will be dancing in the club house. On July 1 the Harvard-Yale clubs eruising race will be started from New London and members of those clubs and members of the Harvard and Yale clubs of this city will have the privileges of the Oyster Bay house extended to them. The racers are expected to reach the harbor on Sunday, July 2, when the members will give them a hearty weleome. The next day will be Harvard-Yale day. There will be music and tennis during the afternoon, and a dance and harbor illuminations in the evening.

The Atlantie Y. C. was opened formally on Deeoration Day. Commodore William H. Barnard ordered the fleet to gather at the club anchorage at 11 o'elock. At noon, on a signal from the flagship Sagamore, the burgee was mastheaded and the yachts dressed ship. Three minutes later the yachts saluted each with one gun. Official calls were made and later there was a reception on the flagship. Commodore Barnard has appointed Ernest E. Malcolm Fleet Captain; Charles E. Gilbert, M.D., Fleet Surgeon; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Chaplain; Dr. John E. De Mund, Chairman; Walter H. Sykes, Jr., and Carlos de Zafra, Regatta Committee.

The Indian Harbor Y. C. was placed in eommission last Saturday. In the afternoon Commodore William H. Childs held a reception in the elub house. The Manhasset Bay Y. C. went in commission on Saturday, and the members celebrated the day with a dinner and later music and an entertainment. The Huguenot, Marine and Field, Crescent A. C., Stamford, New Haven, New York Motor Boat, Belle Harbor, Corinthian of Marblehead, Edgewood, Rhode Island and many other clubs formally opened on Decoration Day.

The series of races for the Manhasset Bay ehallenge cup this summer will be the most interesting in the history of that trophy. The Larchmont Y. C. has named Windward, owned by R. A. Monks, as its representative, so that now eight yachts have been entered, and of these, four are from local clubs and four from eastern clubs. The cup will be defended by Cara Mia, owned by Stuyvesant Wainwright, of the American Y. C. This yacht won the cup last year, defeating Windward, then the defender and Timandra. Windward has won the trophy in 1909 for the Indian Harbor Y. C., so that this series will be the third meeting of these two boats in raees for this cup. The Indian Harbor Y. C. will be represented by Joyant, a Herreshoff boat built for Commodore William H. Childs, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. will be represented by the new Herreshoff boat Corinthian. The four boats to come around the Cape are all built from designs by George Owen. Of these, Italia, owned by George Lee, of the Boston Y. C., and Sayonara, owned by Vernon F. West, of the Portland Y. C., have been built this year. The others are last season's boats, and are Timandra, owned by J. B. Fallon, Eastern Y. C., and Amoret, owned by C. B. Wheelock, Corinthian Y. C. It is very probable that in order to make the trip around the Cape more interesting, a race will be arranged starting from Marblehead and finishing somewhere in the Sound.

Morton F. Plant's new racing sehooner Elena, the most important craft launched this spring, will be given her first real brush in the opening regatta of the Larchmont Y. C., to be sailed on Long Island Sound, Saturday, June 17. The announcement has just been made by Horace E. Boucher, Butler Whiting and A. R. Schmidt, the regatta committee of the club, that former Commodore Plant has entered his craft and that she will try her speed against E. W. Clark's Irolita. The latter craft formerly was called Queen, and was the property of the late J. Rogers Maxwell. For several years Queen has been eonsidered the queen of the American racing squadron. The race between Irolita, considered to be one of Herreshoff's fastest creations and the latest schooner to be designed by the wizard of Bristol lends unusual interest to the first important regatta of the Long Island Sound season. In addition to the two flyers, the regatta committee of the Larehmont Y. C. announces that George W. Scott's Miladi and Margaret, the property of George W. Runk, also have entered the regatta. These boats will make an excellent schooner elass for so early in the year.

Although no mention was made in the regular raeing program of the club, the Larehmont committee has arranged a special motor boat race for its spring regatta. This is a decided innovation and was suggested by Leonard Richards, Commodore of the club. The race will be for eruising boats and will be similar to the sueeessful contest given for the same type of craft during the race week of the club, last year. The yachts will be divided into two elasses. One division will be for boats that are less than 50 feet over all length, and the other class will be for yaehts that are more than 50 feet over all length.

Racing Season Opens.

EVERYONE is happy. The raeing season has eome again, and after many dreary weeks ashore, the yaehtsmen are afloat and their yachts, looking spick and span, are in prime racing condition. It takes several weeks of hard work to get the racing craft in shape, but it is work that pays, for, win or lose, the real yachtsman is happy if he can be afloat and is contented to have made a good raee even if he has to be content with second or third place. All cannot be sueeessful in a raee, and if one yacht should win every time, the sport would beeome monotonous.

The season promises to be a very brilliant one. It will be a season of small boat raeing, but there is just as mueh good sport to be had in a 25-footer as in a 90-footer. The small boat may not be as speedy as the larger one and its sailing may not be as speetaeular, but relatively a class of 15-footers furnish just as much interest and excitement as a class of 90-footers. Then, too, the 15-footers are usually sailed by their owners and an amateur crew helps. On a 90-footer a professional is usually at the wheel and a paid crew does the work, so that from a real sportsman's standpoint the 15-footers furnish the best sport.

Atlantic Y. C.

THE season opened on the Lower Bay with the regatta of the Atlantic Y. C. sailed last Saturday. This regatta was an important one for two reasons, it opened the Gravesend Bay season and it brought out four new yaehts and two others have been mueh altered since last year's racing. In the Q class there were two new boats—Gherardi Davis' Alice, a Gardner boat, and Suelew, owned by E. F. Luckenback and built from Mower designs. Suelew is an odd name, but it is made up of sylables of the daughter and son of the owner. Grayjaeket, last year's champion, a Gardner boat, was a starter, and in the fleet were Soya and Spider, two of last year's boats designed by Clinton H. Crane, which have had some lead removed and had other alterations made this winter. It was hardly expected that the new boats would outsail the others so early in the season. They are both fresh from the shops and not in shape yet, so every excuse must be made for their performances. Grayjaeket was in fine shape, and she was well handled, too. F. S. Noble, her owner, knows his boat, while the others have yet to learn theirs. When the eourse signal was set the wind was southeast and gave indications of baeking, so the committee sent the boats to Buoy 24, Craven Shoals, Bensonhurst and Sea Gate, twiee around, 12 miles. The wind did not baek. It hauled more to the south and then went to its original quarter and the yachts

had a reach all around the course. Grayjacket took the lead at the start and held it all the way. Alice was in second place at the end of the round, but on the second round Soya, which seems to be a much improved boat, passed Alice and finished second. Suelew was last, but she will do better before the season is over.

In the S class there were two more new boats, Wink, a Herreshoff boat built for D. G. Whitlock, and Cyric, a Gardner boat built for Dr. C. L. Atkinson. These two sailed against the older boats M and F and Gunda, and Cyric won. She seems to be a small copy of Grayjacket and sailed just as that boat does. Wink looked something like the 31-rater Cara Mia, and while she did well, she was not able to defeat Cyric. These two boats have had more time for tuning up than have the Q boats, and made better showing.

The regatta committee, Dr. J. E. DeMund, Walter H. Sykes, Jr., and Carlos de Zafra, handled the races. Earlier in the afternoon they started the sloops Gardenia and Margaret on a course to the southwest spit, buoy 5 and return, and Gardenia won. La Cubana won the handicap race, although Joy finished first. Scud, sailed by R. B. Moore, was the winner in the knockabout class. Mr. Moore has won in other classes several times and this year he has purchased a knockabout to show what he can do with that class. Aries won the dinghy class race. The finish times were:

Sloops—Class M—Course 21 Miles—Start, 1:30.

Gardenia	3 58 15	Margaret	4 12 16

Sloops—Class Q—Course 12 Miles—Start, 3:05.

Grayjacket	5 06 43	Spider	5 11 59
Soya	5 08 53	Suelew	5 15 10
Alice	5 09 51		

Handicap Class—Course 10½ Miles—Start, 3:10.

Joy	5 18 55	La Cubana	5 34 32
Miana	5 20 39		

Corrected times: La Cubana, 2.05.30; Miana, 2.08.08; Joy, 2.08.55.

Sloops—Class S—Course 10½ Miles—Start, 3:15.

Cyric	5 29 54	M. and F.	5 34 29
Wink	5 30 31	Gunda	5 39 35

Sloops—Class X—Course 8 Miles—Start, 3:20.

Scud	5 11 52	Slow Poke	5 19 16
Suffragette	5 16 07	Pike	5 20 39
Merry Widow	5 16 53	Chico	5 27 16
Mouse	5 18 09		

Sloops—Class Y—Course 4 Miles—Start, 3:25.

Aries	4 31 30	Skeets	4 36 32
Bullfinch	4 33 52		

Corinthian is all Right.

CORINTHIAN is a yacht built by Herreshoff to try and win the Manhasset Bay challenge cup. A syndicate of members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. is defraying the cost of this yacht and will help to make some fine sport this summer. The yacht is to be sailed by C. Sherman Hoyt, Clinton H. Crane and Johnston de Forest, three of the best amateurs in these waters. At the time of the trial of the yacht it was stated that she carried a weather helm and had to be altered by her designer. The following letter tells that this was not so:

"Editor Forest and Stream:

"I have noted various comments in the daily press and just now in the columns of your last issue to the effect that the Corinthian carries an abnormal weather helm, and that certain alterations have been made necessary to remedy the same.

"In full justice to Mr. Herreshoff I wish to deny this most emphatically.

"After her first short trial spin a new tiller was fitted at my suggestion, as the original one was too limber and springy to suit my personal taste. No other change in her steering gear, trim or set of mast has been made or will be until her sails, rigging and gear have had a chance to find themselves.

"The boat at all times handles with the utmost ease, although under certain conditions and at a certain angle of keel, if sailed rather fine, carries perhaps a little too much weather helm. Whether it will be advisable to make alterations with the view of remedying this, possibly at the expense of a lee helm under other conditions, can not be determined until further trial.

"I might add that aside from a short preliminary trial spin of less than an hour's duration her only real test so far was the trip from Bristol to Oyster Bay, made a week ago in a little under nineteen and a half hours. Approximately for the first third of the way we had stiff to light head winds, and the remainder was a close reach with a northwesterly and northerly wind which came in very fresh at first and later on in the night almost dropped out at times. Throughout the run, in view of the fact of the newness of everything and our unfamiliarity with the boat, her behavior was most satisfactory.

"C. SHERMAN HOYT."

G. CECIL WHITAKER'S SCHOONER WATERWITCH.

From Yachting World.

Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C.

COM. F. S. HASTINGS, on the steamer Oneida, signalled for the burgee to be mastheaded on the staff in front of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. at Oyster Bay at noon last Saturday, and the club went in commission with the usual ceremonies. The yachts in the fleet dressed ship, and in the evening there was music and dancing in the club house. It was expected that Joyant, Commodore Childs' new 32-rater would be on hand to race against Corinthian, but Joyant did not race. Corinthian sailed over the course with the New York 30-footers in the afternoon and did well. She beat Nepsi, the best of the 30-footers, 16m. 5s. in 15 miles.

Seven 30-footers raced and Nepsi won, defeating Caprice 2m. 18s. In the race for the 15-footers over a course of 7 miles Imp won easily with Tamale second. The finish times:

Class P—Course 15 Miles—Start, 1:45.

Corinthian	3 44 19		

New York 30-footers—Start, 1:50—Course 15 Miles.

Nepsi	4 05 24	Juanita	4 18 23
Caprice	4 07 42	Dahinda	4 20 56
Alera	4 09 01	Phryne	d.n.f.
Rowdy	4 10 45		

Seawanhaka 15-footers—Course 7 Miles—Start, 1:55.

Imp	3 40 34	Thelema	3 55 13
Tamale	3 46 41	Water Baby	3 57 02
Sabrina	3 50 23		

Southern Yachting.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—The regatta committee of the Southern Y. C. met during the week and adopted the rules and regulations of the American Power Boat Association in reference to motor boat races which open here at West End on Lake Pontchatrain Saturday, May 27. Thirty boat owners were present at the meeting and signified a willingness to participate in the various regattas to be held here this summer. The regatta committee is composed of C. A. Sporl, T. T. Barr and William Garrie.

E. L. Jahncke and Charles Farwell, owners of Bluewing II., the champion motor racing boat of the South, have announced this craft for sale. Bluewing II. has a speed of about 27 miles an hour.

The St. John Rowing Club opened its series of races here Saturday afternoon, May 20, and a number of young men from the various local clubs took part. There will be a number of regattas during the summer and much interest is being taken in them by the local amateurs.

A conference was held during the week between Mayor Behrman, City Engineer Hardee and a committee representing the Southern Y. C. in reference to extending the seawall, which is now in the course of construction to and around the club building. This work will cost $40,000, and the city will bear half of the cost, while the club must raise $20,000. The committee decided to take the subject under advisement and decide whether the club is willing to incur this expense. It is proposed that the club raise the money by floating bonds. If the proposed plan is carried out it will greatly beautify the club's property at West End and give additional park ground to the public.

A prominent member of the yacht club here, who did not care for his name to be published, said, in speaking of regattas: "I believe the public and the yachtsmen themselves have become tired of mediocre races between sailing craft. At any rate, the interest in the sailing craft in New Orleans and the waters near here is not nearly so great as it was about ten or twelve years ago. The sailing craft as a sport has been largely supplanted by the advent of the automobile and the popularity of the motor boat. This seems to be a fast age and the present young people do not seem to want slow going boats, however skillfully they may be managed, any more so than that they would desire to see a return to the old mule street car. Of course this observation does not apply to the International contests for America's Cup, where the pride of two nations is centered in the result and where hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent. The young people of to-day want to see flying machines, autos racing at 80 miles an hour, and they want to ride on the lightning-speed vestibuled trains. In view of these condition, no one need be surprised to see small crowds at the regattas when the average sail boats take part. The public simply will not remain several hours to see the end of a race, unless the event is extraordinary or International, or the craft have phenomenal records. Personally, I am very fond of the sailing craft and enjoy the contests between them a great deal more than the motor boats, but the public does not."

The Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the Sonder boat Bandit, owned by John C. Edwards, of Boston, to Francis A. Seamans of Salem, who will use her in Boston waters.

The same agency has also sold the knockabout Comet, owned by John H. Storer, of Boston, to P. A. Horton, of Dorchester, Mass.

The Schooner Waterwitch.

THE new schooner Waterwitch, built for G. Cecil Whitaker to race against Westward, has been launched. Unfortunately for Mr. Whitaker, Westward is on her way home, and unless the Waterwitch comes to these waters, her owner will not have much to beat. The Yachting World, in giving details of the yachts, says: The vessel has been built by the Ailsa Shipbuilding Company to the designs of Mr. William Fife, for racing in the A class during the coming season and will be sailed by Captain A. Embling, of Gosport, who had charge of Mr. Whitaker's Cicely, which is now in the sale list. Waterwitch is 139.5 feet in length over all, 120.25 feet between perpendiculars, 26.65 feet beam and by Thames measurement rates at 353 tons. She has been built of steel to Lloyd's 100 A1 class and has steel bulwarks about 12 inches in height. The deck fittings are of teak, with a very large companion deckhouse and wheel steering gear similar to that on Shamrock has been installed. The mainmast, foremast and bowsprit are of Oregon pine, the main boom being of steel and the remainder of the spars of hollow construction.

Waterwitch will have a large sail area and forward the accommodation consists of large forecastle, separate galley, three large rooms for captain and officers' mess room, and steward's pantry. The owner's accommodation includes dining room with fire place on port side, drawing room on starboard side, aft on starboard side large owner's room with bathroom in connection, aft of that guest room and another large bathroom with access from this room and from double-berthed after-cabin. On the port side there are three guest rooms with another large bathroom, and there is also a toilet room at extreme after end of accommodation. The woodwork in owner's accommodation is white enamel throughout, with the exception of the corridor, which is polished hardwood. All the rooms are fitted with electric light. Under the cabin floor there are large sail room and storage rooms fitted. The vessel carries three boats, including motor launch, and she will be painted white with a copper color boot top. There will be a crew of thirty-one all told.

Yachts Change Hands.

THE spring season has been a busy one with the yacht brokers. Many yachts have changed owners since last season and several have been chartered for the present season. These changes are of interest, as they show who are supporting the sport, and while perhaps some have retired temporarily from the game, others have entered the yachting world and will help make things successful this year.

The following transfers are reported through the agency of Cox & Stevens:

The steam yacht Owera, 194 feet, chartered for F. H. Stevens, Buffalo, to Senator Nelson W Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who will use her between his summer home and New York and on an extended cruise east.

The steam yacht Isis, 200 feet, chartered for W. S. and J. T. Spaulding, Boston, to Mortimer L. Schiff, New York Y. C., who will use the vessel on the New York Club cruise and for the balance of the season along the Atlantic Coast.

The steam yacht Margaret, 176 feet, chartered for Capt. I. E. Emerson, Baltimore, to E. B. Smith, Philadelphia Corinthian and New York yacht clubs, who will use the vessel in local waters and also on a cruise to Nova Scotia.

The fast express steam yacht Sisilina, 94 feet, sold for Nathan Straus to a member of the New York Y. C., who will use the vessel as a ferry between his country place and New York. The new owner has changed the name of his vessel to Skipaki.

The twin screw house boat Onawa II., chartered for the season for W. C. Fisk to J. N. Robins, Stamford, Conn., who will spend the summer on this vessel and use her on Long Island Sound and in eastern waters.

The twin screw house yacht Margaret, chartered for Capt. I. E. Emerson, of Baltimore, to a member of the New York Y. C. for a portion of the season, who will use her along the coast and have her at New London for the Yale-Harvard races.

THREE VIEWS OF WATERWITCH.
From Yachting World.

The twin screw steel cruising power yacht Alacrity, 120 feet, having two 300-horsepower Craig engines, chartered for W. A. Bradford, the owner, to a western yachtsman who will use her for cruising along the Atlantic seaboard and on the Great Lakes.

The twin screw fast motor yacht Alfredine IV., chartered for R. E. Slaven, her owner, to a member of the New York Y. C., who will use her in New York and eastern waters during the entire season.

The cruising power yacht Shadow, chartered by her owner Dr. J. C. Ayer, of New York, to a Boston yachtsman.

The raised deck cruiser Ethel May II., sold for J. W. Husted, Peekskill, to Charles Coryell, Bay City, Mich., who is having the boat sent to the lakes for his summer use.

The glass cabin cruising launch Nereid III., sold for John Kennedy, New York, to H. G. Leiding, Charleston, S. C., at which place the vessel has just been delivered.

The express launch Dreadnaught, sold for A. S. Zell, Baltimore, to W. N. Hart, New York, to whom the vessel has already been delivered.

The glass cabin cruising launch Palmetto, sold for Senator J. S. Frelinghuysen, New York, to J. W. Kaminski, Georgetown, S. C.

The raised deck cruiser Kahkin IV., sold for C. M. Clark, New York, to H. Busick, Baltimore, Md.

The twin screw glass cabin cruiser Delilah, sold for W. C. Arnold, New York, to S. Carsley, Montreal, Canada.

The raised deck cruiser Mijess, sold for J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, to E. W. Walker, Brooklyn.

The raised deck cruiser Leonora, sold for John Atkins, New York, to John Meyer, Baltimore, Md.

The fast raised deck cruiser Alice, sold for C. H. Markham, Providence, to Peter W. Rouse, Oyster Bay.

The twin screw power yacht Gunedmedrix, sold for Carlos Lembcke, New York, to the United States Government Engineers at Jacksonville, Fla., who are using this vessel for survey purposes.

The schooner yacht Amazon, sold for the Young Men's Christian Association of New York to the Bishop of Montreal, Canada. Messrs. Cox & Stevens are entirely re-arranging the accommodation of this vessel for the new owner, and are having installed under their supervision a 75-horsepower Remington engine.

The auxiliary yawl Scapha, sold for G. C. F. Williams, Hartford, to J. H. Robinette, Baltimore, Md

The auxiliary yawl Dawn II., sold for Joseph A. Dunn, of New York, to a Boston yachtsman who is now cruising on the vessel.

The auxiliary yawl Alcatorda, sold for the estate of Rene La Montagne to H. M. Gratz, Philadelphia, Corinthian Y. C.

The keel raceabout Wacoutah II., sold for W. H. Truesdale, New York, to C. F. DuVivier, of this city.

The sloop Duchess, sold for J. B. Palmer, New York, to J. J. Lantry, Brooklyn.

The jewel class knockabout Garnet has been chartered with option of purchase, for J. R. Maxwell, Jr., to N. B. Burr, of New York, who will race the vessel in all events during the coming season.

Ocean Race to San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, May 22.—Commodores of the yacht clubs of Southern California met at the San Diego Y. C. May 8, and, after greetings, adjourned to the cabin of the Yankee Girl, flagship of the Sunset Y. C., of Los Angeles, for an executive session to consider the proposal of Sir Thomas Lipton to hold an ocean race in 1915 from some port on the Atlantic to the harbor of San Diego.

Present at the conference were President J. E. Wadham, San Diego Rowing Club, who also is Mayor of San Diego; Commodore A. J. Mitchell, Sunset Y. C., Los Angeles; Commodore E. J. Louis, Los Angeles Motor Boat Club; Commodore P. Thearle, Junior Y. C. San

Diego, and the host, Commodore F. C. Spalding, San Diego Y. C.

Sir Thomas Lipton's proposal, made to J. W. Sefton, Jr., of this city, at Colombo, Ceylon, was taken up in detail. The commodores were formed into an executive committee of the clubs named and an invitation to Santa Barbara Y. C. and to South Coast Y. C. to participate was decided upon. The committee will communicate with Sir Thomas at once, will extend to him the proper invitation through the San Diego Y. C., of which he is an honorary member, and will get busy at once on the details.

At the same meeting the arrangements for the races, held annually here for the Lipton cup for 30-footers, were made. Regattas are planned for the months of June, July and August, to be held between the ports of Santa Barbara and San Diego, a series of races that will engage the attention of every yachtsman on the Pacific Coast.

Motor Boating.

Motor Boating Fixtures.

JUNE.

3. Edgewood Y. C., Markham cup.
10. Columbia Y. C.
10. Delaware River Club, Torresdale, Pa.
11. New York Motor Boat Club.
17. Bermuda race, Motor Boat Club.
18. New York Motor B. C., Tarrytown Light race.
22. Portland P. B. A., cruise.
24. Camden Motor Boat Club.
24. New York Motor Boat Club, club.
24. New York A. C., Block Island.

Defenders of Motor Trophy.

THE most important event in the motor boat world this season is the series of races for the British International trophy for motor boats. This trophy, which was originally called the Harmsworth cup, after the name of its donor, was successfully defended twice by the Dixie. In the last race that boat had perhaps more than her share of good luck. Pioneer was running at a phenomenal rate when she sucked some seaweed into her circulating pump and the engine becoming overheated, set fire to the gasolene, so that it took twenty minutes to put the fire out, disconnect three cylinders and proceed. In that time Dixie had taken so big a lead that Pioneer could not catch her.

Then only one race was necessary to decide which country should keep the cup. This was manifestly unfair to the boats entered, and the Motor Boat Club of America, holders of the trophy, suggested to the British Motor Yacht Club that the deed of gift should be changed. This has been done and now the trophy will go to the country first winning three races. Should one boat meet with trouble in the first race, if she is faster than the others, she will still have a chance of finally winning out.

Just what the British challengers are doing very little is known. One boat, Maple Leaf III., has been tried and went at the rate of 57 statute miles an hour, but at Monaco, while racing, she broke a strut of one of her propellers, lost her propeller and rudders and had a big hole torn in her hull. All this damage is now being repaired. The races for this trophy will begin off Huntington on Aug. 24. About ten days prior to the first international race eliminating trials will be held for the purpose of selecting the three fastest and most reliable American boats, and judging by the way fast boats are being talked of now, the committee, H. F. Sutphen, Victor I. Cumnock and James A. Blair, Jr., will have their hands full managing the races.

According to the best information, there are nine speed boats now building for these trial races. Some of these are already in the water, some are nearly ready for launching and others will be out later.

After Pioneer had shown that she could make more than 40 miles an hour, it was conceded that this year the racers would have to make at least 45 miles an hour to be successful. Now that Maple Leaf III. has shown such wonderful speed, 60 miles an hour is talked of as freely as the owner of a cruising boat talks of twelve or fifteen miles. Every boat building is high powered, and it is very probable that most of them will show wonderful bursts of speed, but to have the motors so tuned that they will keep running at their high rate for 30 miles will require some skill in tuning up, and after all the boat making a comparatively low speed may be the successful boat in the race because of her reliability.

The only limitations placed on these racers is that they must not exceed 40 feet, and so the largest measure 39 feet 11 inches over all. The power is unlimited, so that they are racing machines pure and simple. All now are modelled on the hydroplane type, some have several planes and some only one, but the hydroplane is now regarded by navel engineers as the fastest model. It skims over the top of the water and some rise so far out of the water that when driven at full speed only the after part is really in the water. One boat has been built which the owner says is for the trials which will be driven by an aeroplane propeller. This builder will be disappointed to learn that his boat is not eligible as the rules bar out anything in the way of a hybrid craft, half hydroplane and half aeroplane. The propelling mechanism must be wholly in and against the water.

One of the most interesting of the new boats will be named Dixie IV. This name has been so prominent in the American history of the trophy that Commodore H. H. Melville, Vice-Commodore F. K. Burnham and August Hecksher have had a boat built which is to be named after Mr. Burnham's famous old racer, the boat that successfully defended the trophy twice. This boat has been built by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company from designs by Clinton H. Crane, who designed the older boat. Mr. Crane has made an extensive study of speed models. He had several made which he tested in the tank at Washington, and after many experiments, selected a model which he thinks will do all that is asked of it. This boat is to have twin screws and be driven by two motors of about 200 horsepower each. One of these motors was used in the old Dixie. It was built by H. M. Crane, and an exact duplicate is being built by Mr. Crane for the new boat. These engines each have eight cylinders. The old engine proved a wonder, not only for power, but for reliability. It drove the boat to victory in more than one hundred races and never once gave the owners of the craft any worry.

Rear-Commodore M. Stuart Blackton, of the Motor Boat Club of America, and owner of the fast racer Vita, is having two boats built. One is a hydroplane 33 feet long designed by W. H. Fauber, who is responsible for that type of boat. The model has been somewhat modified, however, by a New York designer, but only above the waterline. This hull is being built at the Electric Launch Company's works at Bayonne, and will be very strong and very light. It will be driven by two motors built by Pierce Budd Company, of Bay City, Michigan. These motors are of 250-horsepower each and the builders have contracted that the boat shall make a certain high speed, or Mr. Blackton need not accept the motors. This boat will be named Vita II. The second string of Rear-Commodore Blackton is a boat to be named Viva. In model it is a semi-displacement boat 32 feet over all, and 5 feet 6 inches beam. It is being built by the Emerson Company at Alexandria. The engines which will develop 400 horsepower will drive triple screws. This boat, too, is guaranteed a high speed. An Emerson boat has been having trials on the Patomac and is said to have developed a speed of 45 miles an hour.

Albert E. Smith, a member of the Board of Governors of the Motor Boat Club of America, and owner of the fast racing craft Edith II., is having a boat built by the Electric Launch Company which is to be named Edith III. The builders are designers of the craft, and the boat will be driven by two specially designed Standard engines of 300 horsepower each. This boat will be the limit of length and 7 feet beam.

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YACHT and BOAT SAILING
By the late Dixon Kemp
Tenth edition. Published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at $12, which we will sell for $9.00.
FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

The Standard motors have won many races and are regarded as one of the most reliable built. The Standard, a 50-foot boat, was equipped with engines of this make and made a wonderful record.

Thomas F. Chesbrough, who last year had Restless, which was rather unfortunate in her races, is having a modified hydroplane built under the supervision of a well known naval architect. Little is known of this boat yet, as Mr. Chesbrough does not care to give details out until he is sure of his boat. The length is something under the 40 feet, and the motors will be built by Herreshoff, not the Bristol firm.

Commodore H. H. Melville and August Heckscher last year had a boat named Restless, which was also unfortunate. They have ordered a Restless II., which is being built by the Atkin-Wheeler Company at Halesite, L. I. This boat will be equipped with Herreshoff motors, and it is hoped will be more fortunate than last year's boat.

W. E. Hughey, of Belleview, Iowa, is having a Fauber hydroplane built that is guaranteed a speed of 45 miles an hour. It will probably be named Red Top and is 36 feet long, 6 feet 3 inches beam. She is fitted with two engines driving a single screw. The builders are confident that Red Top will develop 50 miles an hour. Mr. Hughey will try the boat in home waters, and then send her east in time for the trials at Huntington, which will begin Aug. 16. W. H. Fauber has told Mr. Hughey that the winning boat will have to make 50 miles an hour for the course of 30 nautical miles, and he thinks Red Top will have a good chance of being selected to defend the trophy.

Commodore James A. Pugh, of the Pistakee Y. C., Chicago, is having a Fauber hydroplane built by the Inland Lakes Boat Company, of Lake Geneva, Wis. This boat is 31 feet 10 inches long and 6 feet 4 inches beam. She is equipped with two Sterling motors which will develop about 300 horsepower. This boat has six planes and is to be ready for delivery on June 1. Commodore Pugh will use the boat in home waters, and after it has been thoroughly tuned up it will come east for the trials. This boat is to be named Disturber II.

H. J. Leighton, of Syracuse, who has turned out several very fast racing boats, has an order for a Fauber hydroplane for a yachtsman who at present wishes to be unknown. This boat is intended for racing on the St. Lawrence, and the owner probably has his eyes on the Gold challenge cup. A speed of 45 miles an hour has been promised, and if she does as is expected, she will be sent on for the trials. This boat will be 32 feet long and 6 feet 2 inches beam. She will be driven by two motors of 120 horsepower each.

Commodore H. H. Melville, of the Motor Boat Club of America, has been unofficially informed that Gen. Du Pont, of Wilmington, is also having a high speed motor boat built at Atlantic City. No details of this boat have been announced, except that the contract calls for a speed in excess of 40 miles. She may be sent on for the trials, as Gen. Du Pont is much interested in speed boats, and thinks that his new craft will be one of the fastest in the country.

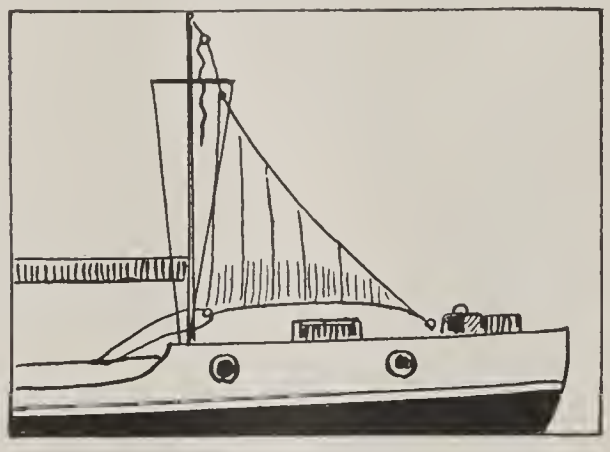
There are other boats building. Some are expected to make high speed, and if they do as their owners anticipate, they will be entered in the trials and may be selected to defend the trophy. There are three defenders to be chosen and these three will race against three which are to be sent here from England. Just what the Englishmen are doing is a secret, but it is said that the Duke of Westminster is having a hydroplane built which is to be much faster than his Pioneer of last year. He has Pioneer and Ursula now, so that the new boat can be thoroughly tried out before being shipped across the Atlantic.

One pleasing feature of the races in which these boats will take part is that nearly all will be handled by amateurs. Vice-Commodore Burnham steered Dixie last year and will handle the new Dixie. Rear-Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, Albert E. Smith and Thomas F. Chesbrough will each handle their own boats, and it is very probable that other owners will handle their boats.

To Frame Conditions for New Trophy.

A MEETING of the Council of the American Power Boat Association has been called to take place at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, on the evening of June 15, to draw up deed of gift and consider conditions for a silver cup offered under the auspices of the association by the Buffalo section for a perpetual challenge trophy for cruising motor boats. The first race for this cup is to be run off under the auspices of the Buffalo section at Buffalo, at a date to be settled at the meeting of the council. This trophy will represent on the Great Lakes the championship and supremacy among cruising motor boats and will occupy a position similar to that of the Marblehead race or other long distance events held on the coast.

At the meeting of the council the matter of choosing the third judge for the match held for the association's gold challenge cup on the Great Lakes, will also be acted upon. Under the deed of gift of the gold challenge cup, the challenged and challenging clubs each select one judge, the third being selected by the council of the association. The gold cup of the association has been raced for for a number of years and has come to represent the National championship for boats of unlimited power under 40 feet over all length. This year's race is expected to bring out some of the new boats built to defend the British International trophy, and it is hoped also that the English challengers may be induced to compete.



SAIL FOR A MOTOR BOAT.

Sparks.

IN the development of this country's export trade, the motor boat has come to play an important part. A considerable number of our prominent boat and engine builders have been paying close attention to this end of their business, and as the trade secured in this way is substantial, the outlook is brighter than ever before.

W. R. Grace & Company recently accepted delivery from Welin Davit & Lane & DeGroot Company of a 30-foot whale boat, with an 11-horsepower motor, and have shipped the boat to the west coast of South America. This boat is similar in all respects to the regular New Bedford whale boats and is equipped with a full whaling outfit, but the installation of power marked a new departure in boats used in this industry.

The same builders have also delivered to Carr Brothers a 36-foot shallow draft, tunnel stern, steel launch equipped with a 25-horsepower engine. After being completed and tried out, the boat was taken apart and shipped in three sections to Venezuela, where she will be used in the development of river trade.

The Vancouver, B. C., Police Department have let a contract for a runabout, 40 feet long by 7 feet beam, to be used by the police for protection along the water front, and in this respect leads a great many of the American cities. This boat will be powered with a 45- to 65-horsepower Sterling engine which will drive it at a speed of 15 miles or better.

The Canadian Government, Department of the Naval Service, has also awarded a contract for a 40-horsepower Sterling engine to be installed in a schooner which is to be sent to Hudson Bay this coming summer for survey purposes. The country in which this boat will do service is extremely isolated, and on this account it was necessary that a most reliable engine be selected.

A 54-foot shallow draft, twin screw, tunnel stern boat is now being built by Welin Davit & Lane & DeGroot Company for fast passenger service on one of the rivers in Columbia, South America. This boat will be equipped with two 30-horsepower Sterling motors and will be shipped shortly on the deck of a South American steamer.

John Larkin, of Buffalo, has ordered a runabout from the Matthews Boat Company, of Port Clinton, Ohio. This boat will be 30 feet long with a beam of 5 feet, and will have installed a 30-45-horsepower Sterling engine.

Cruising parties to the West Indies on board the American Line steamer New York, are now taken on inspection trips to the many points of interest among the islands in a 25-foot ship's yawl driven by a 20-horsepower engine. The boat was built for this service by Welin Davit & Lane & DeGroot Company, and has given great satisfaction to owners and sight-seers alike.

The many delights of motor boat cruising in Florida waters during the winter season are attracting many western men. Mr. Seymour Dane, of Malta, Montana, is having a 60-foot cruiser built for use in this way during next winter. The boat will be powered by two 40-horsepower Sterling engines, using twin screws, and when completed will be one of the finest power boats in Southern waters next season.

Sail for a Motor Boat.

OFTEN a motor boat owner may have trouble because his engine refuses to work. An enthusiast has suggested a rig which can be carried on all motor boats which would not only be of service on such an occasion, but which would steady the boat in a beam sea. The sketch shows the rig. A leg-o'-mutton sail is made of light canvas with a snap hook attached to the foot loop formed with the bolt at the head and double sheets lashed to fly. To raise the sail snap the foot to a screw-eye in the deck, attach the halliard and the whole outfit is soon drawing without the necessity of rigging a forestay and having a lot of bothersome rigging. Such a sail may be taken in and stored very easily, leaving no trace of wind jamming gear above the deck.

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Paul J. N. Kuhn, 1322 Amsterdam avenue, New York, N. Y., by Morris F. Barth.

Eastern Division.—Edward F. Aubin, 44 Lander street, Providence, R. I., by S. B. Burnham.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6224, James M. Castle, 8820 Germantown avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6225, Lewis Rushton, 324 West Duval street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Central Division.—6223, Raymond A. Duke, 1118 Wallace street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

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Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

June 3.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 3.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 1-3.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association's seventh annual tournament, on the grounds of the Smith G. C., Newark, N. J. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y-Treas.
June 6-8.—Sioux City.—Soo Gun Club.
June 6-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State shoot. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 7.—Hoopeston (Ill.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 17.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament. Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

June 2-3.—St. Charles, Mo.—Missouri State R. A. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.
June 3.—West Chester (Pa.) G. C. F. H. Eachus, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Moberly, Mo.—Annual State tournament of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Moberly G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
June 6-8.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 7.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Sec'y.
June 7-9.—Columbus, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G.C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Gulfport, Miss.— Mississippi State tournament, under the auspices of the Gulfport G. C. N. H. Paythress, Sec'y.
June 8-10.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 9.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. and F. A. E. I. Elliott, Sec'y.
June 9-10.—Columbus, Neb.—Big Four League tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 17.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
June 28-30.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 29-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thomson, High Scribe.
July 3.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec'y.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 4-5.—Calgary (Canada) G. C. H. C. Andrew, Pres.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Chatham (Canada) G. C. W. D. Elliott, Sec.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C.; $1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trap-

shooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Seattle (Wash.) Trapshooters' Association. H. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 22.—Coatesville (Pa.) G. C. H. A. Nichols, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G. C. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 2-3.—Pawnee, Okla.—Big Four Leagu's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 3-4.—Wilmington, N. C.—New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-10.—Omoha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 10.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. Geo. L. Friedrich, Sec'y.
Aug. 12.—Chicopee Falls (Mass.) R. and G. C. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Inter-State Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-16.—Laurel (Miss.) G. C. Charles Green, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Westminster (Md.) G. C. Geo. E. Baughman, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 17.—Xenia, O.—Green County G. C. A. C. Blair, Sec'y.
Aug. 19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fairmont, W. Va.—Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-24.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under the auspices of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-30.—Dorchester (Neb.) G. C. J. Freehouf, Sec'y.
Sept. 1.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow Gun Range. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
Sept. 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. F. A. Grundmann, Asst. Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Wilmot (O.) G. C. E. E. Ellis, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Longmont, (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keef, Cashier.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec'y.
Sept. 6.—Wellington (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Ft. Collins (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 14-15.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. H. S. Connely, Sec'y.
Sept. 19-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Owing to FOREST AND STREAM going to press on Monday this week, a number of reports are necessarily held over until next issue.

The dates of the Big Four League's registered tournament, scheduled for Pawnee, Okla., have been changed from Aug. 16-17 to Aug. 2-3.

Missouri State Tournament.

THE thirty-fourth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association was held at St. Louis Trapshooters' Association May 17, 18 and 19.

The tournament was a success in every way, the attendance was good and the weather conditions were favorable, but it was some warm. Some good scores were recorded. Peter Baggerman, of St. Louis, and H. B. Pottinger tied with 97 out of 100 on the Missouri State amateur championship. In the shoot-off Baggerman won, scoring 23 against 22 out of 25. Charley Spencer was in good form and led the professionals.

The Squier money-back met with the approval of every shooter. The amount paid out to pay losses was $254, while $361.80 was divided among the high guns.

Event No. 11 was the State championship at 16yds., open to all amateurs. 25 targets the first day, 25 targets the second day, and 50 targets the third day. Scores:

First Day, May 17.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Shot at.	Brk.
Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25		
W H Clay	15	15	15	14	15	14	15	14	14	14	24	175	169
H B Pottinger	15	15	13	14	15	13	14	13	15	15	25	175	167
W S Spencer	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	25	175	173
J A Howlett	13	14	13	13	13	15	15	13	15	13	23	175	160
W H Foulk	13	13	14	13	11	14	14	15	12	11	..	150	130
Ira Galbraith	15	14	12	14	14	13	14	13	15	12	..	150	136
A P Glimpse	11	14	13	15	14	13	15	13	15	14	..	150	137
G T Priest	14	14	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	..	150	135
T J Carter	15	13	14	15	15	14	13	15	14	14	21	175	142
Broissilier	14	12	9	14	12	14	13	13	14	11	24	175	150
Muller	12	14	11	14	11	13	12	10	14	10	21	175	143
Klossner	11	12	14	12	13	13	14	11	13	14	20	175	147
Birmingham	7	10	10	15	12	12	12	9	11	12	19	175	129
Govro	13	8	13	13	15	14	12	11	13	12	..	150	124
M Shoop	14	14	15	11	14	14	11	13	15	13	23	175	157
T Ehler	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	22	175	169
L O Williams	12	11	9	10	11	8	10	8	9	12	..	150	100
Jordan	9	10	13	8	11	9	12	13	10	10	..	150	105
Bingham	10	15	11	13	12	12	15	10	15	12	..	150	125
Mrs Burrowes	13	10	10	11	13	13	13	12	13	13	..	150	120
Beard	11	13	14	12	10	13	11	11	11	12	..	150	118
Geo Mackie	12	13	15	12	10	13	12	9	13	14	..	150	123
Funderbunk	12	13	14	11	13	11	15	15	14	13	24	175	157
P Baggerman	13	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	14	15	25	175	170
Hy Stroh	12	13	14	11	13	13	12	14	14	11	..	150	127
G L Lauth	14	12	12	14	14	14	15	14	12	14	22	175	157
W H Tanner	14	13	13	12	11	13	13	10	11	11	17	175	138
S T Mallory	13	11	11	12	14	13	15	13	14	13	..	150	129
Chas Kohler	14	9	12	11	13	12	13	10	13	12	12	175	131
J M Selzer	8	8	10	8	10	11	6	6	8	9	17	175	101
Hunter	8	3	7	4	4	8	10	9	12	8	22	175	95
B Donnelly	12	15	14	13	14	15	11	13	11	10	21	175	149
W Baggerman	13	14	15	14	15	15	14	14	13	14	24	175	165
E Prendergast	12	13	11	11	11	8	11	12	14	13	24	175	140
F P Ford	14	13	15	14	13	15	15	15	14	15	25	175	168
N R Huff	9	15	14	13	13	12	15	15	13	13	..	150	132
J W Burrowes	14	13	11	13	10	13	13	10	10	12	..	150	119
Robt Crawford	13	12	13	15	15	14	12	12	13	10	21	175	150
F Grierson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	10	8	41	85	55
Chas Rosche	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	6	9	12	85	45
J C Bour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	13	12	15	85	60
O E Philibert	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	25	18
F A Grundman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	25	21
Buehl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	25	20
Professionals:														
Ed O'Brien	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	25	175	171
Alex Mermod	15	14	15	13	15	15	12	15	15	15	21	175	165
Tom Marshall	14	13	15	14	15	15	15	14	15	15	27	175	170
H Clark	15	15	15	15	15	13	15	14	14	15	25	175	171
A Killam	15	13	14	14	14	15	14	15	15	15	24	175	168
C G Spencer	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25	175	174
Geo Maxwell	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	25	175	170
F W Hoyt	12	14	13	13	14	15	12	15	12	15	23	175	158
H E Winans	10	14	13	13	11	6	13	14	12	12	21	175	139
F E Rogers	14	14	13	14	13	11	12	14	13	11	19	175	148
E W Hawley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	30	26

Second Day, May 18.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Shot at.	Brk.
Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25		
W H Clay	14	15	14	13	15	15	13	15	14	12	25	175	165
H B Pottinger	14	14	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	24	175	171
W S Spencer	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	22	175	170
J A Howlett	15	14	14	14	15	14	14	13	12	14	24	175	163
W H Foulk	13	12	14	13	14	13	14	14	13	13	..	150	133
Ira Galbraith	12	14	14	15	12	12	14	15	14	14	..	150	136
A P Glimpse	13	10	11	14	11	14	15	14	13	15	..	150	130
G T Priest	12	12	14	14	13	14	14	12	12	14	23	175	154
T J Carter	12	12	14	13	15	14	12	14	15	15	22	175	158
Broissilier	11	9	14	10	13	14	13	13	15	13	20	175	145
Muller	13	15	13	10	7	11	11	11	14	11	16	175	132
Klossner	9	12	8	15	10	11	12	11	11	12	22	175	133
Birmingham	13	10	12	14	10	12	11	11	13	11	23	175	140
Govro	13	13	9	13	13	11	14	13	10	10	..	150	119
M Shoop	15	12	13	15	13	12	11	15	15	13	25	175	159
T Ehler	15	14	14	13	15	14	13	14	14	12	23	175	161
Bingham	13	14	13	13	12	15	14	12	14	13	..	150	133
Mrs Burrowes	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	11	13	..	150	119
Beard	12	9	12	10	12	13	11	13	14	12	..	150	118
Geo Mackie	14	13	10	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	..	150	127
Funderbunk	14	15	14	12	14	13	13	12	12	12	24	175	155
P Baggerman	13	14	12	15	12	15	14	13	15	15	24	175	162
Hy Stroh	13	12	15	13	13	11	14	15	13	12	..	150	131
G L Lauth	14	13	15	13	14	13	13	14	14	12	23	175	158
W H Tanner	12	12	9	11	10	10	14	11	12	9	18	175	128
S T Mallory	12	13	15	12	14	11	15	12	13	15	25	175	157
Chas Kohler	14	12	13	11	12	10	13	13	14	11	21	175	144
J M Selzer	7	10	9	11	7	12	10	12	11	11	19	175	121
Hunter	11	13	13	14	11	12	14	11	14	13	24	175	150
B Donnelly	14	13	10	13	13	12	12	13	11	8	22	175	141
W Baggerman	14	14	14	14	13	15	15	15	14	12	20	175	160
E Prendergast	14	14	14	12	10	11	11	11	14	15	22	175	148
F P Ford	13	13	14	14	14	12	15	15	14	12	24	175	160
J C Bour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	13	12	15	85	38
O E Philibert	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	25	21
F A Grundman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	25	22
W S Slieper	14	15	14	12	14	12	13	14	15	15	..	150	138
F Gerhold	12	12	12	13	12	13	12	8	10	14	..	150	118
J W Bell	15	14	12	14	15	15	15	14	15	14	22	175	166
Professionals:													
E O'Brien	15	14	15	15	15	14	15	15	14	15	23	175	170
Alex Mermod	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	14	15	24	175	171
Tom Marshall	15	13	15	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	25	175	167
H Clark	15	15	15	13	15	14	15	15	14	15	24	175	168
A Killam	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	25	175	173
C G Spencer	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	25	175	174
Geo Maxwell	13	15	14	15	14	13	14	14	13	15	21	175	161
F W Hoyt	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	15	13	..	150	142
H E Winans	14	11	8	10	11	13	12	9	12	10	17	175	127
F E Rogers	13	13	14	15	10	12	13	11	13	12	..	150	126
E W Hawley	..	..	11	12	9	11	12	12	13	14	21	145	115

Third Day, May 19.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Shot at.	Brk.
Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	50		
W H Clay	13	13	12	14	14	15	13	14	13	15	46	200	186
H B Pottinger	15	14	14	14	15	15	12	15	15	15	48	200	192
W S Spencer	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	47	200	191
J A Howlett	12	11	15	10	13	12	13	15	14	13	39	200	177
W H Foulk	12	12	14	12	12	13	12	13	14	15	..	150	129
A P Glimpse	13	11	14	13	13	13	11	15	12	14	..	150	129
G T Priest	14	13	13	13	14	13	12	14	12	15	43	200	176
T J Carter	11	11	11	15	14	13	14	9	15	14	41	200	167
Broissilier	14	9	10	11	10	10	8	11	12	10	..	150	108
Muller	12	10	12	7	12	13	12	14	14	15	43	200	164
Klossner	10	11	14	13	12	12	15	14	13	15	35	200	164
Birmingham	11	11	12	10	11	15	8	12	6	12	..	150	108
Govro	13	13	14	13	13	14	15	13	13	15	..	150	136
M Shoop	15	15	14	14	14	15	14	15	13	15	42	200	186
T Ehler	12	13	15	14	14	14	13	14	15	15	47	200	186
Bingham	11	14	13	14	12	13	13	12	9	14	..	150	125
Mrs Burrowes	9	7	14	11	10	9	9	13	14	11	..	150	117
Beard	13	15	11	13	8	12	10	13	4	10	..	150	109
Geo Mackie	14	13	14	13	14	14	13	11	13	15	..	150	134
Funderbunk	15	13	13	13	11	12	12	12	12	14	46	200	170
P Baggerman	15	15	13	15	15	15	15	10	15	15	48	200	194
Hy Stroh	15	13	12	11	12	14	12	14	12	11	..	150	126
G L Lauth	12	12	13	15	11	13	10	10	11	14	44	200	165
S T Mallory	13	11	11	12	14	13	15	13	14	13	..	150	129
Chas Kohler	10	4	10	10	9	11	11	13	8	9	32	200	126
J M Selzer	7	7	7	9	13	7	9	8	8	12	37	200	122
Hunter	11	12	13	14	13	13	9	8	12	12	39	200	156
B Donnelly	14	15	12	15	14	15	13	15	15	15	..	150	143
W Baggerman	12	14	13	14	15	13	13	14	13	15	44	200	180
E Prendergast	13	15	14	13	14	15	13	13	13	12	44	200	179
F P Ford	12	12	13	15	15	15	14	14	13	15	45	200	183
N R Huff	10	11	14	13	14	14	14	13	14	15	..	150	132
J C Bour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	50	23
O E Philibert	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	50	38
F A Grundman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	50	42
Chas Vogt	12	14	15	12	13	13	12	13	14	10	..	150	128
J Mallory	14	12	14	14	15	14	14	14	12	12	..	150	135
Gillispie	13	13	15	14	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	90	84
Ousley	11	13	11	14	13	14	12	11	12	13	..	150	124
Professionals:													
E O'Brien	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	47	200	192
Alex Mermod	15	14	14	15	13	15	14	14	15	14	49	200	192
Tom Marshall	13	15	11	13	14	15	13	13	11	13	45	200	176
H Clark	15	14	14	15	15	14	14	13	15	15	47	200	191
A Killam	14	15	15	14	14	15	15	14	15	14	49	200	194
C G Spencer	14	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	48	200	195
Geo Maxwell	14	13	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	14	15	46	200	191
H E Winans	11	8	11	14	12	9	11	13	11	14	31	200	145

Ohio State Tournament.

THE Ohio State Trapshooters' League will hold its twenty-fifth annual tournament at Columbus. Manager Lon Fisher makes announcement as follows:

"The Columbus Gun Club extends to you and your friends a cordial invitation to be with us on June 6, 7, 8 and 9, when the Ohio State shoot will be held. This big event was held at Cleveland last year and was well attended, and we hope to see a better attendance this year, and will try and make it pleasant for you, so you will want to come back in 1912, when we hope to hold it again. The Grand American Handicap will be held on our grounds June 19 to 24.

"This tournament will be run on the Squier money-back plan, and the Interstate Association has donated $300 for average money.

"With one hundred shooters shooting the program, this will make a purse of over $1000 for average money, and to pay the losses of those that shoot through and do not win their entrance back less the price of the targets. Come and bring your friends with you."

June 6 will be practice day, shooting to begin at 1 o'clock. Four events at 15 and two at 20 targets each, $1.50 and $2.00 entrance; purses divided 40, 30, 20 and 10. No average money.

All contestants wishing to shoot for the trophies will be charged $1.00 extra the first day, June 7, and the fund thus created will be divided equally among the ten low gun winners.

The first day's program has the regulation ten 15-target events, entrance $1.40; optional sweeps extra, $1.00 entrance, plus the $1 for Squier money-back system; also two optional events at 25 targets each, $2.50 entrance, moneys divided Rose system in regular program, 5, 3, 2, 1. In optional sweeps, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting.

June 8, the second day, will be a repetition as to the regular events. Events 11 and 12 will be the two-man team race for the Sportsmen's Review trophy, open to residents of Ohio only. Winners will receive handsome gold fobs. Teams must enter not later than 1 P. M. on the 7th.

On the last day, Friday, Jan. 9, events 11 and 12 will be the amateur championship event for a handsome trophy emblematic of the champion shot of Ohio.

This being a registered shoot, Interstate rules will govern. Targets 2 cents in all events. Further information from Manager Lon Fisher, Station A, Columbus, Ohio.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., May 25.—The Gun Club pulled off its tournament on the 23d and 24th. More than forty devotees of the shotgun participated, and the shooting game sure had a boost. With few exceptions the attending gunners shot through the entire program. High amateur average was made by H. B. Pottinger, who scored 283 out of 300. The peerless C. G. Spencer shot a magnificent race, putting up a tally of 148 ex 150 on both days. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
H B Pottinger	150	138	150	145
R A Fletcher	150	133	150	139
J A Howlett	150	123	150	131
Ed Massengale	150	121	150	117
H A Smith	150	136	150	136
T A Warren	150	133	150	141
Fred Pott	150	119	150	128
F L Dodd	150	128	150	133
Wm H Tannes	150	114	150	123
Ned Matthews	150	108	150	115
R L Harper	150	121	150	133
W F Bergman	150	127	150	130
R C Raines	150	127	150	136
J L Abbott	150	99	150	126
E George	150	120	150	115
W C Roland	150	135	150	129
F D Goodwin	150	121	150	122
J J Bradfield	150	119	150	133
J F Baird	150	118	150	104
Clem Marshall	150	98	150	129
D R Hunter	150	135	150	137
C H Yanson	150	119	150	124
B F Anderson	150	85	150	103
L R Bowman	150	114	150	114
W S Love	150	124	150	133
C D Jackson	150	82	150	93
F L Russell	150	93	150	132
M V Mattingly	150	54	150	63
J H Barrett	150	83	150	86
D E Sawyer	150	111	150	123
J R Baldwin	150	127	...	...
J C Stewart	150	110	...	...
T H Miller	150	118	...	...
*C E Kirkpatrick	150	108	...	...
*C C McGregor	60	39	...	...
Chas Holman	30	24	...	...
*W S Smith	30	27	...	...
*J A Russell	30	19	...	...
*Targets only.				
Professionals:				
C G Spencer	150	148	150	148
Arthur Killam	150	148	150	145
D J Holland	150	126	150	141
F E Rogers	150	131	150	127
H E Winans	150	125	90	60

The Squier Money-Back System.

MOBERLY, Mo., May 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* As there seems to be some question among the shooters as to whether or not the Squier money-back system with the Interstate Association's added money is a good thing for the amateurs, and as we have just issued the program for the fourth annual State tournament and grand Missouri handicap of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association, I have secured from Mr. J. L. Head, who acted as cashier for the Kansas State shoot with $200 added, and the shoot of the Missouri Fish and Game Protective Association at St. Louis, with $300 added, the actual figures showing the amount of money paid back to the shooters as losses and as averages.

At the Hutchinson tournament some forty-five amateurs shot the 450 targets, with $200 added by the Interstate Association; this made a total purse at the end of the three days of about $616.60. Twenty-seven of the forty-five amateurs failed to win their entrance, some of them falling as far short at $31. To bring these twenty-seven men up to their $36 entrance, it required $359 of the total purse, leaving $257 average money. This made eighteen averages, and it is a fact that men who have to have assistance from the purse to bring them back to the $36, drew as high as $10 average, making them even on the entire entrance fee. First average was $41, and as the four or five high guns were over $30 for average and good winners in the regular purses, it can readily be seen what a profitable shoot this was to amateurs.

At St. Louis, with $300, given by the Interstate Association, there were thirty-one amateurs that shot through, and the total purse for targets shot by them and the ten professionals was $315.80, with the $300, making $615.80. Of this amount, $254 was required to pay back the losses, leaving $361.80 as average money and twenty-four averages. High gun paid $46, and the first five high guns received something over $30 each. As these were good winners on the regular purses, it can be readily seen that this was a profitable shoot.

When, I ask, have two State shoots in close proximity paid eighteen to twenty-four averages, left every shooter even except as to targets and shells, and paid good winnings to the good shots?

Come to Moberly, where we guarantee the purse to pay back losses to be $650, and where you have a chance to shoot in a 100-target handicap with $100 added to this purse.

The gentleman from whom I obtained the above figures has assured me that the amateurs attending the above shoots expressed great satisfaction with the system, and there should be not less than seventy-five amateurs at Moberly. L. R. HULEN, Sec'y.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

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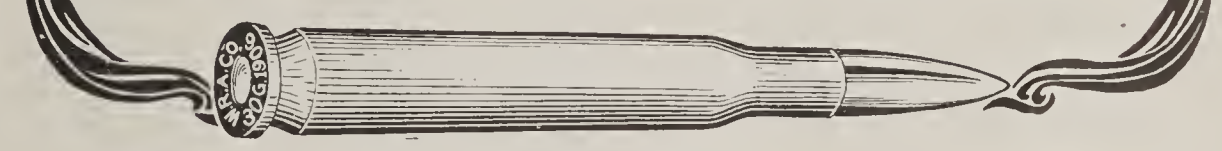
All Winchester cartridges from the tiny B. B. Cap to the big .50 Caliber are made with the same care, and under the same scientific supervision as the Winchester rifle cartridges which have won the Government Accuracy Tests two years in succession. Whatever rifle or pistol you shoot you should use the best ammunition. The tests by the Government Board of Experts show conclusively that Winchester cartridges are

BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS—BETTER THAN EVER



Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—The competition for the several club events at the Audubon's shoot yesterday was especially keen, as a glance at the runs will show, and the winners were pretty well scattered. For instance, Frank Kelsey, the old reliable, was high gun of the day with 77 out of 80, and finished his 100 from the 20yds. mark, getting 19 more, making a total of 96 out of his 100. He also broke 37 out of 22 pairs.

Charlie Lambert was the runner up and won A class with a straight score and the Reed cup from the 21yds. mark, also with a straight. He was only one bird behind Kelsey in his 100 targets, but was away off from in his doubles.

Will Imhoff was just on edge and lasted long enough to win the B class badge for the sixth time. After that he took a tumble and made only fair scores.

Dr. J. M. Burke came back again and captured C class from Charlie Rogers, who was giving the doctor quite a race. Doc scored seventeen against Charlie's 10, thereby making absolutely certain his C cup for 1911.

The squad composed of Kelsey, Lambert, Wootton, Smith and Fish broke 465 targets out of 500, making an average of 93 per cent.—certainly excellent shooting.

The committee is hard at work completing the program for the Decoration Day shoot and will distribute same during the week.

The Lockport Gun Club has issued an invitation to all members of the Buffalo Audubons to attend its opening shoot on Saturday, May 27, to take place at the grounds of the Lockport Country Club.

The Audubon members are especially urged to bring their wives and friends, as arrangements for luncheon have been made.

Events:	1	2	3	4	Shot	
Targets:	20	20	20	20	at.	Broke.
Frank D Kelsey	19	18	20	20	80	77
C F Lambert	18	20	18	19	80	75
Dr W C Woottoon	18	19	19	18	80	74
W H Smith	18	19	20	17	80	74
George N Fish	15	18	19	20	80	72
B V Covert	14	19	14	15	80	62
John Ebberts	14	13	16	18	80	61
W Imhoff	17	19	12	12	80	60
E Reinecke	13	12	15	17	80	57
Dr J M Burke	11	17	16	13	80	57
C J Wilson	7	12	15	15	80	49
Charles Rogers	18	10	10	11	80	49
H B Blackmer	10	9	9	11	80	39
Jack Reed	18	13	19	..	60	50
Ed Wacker	16	15	13	..	60	44
Phil Bernhardt	17	15	..	..	40	32
W Waldow	10	11	..	..	40	21
Everett Smith	13	..	..	..	20	13

Scranton Rod and Gun Club.

THE Scranton Rod and Gun Club held a registered shoot on May 23, and while the majority of the scores do not show a high degree of expertness, an enjoyable time was had. W. E. Corfield was high amateur with 137, closely followed by H. Gorman, Jr., with 136. Mr. Neat Apgar was taken ill and was compelled to withdraw before the close of the shoot.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Total.
James G S Dey	13	13	11	14	12	14	12	11	10	12	122
W R Dawes	13	14	11	11	12	7	10	6	9	9	102
W E Corfield	15	12	15	14	12	13	14	13	14	15	137
J D Mason	9	10	12	10	11	10	10	7	8	5	92
Chas Waters	13	12	14	11	8	12	10	10	10	10	110
Wm H Stroh	14	12	9	12	10	11	11	12	11	10	112
M F Bohn	8	8	6	8	10	12	9	8	8	10	82
C L Closs	9	10	10	10	9	6	9	10	6	11	90
Wm Keane	13	12	11	13	10	14	11	10	11	11	116
H Lukens	14	14	13	12	14	13	14	14	11	10	129
Henry German, Jr.	12	12	15	14	13	14	15	14	13	13	136
Ed. S. Hardenberg	14	13	12	13	14	13	13	12	12	13	129
W E Highfield	12	9	8	14	12	9	11	8	10	7	100
E L Klipple	11	14	12	13	13	13	13	10	11	11	121
J A Jones	12	11	12	15	13	12	14	14	14	11	128
M S Remmer	11	9	13	11	12	13	13	12	11	8	113
T J Sunodon	11	10	8	5	12	9	10	9	9	9	92
Dana Barrett	12	12	12	13	12	12	10	7	10	13	113
J A Williams	9	14	11	9	13	12	5	11	8	9	101
A B Hague	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
W T Nash	..	..	..	..	8	..	7	6	..	..	21
Thomas B Griffin	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	12	12	61
Joseph Shotto	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	12	13	60
M W Harris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	8	40
Fred H. Mason	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	30
Professionals:											
J M Hawkins	15	14	15	15	14	15	14	15	14	12	143
O Sked	14	13	13	14	14	15	14	12	14	15	138
Neaf Apgar	14	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
L R Lewis	13	14	13	12	12	13	13	15	14	9	128
J W Stark	8	9	10	10	11	9	11	10	6	10	94

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—Twenty-one gunners enjoyed themselves at the regular weekly shoot of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club, held yesterday afternoon over the club's traps, near the Speedway. The day was not an ideal one for clay-bird shooting on account of a stiff wind that blew across the traps, which made good shooting impossible.

High gun honors of the day were captured by C. W. Billings, who smashed 163 clay disks out of the 175 that he fired at. P. Coffin also shot in great form, and on three occasions he sueeeded in breaking 25 of the blue-rocks without a miss. The scores:

B M Shanley, Jr	20	13	19	21	22	18	20	..	..
H Shannon	23	25	23	18	19	21	..	..	..
P Bey	14	23	16	13	20	20	18	20	21
J I Thompson	20	22	22	18	..	..	..	..	..
J Engelhorn	12	19	12	18	13	13	11	12	13
F Redpath	17	13	13	15	20	19	20	..	..
L Colquitt	20	23	22	20	21	21	21	..	..
C W Billings	23	24	23	22	24	24	23	..	..
N W Wynne	25	24	22	23	20	..	..	..	..
James Wheaton	19	14	15	13	18	..	..	..	..
P Coffin	22	25	25	21	23	25	..	..	..
J Geiger	24	22	23	23	24	..	..	..	..
William Hassinger	16	21	18	21	19	17	22	..	..
William Stengel	12	13	16	16	14	..	..	..	..
J F Murphy	18	23	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Koegel	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Hassinger	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Smith	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A Wheaton	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Stengel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fink	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Atglen Gun Club.

ATGLEN, Pa., May 25.—More than thirty shooters faced the traps at our tournament to-day. High amateur score was made by Buckwalter, 142 ex 150; Minker second with 151. H. H. Stevens was high professional. Very high wind prevailed and made scores bad. Had a fine attendance and good crowd of spectators. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Anderson	150	120	Jebb	150	116
Ball	150	129	Beattie	150	107
Hain	150	133	Johnson	150	119
Eshleman	150	119	Sloan	150	130
Arrow	150	134	Andrews	150	127
Hasting	150	133	Severn	150	126
Edwards	150	107	McCollom	150	125
Williams	150	133	Pyle	150	76
H Mosher	120	82	Benner	90	82
Haffersett	150	113	Armstrong	60	39
Minker	150	141	McFalls	75	40
Irvine	150	118	Kauffman	75	42
Buckwalter	150	142	Handle	75	37
Krick	105	47	Hull	75	57
Fieles	150	120	Evans	30	17
Professionals:					
Stevens	150	134	Lewis	150	124
Apgar	150	130	Pratt	150	112

Clarke and Cole Tournanament.

THE second annual Clarke and Cole tournament is scheduled to come off on the Paleface shooting grounds, Wellington, Mass., on June 16 and 17. The program on the 16th consists of five 20-targets events, $2 entrance, money divided Rose system, three moneys for ten entries, 5, 3, 2; four moneys for over ten entries, 8, 5, 3, 2, targets included in entrance. Shooting begins at 2 P.M. The second day's proceedings will start at 9:30 sharp. Events 1 to 5 will be at 15 targets each, and events 6 to 10 at 20 targets. Events 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 constitute the 100-target match, optional sweep $2.50, high gun system, two moneys for every five entries. Ithaca gun, value $70, will be shot for in events 6 to 10, added target handicap, entrance $1.00. Amateur high average will win the C. W. Sweetland cup, value, $30, with choice of merchandise prizes for second, third, fourth and fifth. The expert high average will win a silver-mounted bronze cup, valued at $8. A special feature will be a 100-target match, $100 a side, between P. E. Osborne and W. F. Clarke, 16yds., unknown angles. There are over 60 added target handicap merchandise prizes, running from $13.50 to $1.00 in value.

Targets, 2 cents each on June 17. Ties shot off at 25 targets. Interstate rules govern. Entrance free to all events, except Ithaca gun event. Shells and guns forwarded to Kirkwood Bros., 23 Elm street, Boston, not later than June 15, will be forwarded to the grounds free of charge.

Shoe Machinery A. A. Gun Club.

BEVERLY, Mass., May 22.—Almost perfect conditions favored the United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association Gun Club for its big tournament, which took place at the club traps Saturday afternoon last, and which brought together fifty of the cleverest trapshooters of the State, including representatives from the Paleface, Lawrence, Reading, Boston and other well-known Massachusetts gun clubs.

Frank was high gun for the day and won the $10 gold piece by breaking 165 out of 175. For second honors Hassam and Horace Kirkwood were tied with a score of 164. To Hassam went the honor of winning the magnificent North Shore championship trophy, a scratch event, when he broke 96 out of the 100.

There was the keenest competition for the handicap cups, a 100-target event, and five men who went to the mounds with handicaps added did better than the perfect 100, and on the shoot-off, E. D. Chapman won, taking the first cup, and the other cups were won in order by S. W. Winslow, Jr., George Goddu, Arthur T. Foster and Burns. Mrs. Alyce Winslow was the only one of the fair sex entered. She broke 47 of the 75 targets at the morning shoot and 67 of the 100 in the afternoon.

For the team matches there was lots of good sport. Team No. 6—E. D. Chapman, Marden, Muldown, C. F. Morse, Jr., and Kirkwood—shouldering the high guns with a net of 447 and a handicap of 36, their total of 483 giving each one a cup. But a single point separated team No. 6 from team No. 4, comprising Mrs. Winslow, G. F. Morse, Whidden, H. H. Eaton and A. T. Foster. They broke 378 targets, had a handicap of 104, giving them a total of 482. The affair was managed by a committee consisting of W. R. Hurd 2d, H. H. Eaton, P. R. Bosworth and George D. Eaton. Scores:

	Morning.	Afternoon.			
Targets:	75	100			*Total.
Frank	70	95	0	95	165
Kirkwood	69	95	0	95	164
Hassam	68	96	0	96	164
W B Darton	67	96	0	96	163
S W Winslow, Jr	68	93	8	101	161
Burns	68	92	8	100	160
Sheldon	63	70	9	79	142
Fanning	65	93	0	93	158
Gleason	69	85	0	85	154
Cole	66	89	8	97	155
Sibley	62	90	0	90	152
Osborne	70	84	0	84	154
Clarke	70	88	0	88	158
Steele	69	83	0	83	152
Chapin	64	81	6	87	151
Ruhl	65	84	7	91	149
Daggett	65	84	0	84	149
C F Morse, Jr	65	86	8	94	151
Marden	57	85	8	93	142
Russell	67	80	12	92	147
Bradbury	60	83	12	95	143
Spencer	62	81	12	93	143
E H Archibald	64	80	12	92	144
G Darton	63	80	0	80	143
Hurd	64	77	8	85	141
Bosworth	57	82	12	94	139
H H Eaton	60	75	16	91	135
G F Morse	57	74	24	98	131
Darcy	59	67	0	67	136
E H Winslow	51	72	24	96	123
Keller	52	69	0	69	121
I Archibald	58	64	16	80	122
Mrs S Winslow, Jr	47	67	24	91	114
Corey	..	57	12	69	—.
Saltonstall	57	..	..	..	...
E L Chapman	..	94	8	102	...
E B Muldoon	..	87	12	99	...
A T Foster	..	85	20	105	...
J Martin	..	55	24	79	...
Thurston	..	79	12	91	...
Frost	..	74	24	98	...
T Whidden	..	75	20	95	...
H A Jackson	..	80	12	92	...
W C Brooks	..	65	24	89	...
E F Cavichi	..	76	4	80	...
J L Snow	..	45	12	52	...
Coey	..	57	12	69	...

*Figured for the day, 175 targets, showing scratch total.

The Chicago Handicap.

SECRETARY E. B. SHOGREN writes: "The program for the Grand Chicago Handicap, to be held on the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club on June 15, 16 and 17, is now ready to be mailed. We believe that we have arranged a very attractive program. The program for the first two days will consist of 150 targets, Squier money-back system, and a special at 50 targets, divided on the percentage division. There will be 100 targets on the morning of June 17, moneys divided, percentage division; second annual grand Chicago Handicap at 100 targets; handicaps, 16 to 23yds., and purse to be divided on the Jack Rabbit system.

There is $300 in cash added to this event, and there will be $500 added to the entire program, which, taken together with the 1c. per target, should make the amount of added money between $800 and $900.

"The Chicago Gun Club will have its entire equipment of five traps prepared to handle any number of shooters. With proficient help stationed at every place will assure a well handled and smoothly run tournament. To all such shooters who intend to go to Columbus for the Grand American Handicap, we wish to announce that the Chicago Gun Club has made all arrangements for a special train to leave Chicago over the Pennsylvania lines, on Sunday evening at 9:15, June 18, arriving in Columbus at 7:10 Monday morning. Such shooters should arrange to take in the Grand Chicago Handicap and spend three delightful days securing some good practice.

"We will be pleased to mail a program to any shooter. One thousand programs will be ready for mailing on June 1. We also wish to announce that shooters contemplating taking in the Hickman, Ky., shoot, dates of which are June 12, 13 and 14, the Chicago Gun Club has arranged with the Illinois Central Railroad to stop train from Hickman, Ky., at the Chicago Gun Club grounds on Wednesday morning, June 15, the opening day of our tournament. We have every assurance that the attendance at this shoot will not be less than 150 per day. The beautiful $500 trophy donated by the Chicago Association of Commerce will be the main trophy in the Grand Chicago Handicap event."

Turkey Foot Lake Gun Club.

AKRON, O., May 24.—The Turkey Foot Lake Gun Club held the most successful tournament ever given by this club, and was largely attended by visiting as well as local marksmen. The regular program called for ten 15-bird events, and a handsome silver loving cup was presented to the winner of each event. There was also a five-man team race, consisting of 50 targets per man, and each member of the winning team was also presented with a handsome trophy.

Cleveland was well represented with twenty-three of the best marksmen of the Cleveland Gun Club, and returned with twelve of the fifteen trophies.

The success of this tournament is due to the management of Mr. W. C. State and Gerald Work. Every convenience for the shooters had been planned far in advance. Automobiles were in waiting at the station in Akron to convey shooters to Turkey Foot Lake, a distance of about eight miles, and a chicken and fish dinner was served at the club house for sixty shooters and friends. The feature of the program was enjoyed to the fullest extent by all. Machines were in waiting, and shooters returned to their homes singing the praises of Akron's hospitality.

The winners of the cups in the first ten events were as follows: Event 1, G. S. Work, Akron; No. 2, J. Flick; No. 3, F. Hogan; No. 4, A. B. Jones; No. 5, C. Haycox; No. 6, C. Doolittle; No. 7, S. Saffold; No. 8, G. Luckey, all of Cleveland; No. 9, G. E. Wagner, Akron; No. 10, F. Mitzler, Akron. The scores were as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
G Work	150	136	H Heiman	150	116
J Flick	150	136	C Sheldon.	150	115
G E Wagner	150	130	S Saffold	150	113
A Ledgett	150	134	R C Witner	150	113
J Blackeslee	150	134	F H Wallace	150	113
O E Hull	150	133	H C Rockwell	150	111
C Haycox	150	132	E State	150	111
A B Jones	150	131	W State	150	108
G E Burnes	150	131	W Fassnacht	150	102
E Roth	150	128	A Barder	150	100
W Lee	150	127	Geo Freeman	150	99
L S Worder	150	127	A J Stevens	150	91
E S Rogers	150	125	R C Hopkins	150	91
E C Dieble	150	124	C Dibble	150	89
F Hogan	150	124	W Allen	150	78
J Eddie	150	123	F D Telling	150	77
H E Hanson	150	123	G Zimmerly	150	74
J K Williams	150	122	F Mitzler	120	103
A Ambler	150	122	G Lucky	90	79
C Ducomon	150	121	G Smith	90	73
Dr Harris	150	120	Humbel	90	62
J F Plantz	150	120	Gameter	60	45
A Reinhart	150	120	Burkhart	60	31
Geo Radcliff	150	120	Barth	60	20
Professionals:					
W Chamberlain	150	140	T G Barstow	150	104
B Call	150	136	C A North	120	93

Five-man team race, 50 targets per man:

Flick	48	Lee	40
Burns	41	Saffold	30
Doolittle	44	Eadie	42
Blakeslee	45	Radcliff	41
A B Jones	41—219	Wallace	43—212
Hogan	40	Reinhart	41
Haycox	41	State	30
Hull	42	Roth	46
Rogers	45	Plantz	39
Ducomon	46—214	Hansen	41—197
Wagner	45	Freeman	39
Work	42	Weeden	35
Hull	44	Stevens	22
Humbel	40	Telling	29
Metzler	42—213	Hopkins	28—153
Fassnacht	36		
Smith	45		
Burtner	36		
Heinman	42		
Witwer	43—202		

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

The DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 28.—Half a hundred devotees of the shotgun spent yesterday afternoon at the traps of the Du Pont Gun Club, at Newbridge. Owing to contrary winds, the usual high scores were not so much in evidence. J. T. Skelly was high man with a total of 87 breaks out of 100 singles. J. B. McHugh, A. B. Richardson, of Dover, former State champion, and E. E. du Pont were next in line.

J. W. Hessian was a visitor at the club at both the Thursday and Saturday shoots. Quite a good crowd of spectators were on hand to greet Mr. Hessian, as he is well known to all followers of the rifle and shotgun in this vicinity, and is a former Wilmingtonian. Hessian furnished amusement for the spectators by his remarkable pistol and revolver shooting over the club's 50yd. range. Besides this, he shot remarkably well with the shotgun. The club was especially pleased to have Mr. Hessian with them. He is regarded by critics as the foremost long-range rifle shot in the world. His most remarkable performance, and the one which brought him most fame, was at Camp Perry during 1909. At this time he made 57 consecutive bullseyes at 800yds., a record never before equalled nor since broken.

The shoot for the Fox shotgun, value $100, which started on Feb. 1, ended yesterday, and was won by S. B. Trott, with a score of 248 out of 250, including added targets.

In the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event, T. W. Keithly was the winner in Class A. In Class B, T. B. Rogers and Eugene E. du Pont were tied for first place. Class C was won by D. J. Dougherty, and Class D by Harry T. Reed.

The shooting to-day was rather difficult, owing to a stiff breeze, which caused the targets to dip very much.

The scores yesterday, out of 25 shot at, were: A. B. Richardson 19, J. B. McHugh 19, S. G. Davis 13, F. H. Megaw 6, J. A. McMullen 11, Thorpe Martin 10, N. K. Smith 20, L. C. Lyon 9, J. W. Hessian 20, W. M. Hammond 16, S. J. Newman 19, Wm. Wood 16, A. J. Curley 7, T. B. Rogers 22, D. S. Wood 9, J. T. Skelly 20, S. B. Trott 16, W. A. Lindsay 18, D. J. Dougherty 20, H. T. Reed 19, L. L. Jarrell 15, Victor du Pont 10, W. Mathewson 15, G. F. Lord 8, J. T. Birch 10, D. A. Grier 14, Dr. C. R. Jefferis, Jr., 18, J. J. Magahern 18, H. P. Carlon 19, T. W. Keithley 20, Dr. Betts 14, Philip du Pont 17, H. Wilson 14, J. C. Gregg 9, I. Turner 18, A. H. Lobb 16, W. A. Casey 11, J. A. McCartney 1, J. C. Cannon 12, R. C. McArdle 12, G. A. Hille 20, Dr. A. Patterson 12, E. E. du Pont 22, D. R. Rutter 10, W. A. Joslyn 20.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, May 20.—No doubt the attendance to-day was considerably cut down, on account of the threatening clouds which overcast the sky and which eventually did spoil the sport of the afternoon.

After the final half of the handicap event had been shot, the rain came pouring down and put an end to the shooting until Mitchell and MacLachlan decided to finish their half by shooting from the club house porch, which is 40yds. rise.

MacLachlan and Matthews then shot two frames from the porch while the rain was pouring down, MacLachlan breaking 23 out of the 50, while Matthews scored 19.

In a practice event, Graham scored 25 straight, Matthews following with 24 and Merrill grassed 22.

In event No. 1, Merrill and Graham were the top-notchers with scores of 48 out of 50, Matthews getting 47.

First honors went to Barton in event No. 3, when he scored 48 out of 50 from 20yds., Matthews getting 44 and Graham 41, both from 19yds., these three shooters shooting the last half after the rain had stopped. MacLachlan had a 24 and Merrill 21 to their credit in the first half, when the rain halted them and they had to get away on the early train.

Events:		1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	Hdcp.	25	50	50	25	25
J B Barto	20	..	41	48	..	..
R Merrill	20	22	48	30	..	..
A F MacLachlan	19	..	31	36	10	12
G E Matthews	19	24	49	44	11	8
E S Graham	19	25	48	41	..	..
H E Dickerman	16	16	36	..	..	..
J Spangler	16	19	39	..	..	..
J H Haunschild	16	..	18	..	..	..
C B Barnes	16	16	39	..	..	..
F B Fox	16	20	27	..	..	..
C F Hjertberg	16	11	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston	16	20	..	..	..	..

Events Nos. 4 and 5 were from 40yds.

May 21.—Although the weather looked rather threatening, twenty-five shooters decided to take the chance of getting an afternoon's sport at the traps; but we had no more than got fairly started before a "young" cyclone came tearing past which was followed by a rainstorm that almost resembled a cloudburst, and every one was glad to get inside the club house.

After a short time the sky cleared off and they went at it again, only to be driven to cover by another storm, which was almost a repetition of the first, and from that time on the shooting was done between showers, the different squads seldom having time to finish a frame before it would come down good and heavy.

When taking in consideration the many interruptions caused by the rain, the scores put up by most of the shooters are good, and quite a number are hard to beat when the "going" is good.

In the practice event at twenty-five singles, Young and Mitchell each broke 24, Kumpfer getting 22, while Shrigley, Kuss and Mott each connected with 21.

Fetherston walked away with first honors in event No. 1 with the excellent score of 49, Shaw and Mitchell giving him a clase race by scoring 48, while Young was hot after them with 47. Davis and Taggart each broke 45, Shrigley being next in line with 43, while Miss A. Riker brought down 42.

Mitchell put up the high score in the handicap event, breaking 48 from 16yds., Ralph Kuss being high amateur in this event with a score of 45 from 18yds., C. E. Shaw connected with 43 from 20yds., Young bringing down 40 from the same handicap, while Davis and Taggart each scored 40 from 19yds.

Young, Mitchell, Taggart, Kumpfer and Kuss all put up good scores in several matches at 21yds., in one of which Mrs. Fetherston joined in and broke 15, this being her first trial at such a handicap.

Collier also did well for his first trial on a handicap, especially with a borrowed gun and the first time he has shot on our grounds, he being here from New York, and he said had made up his mind to come out and have a look at our park and assured us that he will be with us whenever he gets to Chicago.

Events:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	Hdcp.	25	50	50	24	24	25	25	25
J S Young	20	24	47	40	19	20	22	23	21
J H Shrigley	18	21	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
C E Shaw	20	..	48	43	..	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston	20	..	49	38	..	..	..	..	..
W A Davis	19	19	45	40	..	..	..	..	..
C R Seelig	18	..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..
C F Seelig	18	..	30	37	..	..	..	..	..
L Kumpfer	18	22	33	36	..	..	18	18	22
J A Taggart	19	19	45	40	13	14	20	..	..
K Kuss	18	21	38	45	..	..	19	18	..
W Mott	16	21	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
W S Collier	16	16	29	31	..	..	15	..	14
W G Lewis	16	20	39	37	..	..	..	..	..
L G Vogel	16	10	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Eck	16	..	24	26	..	..	..	..	..
E Oliver	16	..	38	32	..	..	..	..	..
Miss A Rieker	16	13	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Fetherston	16	..	38	..	..	..	..	15	..
Mrs Cutler	16	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Taggart	16	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
C C Mitchell	16	24	48	48	20	22	23	21	..
A Engstrum	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F Cook	16	..	35	36	..	..	..	..	..
T Holleman	16	..	23	33	..	..	..	..	..
A J Rundquist	16	..	23	31	..	..	..	..	..

Event No. 1 was at practice; events Nos. 4 and 5 were at 12 pairs each; events Nos. 6, 7 and 8 were from 21yds. mark.

WM. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Jeanette Gun Club.

HAVING hibernated since the repeal of the statute in New York State allowing scoring at the real and original flying targets, the above club had a lively outing last week in which fifteen members participated. Under the presidency of Cordt Steffens, the program of the day's contests was carried out successfully. Our secretary, Mr. John Meyer, showed himself a chip of the old block and a worker of untiring activity. Mr. John Hainhorst, well-known among the riflemen of the Empire City, was right on the job, and his duties probably affected his scores. The club members are divided into three classes, as heretofore, with a trophy for each class, which must be won three times in order to become the victor's personal property. Class A shoots from the 30yd. mark. Class B from 28yds., and Class C from 25. When any ties occur in this competition, they are shot off miss-and-out; but it so happened to-day that each winner was alone in his class. Schorty won in Class A with the only straight. Bob Debacher in Class B with 9, and Claus Bohling in Class C with 9.

A 10-bird sweep followed the club event, club handicap rise. Then came in order the contest for the diamond challenge medal, the veteran Charley Meyer showing his old-time form. The final event was the usual contest in which Steffens' team defeated Meyer, Sr.'s aggregation by 3 to the good.

The day was very warm, with an outgoing wind at the traps, but very sultry at the score, a grove of trees being in the rear. Mr. Debacher acted as referee, relieved in the team contest by Mr. Schortemeier. Scores as follows:

Class A:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
C Steffens, 30	221*121211— 9	1111222201— 9
C Meyer, 30	1211*21122— 9	0112112111— 9
J Wellbrock, 30	2211220112— 9	0112212222— 9
J Rohlfs, 30	12*1*10102— 6	1211200002— 6
Schortemeier, 30	2221122212—10	1111222222—10
J Kroeger, 30	1211110112— 9	.....

Class B:

R R Debacher, 28	*212211121— 9	1101112221— 9
J Mohrman, 28	0001110122— 6	2111222121—10
J Hainhorst, 28	0222101112— 8	222222*212— 9

Class C:

J L Meyer, 25	2210221012— 8	1222012012— 8
C Ludeken, 25	0220020120— 5	0120200122— 6
C Bohling, 25	2212021111— 9	1112101111— 9
J Rugen, 25	0*11012111— 7	1121222101— 9
F Gerdes, 25	0211210002— 6	1122100101— 7
C Hattermann, 25	1110002111— 7	1121201100— 7

Event No. 3, diamond challenge medal, 15 birds:

C Meyer, 30	112112111120111—14
R R Debacher, 28	11100*1*2211000— 8

Event No. 4, team race, 8 birds per man:

C Meyer, 30	22210222—7
Debacher, 28	01112222— 7
J Meyer, 25	10022201—5
Wellbrock, 30	12221112—8
J Mohrman, 28	21112202—7
Gerdes, 25	11001122—6
Hattermann, 25	10102112—6—46
Steffens, 30	02111220—6
Kroeger, 30	11211111—8
Rohlfs, 30	11122211—8
Hainhorst, 28	22101210—6
C Bohling, 25	10111100—5
Rugan, 25	11111112—8
Ludeken, 25	12111121—8—49

MANHATTA.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 28.—There was a good-sized turnout of shooters at the weekly sweepstake tournament of the Smith Gun Club on its Bloomfield avenue grounds yesterday afternoon. A stiff breeze, blowing across the traps, bothered the men considerably and prevented the breaking of records. For the honor of high gun for the day there was a nip-and-tuck contest between C. W. Billings and Louis Colquitt. The former finally won by a single bird, having broken 191 targets to the 190 smashed by Colquitt, each man having shot eight strings of 25, or a total of 200 targets apiece. H. Lee gave them a close run, making a score of 183 out of 200. Excellent shooting was done by H. S. Lindle and S. G. Francisco, who each broke 109 targets out of a string of 125. W. Laing smashed 89 out of 100, and all the other participants in the sport of the afternoon overcame the wind handicap in splendid style. The club will have an all-day shoot on Tuesday, Memorial Day, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and continuing until dark. The chief event of the day will be a 100-bird sliding handicap merchandise prize sweepstake. This will take place in the afternoon, and there will be a dozen handsome prizes. Following are the scores made yesterday:

H Lee	24 22 23 22 24 22 24 21	182
H von Lengerke	25	25
C W Billings	23 25 24 24 23 22 25 25	191
H S Lindle	22 23 21 21 22	109
S G Francisco	21 20 22 23 21	107
F Lindle	11 18 17 19	65
H Hassinger	15 8 15	38
L Colquitt	23 23 24 24 25 22 24 25	190
A L Perkins	19 19 15 22 17	92
J F Murphy	18 18 16 18	70
I Quimby	8 11 7	26
C T Day	17	17
W Manning	18 21 21 22 25	107
W Laing	20 23 22 20	85
E Bellingsrath	21 19 19 18	77

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The regular weekly shoot of the Analostan Gun Club was held May 27. Phil Steubener made the splendid score of 96 out of 100. The targets were thrown full 50yds., and the northeast wind which prevailed made the shooting difficult. Steubener is a very quick shot, and this accounts for his success. His good work will be appreciated when his score is compared with those of other members, which follow:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Spoon.	Medal.
Dulaney	150	129	42	20
Peck	150	127	42	24
Parsons	125	80	36	19
Steubener	100	96	47	24
Stine	100	80	41	22
Harrison	100	75	40	22
M Taylor	85	67	40	21
McQuillan	75	45	..	..
Talbott	75	31	29	10
Willis	65	49	40	19
Wagner	65	52	41	24
Jackson	65	34	28	15
C S Wilson	50	43	43	21
Barnes	50	38	38	17
Dr Taylor	50	36	36	19
Kahrs	50	26	26	13
Dufour	25	20	..	20

The spoon shoot was at 50 singles; the shoot for the Wagner medal at 25.

Steubener won the spoon in Class A on 47; Dulaney and Peck tied for the spoon in Class B on 42, Dulaney winning in the shoot-off; Dr. Taylor and Parsons tied on 36 for the spoon in Class C, and in the shoot-off Dr. Parsons won; George Talbott won the spoon in Class D, scoring 29.

Messrs. Peck, Steubener and Wagner won a leg on the Wagner medal.

Siwanoy Country Club.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—An enthusiastic crowd gathered at the traps on Saturday, May 20. Besides being anxious to be in the best trim for the amateur championship of Mt. Vernon and the Siwanoy, on May 30, members are desirous of winning a leg on the Du Pont trophy. It must be won by the same party three times. The winners to date are: First leg, H. V. Morgan; second leg, L. G. Rauch; third leg, J. G. Wintjen; fourth leg, Z. C. Offutt. The following scores resulted on May 20:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per Cent.
Donovan	120	71	59.1
W W Thorpe	120	78	65
E C Story	70	32	45.7
H V Morgan	120	84	70
Geo. Wylie	110	89	80.9
H J Smith	110	76	69
W Thorpe	110	81	73.6
Z C Offutt	110	84	75.3
Gates	95	52	54.7
A D Scovil	100	55	55
L G Rauch	105	80	76.1
W M Wylie	105	68	64.7

C. G. STONE, Sec'y.

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—Just a dozen shooters took part in the Paleface program of to-day, and a better treat could hardly have been imagined in view of the high class scores that were invariably in evidence.

O. R. Dickey with his new black shell placed a pretty 98 for high average, but at that was only one too good for the president of the Association, whose 97 and run of 75 was the best amateur effort. Little Billy Hurd, of the Beverly Club, also gave a good account of him-

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390 ex 400 By H. D. Freeman, who tied for Second Professional Average.

389 ex 400 By Lester German, who won Third Professional Average.

385 ex 400 By Messrs. C. A. Young and J. S. Day, who tied for Fourth Professional Average.

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self, winning third average among the amateurs, with Clarke, the club's reliable, a target too many.

In the added target race, five tied with a full score, Dickey withdrawing, and the other four shooting it out. Hurd won out in the end, though it had to be tossed for owing to the fact of trains coming when you don't want them. Scores:

		Added target race.	
Dickey	15 15 20 14 14 20—98	8	106
Hassam	14 14 20 15 15 19—97	4	101
Clarke	14 14 19 15 14 19—95	0	95
Hurd	15 15 19 14 13 18—94	12	106
Wild	14 14 18 13 14 20—93	4	97
Wigglesworth	14 14 19 12 13 20—92	4	96
Burns	15 13 17 14 14 19—92	8	100
Charles	15 14 16 10 14 20—89	8	97
Mixter	13 14 17 14 14 19—89	8	97
Morse	15 13 20 13 12 15—88	8	96
Muldown	12 11 16 15 13 15—82	24	106

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Fixtures.

June 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Second annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association. C. C. Crossman, Sec'y.

Interscholastic Invitation Shoot.

AT the invitation shoot held on Saturday, May 27, under the auspices of Morris High School rifle team, the holders of the interscholastic championship, won at the national tournament recently ended, were twice defeated by the De Witt Clinton High School marksmen. The shoot was held at the National Rifle Ranges, Lexington avenue and Thirty-third street, this city. The totals follow:

De Witt Clinton—S. Hubbard 84, J. M. Loré 83, H. Dutton 80, A. Bancel 81, R. De Castro 92; total 420.

Morris—Siebeneichen 82, H. Linicus 82, J. Levy 84, P. Phelps 77, N. Elias 87; total 412.

Commerce—L. Katz 74, J. Weil 68, R. Ulmer 82, T. Server 62, J. Shapiro 70; total 365.

Stuyvesant—D. Curry 65, L. Benson 64, W. Curry 82, J. Donahue 63, V. P. Pfeifer 70; total 344.

Erasmus Hall—E. Wood 72, J. Ericson 63, R. Ross 65, L. Greeder 59, H. Van Buskirk 79; total 338.

Rifle Club championship—Du Pont trophy:

De Witt Clinton—S. Hubbard 86, J. Loré 99, H. Dutton 85, A. Bancel 83, D. De Castro 79; total 423.

Morris—H. Linicus 80, N. Elias 81, H. Siebeneichen 79, J. Levy 76, L. Van Dusen 74; total 390.

Erasmus Hall—E. Wood 66, J. Ericsson 65, R. Ross 74, L. Greeder 78, H. Van Buskirk 62; total 345.

Dieges Plaque match—Second teams:

Morris—Van Dusen 77, Henne 65, Widmayer 73, Fogg 83, Romeo 81; total 379.

De Witt Clinton—Lenger 57, Schneider 63, Grossman 68, Clendenning 69, Eversfield 78; total 335.

Erasmus Hall—Arnold 44, Beyer 42, Rice 65, Alleson 54, Waldo 65; total 270.

National Rifle Association medal:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
H Linicus, Morris	78	97	175
J Loré, De Witt Clinton	77	93	170
N Elias, Morris	80	88	168

Individual competition leaders:

Class A—H. Linicus, Morris, 191; S. Hubbard, De Witt Clinton, 186; J. Loré, Clinton, 180; R. De Castro, Clinton, 180; N. Elias, Morris, 179; H. Siebeneichen, Morris, 178, A. Bancel, Clinton, 173, H. Dutton, Clinton, 172.

Class B—Romeo, Morris, 178; Eversfield, Clinton, 177; Van Dusen, Morris, 171; Henne, Morris, 162; Schneider, Clinton, 150; Wollenweber, Morris, 138; Benjamin, Commercial, 135; Norris, Curtis, 132.

Class C—Fogg, Morris, 170; Jaeger, Morris, 168; Adams, Morris, 168; Blatt, Eastern District, 160; Orthey, Stuyvesant, 158; Ammaducci, Morris, 156; Hermansen, Stuyvesant, 153; Schaeffer, Morris, 138.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—The weekly competitions of this Association were shot to-day on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa. There was a fair-sized gathering of the faithful, including Mr. Brockmeyer, the donor of the prizes in the match of that name, who has been absent for a long time. Dr. Davis scored a 46 in the Brockmeyer military match, which is going some for a novice, and will make the sharpshooters get a hustle on. Dr. Dubbs got his silver honor score:

Record match, 200yds., rifle: R. L. Dubbs, 218, 218, 216, 211, 208; H. A. Dill, 191, 169, 155.

Honor target, 3 shots, for silver medal or cup; R. L. Dubbs 67.

Military match: H. A. Dill (A) 43, 43, 42, 42, 41; Dr. Given (B) 40, 38, 37; Brockmeyer 38, 36.

Brockmeyer Military Match: Dr. G. G. Davis 46, 42, 40; Williamson 43, 40, 38.

Pistol match, 50yds.: Dr. Palmer, 89, 88, 88, 87, 86, 85, 84.

Yale Gunners Victorious.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 27.—Yale defeated Princeton and Pennsylvania for the intercollegiate gun championship in a match held over the University track to-day. The scores were: Yale 430, Princeton 418, Pennsylvania 353. Morrison, of Yale, was high man, with 92. Each man shot at 100 targets. The wind was unfavorable. Summary:

Yale.		Princeton.	
Dimock	86	White	89
Morrison	92	Smith	84
Emmett	88	Biddle	83
B Thompson	81	Este	82
L Thompson	83—430	Dresser	80—418
Pennsylvania.			
Hickman	82	Fletcher	70
Howell	68	Davis	69—353
Downing	71		

France Wins Rifle and Revolver Match.

FRANCE again wins the annual rifle and revolver shooting match between the Cercle des Carabiniers de Paris and the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association of this city. The match was shot in Paris and at Greenville, N. J., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, May 23, 25 and 27, and the conditions were fifteen men on a side, 40 shots each, at 200yds., with rifle and 40 shots at 50yds. with the revolver.

The French team made a total score of 21,347 as against 21,011 for the American team. Last year the Frenchmen scored 21,457 and the Americans 21,252. In 1909 the Frenchmen made 21,246 and the Americans 20,990.

The following are the complete scores of last week's match:

French Team.	Rifle.	Revolver.	Total.
Mr Johnson	761	718	1,479
Comte de Castelbajac	768	680	1,448
Mons Gautier	740	707	1,447
Mons Rumeau	737	709	1,446
Mons Le Boigne	755	686	1,441
Mons Lecop	741	700	1,441
Mons Colas	737	704	1,439
Mons Regand	761	674	1,435
Mons Parmentier	708	707	1,415
Mons Labbé	726	679	1,405
Mons Lardin	755	643	1,398
Mons Faure	746	651	1,397
Mons Stephan	748	649	1,397
Mons Sartori	730	657	1,387
Mons Fouconnier	754	618	1,372
Totals	11,165	10,182	21,347
American Team.			
Dr W G Hudson	768	736	1,504
H M Pope	770	731	1,501
J A Dietz	738	756	1,494
W H French	753	739	1,492
A P Lane	684	762	1,446
P Hanford	648	777	1,425
J E Silliman	669	747	1,416
D F Snellen	702	698	1,400
R M Ryder	632	752	1,384
J W Hessen	627	753	1,380
M Haves	620	753	1,373
J K Boles	656	670	1,326
D A Sanborn	569	735	1,304
Dr R H Sayre	538	747	1,285
G L Amoreaux	668	616	1,284
Totals	10,042	10,972	21,014

DuPont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 26.—The rifle section of the club made these scores at yesterday's shoot:

Revolver and pistol—Practice: D. Appleby 72, 71, 75, 86, 75; J. T. Skelly, 62. Qualification: J. W. Hessian 81, 85, 86, 86, 90.

Rifle—Practice: J. R. Owens 51, 51; J. Grier 36, 57; J. T. Birch, 65; D. Appleby 82; Sheppard 62, 50, 72, 81. Qualification: D. Appleby 87, 77, 77, 79, 88.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

At the three-day registered shoot, held at Hutchinson, Kans., March 27, 28 and 29, William Veach, of Falls City, Neb., shooting Ballistite, won high amateur average for the three days with a score of 419 out of 450.

At the two-day registered shoot held at Wamego, Kans., April 24, and 25, Mr. Harvey Dixon, of Oronogo, Mo., shooting Du Pont powder, won high amateur average, making the score of 269 out of 300. William Veach, of Falls City, Neb., and George Nicolai, of Kansas City, Mo., tied for second high average, 267 out of 300, both gentlemen using Du Pont brands of smokeless shotgun powder. J. W. Barre, of Louisiana, Mo., shooting Du Pont brands, won third high amateur average with a score of 266 out of 300.

At the second annual Interstate five-man team championship shoot on the Chicago Gun Club grounds, May 7, Chicago Gun Club team No. 2, composed of George Roll, L. Fetherston, Joe Barto, A. F. MacLachlan and C. E. Shaw, won first place, every member of the team shooting New Schultze powder, the team score being 471 out of 500.

Mr. R. L. Bennett, Little Rock, Ark., is doing very consistent shooting with his Stevens repeating shotgun. His average for this season has been 95 per cent. At Camden, Ark., on May 3, Mr. Bennett broke 97 out of 100 targets, and on May 4, scored 136 out of 150, which was high score for the day.

THE BIT O' RED.

THERE is no doubt that of the primary colors red has the greatest attraction for animal life, says Edgar S. Shrubsole, in the Shooting Times. The commanding crimson associated with a sunrise or sunset appeals more to the onlooker that do the deep purple shadows wherein are really contained the subtle details of the scene. We do not notice the green undergrowth when admiring a field of poppies; we have eyes only for the blazing bloom. The red glow of a fire forms a striking contrast to the blue smoke curling upward. Red is the color adopted as a danger signal, simply because it is the most likely to command attention. When we receive the "final notice" applying for payment of the rates it is printed in red; and so are the "Last weeks'" announcements of a play or a pantomine. Mephistopheles would be nothing on the stage if he were not clad in red. "A red rag to a bull" is an axiom. Even the man with a red nose stands out prominently from his fellows. And so on ad infinitum. Little wonder, then, that red has such a marvelous attraction for fish; but have you ever considered how very great that attraction is?

Most of us are acquainted with the deadly qualities, as a grayling fly, of a lure called the red tag; but how many of us give that same lure a fair trial when trout fishing? Yet when on a stream containing both trout and grayling the red tag kills its share of the former fish. As a matter of fact, it is a useful trout lure wheresoever the wet fly is used, and it is well worthy a trial at any time on any water. On those waters where it is a recognized favorite there is no doubt that it is "the bit o' red," i. e. the tag proper itself, that does the trick. Should you have any doubt as to the truthfulness of this statement, remove the tag from the fly and fish the lure as an ordinary Palmer; the result will be very convincing. And if the red does the trick where the fly is a proved killer, why not elsewhere?

But there are reds and reds. For instance, we cannot compare the "red on white" of the "final notice" concerning the rates with, say, the rich, red breast of the robin in winter as associated with the beautiful brown of the body of the bird at that time of year; such comparison, to quote Mrs. Gamp, were "odorous." Yet, in order to be most attractive red must be more or less scarlet according to the surroundings. Nature provides heaps of examples of that fact.

The tag should invariably be of a rich red hue, but in order to be most deadly it should be more or less scarlet according to the color of the water and the brightness or dulness of the weather. The importance of this can be tested by fishing a peaty, or brown, water with two flies on the cast, both of which shall be dressed the same with the exception that one shall have a dull red tag and the other a bright scarlet tag. By far the greater number of fish will fall to the latter. On the other hand, a

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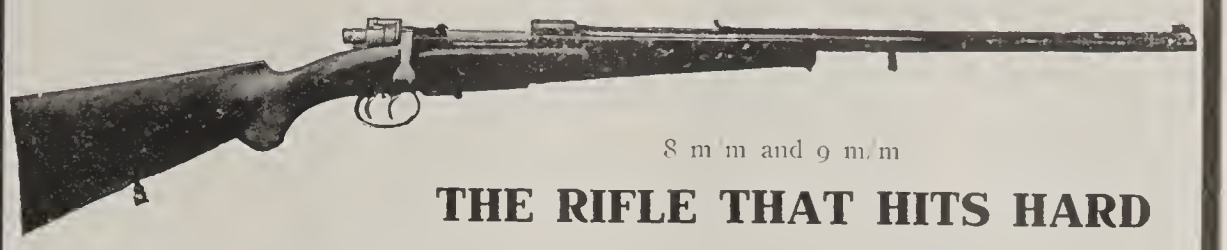

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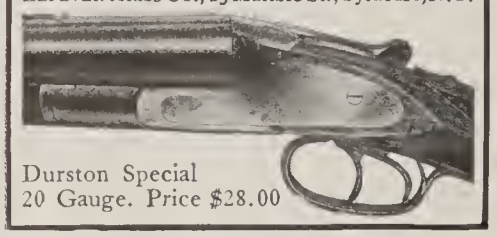

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gin-bright chalk-stream is more successfully fished with a tag the red of which is of a deep, but still rich, tone. In the same way a brighter tag may be used to advantage on a dull day, and vice versa; for in variance with the general dressing of the fly the red tag should form a decided contrast to its surroundings. And this holds good in connection with the use of red in any way in connection with fishing.

For the benefit of those of my readers who have not yet given the red tag a trial, and to further substantiate my high opinion of it I give H. S. Hall's dressing, and his remarks thereon: "The red tag is generally regarded as a grayling fly, but at times it does wonderfully well among trout. The brighter the day and the hotter the sun, the better does this fly succeed. It is not generally known that when trout are 'smutting'—that is, feeding on any tiny midge which baffles all imitation—they will often take a small red tag ravenously. The accepted dressing is as follows: Body, peacock herl, short and fat, with a tiny red tag of floss silk, wool, or scarlet ibis feather; at the shoulder should be wound a dark rick red hackle; hook, 0, 00, or 000, new scale. Floss silk looks very well when it is dry, but it shrinks up when wet, and often loses its color. I have always found wool much more killing."

I fully agree with what Mr. Hall has to say concerning this fly, with the somewhat important difference that I much prefer the ibis feather tag to either silk or wool. As previously pointed out, I think there can be no doubt that the real attraction of the red tag is the tag itself; and, that being so, it naturally follows that the addition of a red tag to other patterns of flies should have a profitable result—which, as a matter of fact, it has.

The Coch-y-bondhu is another wonderfully good fly; add a red tag to it and there is very little to choose between it and the red tag as an all-round, successful lure for trout and grayling; indeed, on certain waters I know of the Coch-y-bondhu with the addition of a red tag is even preferred to the red tag proper. The Coch-y-bondhu, if dressed correctly, is of slightly more sombre hue, black and red, as the name implies, being the predominant colors instead of red only. Hence the body should be of darker peacock herl, and the hackle should be a furnace cock's, i. e., red with black butt. This fly, without the tag, is especially useful on a close, cloudy day; add a red (ibis feather) tag to it and you have a grand fly for brilliant, sunshiny weather.

We all know what a "tailing" fish is from bitter experience. I certainly consider a "tailing" fish to be far more exasperating than a "smutting" fish; it absolutely ignores any of the orthodox flies, and continues to stick its tail out of the water in sheer contempt of the angler's efforts. You may try him even with the red tag (fly), and perhaps fasten into him, but he will most probably refuse it, be it ever so deftly presented to his notice. Try him with a ginger-quill of fair size—hook 0 or 1—to which has been added a tiny red tag, and you stand a very good chance of basketing him. You may put such a fly over a "tailing" fish—so long as you do not "put him down"—until you fairly worry him into noticing it. Should he prove very obstinate and refuse the ginger and red, put a blue-dun or olive-dun, to which has been added the tiny red tag, over him, and see what they will do.

Most of the duns, gnats, and spinners, with the addition of "the bit o' red," will be found very useful for other than "smutting" or "tailing" fish. All trout are more or less "finicking" at times, and when their palate requires extra tickling the "little bit o' red" will often do the trick. Again it will happen that fish feeding freely on the natural fly rising at the time will refuse the most correct and artistic presentment in feather and silk of that fly. Then is the time to try the same patterns, with the addition of the red tag, and test the value of the tip. Even with an artificial May-fly the red works wonders at times; and that king of trout-flies, the March-brown, is improved now and again in a similar manner.

From all of which it may be gathered that I am in favor of utilizing—under certain circumstances—"the bit o' red" with any artificial trout fly. But, of course, with the exception of the red tag proper and the few other patterns that are dressed with a red tag, such as the Zulu, etc., the ordinary patterns, without the red tag, should be given a first and thorough trial in the ordinary way. "The bit o' red" may be resorted to when all else fails. In which connection it may be added that that is the time it is most deadly; and, further, when an orthodox pattern is killing in an orthodox conditions, often enough the addition of a red tag would be disadvantageous, and to have resort to it under circumstances would be a mistake.

"But," it may well be asked, "if we are to adopt your advice and give the red tag a trial with any and all patterns of trout-flies, surely that means doubling our stock of flies—which is already far too big—and that, maybe, on the off-chance of getting an occasional fish which we might not otherwise basket?"

Nothing of the sort. The only patterns that need be dressed with and without ibis feather red tags are those one uses mostly on this water or on that; for instance, the March-brown on this water, the Coch-y-bondhu on that, and the claret and partridge on the other. "The bit o' red" can be used with all other occasionally successful patterns after the following manner: Take some pieces of an old white kid glove and dye them various depths of scarlet color; then cut them up into tiny pieces, about an eighth of an inch square. Store them in an envelope, or, better still, a pill-box, and, as they are required for use—of varying depths of color, as recommended in the first part of this article—stick them on the hook, well over the barb. They will answer all practical purposes, although, perhaps, hardly so well as the ibis feather dressed in with the fly.

Before leaving this part of my discourse I would like to remind my readers that when a certain great authority in the angling world suddenly sprung on us the astounding theory that fish were not able to distinguish colors, he, in order to prove his assertion in so far as trout were concerned, elected to fish for fario in the May-fly season with a fly built of one-color materials. The color he chose was scarlet! And, sure enough, with a scarlet May-fly he actually succeeded in basketing several trout. It would be most interesting to learn if that same authority has continued to use scarlet May-flies ever since!

Trout are by no means the only fish that are influenced by red. The roach-fisher will tell you that paste into which has been worked a little vermilion often secures fish when the ordinary plain paste fails. And so with gentles; when these baits are just "turning" they assume a more or less red hue, and are then a killing lure. The pike fisher has still more reason to bless "the bit o' red." One of the most deadly of all spoons is the "Colorado," and it has a red tassel trailing behind in which is hidden the treble hook that generally does the trick. An ordinary spoon painted red inside is another deadly lure for pike; and so is an all-red large-size phantom minnow. By-the-bye, a small all-red phantom minnow is a capital lure in many waters from salmon and trout. An old and, alas! departed angling chum of mine used to be very fond of, and clever at, spinning, for pike, and a favorite dodge of his was to attach a red tassel to one of the flying triangles of his flight. Doubtless many of my readers have met with many other experiences where red has been responsible for a successful day's fishing.

I have often heard it remarked that salmon cannot possibly take a prawn, as, fished in fresh water, for any food with which they may be acquainted, seeing that if they feed on prawns at all in a natural manner they would recognize them only in the dark garb of life; it is only when a prawn is boiled that it assumes a red color! And salmon could hardly be expected to meet with and recognize boiled prawns on their natural feeding-grounds. Just so! But does not "the bit o' red" theory make

the matter plain? It is because the prawns used in angling for salmon are red that they are such a deadly lure; not because the fish recognize them as a dainty article of food with which they are acquainted elsewhere.

LADY GUNNERS.

PERSONAL observation leads me to conclude that, both in field and forest, lady gunners have been in evidence more than ever during this season. In a short time it will be the exception and not the rule for ladies to stay at home while their brothers and husbands are storming the citadels of the grouse, the blackcock and the deer. I notice with much interest that the names of many of them appear on the membership lists of the rapidly multiplying miniature rifle clubs all over the country. It was less than forty years ago that, for the first time, a woman took up her position on the moor, gun in hand, along with enthusiastic shooters of the sterner sex. From that day to this the health-giving sport has been gradually gaining fair recruits, and the number continues to increase from year to year. It was in the classic fastnesses adjoining Achnacarry, Inverness-shire, that the first lady stalker of whom we have definite and authentic information, Lady Seymour, put her fortune to the touch, and, in the autumn of 1845, succeeded in bringing down "a great many stags." Her example has since been sedulously followed by many of the highest ladies in the land. The Marchioness of Breadalbane and a number of other peeresses have placed quite a large number of splendid heads to their credit. The biggest stalking bag ever made in Guisachan in the course of one day was sixteen stags, five of which fell to the rifle of the late Lady Tweedmouth. The Duchess of Bedford succeeded on one occasion in shooting fifty-seven pheasants with fifty-eight cartridges, and on another twenty-three pheasants and a hare with twenty-five cartridges. Among ladies who have not only achieved distinction at home with their guns and rifles, but also tackled successfully big game in India and elsewhere, may be mentioned Mrs. Alan Gardner, Miss Lilian Elphinstone, and Miss Evelyn Mackenzie. All sportsmen will readily agree that the presence of ladies in a shooting party will add considerably to its enjoyment; and it will also be frankly admitted that the shooting skill of the "fair intruders" will compare very favorably to that of the other members of the expedition.—County Gentleman.

WHEN THE FEVER'S IN THE BLOOD.

Now the veteran fisherman
  Dreams of piscatory loot,
Overhauls a box of tackle,
  Sticks a patch upon the boot;
Sorts a mass of tangled hooks and
  Oils the automatic reel,
Lays out woolen shirt and stockings
  Cleans the inside of the creel.

Then the lancewood rod is tested,
  Is revarnished and rewound.
Fill'd the cheering little bottle,
  And the drinking cup is found.
The old canvas coat is tattered,
  But will last a season hence,
And the khaki pants are mended
  Where they caught upon the fence.

Next the sportsman knots the leaders,
  Buys a new enameled line.
Repairs he the basket harness
  With the little piece of twine.
Fills the old fly-book to bursting
  With decoys of latest type;
Minds the matches and tobacco
  And the fragrant corncob pipe.

But the days are long and weary
  When the fever's in the blood,
And the icy brooks are waiting
  For the springtime and the flood.
When the kit is packed and ready,
  And the patient angler dreams
Of the sunshine on the meadows
  And the sport along the streams.

—New York Press.

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SHOOTING OVER DOGS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Owing either to the denser covert afforded by the long grass of the High Veld or to the fact that the South African partridges (francolin) are not so much harried as our partridges at home, the use of dogs is not only desirable, but an absolute necessity. For some time after my arrival in the Eastern Transvaal I was always hearing that there were plenty of partridges in the neighborhood, but with the exception of two which got up under my horse's feet as I jumped the little drain through a vlei I saw none, and this despite real hard work incurred in quartering the ground they were said to frequent, and where I had frequently heard them calling—the call, by the way, is quite unlike that of our English bird, from which it differs both in appearance and habits.

One Sunday, says H. W. May in the Field, a neighboring settler came over to call, bringing with him two red setters. One of these dogs took an unaccountable fancy to me, and, despite thrashings, always found his way back to me, until his owner kindly proposed that I should keep and use him during my stay in the country. His acquisition was a veritable godsend. On an elevated plateau close to the house, with here and there the solid rock cropping up through the grass, dropping suddenly some 40 feet to the low-lying land bordering the river, there was said to be one covey at least, if not more.

Much walking through the thick grass backward and forward, and taking the narrowest of beats, had produced no result. I was getting sceptical as to there being really any partridges there. I had spared no trouble, and felt I must have walked not only near enough to put them up, but actually on the top of them. However, on the morning of the loan of the dog I determined once more to try my luck. Crossing the kloof I slipped a couple of cartridges into my gun and allowed the dog to range in front. Not a hundred yards from the house, in a new planted wattle copse, as the dog, whose movements I was closely watching, was going down wind, up got three partridges somewhat wide. I succeeded in getting one of them, which proved to be a young one, though as large as a full-grown English bird.

Although pleased to find the birds, which I was unable to mark down, I thought the dog could not have much of a nose. It was, however, too early to judge, for this was almost his first outing this season, and we proceeded. It was not long before I once more saw him suddenly stand at attention, and went up to him to try to get him to draw up to his bird. With the greatest difficulty I got him to move on some twenty yards, when suddenly he lay down, a picture of intense excitement.

We were then not ten yards from the edge of the cliff. At a loss what to do to put up the birds, I proceeded to walk the ground, starting about five yards in front of him and working to the very edge of the cliffs. Not a feather stirred. Finally I proceeded to move away. It was of no use; he paid no attention to me, but groveled forward on his belly yet another foot, quivering with excitement. Coming up behind him I patted him and encouraged him, to no purpose. At last I stepped just in front of him, hoping he would follow, and as I did so, within a yard of his nose, up got fifteen birds with a most alarming noise. Startled beyond measure, I put up the gun and let off both barrels, only to see every bird go away unhurt. From my coign of vantage, however, I could see that although the greater part had crossed the river (our boundary), two had settled on this side in the long grass mixed with rushes.

Scrambling down the rocks, the dog and I at once went after them. Arrived at the spot, he found one immediately, and sat down. Again my utmost blandishments failed to make him draw on. Stepping in front of him, however, up got a bird, which was immediately killed, while the other, which rose within five yards at the report, was easily knocked down with the second barrel. Much pleased with the dog, I patted and encouraged him, and we proceeded

on our way. We must have gone more than a mile, the dog quartering the ground at the gallop, and yet no more birds were found.

The South African sun at midday was awfully hot, and I found it impossible to keep anywhere near the dog, which, despite my admonitions, was getting further and further ahead, and must have been two hundred yards off, and approaching a spring. Poor beast, I thought, he is awfully thirsty and smells the water. Suddenly, as I watch him, he grows rigid. I hurry on, afraid the birds may rise before I can get within shot. When still a hundred yards off he is seen advancing stealthily foot by foot, his belly almost touching the ground. Again he squats. At last I arrive on the scene. Going up to him once more, I again urge him to draw on, without avail, so step in front. A little walking backward and forward and up springs a fine covey, out of which I drop two birds; but still the dog will not move, and further tramping within a yard of him flushes another bird which is also killed. Having only come out for a trial trip, I now make for home and lunch.

This was my first experience of shooting over dogs in South Africa, but it was followed by many others. The owner of the dog and I used to make a point of getting one whole day a week, when we would also be accompanied by the bitch. Though her nose was nothing like so good as the dog's, she had not the same objection to drawing up to the point, which proved an immense saving of time. On such occasions we would consider we had done well if we bagged eight brace of "partridges," though we would often succeed in killing a few quail, hares, and duck, and sometimes a bustard (paauw) goose, or one of the smaller bucks. The red dog, as he came to be called, would set steinbuck, hares, and even koorhan, though the temptation to chase the two first named was one he was unable to resist once they moved.

Many other happy days did I spend up hill and down dale over the veld, now pottering by the side of a little stream or picking my way through scattered boulders on the higher ground, favorite spots for "partridges," I on horseback, armed with a double-barrel shotgun and a Mauser pistol in case of the chance of a long shot at a buck, the red dog running alongside. When he scented anything I would dismount, throw the reins over the horse's neck in the certainty that, with the reins thus dragging on the ground, even if I should leave him for as long as an hour I should still find him there on my return, and make off to the dog to get a shot to his point.

Again, I would see some bustards in the distance, and, calling the red dog to heel, would proceed to try to get a shot by circling round them. Or perhaps some ducks would get up out of the stream to settle down some distance away, when I would stalk them on foot with varying success.

Hunger at times would make itself felt, and we would then make for the waterside. Here I would loosen my horse's girths, take the bit out of his mouth, and with trailing reins leave him to roam at will. Then, unpacking the saddle bags, I would get out the kettle, light a fire, make the tea, and, with bully beef, bread and butter, I and the red dog—who watched all the preparations with greedy eyes—would make a hearty meal. A quiet pipe would follow by the side of the rippling stream, while the South African sun would shine down upon us, making the hot air rising from the parched veld plainly visible as a shimmering haze. No one who has not tried this sort of life can understand the fascination of such days in the open.

In such a country the advantage of using dogs is immeasurable. In the first place, although there are plenty of birds, the average number of kills per acre would shock any one used to good partridge shooting at home. Secondly, the South African "partridge," or francolin, can rarely be flushed without a dog, unless you happen to walk almost on to them, and to make anything like a large bag would be an impossibility. Experience also taught us that a very early start was always advisable. Early in the morning the ground is generally

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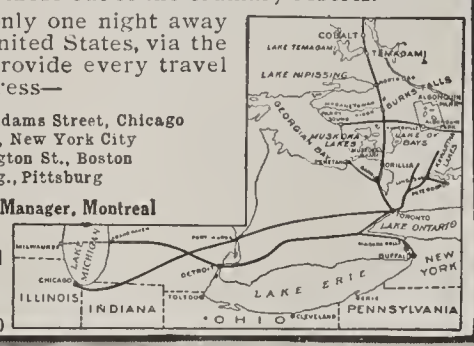

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covered with the heavy dew so common in South Africa, and the birds are then feeding. At such time scent lies well, and the dogs will draw up to a covey from a long distance. Toward noon, however, scent seemed to fail, and birds were not discovered by the dogs until they got right on to them, many birds probably being never found at all.

DUCK SHOOTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE duck season in the Philippines commences when the rains finish, about December. When the country becomes easier to get about in, the ducks congregate more and are easier to find. During the past year I have been living in the Province of Pangasinan, which is situated about the center of the Island of Luzon, and, as I have been employed on the location and construction of a new railway extension, I have seen a good deal of the country and had an opportunity to find lots of places for duck. I often shoot alone, but in many cases with my friend C., who lives about twelve miles away. If we are unable to stay the previous night together, we arrange to meet about halfway between our respective stations and cover the distance in a native carromata, an uncomfortable conveyance drawn by two small and lean ponies, which, however, are wonderfully strong, and get over a lot of ground in comparatively short time. To take a typical day. Having met, as arranged, as early as possible in the morning, we take a canoe, dug out from a single tree trunk, to cross the river with our men, and then walk to where we intend beginning to shoot. In this particular district we know of two good places, and decide to go straight to the further one first before the day gets too hot. This means about one hour's walk over a fair trail to some mallard on the water. We approached the mallard, and on their getting up one fell to a long shot, but was not picked up. This shot put up quite a number of duck, which, not having been shot at before, came well over us, and we soon had some six or seven mallard and teal down, and mostly gathered. A wounded bird is seldom picked up, as they invariably dive when one approached them and are not seen again. The main lot of duck had now settled further up on the lagoon, and, having taken up good positions in their probable line of flight, we send the men round to put them up. Some mallard come over first, flying fairly high and fast, and though shot at by both of us, they go on apparently unharmed and heading for the other place, we intend shooting in the afternoon. Then some teal follow, and are not so lucky, for a couple are added to the bag. It is now 11 A. M., and the sun is very hot, so we decided to rest and have an early lunch, and then go down to the lower place. A cold drink from a "Thermos" is most refreshing, and after lunch and a smoke we feel quite rested and reach our other place about 4 P. M. This is a narrow creek with high grass on each side and steep banks. Here there are mallard only and in large numbers, and when put up they follow the line of the creek, flying right down, then wheeling and flying over again, giving the most perfect shooting, though difficult to kill, as they fly very fast and high. After a while they break up into flocks of about a dozen each and keep coming well over for about twenty minutes, when they seem to realize that they would be safer elsewhere, and then fly off, safe till another day. We then collect what has been shot, and, although we use no dogs, a well-trained Filipino leaves very few dead birds behind in spite of the thick jungle grass, in many places from 6 feet to 9 feet high.

We then make our way back to our carromatas well satisfied with our sport. On a day such as this our bag is generally between ten and twenty mallard and teal, which make a welcome addition to the larder. We have accounted for about 150 mallard and 100 teal from December to June, when the season ends, as the ducks begin pairing at the approach of the rains. The snipe, however, arrive in August, so we have not a long close season.—The Field.

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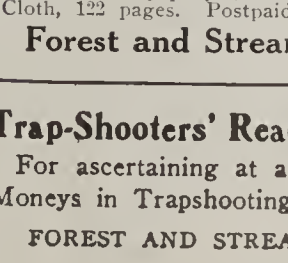

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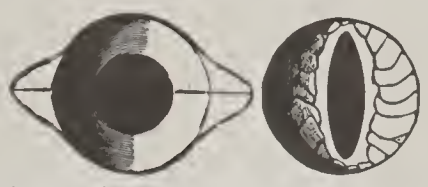

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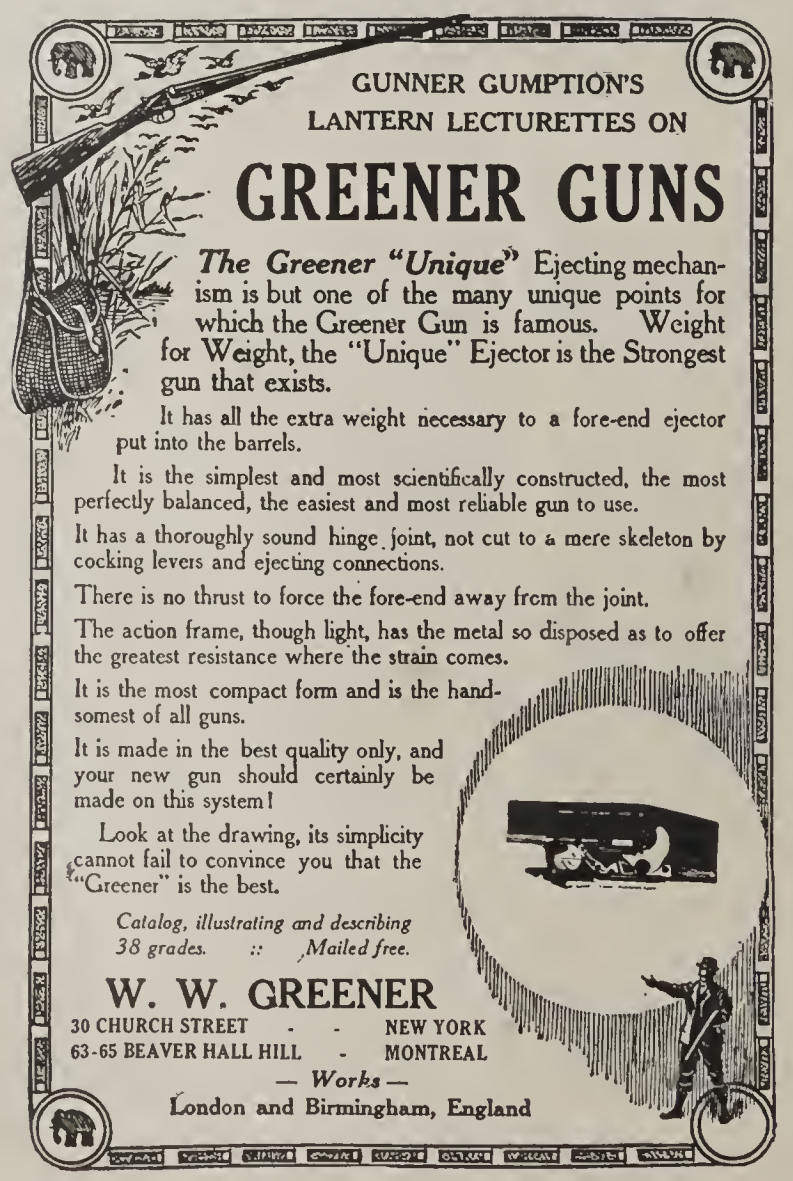

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The general public are doubtless under the impression that during the close season no poaching of game birds takes place, as there is no open market for them, and consequently the birds are valueless. This idea, as far as grouse is concerned, is wrong, for poaching does occur, there is a market for the birds, and their value is more than during the open season. It must, however, be understood that these illicit operations and market are very limited.

From December to the end of March the grouse appears at his best. His physical form has attained the zenith of perfection, and he is resplendent in the variegated color and abundant plumage of his winter coat—a very "bonnie" bird indeed. Those who practice the taxidermist's art are, therefore, anxious to get hold of the bird at this season, and for good specimens do not hesitate to offer an enhanced price. It is among these gentry that a market for birds killed in close time is to be found. Stuffers of repute will, of course, have nothing to do with such illegal proceedings, but among them, as in every other class, unscrupulous parties are to be found, the inducement of making a little extra profit being an irresistible attraction. It may be further remarked that the taxidermists are, in this trade practically immune from danger. It is the poacher who runs all the risk, and if caught he is, of course, wise enough to say nothing of the intended disposal of his spoil. He has also other difficulties to contend with than the mere evasion of the keeper, for a bird with a ragged, torn coat is utterly unsaleable. His ingenuity is, therefore, called into play, and he has evolved some rather peculiar means of overcoming the difficulty.

In securing specimens the use of the gun is to a large extent dispensed with. The report of the discharge would serve to attract attention, and the plumage of the bird would oftener than otherwise be damaged to an extent that would preclude sale. If, however, the gun is used, the charge is reduced to a few pellets of large size, which, as a rule, do not damage the feathers very badly. The poacher has other and quieter means of attaining his end.

It is during heavy snowstorms, when food supplies are limited, that this system of winter poaching can be most successfully prosecuted. A train of grain laid on the snow, with gins consisting of a single strand of brass wire placed across it in such a way that in picking up the grain the birds are likely to thrust their heads through the nooses, often results in the capture of one or more victims when placed where grouse are likely to be attracted by it.

Even during heavy falls of snow the fountain-heads of springs seldom remain long covered, unless drifted over by immense wreaths. The constant rise of fresh water soon dissolves the superincumbent snow, and the icy grip of the hardest frost fails to bind up the ever-bubbling liquid. These fountain-heads are always covered by a succulent growth of verdant herbage, which give them the appearance of oases in a desert of snow. By the wild creatures, both furred and feathered, these tiny spots are much frequented. The poacher, who finds it to his advantage to study certain phases of natural history, knows this, and does not hesitate to take full advantage of his knowledge. He carefully conceals traps in the soft, springy substance, and has seldom to wait long before securing a victim. But the said victim may not be one of the kind desired; it may be a hare or rabbit, or even a prowling fox, in which latter case he stands a good chance of losing his gin. This method requires pretty close attention on the part of the poacher, for should a grouse be

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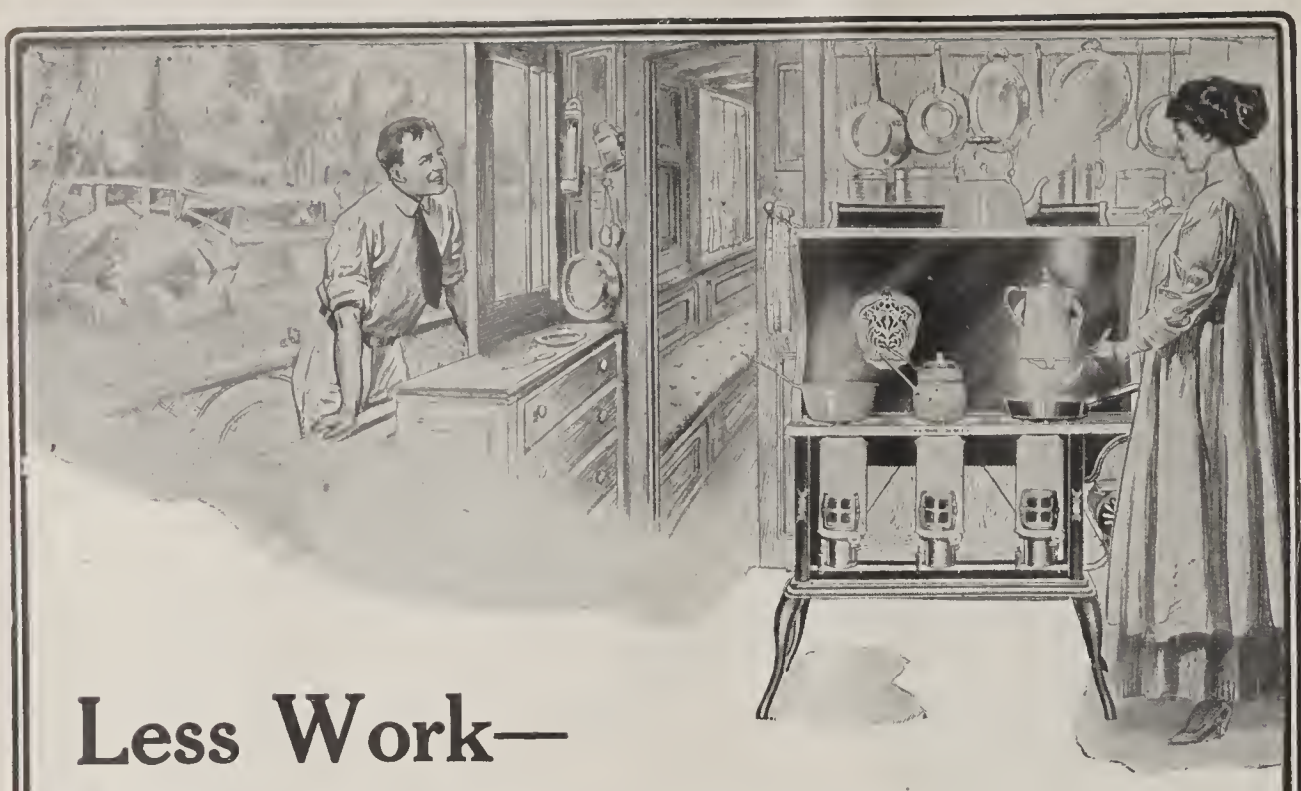

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allowed to remain too long in the trap the probability is that its legs (by which it is generally caught) will be damaged to an extent that will make its rejection by the taxidermist almost certain.

The favorite method, however, consists in making little pitfalls in the snow. The contrivance is simplicity itself, all required being a bottle and a small quantity of grain. Selecting a place likely to be frequented by grouse, the poacher, with the necessary requirements, repairs to the predetermined spot. Thrusting the bottle into the snow to a depth of about nine inches, he works it round until a conical hole, with the apex up, is formed, the top part being as nearly as possible the size of the circumference of the body of a grouse. When several of these holes have been made, he strews a quantity of the grain around, with a train leading up to each pitfall, into each of which a small quantity of the grain is dropped. When the grouse come to the spot they naturally begin feeding on the bait laid down for them, and are led up to the little pitfalls. Seeing the grain lying in the bottom of the hole, the hungry bird tries to reach it, and in doing so overbalances and falls head foremost into the pit. Here it is held a fast prisoner, for no foothold can be obtained, while its wings are held close to its sides by the surrounding snow. In this position, and without so much as a feather ruffled, the poacher finds it on his return.

The killing of grouse during close time is not largely practiced. The market is really a limited one, and operations are confined to a few who, in one way or another, have picked up an acquaintance with not over-scrupulous taxidermists. So cunning and careful are these "knowing ones" that but few keepers know or suspect their practices. The offense is, of course, worse than mere poaching, and heavy penalties have been imposed upon those found out. Captures are, however, few and far between, but that must not be taken as a proof that all violation of the law has ceased.

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VICE-CONSUL W. Washington Brunswick, of Chemnitz, furnishes the following information concerning the manner in which German rivers are officially guarded from being polluted by pulp factories:

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There are no regulations setting forth the exact method which a manufacturer must employ to prevent the pollution of the streams; each manufacturer can use his own ideas upon the subject as long as his method fulfills the requirements. Settling ponds are invariably used, and the results are always satisfactory.

An employee of the Inspection of Factories, who makes tours from time to time to inspect the disposition of the waste material of the factories, is under the immediate jurisdiction of the country authorities and has charge of the licenses to the factories and of the inspection.

The law is enforced to the letter, and any violation, whether unintentional or not, compels the manufacturer to pay all costs in connection with removing the pollution from the streams. A manufacturer whose works are located on one of the small streams in Saxony polluted the water, and the inspectors compelled the owner to bear all the expenses for cleaning the stream and freeing it of impurities due to his negligence. The cost of freeing the stream from pollution used up the earnings of the factory for several years.

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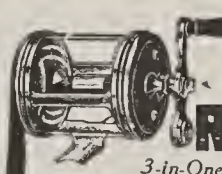

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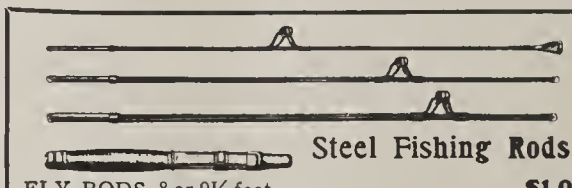

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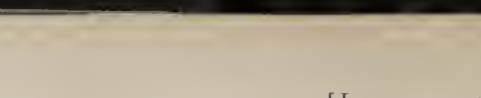

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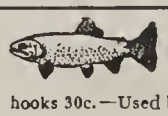

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Jake Henshaw's Midshipmites

By EDMUND F. L. JENNER

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Among the many articles on shooting and fishing in the Nova Scotia woods, written for FOREST AND STREAM by the late Edmund F. L. Jenner, few left in the minds of readers more pleasant impressions than "Jake Henshaw's Midshipmites." In response to many requests to do so, we are reprinting the story herewith at a time when the attention of the world is directed toward the little island where the boy fisherman is about to be formally declared King of Great Britain and the Ruler of all her possessions.

"I'VE guided all sorts and conditions of men, from the Governor-General of Canada down. Some I parted from on more than friendly terms; others I've no use for, and they've no use for me. But the queerest experience I ever had was with a couple of little midshipmites I picked up in old Peter Sinclair's store.

"It's a good many years ago, one of them is dead now, poor fellow, and the other one is across the water, but I guess he hasn't forgotten the time he caught his first salmon in Nova Scotia, and rode out on a flat car to do it. They gave me those two little threppeny pieces I keep in my medal case. Light your pipe, and I'll tell you the story.

"This river was quite different then to what it is now. There were more jams in it, and a lot more bushes and trees along the sides. I used to watch the water mighty close, along about the beginning of August, for just as sure as it came a high tide, and maybe a bit of a rain, there would be a run of sea trout, and a few little salmon."

Uncle Jake settled himself back in his easy chair, stroked the blue Maltese cat in his lap, and gazed dreamily at the fire as he spoke.

"It was a few years before you came to this part of the world that I got those little bits of money. We had a big freshet that year, just after the hay was all gathered in from the upper meadows. The water fell away all day Saturday and Sunday. On Monday it was down under the banks. On Tuesday I went to town to try to buy three or four small salmon flies. It's a hard matter to 'fly' salmon in this river. The only flies I know to be sure shot are the Durham-ranger and the Jock-Scott. I hadn't a ranger or a Scott left; so I took a freight train down the line, and bright and early I turned up at Peter Sinclair's store. Peter had the flies, all right, but there were two young fellows picking them over when I went in. It was one of Peter's failings that he could never be civil to man, woman or child if he had a chance to be rude. I stood back for a few minutes, but the construction train I reckoned to go back on was due to leave in a quarter of an hour, so I said very civilly to the young fellows, 'I've got to catch a train, and I want a couple of them flies before I go. Do you mind letting me make my choice?'

"'Go ahead and get what you want as long as you pay cash for it,' says Peter. 'Them boys has been picking over the flies for ten minutes, and so far they haven't paid me one cent, and my store isn't swept out yet.'

"I reached over and picked out four flies. 'These'll do me, Mr. Sinclair,' says I. 'Now, gentlemen, if you want to know the best flies to use, I can maybe show you.' I reached over again and picked out half a dozen, the same as I'd chosen myself. Both boys' faces were as red as fire at Peter's rudeness. I felt sorry for them, for they seemed mannerly little chaps. The elder one took a gold sovereign out of his pocket and threw it on the counter. Peter gave him three dollars back, which was seventeen cents less than he ought to have done. I asked him what he was giving for sovereigns, and he made the change right.

KING GEORGE V.

"'I'm much obliged to you for your information,' says the biggest boy, when we were outside. 'What is the matter with that man? He's positively insulting.'

"'The poor creature was born that way,' I replied. 'He means no harm. Now, where are you boys going to use those flies? Maybe I can tell you something about the water here.'

"'There's a man called Jake Henshaw, who used to fish with Admiral Davis when he was on the station. We got a chance to run up here, and thought he might be willing to take us out for a day. The Admiral speaks very highly of him, and so does Lady Davis.'

"'My name is Jake Henshaw,' I replied. 'I had a letter from the Admiral at Easter. If you want a day, you can have one, and you're more than welcome, if you're friends of his. We haven't any time to lose, however. I'm going home on a construction train. She pulls out very soon, and you've got to double up if you want to catch her. I've got stacks of rods, reels, lines and trout flies. I can fit you out all right; but you'll have to ride in the caboose, along with the working crowd.'

"'Let's go,' says the younger boy; 'they can't hang us for going up on a train instead of driving in a carriage. They won't miss us at the hotel for an hour or two yet and I'd like to see things as they really are for once in my life.'

"I took stock of the boys while they were talking. They were dressed in the plainest way, but their clothes were of the best. I could tell they were gentlemen before ever I spoke to them. 'Come on,' says I, and we made a run for the depot and just caught the construction train pulling out. There was an awful mixed-up gang on board. The line was in bad shape after the rain, and men were scarce; so they'd gathered in niggers and dagos, and even Indians. The conductor knew me, and let us through on to one of the flat cars, and we sat there in the dust, but we were clear of the smell of bad tobacco and niggers that there was in the caboose. Every two or three miles we'd slow down and let off a gang of men, three or four cars, and a lot of tools. It took considerable time to run the empty cars back into the ballast pits. It was all of nine o'clock when we got to my place, and the conductor let us off. 'Now, boys,' says I, 'the chances are that you've had no breakfast. I haven't got much to offer you, but if you want a bite before we try the river, just say so, and I'll do the best I can for you.'

"The way those boys went into the rye bread and the cold pickled pork was a caution. It's a queer thing how some people are built. I had a low-down hired man who lived on salt gaspereau and cornmeal, and slept on straw for nine months every year. He wouldn't touch

rye bread. He wanted white bread, and he wanted it hot. He called rye bread 'pig feed,' and we dasn't have it on the table when he was round. Well, them boys cleaned up the best part of a loaf of rye bread and left a loaf of white bread untouched. They ate about a pound of pork apiece, and a big plate of cornmeal porridge and maple molasses. It did me good to see them eat. Then I sorted out two good rods for them, and a spare one in case of accident. While I was getting things ready the boys looked round this room and saw my medal case. 'So you've been in Egypt,' says the younger one; 'what regiment were you in?' I told them that I went up the Nile with the Canadian voyageurs, and drew a pension of fifty-two cents a day. They got my rifle and gun down, and the moment they put their hands on them I could see that they knew something about shooting. It's a queer thing how any one who knows a bit about guns can size up another man when he picks one up—I forgot to tell you that when we were riding on the flat car the boys told me that their names were Victor and Albert. They said their other name was Prince.

"While we were at breakfast I sent my boy, Rob—the one who was killed at Paardeberg—to catch some grasshoppers. We went down to the river and crossed on the old hay bridge. The water was just right, and there was enough wind to raise a ripple and not enough to spoil casting. I piloted the boys up stream, about a mile above the salmon hole; then I put the rods together and started the boys fishing. The first cast they made I could see that they had been fishing before. Both of them cast a pretty line; but casting don't amount to much in this river, unless a man knows where the fish lie. They hadn't been fishing five minutes when Victor hooked a pair at one cast. They were small ones, and when he landed them he just unhooked them and put them back. 'What did you do that for, Victor?' says I. 'You want all the fish you can get to carry home with you.' He kind of laughed. Says he, 'We don't want any little fish like those, unless their gills are hurt. We'd rather have four good big ones that four dozen small ones.'

"'That being your style, you shall have some big trout. You've gone over two already, unless I'm very much out of my reckoning.'

"I led them back to the spot they'd started at, keeping them away from the water. 'Now, boys, sit down,' says I. 'You haven't troubled the water very badly, but you want to give it ten minutes' rest before the fish forget you've been there. While you are resting, you'd better toss cents and see which of you takes first cast.' They tossed cents and Albert got the first cast. We crawled over the meadow on our hands and knees until we got to the bank. 'You see that dead log running into the water from the opposite bank? Well, unless I'm mistaken, there's a regular old deacon of a trout under there. Play out your line down-stream, and when I say "over," you throw so as to just touch your fly on that willow branch.' Albert did as I told him, and he made a beautiful cast. The fly just hit the water same as a bug falling off the willow tree. There was a flash and a boil in the water, and in five minutes I slipped the net under as pretty a pound-and-a-half trout as a man wants to look at.

"Victor took the next chance. I showed him a little bit of an alder bush growing on the same bank we were on. I knew there'd be a good fish under it, and sure enough he got one almost as big as his brother's. This went on until they had four or five nice fish each. Then Victor says, 'Uncle Jake'—they'd both got over their shyness by this time—'this is good fun, but it isn't fishing. We've got all the fish we really need. From this to the salmon pool, let us work out our own salvation. You seem to have these fish all tagged and numbered. If we get some more, so much the better; if not, why, we're quite contented with what we've got.'

"I let them do their own fishing altogether after that. They got a few nice trout, and they left some very good ones behind. All this time we hadn't put on a worm or a grasshopper. Just before we got to the salmon pool I took Victor's rod and caught a couple of nice fish he'd overlooked. I made a fire and we had them for luncheon, and the boys seemed to like them uncommon well. After luncheon I climbed up the big willow at the side of the salmon pool and took stock. I counted nine fish there, all small fellows. They were all fresh run, as far as I could judge. The water had run down until it was just as I wanted it, and if the fish would only rise, I knew we were in for sport worth having.

"'Boys,' says I, 'there's nine fish I can count in that pool. The ripple makes it a bit difficult for me to tell just how many there are, but in two hours' time, if things go right, there'll be some lively sport. Have either of you ever caught a salmon before? If not, I want you to listen to what I'm going to tell you.' They told me they had both caught salmon before, but not in Canada. 'That ends it,' says I. 'There are salmon in that pool. I've got the only flies they'll rise to, and you boys have got to make them rise and hook them. I'll do the gaffing, and if you get two salmon I want the half of one for old Parson Chute and his wife. The old parson was a great fisherman in his day, but he's old, and crippled with rheumatism. Years ago, he and his wife had some money, but they lost it; and all they have now is his little pension, and the place they live on. If they had half the money they've given away, and if every one they helped when they were in trouble would give them a dollar a head, they'd be well off. I don't belong to their church, but I respect the old folks, and if there's one thing in the world the old parson loves, it's a bit of salmon.'

"Well, we lay on the bank and talked about hunting and fishing and dogs until the sun began to set. It was no use to whip the salmon pool as long as the sun was beating down on it. I've fished in Ireland, and I've traveled almost all over Canada and the Western States. The boys had been in India and goodness only knows where. They made no brags about it; it just came out in the talking. When I judged the time was right to commence fishing, they tossed cents again for the first chance. Victor got it, and I put a Durham-ranger and a salmon cast on his line. I gave Albert a Jock-Scott. I took a spear of timothy and weighted one end of it with a bit of lead paper that was round my tobacco. Then I tossed it into the river, and it drifted down standing straight on end. 'Now when I say cast, you throw right for that spear of grass, and let the fly tail down about six or eight feet, then work it in with short snatches, and whatever you do, if you get a rise and miss your fish, don't cast over him again until you've said the creed, the Lord's prayer and the ten commandments twice over. Don't strike the fish. He'll do that for himself.'

"The bit of grass drifted down where I wanted it. 'Cast,' says I, and the boy dropped his fly within six inches of the mark. He tailed it down and worked it back, but no salmon moved. I let him make three or four more casts, and then I told him to stop. I gave the pool five minutes' rest. 'Now, Albert, you try your Jock-Scott. Drop it just in the same place, and work it the same way.' He did so, and a fish rose to him, but he rose short. 'That fellow means business. Just give him a couple of minutes' rest before you cast again,' says I.

"The way that fish came at the fly the second time was a caution. He took it as savagely as any fish I have ever saw. Ze-eeeee went the reel, and then the little fellow went three feet out of water. It was a quarter of an hour from the time he took the fly to the time I put the gaff to him. He was a pretty little eight-pounder, fresh run, with the sea lice still on his sides, the gamest fish which swims, for his size. Half an hour later Victor hooked another fellow and Albert gaffed him. Then I took one of the rods myself, and just at sundown I got a third one. I used him rough house and gaffed him myself, but I only played him for five minutes. I got him into quick water, and drowned him.

"'A salmon for each of you boys, half a one for the old minister and his wife, and half a one for the wife and kids,' says I. 'It's getting late, boys, and we'd better be getting back to supper. If you can stay all night, I'll be glad to keep you, and you can get as many or more fish tomorrow morning. If you can't stay, I'll hitch up and drive you back to town.'

"Just then old Angus McPherson came down on the other side of the river. He wanted me to send him some medicine for his colt. 'Who may those two boys be?' says he when he'd finished telling me about the colt. 'Two young fellows called Prince,' says I. 'Why do you ask me?' 'There's been men on the run all the day, inquiring for two young fellows who stayed the night at the Victoria Hotel,' says he. 'The telegraph wire was broken this morning, and they can't get any dispatches through.'

"I was two or three gunshots away from the boys, so they couldn't hear us plainly. I could see the post-road from the river bank, and I had noticed several men riding on horseback during the day, but I thought they were yeomanry recruits practicing horseback riding for the next camp. Then it dawned on me that they might be middies who'd overstayed their leave. I hadn't the heart to spoil their day's sport, so I said nothing to them. All the same, it seemed queer that there should be any special fuss about their being away. I felt sorry for them, all the same, because I knew that it meant trouble for them, and the worst kind of trouble, as soon as they got on board again. I went back to the boys. They had the rods all taken apart and were ready to start for home. I asked them if they would take my offer and

BRANDT'S CORMORANTS ON THE CORMORANT ROCKS OFF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, AS GROUPED IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Courtesy of the Museum Management.

stop with me, or would they like to go back to town after supper.

"'I'm afraid we've been away too long already,' says the older boy. 'There'll be the deuce to pay when we get back; but we'll see that you come to no harm. Now, we might as well settle up at the present time. What do we owe you for this day's most delightful outing? We've enjoyed it more than we can tell you and we shall remember it as long as we live.'

"'You owe me nothing but good-will,' says I. 'Admiral Davis was a friend of yours and told you to ask for me. I wish he was back on the station again. I hope when you see him, or write to him next, you'll give him my respects, and my wife's as well. You might tell him I used you white, and that you got a salmon each. As a rule, the fish don't take as well as they've been doing to-day.'

"We went home and had supper. The wife made no special fuss over them. They just had the same we had ourselves, and they seemed to enjoy it all right. Rob went off to borrow a double-seated express wagon, and I packed the salmon the young fellows had caught in wet moss, birch bark and sacking. I wound them tight round with withes. 'Those fish will keep for two days at least. Maybe you boys have some friends in Halifax you'd like to give them to,' says I.

"It's six miles from my place to town. The roads are just clear sand, as you know, and we couldn't make any going. The boys kept very quiet, only every now and then one would speak to the other in Dutch. [German is always called Dutch in the Provinces.] I didn't like this much, because when I used a man white I want him to speak out if he's any fault to find. I thought maybe they were dissatisfied with something. As we were coming close to the town, Albert says to me, 'There's something we ought to explain to you before we leave you. We had no right to go fishing the way we did. The fact is, our party was going to drive out to your place this morning and engage you as guide. We thought we'd take a walk through the town before breakfast, so we got out of our bedroom window, climbed down the veranda posts and went into the shop you found us in. We thought it would be fun to give the other members of our party the slip; so we took your offer up and left without telling any one. I'm afraid that when we get to the hotel they will have something to say to you, but we'll make it all right if they do.'

"'How many of your party did you leave behind?' I asked him. He said there were four, and a servant. 'Then you did a very wrong thing,' I told him. 'The getting down the veranda posts, and cutting off to the woods was all right. That's just playing truant, and nothing more. The letting four of your party spend the whole day looking for you and losing their fishing while they were doing it, is quite another matter. I took you two boys out, and did the best I could for you, but it's awful hard lines on the rest of your party. I call it right down selfish on your part. Maybe you didn't look at it that way.'

"'We didn't,' says he, 'and I am glad to say that we happen to be the principal people in the party. The others didn't come here to fish. They just came with us. The only thing is that I'm afraid we've caused them a lot of worry. All the same we've had a far better day than if we'd gone up the river with our friends and servant.'

"By this time we were in the town. As we went past a lamp I saw some people I knew, and one of them hailed me. 'Are those the two lost boys, Uncle Jake?' Victor gave me a nudge. 'They haven't been lost as far as I'm aware,' I said. 'They've been out in the woods with me, and as long as I wasn't lost, they weren't lost.' We hadn't gone a hundred yards when a gentleman on horseback came up with us. I could see that his horse had been ridden pretty hard. He was just about passing us when he caught sight of the boys and pulled his horse up. Albert said something about 'Oh, my prophetic soul, my uncle!' and Victor spoke up and said, 'Colonel, if you will be kind enough to ride on to the hotel and say we shall be there very shortly, I shall be very much obliged to you. We have dined, and there is no need for the people at the hotel to keep the dinner waiting for us.'

"'And who may this exceedingly disreputable person be?' says he, pointing to me. I spoke right up. 'That question might have been asked a little differently, sir,' says I. 'You might have asked who the person in the disreputable coat was. As it is, I'm not ashamed to answer you. My name is Jacob Henshaw. I am a blacksmith and farrier by trade, and I do considerable guiding as well. I leave the matter of my guiding to these boys and the scores and hundreds of people I've taken shooting and fishing in the past thirty years. If you want to know my character, I can get you fifty references in an hour.' The gentleman rode on, and the boys laughed fit to kill themselves. They didn't laugh out loud, though. 'What a scolding we'll get when we arrive at the hotel. I don't expect another day's shore leave as long as we're in Halifax,' says Victor. I was wondering who these boys might be, when they asked colonels to ride ahead and say they were coming. I took stock of the colonel while he was speaking, and I could see that he had 'officer and gentleman' written all over him in capital letters. I drove up to the hotel piazza and carried the fish in for the boys. The colonel was there, and there were two other men with him, one an officer, by the looks of him, and the other a parson. 'Mr. Henshaw, will you kindly wait until I send for you? I will tell the hotel people to look after your horse,' says Albert. This was spoken in the most civil, friendly way, but somehow or other I noticed a complete change in the voice and manner. The party went upstairs and I sat in the front room for five or ten minutes. One or two loafers tried hard to find out who the boys were. They said the party had been nearly crazy ever since they woke up and found the boys gone in the morning. I gave them no satisfaction, nor did I tell them the luck we had with the salmon.

"After a while, the servant came in, and said Colonel Andrews would like to speak to Mr. Henshaw. He showed me into a private room, and there I found the gentleman who'd ridden past us and the parson. 'I must apologize for the way in which I spoke to you a little while ago,' says the Colonel. 'If you only knew the worry and anxiety this escapade of their Royal Highnesses has caused us you would understand why I was somewhat brusque with you. The Fenians have been unusually active of late and we were afraid that an attempt had been made to kidnap the princes. I assure you that I have never been more uncomfortable under fire than I have been to-day. The whole responsibility for their safety rests on this gentleman—pointing to the parson—and myself. I am only too pleased to hear that they fell into your hands, and by their account they seem to have had a most pleasant time. They are here under a most strict incognito, and I must ask you not to tell any one who they are. They wish to say good-night to you, and I will take you up to see them. Bye the bye, what names did they give you when they met you in the shop?'

"'They told me that their names were Victor and Albert Prince,' I said. 'I knew they were gentlemen but I thought they were boys who were learning farming, or had got a day or two's leave off of the ships. I did all I could for them, and I used them just the same as I would use any other boys of their age who went to the woods with me.'

"'The names they gave you are perfectly correct, but under ordinary circumstances they are known as Prince Edward and Prince George. In future you will address them as "Your Royal Highness," in speaking to them, unless they tell you to do otherwise.'

"We went upstairs to the hotel parlor. The two princes were there, and two other gentlemen with them. Prince Edward came forward and held out his hand. 'My brother and I wish to thank you again for your kindness,' said he. 'It was all the more acceptable because you were not at all aware of our rank. Possibly, now that you know who we are, you will allow us to make you some return for your time and trouble.'

"I felt ready to go through the floor, but I remembered that I'd nothing to be ashamed of, so I replied, 'I should like a remembrance of your trip with me, Your Royal Highnesses, and if you will allow me to say so, the smallest piece of silver you and your brother have in your pockets will be all I want.' They gave me those two little silver pieces, shook hands with me and wished me good-night. Colonel Andrews and I went downstairs and we talked about fish and game for an hour or so; then I went home.

"About a week later on my wife got a present of a dozen solid silver teaspoons from Halifax. They were in a nice leather case, with a card inside it 'From E. and G. in return for your hospitality.' When my wife died I sent them to my daughter in New York. She's married to a Presbyterian minister, and when I die she'll get my medals and the little threppeny pieces."

H. COOPER, the honorary secretary of the Matlock and Cromford Angling Association, is frequently accompanied on his piscatorial expeditions by a most intelligent and interesting wire-haired terrier named "Jack." The dog not only delights to ramble with his master along the banks of the sport-yielding Derwent, but when Mr. Cooper hooks a trout on his fly, Jack quietly swims below the trout, and at the proper moment catches it in his mouth and brings it ashore without hurting the fish or disturbing a scale. Jack is known and admired by many anglers, and in fishing circles is often referred to as "Cooper's landing-net."—Angler's News.

Camping

By WILLIAM H. HOLDEN

VI.—SUPPLIES FOR A LARGE PARTY.

WE now come to the period in our camping life when we are over 65 and have to be comfortable and avoid hard trips. We now sleep on air beds, which are very fine if you blow them up only enough to just keep off the ground when you sit on the bed. In our warehouse one of our guides tried one that was blown up too much, and we found him sleeping on the floor in the morning. Air pillows are too hard. We use a small down pillow. We use teams to do all the moving of the duffle and to bring us into and out of camp. We have two home camps, two cooks, two cook stoves and outfits, and limit our party so that all may have a good time. One home camp is down river and the other quite a distance above, so that we can fish from both camps and not fish over each other's ground. We have Sunday dinners together and visit occasionally so as to keep posted as to the doings of each party. Our expenses are greater than they used to be on account of having more help and more teaming. It costs us about six dollars each per day, not including railroad fare nor the outfit for personal use. Each party has three boats and a permanent kitchen with tar paper roof and canvas sides. We have a warehouse at the mouth of the river where our boats and outfit are stored for the winter. Our guides go in a few days ahead of us and get the home camp in order so that when we arrive after a thirty-six mile drive with the teams, we have a comfortable camp to get into. We fish up and down from our home camp, and after that becomes monotonous, take a trip further away for a week or ten days.

We always take what we have invariably found sufficient in the way of medicines as follows: Pond's extract or Humphrey's Marvel of Healing, arnica jelly, whiskey, blackberry brandy, nux vomica, surgeons' court plaster, camphor pills, digest tablets and laxative pills.

Our supplies for ten men for forty days are as follows: Forty pounds table butter, 30 pounds cottolene, 30 pounds ground coffee in tins, 4 pounds green Japan tea, 50 pounds white cornmeal, 180 pounds bacon in canvas, 80 pounds granulated sugar, 20 pounds brown sugar, 20 cakes ivory soap, 9 gallons maple syrup, 5 gallons kerosene, 6 quarter-pound cans ground black pepper, 10 pounds shaker salt, 1 pint vinegar, 3 barrels potatoes, 6 packages yeast foam, 6 quarter barrel sacks flour, 25 pounds rye flour, 16 half-pound cans baking powder, 5 pounds codfish (for use by one having dysentery), 6 dozen grocers' matches, 3 dozen wind matches, 2 dozen plain baked beans, 2 dozen succotash, 4 dozen regular size highland cream (get more if breakfast food is used), ½ pound saleratus, 4 packages sheet toilet paper, 20 pounds rice, 5 pounds raisins, 5 pounds prunes, 12 packages shredded wheat, 12 packages cornflakes, 2 bottles chowchow, 2 dozen peaches, 2 dozen sardines for lunches, ½ pound borax for washing flannels, 1 pint viscol for boots, 5 pounds soda crackers, 5 pounds pilot bread, 5 pounds evaporated apples, 1 gallon mixed pickles, 2 bushels onions, one Edam cheese, one bottle each of ground ginger, cinnamon and allspice, 6 candles, 2 pints olives, 2 small bottles Worcestershire sauce, 1 tabasco, 1 horseradish, 6 tumblers currant jelly; as the tumblers are emptied, use them on the table. After several trips you have tumblers in camp.

With these supplies and a reasonable quantity of trout and some game you will have plenty, and no great amount to give to your help on breaking camp. If your potatoes get wet or damp, sort and dry them. Hang your bacon in your supply tent and put it out in the sun occasionally to prevent it from gathering mou'd.

Ship your supplies in boxes, take off the tops and place them one above the other, open top out and you will be able to get at them. Keep the lower tier off the ground with sticks of wood. Keep a small dog in camp; if he is any good he will keep away night prowlers. Many dogs will securely stay inside at night and are worthless except for the tent they are in. If porcupine quills get into the dog or elsewhere, remove them without delay, as they are barbed for about a half inch of the point and work in with the movement of the muscles and become dangerous. If a porkey gets into your tent, do not molest him, as you will scatter the quills. Get a light and put it near him, and let him go out, which he will speedily do. Keep out of the doorway, as he is apt to rush out and leave his quills in your shins. He switches his tail, which is heavily armed with quills. You cannot kill him or seriously wound him by shooting, unless you hit him in the head or in his spine, and pounding on his back is useless unless you pound hard enough to break his back, which I have never been able to do. I have had them get away after several close shots from behind with expanding pistol bullets. Do not shoot them while they are in your tents, as you will shoot up your outfit, as I did when I shot one that was in a frying-pan.

Our latest and best boats are flat bottom, seventeen feet long, forty-five inches wide at the middle, pointed at both ends; fourteen inches high in center, sixteen at bow and seventeen at stern, shear to correspond with top of boat and to extend five feet from bow and three feet from stern, balance of bottom flat. This makes a steady boat for fishing and an easy one to push up a rapid trout stream. Poling oars should be twelve feet long, have a metal point and be light. If your river has rocks, the boat should have an iron strip around the outside edge of the bottom, or it will wear through and leak.

Do not sleep in any of the clothes you wear in the day time. Have a warm set of pajamas and you will feel much better than if you sleep in any of the clothes you have worn during the day.

Our list of personal outfit other than fishing and hunting articles is as follows: Warm dressing gown, belt and large towels for bath, slippers, two blankets or rather quilts, light and large; rubber bed, rubber sheets for keeping duffle dry, rubber duffle bag, pillow and cases, two nightcaps (one warm), two hats, one warm cap, flannels, camping shirts, handkerchiefs, part woolen socks, razor, two camp suits, light gloves, sweater, rubber boots, rubber seat, towels, grip for brush, comb, headnets, white shirts to wear out of the woods; toilet soap, tooth paste, shoepacs, extra shoes, comb and brush, safety pins, shipping tags, copper wire, thread, buttons; pen, ink, stamps and stationery, umbrella for sun or rain going in and out, hand glass, overcoat, camp watch, check book, cork screw, night light, mosquito dope, drinking cup, set of pocket tools.

Do not wash flannels in warm water, as they will shrink Use two tablespoons of borax to one cake of soap dissolved equally for two small washings. Use cold water, rinse and hang to dry, but do not wring them out.

Your camp outfit should include boats, poling oars and paddles, 100 feet of rope, 10 yards cotton cloth, 10 yards cheese cloth, 30 yards toweling, 5 pounds black pitch, roll cotton batting, two mosquito nets, reflecting oven to keep things warm, stove, fireless cooker, coffee pots, axes, hatchets, corkscrew, tents, washboard, frying-pans with covers, plates, cups and saucers, knives, forks and spoons, water pails, stew kettle, chairs, sponges for boat, cord, twine, screw driver, nails, tacks and screws, covered butter dish, covered sugar bowl, muffin tins, pie plates, tablespoons, teapot, 4-quart pan, dripping pan, teakettle, small tin pails, cooking rack to cook over camp-fire coals, side dishes, table dishes for potatoes, etc., with covers, butcher knife, clothes line and pins, lanterns, oil table cloth, broiler, dish pan, wash dishes, syrup holder, salts and peppers, folding tables, traps for porcupines, etc., canisters, hay cock covers to keep out cold at night over your feet and for a carpet in front part of your tent in muddy weather, cedar saw, spade, tarpaulins to keep your supplies dry in wet weather and a can opener.

For guides, get those who know the country and have worked on the drive. Get a good camp cook who will wear white aprons and use a pit for his slops, and who will get his own fire wood and who can use the duffle boat. Do not get one who is afraid of bears, because he will not stay at your camp alone—the little dog will make it more agreeable for him to stay. Have the cook or one of the guides bring in a dog that is used to camping in the woods.

Arrange for your mail and distress telegrams to be speedily delivered and arrange a speedy and safe way out of camp for anyone who becomes ill or has an accident.

Have a dock built at your boat landing with steps to it if the bank is high and steep. While moving, stop for camp early so that you may get settled for the night before dark.

Watch for storms when going out or when moving. To do so, note where the wind comes from and the clouds in that direction. Watch a small cloud for a while, and if it gets larger, rain is quite sure to be on the way. Do not camp within reach of any dead trees, unless your guide can assure you that they will fall away from your tents. Do not camp in the woods; that is, not where the trees overhang your camp, but get into some open spot, because limbs are often falling in the woods.

In a thunderstorm do not seek refuge under a tree, but rather under a log or fallen tree. When crossing an old bridge, get out and walk, so that if it goes down you will not be injured and will be able to assist in the rescue.

Do not allow loaded firearms in the camp and do not use the axe or allow others than the cook and guides to use it.

Do not allow a member of the party to go off into the woods alone. He may get lost or get injured, and in either event should have company.

When you go out for an all-day fish, take your sweater and a haycock cover for your knees, as it will be cold riding in the boat before you get home. The haycock cover will also keep off the rain if you have no better article. Always have your cook know where to go to find you, as an emergency message may come in.

Put out your camp-fire at night, as the wind may rise and burn your camp. Camp away from roads and trails so as not to be bothered by travelers. Put up a wash dish shelf with a rack for towels, etc. Make a cedar brush broom and insist on having a clean camp.

If the sun is hot, wet your hat in the cool water, or put fresh leaves in it. If it is cold, put your handkerchief in your hat for warmth. In traveling the trail, the rear man should carry his firearms at safe, not ready to shoot. In shooting, do not shoot over or near anyone. He may make a motion and throw his hand in front of the firearm. Do not in any event shoot toward camp, nor at anything not clearly discerned. One of our guides once shot a pocket knife out of the mouth of his companion who was skinning a deer he had hung up. Better let your game move than take any chances.

VII.—COMFORT.

I now come to a most important matter in which our proficiency is the result of many attempts to keep warm in bed on cold nights without heavy and cumbersome bed clothes and without sleeping with our clothes on.

Have blankets, or what is better, light quilts, large enough to cover your head and feet, say seven feet long and six feet wide. Two are enough where the temperature at night does not go far below freezing. Lay your quilts on your bed, one edge of the two quilts even with the edge of the bed toward which your face is to be when you are asleep, put them over your pillow, not under it, because the cold will then come in around the pillow and chill your neck and shoulders. Fold your quilts over the bed far enough to bring the fold close to your back, the fold being at the side where your back is to be. Fold the corners at the foot under the quilts, then fold the point made by folding the corners under the place where your feet are to be. You thus will have a protected pocket for your feet much like a sleeping bag. When you get into bed, slip your feet down into the pocket, gather the quilt closely around your neck, and pull the quilts over you toward the front. Feel behind and see that you have taken up the slack so that no cold air chamber will be between your back and the quilts, reach down in front and fold the quilts close to your stomach and then tuck the upper corners under your chin, drawing the quilts closely about your neck. You will thus keep out all the cold drafts that otherwise will find their way in through folds in quilts merely laid over you.

If you are liable to have cold feet, take an extra blanket, quilt, haycock cover, or a rubber blanket and place part of it under your quilts at the foot and fold the balance over where your feet are to be and turn the sides under your quilts and your feet will keep warm. If this does not keep your feet warm, you will have to use an extra pair of wool socks and sleep in them. If you are too warm you can throw back one quilt and later if you need it you can pull it over you. Sleeping bags are not practicable if you have to get up in the night, as it is quite a job to get out and back again.

Wet feet will do no harm if you keep walking until they are dry or until you can change. If you get wet while in a boat, do not remain without exercise, but walk or pole the boat or use the oars until you are dry or can change.

Do not sit or lie on the ground or on a damp log, as you are quite sure to get dysentery. If you do get a bad diarrhea or dysentery, eat soda crackers and picked-up codfish. Do not eat any bread or fresh fish or fresh meat. Use Humphrey's Marvel of Healing by drinking a good mouthful two or three times daily while the disorder lasts. It is also splendid for piles, used internally as above and externally. It will also stop the common stomach ache if taken as the ache comes on. Nux vomica is also good for the latter. Camphor pills will cure a bad cold if taken early. Guides are quite apt to overeat in your camp, as the food is better than they usually have, and your Humphrey's and laxative pills are quite necessary to enable you to get adequate service out of them.

Take in a few old blankets or quilts for your guides, as they will not bring enough and will complain of the cold and get ill.

WILLIAM H. HOLDEN.

[THE END.]

Nature's Disturbed Balance

By W. G. DeGROOT

Concluded from page 852.

HAWKS and owls seem to have no friends among men. Sometimes it almost seems that man is jealous of their success as hunters, and wishes to destroy them in order to save for himself the prey that they would capture. Such scientific investigations as have been made point to the conclusion that a large proportion of the American hawks and owls are rather useful than injurious. It is to be remembered that the prosperity of our country is founded on the success of its agricultural population—the crops that they grow. Of the enemies of the farmer few are so injurious as the field mice, which by hundreds of species and millions of individuals are scattered all over the land. The food of a large number of hawks and owls consists chiefly of these small rodents. Except for the goshawk, Cooper's hawk and sharp-shinned hawk, there are, according to the conclusions of the investigators of the United States Biological Survey, hardly any of the hawks that destroy much bird life, but it must be remembered that these inquiries, while useful, so far as they go, did not extend over a great length of time, nor cover a very large number of specimens. One hears frequently of the killing of hawks or owls whose individual stomach contents quite contradicts the general conclusions drawn by Dr. Fisher in his "Hawks and Owls." Not very long ago, in fact last summer, an individual who examined the nest of a sparrow hawk—thought to be one of the most useful of our little hawks—discovered in the nest eight pairs of the feet of small song birds. A friend has told us of accidentally killing two short-eared owls and finding in the stomach of one great fragments of a meadow lark, and in the other feathers of another bird; yet the short-eared owl is supposed to be, above all things, a mouser.

Wilbur F. Smith, the game warden of Fairfield county, Connecticut, made perhaps last spring an interesting observation on the habits of the sharp-shinned hawk. Hearing that a boy had found the nest of a pair of these birds, he visited the locality and saw the nest. The boy then pointed out to him a tree about a hundred yards distant where he said the hawks always stopped before coming to their nest. Visiting the place, Mr. Smith found the ground positively strewn with the feathers and wings of birds that the hawks had captured, and after watching a little was convinced that the birds stopped there to pluck and prepare the food for the young that were then in the nest, and a little later his companion shot one of the birds as it was going to the nest, and it fell to the ground still clutching in its talons a neatly picked flicker—a bird almost as large as the hawk.

This habit of the sharp-shinned hawk apparently protecting the location of its nest from observation by leaving the débris at a distance is, we think, not generally known. If its purpose is protection of the nest from observation, the act is one of extraordinary interest.

Cooper's hawk breeds over much of New England and undoubtedly does much damage in the way of destroying poultry and game birds. We have known on two occasions where it broke through a wire netting to get at some fancy pigeons, and being unable to escape was killed in the one case with a stick, and in the other with a gun. Now and then there are migrations of goshawks in winter, which carry with them much destruction to all bird life. E. H. Forbush, the State Ornithologist of Massachusetts, in his report for the year 1909, gives such a migration of goshawks a year or two before as one cause for the scarcity of the ruffed grouse. During that year it was our fortune on three occasions to find in the woods complete skeletons of ruffed grouse, whose bones had recently been picked clean by some bird. On another occasion we found in the snow the bones of the trunk of a quail which had just been devoured by a hawk, probably a goshawk, though its species could not be definitely determined.

That snakes destroy small birds and their eggs

is well known, but whether they destroy great numbers of game birds is not known. The larger blacksnakes no doubt eat many birds and birds' eggs, and among them no doubt some of the eggs of quail. They are less likely to find those of the ruffed grouse, because as a rule blacksnakes frequent open country where the underbrush is low. On the prairies of the West, blue racers and bullsnakes no doubt kill many birds and eggs, but in the case of these snakes as in the case of the fox, the chief diet is probably mice and insects.

Of the birds destroyed by snakes, the vast majority beyond question are those species which nest upon the ground, yet the blacksnake is perfectly capable of ascending a tree to almost any height and of reaching almost any nest. Anyone who has seen a blacksnake cornered where he thought he could escape by climbing a tree has probably noted the ease and speed with which it ascends, and the readiness with which it moves about among the branches, often spanning wide intervals to pass from one branch to another.

Wilbur F. Smith, already quoted, recently told in FOREST AND STREAM an exceedingly interesting story of an old farm in Redding, Conn., the buildings of which were once frequented by swallows in such numbers that their nests were everywhere. The farm was abandoned for a number of years, its owner going to a city to live. When he visited the place in summer he noticed that year by year the swallows seemed to be growing fewer, and finally last summer only a single nest was seen in the very peak of the roof of the main barn, a situation which seemed accessible only to a being with wings or a ladder. As the observers looked at the nest, a blacksnake was seen crawling up a roof rafter in the angle between that and the roof boards. The next day the owner looking again at the swallow's nest saw close to it the snake, and protruding from its mouth the wing of a swallow. It had destroyed the last of these many nests.

On one occasion Mr. Smith after having photographed a chestnut-sided warbler on her nest, which contained four eggs, went back the next day to repeat the operation and found the nest empty, but no egg shells about. As he moved about the nest in making his examination, he disturbed a little snake, a copperhead eighteen or twenty inches long, and suspecting it of the robbery, killed it and found within it the four eggs of the warbler as yet unbroken.

There are a number of bird enemies, not included in the above categories, such as crows, bluejays, blackbirds and others whose habits are well known. Crows have been seen to fly into trees and systematically search for a nest which the actions of the frightened mother told them was near. Bluejays are notorious egg thieves and blackbird sometimes destroy eggs and devour young birds.

Red squirrels make a business of robbing birds' nests, eating eggs and young alike. We have seen a squirrel descend an oak tree carrying in his mouth a young robin that he had just taken from the nest, and in a locality where there are many red squirrels they should be destroyed without mercy, although they are attractive little beasts. It is hard to have both squirrels and birds. In many parts of the Central West where ground squirrels abound, it is altogether probable that they destroy the nests and young of many ground-nesting birds, but we do not know that there is any evidence of this.

By far the most dangerous enemies of our game birds in thickly settled countries are the domestic dog and cat. The house cat, as a rule, hunts chiefly about the house—within a few hundred yards at least—but occasionally cats leave the house entirely, become wild and live and rear their young in the woods. When this takes place, they cover a great deal of ground and are most destructive. It is the practice of many gunners to kill cats at sight when found in the woods.

Far more injurious than the cat is the domestic dog, the faithful guardian of the farmhouse, man's best friend. Often the farmer's house dog, either alone or with a companion picked up at some neighbor's, may go off and spend a whole day hunting through fields, along hedgerows and in woods and swamps, partly no doubt for the pleasure of hunting, partly also for the food that it can kill. A dog that has once formed this habit can hardly be broken of it, and if there are two of the animals, they can readily deplete a neighborhood of its ground-nesting birds and the smaller rodents which are not tree climbers. Such dogs, with much practice, learn to hunt in the most systematic way, following up the hedgerows, searching out each corner, each bramble patch and looking into the low-growing branches of the evergreen trees, literally making a business of finding whatever flesh or fowl or eggs there may be about. While perhaps they seldom kill the old birds, they destroy uncounted numbers of nests, and the quail, woodcock or ruffed grouse that attempt to breed within the range of one of these dogs is not likely to rear a brood. On the Western prairies the same thing happens. Quail and prairie chickens suffer, and if there is some pond or low spot where two or three pairs of wild ducks try to rear their young, the dogs are likely to find and destroy them.

In recent years one or two States have passed laws obliging people to keep their dogs tied up, but such laws if enacted are enormously unpopular, and in fact are never obeyed. Yet, if the farmer did but know it, it would show good business sense for him to keep his dogs confined at least during the breeding season of all birds, or from the beginning of May until mid July. The value to the farmer of insectivorous and song birds has been so thoroughly demonstrated and the increase of insect pests which prey upon agriculture has at different times been so great owing to the destruction of small birds that by this time we should all have learned to do everything in our power to preserve these benefactors of the country. In these insectivorous birds we have millions of police officers working without pay in our behalf from one year's end to the other. It is true that the same officers do not always work in the same place the year round. The beautiful insect-eating birds that come to us in spring pass along to more northern climes and do their summer's work there, but they are followed by another migratory wave of residents who stay with us all the summer, doing yeoman's work to protect gardens, corn and hay fields. When autumn comes a horde of helpers descends on us from the North, gleaning insects, insects' eggs and above all the seeds of noxious weeds, and when at length these pass on and the hard frost comes, then appear the winter birds which stay with us all through the season of cold. All through those bitter months these little fellows are at work, going up and down the trunks and branches of the trees, investigating every cranny and crevice in the bark, pulling out from their hiding places the eggs of insects, or the pupæ that have gone to sleep there preparatory to their attack on the vegetation next spring. Meantime the winter woodpeckers are at work, drilling holes in the trees, knocking off pieces of bark and wood and bringing to light unlucky grubs which, if they had been left to mature undisturbed, would have cost the land owner dear.

Few people think much about this. A fly, a grasshopper or a bug is merely a single insect—small, feeble and incapable of doing much harm, but if we multiply this single insect by the millions that would be found on a few acres, we can see that the injury caused by the ceaseless work of these millions may very well amount to much.

It has been said that the grasshopper eats his own weight each day in vegetation, and while the weight of a single grasshopper is not much, the weight of a million or of ten million would be a great deal, and anyone who has ever seen the Western country while it was being visited by a flight of what used to be called the Rocky Mountain locusts knows that but a very short time is required for a horde of those individually small things to sweep every vestige of green from a great field of growing corn.

The cat is commonly spoken of as one of the great enemies of our birds, and it is an enemy and must be reckoned with. But it may be doubted if the cats of the country kill one-hundredth part as many useful birds as do the dogs. Because the cat frequently brings into the house a bird, a rabbit, or a field mouse that it has caught, we imagine it to be very destructive, but we never see anything of the much greater killing wrought by the dog.

Civilization and the improvement which goes with it has been the worst enemy of natural life on this continent. The draining of the swamps reduces the area which moisture-loving birds may occupy; the cultivation of the fields takes away so much area where birds might breed; the cutting down of the forests contracts the range of the woods-loving species. On the other hand there are many birds that are glad to nest about our houses, that accept man as a friend and are willing to live with him on terms of more or less intimacy.

It is surely worth the while of all of us who love the birds and who appreciate the enormous work that they are doing to try to make life easy for them and association with man safe for them. It is astonishing how readily these naturally wild creatures will respond to any advances which we make to them and how soon they learn that man is not necessarily an enemy. The example of the blackhead ducks at Palm Beach, the actions of the migrating wild ducks which in New York city constantly come into the ponds in parks, paying not the slightest attention to men or horses or automobiles, or many other things that might be expected to terrify them, show very clearly that the wild creatures do not fear man, except where bitter experience has taught them that he must be feared.

"Bent's New Fort" as Seen To-day

By J. H. KELLOGG, M.D.

I WAS greatly interested in the articles telling of Mr. Garrard's book, and I send you some views just taken of the ruins of the historic landmark in Colorado to-day—"Bent's New Fort," or old Fort Lyon.

After reading the series of articles on Bent's Old Fort by George Bird Grinnell, I visited these ruins and was much impressed by them. They are nine miles from Lamar just across the Bent—Prowers county line, and twenty years ago were imposing. Since that time farmers have hauled away the stone to construct buildings, and I know of many large ones made of this material. What a pity these ruins should not have remained as they were.

The remains of the walls are now about two feet in height and show the dimensions of the different rooms of the fort. There are also the remains of an earth wall inclosing the old corral where the wagons and cattle were kept for safety during the night. At one point the walls of the corral extend to a precipice of rock, at the foot of which runs the river. In this stone a pathway was hewn, down which the inmates might pass to get water—a convenient thing in case of siege.

On the face of these cliffs many names of soldiers are carved in the rock, often giving the regiment and company number. I tried to photograph some of these, but the light was poor. Among the names decipherable were these: Corp. B. F. Witmer, D. Co., 2d U. S. I.; O. D. Holladay, Abbott W. Saunderson, Co. F., 2d Col. Cav., Feb. 14, 1865; W. P. Monteath, Co. K., 48 Wis.

There were many other engravings on the rock, but the action of the elements has partially obliterated them, but some years ago names could be read with dates back in the '50s.

The ground inside the outer parapet all sloped to the center where the store and barracks were built. There could not well be a better location for a fort than this one.

Standing on the site of the fort, a splendid view is to be had in all directions. To the south are the bluffs across the river, known as the Point of Rocks. It was here that the Indians used to gather when coming from the south to study the ground and observe whether any hostile tribe was camped near the fort. Many Indian dead are buried in these bluffs.

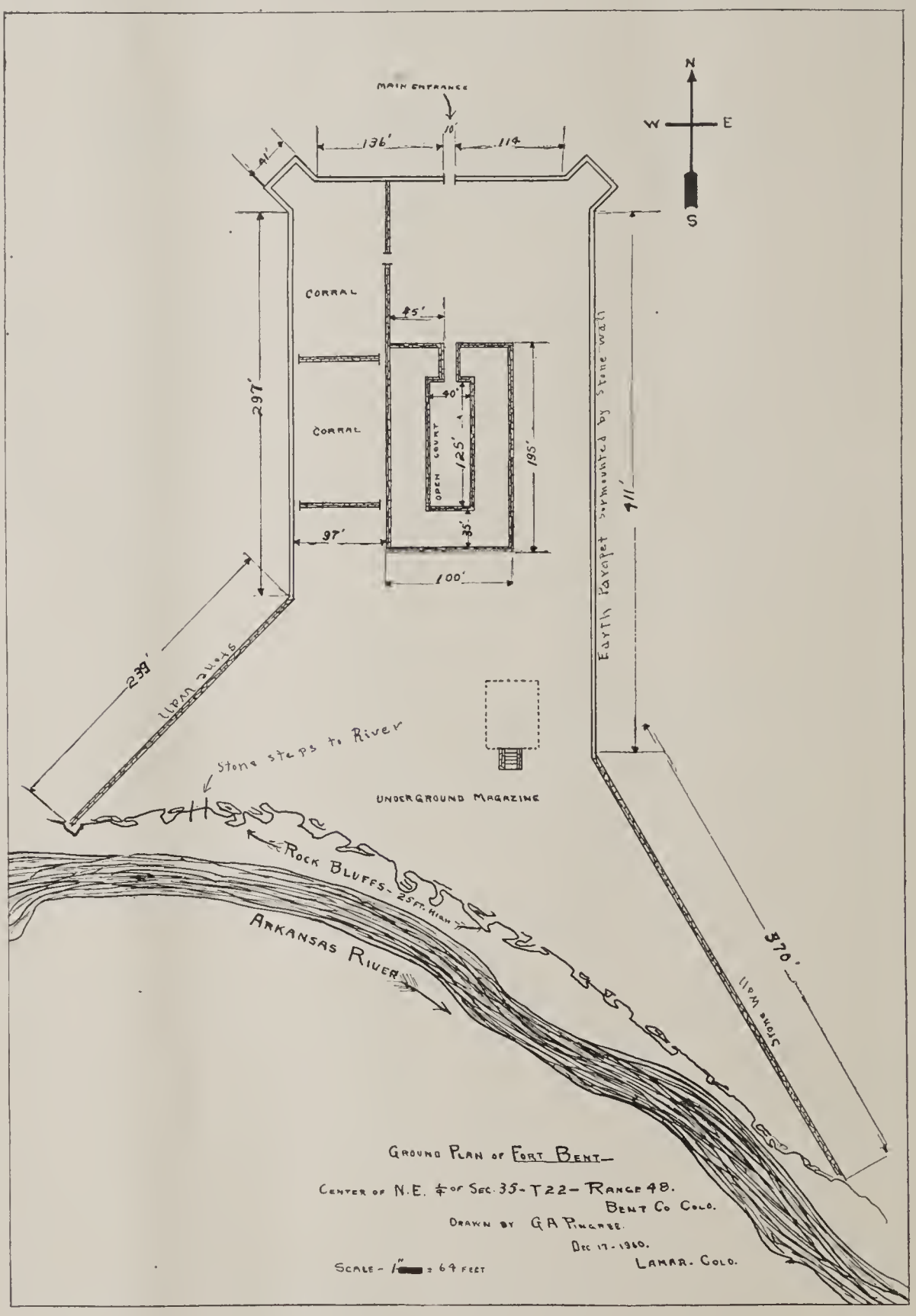
At the point in the river nearest the fort, the dam and head gate of an immense irrigation system show strikingly the change from the past to the present. Near this head gate are some caves in the face of the cliffs, which in their day may have sheltered Indians camping outside the fort.

At a point one mile from the business section of Lamar is the old Sante Fe trail, deep worn and long since sodded over by the dense salt grass of the river bottom. On this trail, at a point where it crosses the highway at right angles, stands a monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. At its dedication five years ago, there were present some of the old timers who had trod that pathway when this country was the wild West in very deed, and to hear some of their experiences was most interesting. One of them said:

"A caravan of a dozen wagons, each drawn by six yoke of oxen, was camped at the river waiting for its flood waters to recede, when one of the drivers, thinking he could cross, yoked up his oxen and drove them into the stream. To follow the ford was difficult, and at length pushed by the current, the oxen swerved from it. No sooner had they left the firm bottom of the ford than they were caught in the quicksands, and oxen, wagon and man disappeared from sight in the muddy waters of the treacherous Arkansas, and were never seen again."

In following the old trail down the river I could not but notice that it followed the banks of the river just out of range of the old rifles, never getting any nearer, even though the going might be good.

All the old trail will soon be a thing of the past, and even now it can be seen only where the soil has remained unbroken. South of the river lies a virgin territory, soon to be converted into an immense irrigation district known as the Bent and Prowers. Its waters are to be taken from an immense reservoir constructed in the bed of the Purgatoire River, better known as the Picketwire. In the clefts of the rocks bordering the banks of that river the Indians used



GROUND PLAN OF BENT'S NEW FORT.

to bury their dead, and a friend told of finding a number of skeletons there, some with the moccasins fairly well preserved.

At present there are but two or three living men in our country that have a clear remembrance of the time when this historic ground was the scene of activity. All that I myself can do is to give the plan and measurements of the walls as I find them to-day. I wish to thank those who so cheerfully assisted me in procuring these plans, which so far as I know, are the only ones taken since the fort's erection.

Recently while riding in this territory I saw down the trail a coyote, and turning on the power soon overtook him with the machine. It was amusing to watch him as he buckled down to business, trying to outrun me. The cry of the present day is development, and where once raced the buffalo now speeds the automobile. The valley of the Arkansas will soon be as well known for its immense wealth of agriculture as in the past it was for its historic Santa Fe trail.

[As stated in the third of the articles entitled, "When Beaver Skins Were Money," this fort was built about 1853, and was leased to the Government in 1858. It was at first intended to call it Ft. Fauntleroy after the colonel of the old Second Dragoons, but was finally called Ft. Wise, and when Governor Wise joined the Confederates the post was called Ft. Lyon, after General Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek.—EDITOR.]

Two Grouse Stories.

PATERSON, N. J., May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I was in Pike county, Pennsylvania, a few days ago when a resident, whose reputation for veracity is excellent, told me a peculiar story. The narrator has been a resident of Pike county for a number of years and is fond of sport with gun and rod. One day he and a friend were out with their guns when their attention was attracted by what seemed to be a ruffed grouse—they call them pheasants in Pike county. The bird was sitting on the lower branch of a large tree and was turning its head about in a peculiar manner. The two men approached cautiously and saw a fox under the tree. The fox was walking about in a circle, his path being well defined in the snow, sufficiently so to warrant the belief that he had been engaged in the circling about for some time. The eyes of the fox were fixed on the bird and the latter's eyes followed the fox, this accounting for the peculiar motion of its head. The men made up their minds that they would shoot the fox and approached nearer, wholly unobserved by either bird or quadruped, the attention of both these being fixed on each other. Suddenly the bird, which had been positively identified as a ruffed grouse by this time, dropped to the ground. The fox seized it and bounded away before the astonished men could bring their guns to the shoulders.

The incident reminded me of a somewhat similar occurrence some years ago. A justice of the peace came to my office carrying a pasteboard box, such as are used by dealers in shoes. The box contained a female ruffed grouse. Some boys had espied the bird sitting on a branch of a shade tree near the justice's residence, and one of the boys was about to climb up the tree when the justice appeared. He did not interfere, presuming that the bird would make its escape, at the same time wondering what the bird was doing in a tree near the heart of a city. To his surprise the bird offered no objection to being captured. The justice took the bird away from the boys. The eyes of the bird were bright, evidence of its good health, and a careful examination of its body, to which it offered no objection, failed to reveal even the slightest wound or defect. I offered the bird food and water, but it declined both. I repeatedly took it out of the box and stroked it, to which it submitted without any manifestations of either pleasure or the contrary. On the following day the justice and myself took the bird to a bit of woods near the city. We placed it on the ground, walked away a distance and then returned. The bird had not moved and evinced no objections to being handled. We walked a few hundred yards further and again placed it on the ground. We walked away again, but as we again approached, it got up in the orthodox grouse fashion, and I have never seen a grouse go through the air more quickly than did this particular hen. It did not cease flying until it was out of sight.

Are these two occurrences to be attributed to the sixth sense in animals we occasionally read about? C. A. S.

[The Pennsylvania tale recalls that of the owl about which the man walked followed by the eyes of the owl which constantly turned its head until it wrung its own neck and fell down dead. The capture of the grouse on the limb of a tree is something that has more than once been reported at the "running or crazy season," and we believe is quite true.—EDITOR]

National Beagle Club of America.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the executive committee of this club it was ordered that the Twenty-second Annual Field Trial of this club start on Nov. 9, 1911, and that the Fifth Show of Hounds be held on Nov. 12, 1911.

The place of holding the trials was not determined upon, but referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. T. Dudley Riggs, Baltimore, Md.; LePage Cronmiller, Laurel, Maryland, and Raymond Belmont, 23 Nassau street, New York.

The feature of the coming trials of this club will be the addition of another class, to be known as Class "H" to consist of eight couples or sixteen beagles, the prize to be a sweepstake, winner to take all.

Another innovation to the trials of this club is the division of the derby class into two classes, one a fifteen-inch class, and the other a thirteen-inch class with the prizes as follows: First prize, $40; second prize, $25; third prize, $15.

At a meeting of the committee there was quite some favorable comment on the part of the members upon the trials held in the West, and a number of the members of this club will make every effort to plan either a trip to the Western trials or to make entries at these trials or both if possible. From the expressions of those present at the meeting the indications point to quite a representation from the National Club at the trials of the Central and Western Clubs.

CHAS. R. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

California Deer Enemy.

IN April we printed an account, received through the kindness of John P. Babcock, Chief Deputy of the California Fish and Game Comsion, of the reported killing of deer in California by wolves hunting in packs over the snow. Just what these animals are is entirely uncertain, for no skulls to identify them have yet been secured, some skins throwing no light on the question.

Mr. Babcock sent us some declarations recently and affidavits as to the damage done by these wolf-like animals. Benj. F. Addis, of Confidence, Tuolumne county, California, a miner and trapper, says that during the months of January and February, 1911, he counted the carcasses of seventeen different deer along the main Stanislaus River beginning at the Russian Place and extending up it for a distance of twenty miles. With two companions he came upon a large buck struggling with seven "wolves" with its throat torn open but still alive. He believes that these wolves, or coyotes, destroy from ten to twenty times as many deer as the California lion kill

These animals were at work in snow more or less deep. S. L. N. Ellis, the Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner, of California, says "soft snow of eighteen inches depth or more will tend to render the deer helpless; in fact, in snow two or three feet deep the deer move very slowly and would prove an easy prey for a pack of coyotes." Mr. Ellis believes that coyotes do kill many deer in the snow, and as the winter just past was extraordinarily severe, the snow falling low in the mountains, and so forcing the deer low down, they became easy prey for coyotes.

He does not doubt the ability of a single coyote to kill a deer, instancing the killing of a lone male antelope by a single coyote which he witnessed several years ago. In that instance the coyote crouched near an old and deeply worn cow path leading to the water and as the antelope came within reach he sprang cat-like and caught the antelope by the throat, cutting it quickly. This antelope was not in prime condition, but did not appear to be crippled.

Waterfowl Epidemic in Utah.

IT will be recalled that last year there was an apparent epidemic disease among the duck, geese, snipe, herons and some other water birds summering on some of the large lakes and streams of Utah. Efforts were made to learn the nature of the disease and to combat it, but with what success was not known.

From Dr. M. R. Stewart, of Salt Lake City, it is learned that the disease still exists among these waterfowl. Dr. Stewart inclines to the belief that it is some form of coccidosis, a trouble which as yet it seems impossible to combat.

Camp in the High Mountains.

LAS ANIMAS, Colo., May 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have sometimes been entertained by reading lists of the camp equipage considered necessary to reduce packs to a minimum by persons going out for an outing of from one day to two weeks. I do not wish to be considered a critic of these lists, for I know little of the conditions in the East, never having lived east of the Missouri River, but I am surprised invariably by the lightness of their bed.

In the West, whether the camper be young or old, the main thing is the bed. A number of old timers in Colorado living on the plains west of the Rockies—many of us in sight of them—feel obliged each season to have a few days or weeks in the "hills." Our beds and guns we take from home. If the guns are "take downs," they are rolled up in the beds; if not, they are carried in the car we ride in. Our destination is usually a point on or near the Continental Divide, and our supply point for grub is either at Pueblo, Colorado Springs or Denver where we enter the mountains. We generally expect to make a stay of several weeks and supply ourselves at these places with fifty pounds of flour, a sack of salt, baking powder, coffee and bacon. This stuff we ship by express to our destination. A frying-pan is in our bedding; our bedding is checked as baggage. When we reach our station on the divide—which is a water tank and telegraph office—we take our pack on our back and within a mile or so find our camp.

Our bed consists of plenty of quilts, rolled up in a bed canvas or wagon sheet. This canvas stretched over the bed rope, which is tied at either end to a tree, serves as a shelter tent in a storm. The old-time blanket has been discarded for cheap quilts, which are much softer to lie on and warmer. This bed is the heaviest part of our outfit. It is not considered complete without a hemlock or pine branch mattress. At the station, where we disembark, an old tin can is picked up for a coffee pot, and our collapsing cup is carried in our pocket, as we have been educated to beware of the "lunger."

Our bread is mixed in the flour sack, thus doing away with a bread pan. With the trout we catch and the game we kill we manage to eke out an existence until time forces us to bid farewell to the invigorating forces of mountain and valley that have inspired us, and that will be in our thoughts for many a day.

F. T. WEBBER.

A Brood of Partridges.

NEW YORK CITY, June 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Saturday, June 3, I had an experience quite worth relating. About mid-day with a companion and followed by a dog, I was passing through a piece of woods. As I stepped over a little rise of ground my eye caught, about twelve feet before me on the dry leaves with which the ground was carpeted, a dark object that for an instant I did not recognize. As I came in sight this object rose from the ground and ran round in front of my companion and myself, holding its body close to the ground and with its wings quivering. It was a ruffed grouse.

Before I could seize the dog, it had rushed toward the bird which swiftly ran away, and from the place where she had been sitting, hovering her young, fifteen or twenty tiny ruffed grouse chicks streamed out in all directions. A dozen of them ran over the naked dead leaves for fifteen or twenty feet to a patch of ferns in which they disappeared. One ran to me and disappeared, apparently between my feet. It was impossible to watch all the birds and we were too excited to select one and keep our eyes on it.

Presently the dog, at which I had been shouting, came back and I got hold of it. My companion tiptoed very carefully toward the ferns, and pushing them apart with a long stick, tried to see some of the chicks, but the fear of stepping on them put an end to this, and we prepared to move off and let the family get together again. My companion took the dog by the collar and dragged it toward the brook, but before she had made more than two or three steps, a little chick in front of her rose to its feet, and running a foot or two, crept under a dry leaf which completely hid it, but I could see that it kept pushing with its feet as if to get further under the leaves. We took this little bird in our hands, where it sat quiet, looking at us unwinkingly. The little wing quills were three-quarters of an inch or more long, and were brownish mottled with pale gray, and the down on the back was rich chestnut, smooth and polished like the coat of a well groomed horse.

Anxious to get away from the place for fear of doing some harm, we put the little chick on the ground, crossed the brook, and on the knoll just beyond it stopped to look back. As we did so we could see the mother grouse hurrying toward where her young ones were, her crest erected and the black tufts on the side of the neck standing out. As she hurried along, she uttered a clucking sound, and seemed wholly to disregard her human neighbors, who were only twenty-five or thirty steps from her. When she reached the edge of the patch of ferns she hopped up on a large chestnut stump, and stood there beneath a cluster of sprouts that had started from it, clucking constantly. Interesting as it was to watch her, and as it would have been to have seen the family gather together again and walk away, it seemed better to leave them to their own devices and to remove all cause for care and anxiety, so we went away.

In my time I have seen many broods of partridges and have often seen the chicks for a moment and then had them vanish from sight, but I never before saw a dozen or twenty chicks running around over the dead leaves, each one apparently anxious to reach cover and more or less careless as to whether or no it was observed. With some care and patience at least half a dozen of these birds could have been captured, but of course there would have been great danger of killing some of them. G. B. G.

Bears Troublesome.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Jones county farmers are making a regular campaign against the bears, which are giving hog raisers no end of trouble. A year ago some of the farmers bought a couple of bear dogs, from which they have raised a pack. Almost daily hunts have been conducted, and the nine hounds have never failed to get a bear. Last week there was a hunt on Mill Creek, in which two score men participated, and these were delighted to see the skillful way in which the dogs handled the bear, the latter, true to his fighting style, sitting upon his haunches and fighting. Henry Oliver finished the bear with a bullet. The leading bear hunters are V. A. and W. H. Bender, who are the owners of the pack. In that section there are many small swamps, with a thick growth of bay and other trees, in which bears and deer take refuge. It is a capital hunting ground for Northern sportsmen in the winter.

FRED A. OLDS.

Young Wild Ducks on the Bronx River

NEW YORK CITY, June 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Walking by the Bronx River the other day I was interested to see several flocks of young wild ducks. Some of them were pretty well grown, but others did not appear to have been long out of the shell. They were all, of course, accompanied by their mothers, and it was amusing and interesting in the extreme to watch their antics. Hither and thither they darted with the utmost eagerness as if they could not get too much out of their brief season of youth. Once a fluffy little fellow being too reckless in his mad pursuit of pleasure got separated a considerable distance from the flock. Then realizing his situation and apparently panic stricken, he set up a piteous "peeping." The attentive mother heard him and gave a reassuring quack or two. The little fellow was quick to understand and immediately began to paddle full speed in the direction of the flock.

While the youngsters thus disported themselves the grave mothers continued to give object lessons in food-getting, filtering the water through their bills, or tipping up to reach the bottom. The more developed of their progeny appeared to be apt pupils, but in attempting the tipping up feat often came to grief in a way that was really laughable.

It is evident that those young ducks are hatched along the river, though I have never found a nest. But, indeed, I have never made any particular attempt to find one, and the gray plumage of the mother duck harmonizes so well with the bank of the river in early spring that one might look on her without seeing her, so to speak.

Another interesting sight that I witnessed during my walk was the battle of three drakes for a female. It occurred on the little mere above the old stone bridge. At first one drake was alone with the female on the mere. Suddenly two other drakes swooped down from above. The issue was joined at once, the drake in possession attacking the newcomers with the utmost fury. While the battle was raging the female, as if to afford her mate a better chance, took wing. The three combatants ceased their fight and rose after her. For a while they circled over the mere, each drake trying his best to get alongside of the duck. At length the latter plunged down again upon the water and dived. The three drakes dived after her. When they reappeared one had possession of the duck, and as well as I could judge, it was her original companion. The other two went for him again, but it was no use; he beat them off valiantly and finally swam away in peaceful possession of his mistress.

FRANK MOONAN.

A Seventy-one-Inch Spread.

TORONTO, Canada, May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The accompanying picture shows Oliver Spanner, the Toronto taxidermist, and a pair of moose horns that have a spread of seventy-one inches.

The moose from which the horns were taken was shot during the open season of 1910 in the Temagami Forest Reserve, a few miles from Bear Island, Province of Ontario.

If possible to get photograph of head when mounted I shall have much pleasure in sending it to you. E. TINSLEY.

[The seventy-one-inch moose head from Ontario, the photograph of which we owe to the kindness of Mr. Tinsley, possesses a peculiar interest. This to be sure is by no means the largest head on record, for as long ago as 1897 we printed descriptions and figures of two moose heads, one of which measured 70¼ inches and the other 73¼ inches. There was also recorded, if we recollect aright, a head which measured 78 inches, but as it was mounted, there was always some suspicion that perhaps the skull might have been split and its spread thus increased.

The interesting point about the head we learn of from Mr. Tinsley is that it comes from Ontario, and we believe that no head approaching this in size has previously been brought from any Eastern locality.

Some years ago the Alaska moose was separated from the Eastern moose and given subspecific rank, and one of the chief characters on which this separation was based was size. If, however, 70-inch moose head grow in Ontario, size seems to be a character not to be depended on.—EDITOR.]

Audubon Society and Game Protection.

ON Friday, June 2, the board of directors of the National Association of Audubon Societies voted to accept a contribution of $25,000 a year for five years to be used in establishing and carrying on a department of game protection, the money being contributed by various gun, ammunition, powder and shot manufacturers.

For more than a year the manufacturers of arms and ammunition have recognized that the continued decrease of the wild game of the country is certain sooner or later seriously to interfere with the sale of their products, and have discussed the question of forming a game protection association, which will be more effective than any body now in existence, which shall cover the whole country and shall be managed by the best men procurable.

Within a month or two this matter came to a head, and H. S. Leonard, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, who was the active man among the contributors, approached T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary of the Audubon Society, with the proposition that the National Association of Audubon Societies should establish a game protective branch, and should accept the contribution of not less than $25,000 for five years, to be used for this purpose. The matter was carefully considered by the directors of the Audubon Society at two largely attended and protracted meetings, and at the last of these it was determined to accept the contribution.

It was recognized that this acceptance might cause much criticism of the society, but on the other hand it seemed clear that the Audubon Societies were in a better position to do the work effectively than anyone else, for the reason that they have an efficient organization covering the whole country, and that—with the understanding that it should be absolutely free and untrammeled in its use of this fund—it could do much good with it.

SEVENTY-ONE-INCH MOOSE HORNS FROM THE TEMAGAMI REGION IN CANADA.

In its resolutions accepting the contribution, the National Association of Audubon Societies declared in substance that the acceptance was absolutely without conditions, except first, that the money is to be contributed to the association for the purposes of game protection, the association to decide what game protection means; and second, that the money should be disbursed by the executive officer of the association under the direction of the board.

In the resolutions of acceptance it was expressly stated that the acceptance of this fund does not commit the National Association to any policy for or against the use of any particular arm or ammunition, but that the association retains in all matters the same freedom of action it had always had.

ALASKA MOOSE HORNS WITH A SPREAD OF 73¼ INCHES.

In Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The gift to the Game Commission of Louisiana of 13,000 acres or twenty miles of marsh land and a number of acres of higher land bordering on and near Vermilion Bay by C. W. Wiliis and E. A. McIlhenny, is still the talk of hunters and sportsmen. This great reserve will be used for ducks, wild geese, brant, deer, diamond back terrapins and wild birds in general. Mr. Ward, who formerly resided in Michigan, says the object of his gift is to encourage the propagation of ducks, geese and all kinds of game birds, and also the diamond back terrapin. Mr. Ward says there is high land in the tract where deer can roam and raise their young. He is especially anxious to protect the ducks, and says the ducks are subjected to the fire of hunters from Canada down to Louisiana and he feared that they would soon be exterminated.

Mr. Ward is an enthusiastic hunter and is also a horticulturist and naturalist, and has achieved a reputation on the raising of certain flowers. He was not satisfied with the laws in Michigan where the Legislature refused to pass certain game laws, and he became discouraged and came to Louisiana. He says the conservation laws in Louisiana are the best of any State in the Union, and are the most advanced. Mr. McIlhenny is associated with Mr. Ward in the donation to the Game Commission and owned some of the property. Both men are greatly interested in conservation of the natural resources. They say that in addition to game of all kinds on this tract to be deeded to the commission, with the use of several thousand acres additional, the waters of Vermilion Bay produce the best oysters in the South and is also a splendid body of water for fishing. F. G. G.

Enemy of the English Sparrow.

DR. LEON J. COLE, of the University of Wisconsin, announces that during the months of June and July, 1910, English sparrows in the vicinity of the College of Agriculture at Madison, were found to be commonly infected with a parasitic worm encysted in the skin of the abdomen. This parasite has long been known in Europe, but only occasionally reported here. In the vicinity of Madison it appears to cause a certain mortality among the sparrows, and it is possible that this may become a means which will help to check the increase of that bird in North America. Unfortunately it attacks also other small birds of several families.

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TRAVEL. NATURE STUDY. SHOOTING. FISHING. YACHTING.

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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

MONEY FOR GAME PROTECTION.

THE offer of a large and continuing contribution to the cause of game protection by manufacturers of arms and ammunition marks the beginning of a new movement in game protection.

First and last vast sums of money have been contributed to this cause, and wasted because spent inefficiently in sporadic efforts to do some of the many things that ought to be done. A large sum is offered to be expended for game protection by the National Association of Audubon Societies, an association which has an organization and a working force which years of effort have proved to be efficient and to accomplish things.

The action of the manufacturers in offering this contribution seems to be nothing more than plain business foresight, for the manufacturers of guns and ammunition very well know that with the disappearance of game the demand for their product will greatly diminish.

Oddly enough, the acceptance of this donation by the Audubon Societies has been the signal for a violent and malevolent attack on it in public prints. The attack on an association which has done so much unquestioned good, and is managed by men of proved reputation, has no doubt made an impression on persons who have not taken the trouble to think carefully on both sides of the question, and who have forgotten past records.

We believe that a candid, thoughtful consideration of the matter will convince most people that the action of the Audubon board was wise. As an association long engaged in protective work, which speaks for itself, it is probably in a better position to handle the matter than any other existing association, while it has the sympathy of the best class of sportsmen. The character of the members of the Audubon Board of Direction is a guarantee that the acceptance of this donation implies no obligation whatever from the society to the donors, and in no sense abridges the freedom of the society to do what it considers right and wise.

The matter is one on which a hasty judgment should not be made. It is worthy of careful thought.

ALIENS AND FIREARMS.

THROUGH an important decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the game laws of that State have been upheld and their enforcement in the future made more certain. The court held that the State had violated no treaty, constitutional or property rights in forbidding hunting and shooting game and the possession of guns and rifles by unnaturalized foreign born residents.

The game laws were made primarily for citizens. To render game protection more effective the laws were made more stringent. The most persistent violators were aliens. So destructive were their methods, so general was their contempt for the laws, that the State was compelled to forbid them to hunt, shoot or carry firearms, though it allows them to possess revolvers and pistols for their own protection. The court further held that aliens are entitled to the protection afforded by our laws. In return they owe temporary and local allegiance so long as they reside here.

This ruling is probably final, since it is the word of the court of last resort in Pennsylvania, and only the United States Supreme Court can alter the decision.

It was in 1909 that Joseph Patsone was found guilty when tried before the Court of Quarter Sessions in Allegheny county on the charge of possessing a shotgun. He appealed and the Superior Court affirmed the ruling of the lower court, Judge Orlady writing the opinion, which the Supreme Court has now affirmed. The record was printed in these columns about a year ago.

Aliens living in the United States enjoy many privileges they cannot find at home. So long as they are law-abiding, they are entitled to and receive the same treatment as citizens. If they wish to become citizens, they can do so by complying with certain requirements which are neither exacting nor unfair. But until they have done this they cannot claim rights that are denied citizens nor set at naught the laws of the land. If in one State they are permitted to possess guns, it does not follow that in another State they will, by sufferance, be permitted to do likewise. The right of the State to prohibit all or any hunting cannot be denied.

SEA FISH AND FLIES.

THAT shad will at times take artificial flies is well known, and there are many veteran anglers who have enjoyed rare sport with these fish in times past. To-day, however, the assertion is regarded as more or less of a tradition because so few of the present generation ever see a shad taken from its native element by any other means than the set or the drift net. From California it is reported that this season shad have been taken from the San Joaquin River with the trolling spoon, and that in certain places in the West coast streams they may be taken with bright red and white flies.

That many sea fish will take artificial flies during their sojourn in fresh water or while skirting sand beaches is well known. In Florida fly-fishing in the surf is often successful, and some lively sport has recently been had at Aransas Pass, Texas, with Spanish mackerel that rise to flies in the clear water of the inlets.

THERE was a meeting at Middletown, N. Y., of officials from the railways and the Public Service and Fish and Game Commissioners, to discuss fire preventive measures for the State lands in the Catskill Mountains. Throughout the State—in fact over a wide area north and east—the lack of water in sufficient quantities to saturate the humus in the woods and the soil elsewhere is being regarded with no little concern, while cities and towns face almost certain shortage of water in reservoirs. Two very dry summers followed by winters of scant snowfall materially affected springs and brooks, many of which are to-day dry or very low. The rainfall for June is seldom sufficiently heavy to fill depleted watercourses and reservoirs, and at present the outlook is not particularly encouraging.

ACCORDING to a press dispatch from Washington, the first agreement between the Federal Government and a State providing for co-operation in the protection of the State forests under the Appalachian forest reserve law was signed last Saturday by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson with New Hampshire. The State will be given $7,200 for twenty-eight forest patrolmen. New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Minnesota, Vermont and Wisconsin have applied for funds. As only $200,000 was appropriated, not more than $10,000 will be allowed to any State for the year. No State will be allowed an amount larger than that which the State itself appropriates for the same purpose.

EVERY angler in America should consider it his duty to write to his senator in Washington, urging early and favorable action on the Dixon bill, which is printed in full in another column. If this bill becomes law, it will go far toward preventing the waste that has already been tolerated too long. Trout are not fish which can be thrown away in millions with impunity. Inexpensive and effective devices can be placed at the heads of irrigating ditches, to prevent the trout from being stranded on cultivated fields.

THE Russian Duma has passed a bill prohibiting for a period of three years the trapping of sables. Aurochs and river bears are to be protected for all time.

NATURAL HISTORY

Passenger Pigeon Notes.

GODBOUT, Canada, May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In reference to querics re passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) I beg to state that I have not seen any myself since 1908, but have heard of some being seen by others.

A hunter of Mille Vaches, County of Saguenay, named Tremblay, claims to have seen one about the end of September, 1910. He is an old man and says he is quite sure about the spccies, having killed many wild pigeons in former years. The lighthouse keeper of Point des Monts, Mr. Fafard, claims to have seen a male wild pigeon about two weeks ago. He is corroborated in this statement by his assistant, the latter being quite familiar with the bird. This would lead us to suppose that the bird is not extinct yet, though getting very near it.

In 1872 they were still very abundant on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and I remember seeing some very large flocks—two to three hundred in one flock—at Point aux Outardes, Trinity Bay, Egg Island and here. After that year they decreased very fast, and flocks of over fifteen or twenty were rare.

I noticed, however, that we continued seeing a few here long after they were supposed to be quite rare elsewhere. I am quite familiar with all that has been recently written on the bird and also with the offers made for the finding of their nests. I have spread this information in our section of the country as much as possible and advised hunters and trappers not to shoot the birds if by chance any were seen.

NAP. A. COMEAU.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I believe that all of the passenger pigeons are dead, and that Mr. Mellish is mistaken. The pigeon laid but one egg. Occasionally two were found in the nest, but I never yet have seen a record of two squabs found in a nest, so it is safe to say positively that there was but one young bird raised at a hatching. When they lived in vast communities, the young birds could mate and reproduce. Aftcr the colonies were broken up they nested singly. It strikes me that it may have been pretty hard for the young birds to find mates. In certain localities all might have been males, but if they were of both sexes there is no certainty that they could keep together and return north for breeding purposes the following year. I have noticed that after the nesting the old birds left, and the local birds were all young ones, that the shooting was entirely young birds. I do not mean to say that you would not find old birds, but when you did, they were all old birds together. That is my recollection of the situation, but unfortunately there are not enough of absolutely accurate data in existence relative to these minor details.

In 1878 the big nesting was broken up. In 1881 there was a big flight of them but no one seems to have located their nesting. Very early in the '90s the last ones were marketed. After that pigeon reports were rare and they soon became objects of interest. How long it was before we realized that the reports were mistakes or false reports, I do not know, but the chances are that for the last seven or eight years, there has not been an authentic pigeon report.

I do not know how long the wild pigeon would live. I do not believe the average life would go over fifteen years, but we will say that they did exist in the wild state and become twenty-five years old. If they ceased breeding as far back as 1883 or 1884, as I think they did, all of the pigeons would have been dead if they lived to be twenty-five years old, by 1909. There might have been an occasional old one that lived up to that time, but I doubt it. I think that the pigeons that bred in the '80s were probably all gone ten or fifteen years afterward. Many of the young ones never found mates or bred at all, and that the wild pigeon breeds at the present time is simply an impossibility.

W. B. MERSHON.

New York Zoological Society.

THE Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society has submitted to the Board of Managers a report from which the following items are taken:

An effort will be made to secure some living gorillas from the west coast of Africa, and the Society has invested $1,000 toward the preliminary cost of an expedition for this purpose.

An order has been placed with Henry Tarlton of Nairobi, British East Africa, for the collection and transportation to New York of a large collection of characteristic African animals, the most important of which are, three white rhinoceroses; pairs of giraffes, hartebeests, grevy zebras, kudus, cheetahs, bushpigs; and in addition some gazelles, a baboon, colobus monkeys, and that rare and interesting animal, the aardvark.

Recent births include one Beatrix antelope; three American bison; two axis deer; two Tld deer, and one Rocky Mountain goat. Many more births are expected during the next four weeks.

The collections have sustained practically no losses of importance since the first of the year, and the health of the animals has continued excellent.

The building of the eagle and vulture aviary is well under way. The foundations are completed and the iron work will be delivered shortly. The new bear dens are progressing satisfactorily and will probably be ready for use about Aug. 1, 1911.

The contract for the zebra house will be awarded in the immediate future for an amount well within the appropriation for this purpose.

Since the first of the year 102 new members have been elected as follows: Annual members, 89; life members, 9; patron, 1; founder, 1; founders in perpetuity, 2.

The land in the eastward extension of Bronx Park has at last been transferred to the Park Department.

Woodchuck Ways.

POLAND, N. Y., May 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* From an observation recently made I am wondering if the woodchuck has developed a game.

On the morning of May 9, while returning home after an early tramp in the woods to note the new arrivals in the way of birds, a friend and I suddenly came in sight of a pair of woodchucks at play. We had not yet come out of the edge of the woods, and the animals were at the mouth of their burrow in a large meadow some distance away. They would sit up, take hold and wrestle, and we noticed that when one was thrown, hc usually landed in the hole and disappeared from sight for a second or two. We watched this performance for a considerable time and at first thought it accidental when one woodchuck or the other landed in the opening, but it was repeated too many times not to have been intentional.

This gives rise to my question and I would be glad to learn if any other observers have seen the little red monk at his game of "hole" your partner. The woodchucks were probably the young of the previous year, as the young of this year at this date would have been too small for such game.

I have watched woodchucks a great deal both with and without murder in mind, but never before have I seen them at play.

While on the subject of woodchucks I will relate the curious and fatal conduct of one yesterday. Taking my rifle, I wandered off back of the house to a grassy hill, capped by three maples, and a favorite lookout of mine. From this point I have a considerable view of the surrounding meadows and pastures, and I seldom climb there without seeing woodchucks. This day I fired and overshot one some distance away. At this she ran for her burrow and disappeared and here her strange performance commenced. She reappeared at the entrance. I shot again and missed, and she took to her heels and started running up a small depression in the hill straight toward me, and I finally killed her about ten feet away. Just over the crest of the hill behind me were some burrows and for these this woodchuck was undoubtedly headed, but why she left the security of the first burrow and ran sixty or seventy yards up the hill toward me will always remain a mystery. Possibly there was an occupant in the first hole to whom the other was unwelcomc. I may find out on my next visit.

CHARLES A. GIANINI.

[We imagine that the young of all mammals, great and small—from men down to mice—indulge in play, a favorite form of which is pretended fighting. This is seen in children, puppies, squirrels, and indeed in all animals that we have an opportunity to observe. Years ago, in Montana, we watched two three-quarter grown Richardson's ground squirrels at play for some minutes at a distance of only a few yards. They were on the shelf of a flat block of weathered yellow standstone in which there were several large cracks. They sat up on their hind legs, wrestled, pretended to bite necks and shoulders, and the one thrown down, when he fell, at once ran into a crack in the rock, to emerge a few seconds later and resume the game. We took it for granted then that this was a part of the sport, the defeated animal running away and

hiding to escape the victor—in other words carrying out the mimic warfare to the end. If this inference was just, it is conceivable that the woodchuck described by our correspondent was influenced by the same motive and pretended to hide. We often see something like this, when two puppies are playing and the defeated one runs away. At the end of its race it may throw itself flat on the ground, as if hiding, or it may drop down behind a bush. An inspection of the hole which the woodchuck left to meet her death might have given some suggestion of an explanation of her conduct. Was the hole a new one and how deep?—EDITOR.]

Albino Gray Squirrels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* About two years ago our park superintendent imported a number of the common gray squirrels into one of our city parks. These animals have thrived and increased. To one of these squirrel families this spring three young ones were born, and of these three, two were albinos, the third being of normal color. The albinos are snow white; the color of the iris pinkish white, and pupil light red. Both are males. As Mr. White, the superintendent, has promised to do all in his power to protect these little sports from vandals, we shall hope that they will live and prosper.

J. W. FRANZEN.

Elephant Seal in London.

IN the Zoological Gardens in London there is a young elephant seal from the Crozets Islands on the borders of the Antartic, a little larger and presumably a little older than those now on exhibition in the New York Aquarium.

This animal, like those here in New York, was on its arrival at the gardens offered squid to eat, following out the belief that these animals feed largely on cephalopods. It declined to eat the morsel. Mr. Pocock, of the Zoological Society's Gardens, adds also that one of three California sea lions in the garden, after swallowing with some misgiving a piece of squid that had been tossed to him, refused a further supply. The other sea lions and the common seals would not taste the squid. The elephant seals of the southern seas are regarded by American naturalists as a different species from the form from Guadalupe Islands, which Dr. Gill years ago described as *Machrorhinus angustirostis.*

Zoological Park's Sportsman's Day.

SPORTSMAN'S day at the New York Zoological Society's Park in the Bronx, June 2, was attended by a large assemblage of sportsmen. The occasion was a brilliant one. Under the guidance of Madison Grant, the chairman of the society's executive committee, the sportsmen made the rounds of the park, bringing up finally at the Administration Building where the National Collection of Heads and Horns was inspected by the gathering of hunters.

The young animals recently born in the park, tottering buffalo calves, a young Rocky Mountain goat and many deer and antelope, were looked at with especial interest.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Important to Every Angler.

TUPELO, Miss., May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Jan. 2, 1909, there appeared a communication from my pen with the above caption, which embodied a resolution and memorial from the American Fisheries Society to Congress, calling attention to the importance of the conservation and protection of fish in connection with the work of the United States Reclamation Service. The awful destruction of fish through the operation of irrigating canals and ditches is well known wherever irrigation is practiced.

I am now much gratified to state that through the interest of Senator Dixon, chairman of the Committee on Conservation of National Resources, the following bill has been prepared by him and introduced in the United States Senate and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

It is now up to every angler, and for that matter to every philanthropist, to communicate with his United States Senators, requesting them to advocate and vote for this bill. As to its importance I can only repeat what I said in my former article: "As the system of reclamation of arid lands contemplated by the Government is of great magnitude and will affect most of the streams of the West and Northwest, it is certainly evident that some provision should be made to conserve the fish life now existing in them, otherwise it will be a question of but few years before these waters become barren."

JAMES A. HENSHALL,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

A Bill to authorize the construction of fishways, screens and paddle wheels at the intake of canals constructed in connection with irrigation projects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in the construction of all irrigation dams, canals and ditches under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, and in the construction of all projects for the irrigation of Indian lands, authorized by any Act of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be erected, constructed and maintained fishways, wherever practicable, in all dams, and some effective paddle wheel, screen or other device at the intake of all canals and ditches in connection with said irrigation projects that will effectively prevent fish from entering the same.

Rainbow Trout.

LINVILLE FALLS, N. C., May 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This is the best rainbow trout season Linville River and gorge have known. The protection and stocking of the past three years have resulted in more and larger fish than have ever been known here. All the local and visiting fishermen report large numbers of small fish, as well as plenty of good ones, and several have been taken from twenty-two to twenty-four inches, weighing from three pounds to three pounds ten ounces.

The weather has been warm for two weeks now, so the fish are active, as they were not before. They are taking flies and bait with apparently equal appetite. The river is low and very clear, the best condition for fishing here. The season lasts from May 1 to Oct. 1, and often the fishing is good into November. It is always fairly good all summer, except perhaps a few weeks from the last of July to the first of September, when the vegetable food is so plentiful that the fish are not so eager for the angler's offering. The people here say the fish are "mossin'" then.

F. W. BICKNELL.

A Michigan Trout Stream.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have had some very good trout fishing this spring, but water conditions lately have been against us. I have just come in from the Black River where I spent four days. The water was high when we got there. The second day it fell about four inches, so that we could wade parts of the stream, and the trout came good and were a fine size.

It was very hot and I never saw the mosquitoes so bad. We simply could not keep them out of the car, although it was screened and we smudged it out before bed time. The thermometer stood at 88 during the day. Heavy thunder showers followed, and the river rose again, so we had to give up wading except in a very few shallows. The river is literally alive with trout and many of them are of fine size. The stream is isolated in about the wildest part of Michigan.

Our guide, who traps in the winter and had his winter camp near by, told of the killing of a big buck some time in February by four wolves. He said he did not see the killing, but he traced it on the snow. Two of the wolves headed the deer off before it could get to the river and the fight took place in the jack pines within 200 yards of the water. When he found the deer it was about two-thirds eaten. The deer was hampered by the crust on the snow that held the wolves.

This was the last of our southern peninsula grayling streams. Only a few years ago when I was camping there in August our helper was picking huckleberries within a hundred yards of the camp. He suddenly let out a yell and came running to the camp and explained that a big bear had risen from the opposite side of a log alongside of which he was picking berries and made a sudden remark and he started for camp. We saw two bears on that trip.

The thickets along the river were filled with various kinds of warblers. It has been a favorite place for the redstart. I never was up there, but I saw quantities of them.

W. B. MERSHON.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Newark Fly- and Bait-Casting Club.

THE plans of the Newark, N. J., Fly- and Bait-Casting Club have this season taken new form. Early in the year the club leased the Fox Hill Lakes, near Butler, N. J., famous black bass waters, and since the season opened, on May 20, a number of the club members have fished these lakes, with fair success. One of them captured a 7¼-pound bass, another a 4¼-pounder, both big-mouths; and small-mouth bass weighing 2½ and 3 pounds were landed last week.

To-day, June 10, the first club casting contest will be held at Weequahic Lake in Newark, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Other club contests will be held there on July 8, Aug. 12, Sept. 30 and Oct. 14 with an open contest on Nov. 7. An open casting contest will be held at Fox Hill Lakes on Labor Day. On Sept. 16 the annual Interstate tournament will occur at Weequahic.

If for any reason it becomes necessary to postpone a regular club contest, it will be cast off on the following day at the Orange Rod Club house on Cable Lake, reached via Lackawanna railway and trolley.

On Sept. 16 there will be cast off the ties undecided last Election Day. In case only one of those who tied appears, the prize will be forfeited to the one who is present.

Landlocked Salmon in Black Lake.

HAMMOND, N. Y., May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have noticed your comments on the appearance of landlocked salmon in Lake Michigan in a rather sudden and unexplained manner and was awaiting the explanation, when much to my surprise on the morning of the 8th of this month one of the market fishermen, Stanley Froman, came up to the house with a live fish in his landing net, stating that he had just caught it while trolling a short distance below our landing. He said that he did not know what it was, and asked if I could tell him. I recognized it at once as a landlocked salmon such as I had seen in Canada, and to make the identification sure and verify my statement I compared it with the cut of a female landlocked salmon opposite page 232 in the second annual report of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Game and Forests of the State of New York for the year 1879. It was a perfect reproduction of the cut with the addition of a few dark spots on the fish's tail, and this fish was a female carrying two pretty well developed sacks of roe.

This body of water, Black Lake, is about eighteen miles long and receives the Indian River as a feeder at the head and empties through the Oswegatchie into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, N. Y. If there has been stock planted in any of the feeders it might have come down stream; otherwise it must have come over the dam at Ogdensburg. There may have been other specimens taken in this lake, but if so I have not heard of it. H. A. MORSE.

[As early as 1801 laws for the protection of salmon in that part of the St. Lawrence watershed lying in New York State were enacted by the Legislature of New York. These laws referred to the Oswego, Grasse, Raquette and St. Regis rivers and smaller streams. The erection of dams that would "prevent salmon from following their usual course up said streams" was prohibited on streams flowing into Lakes Ontario, Erie and Champlain. It appears that no laws relating to salmon in the Hudson were enacted prior to 1770. Even then it seems to have been understood that Atlantic salmon were occasional rather than regular frequenters of the Hudson.

DeKay wrote in 1842 that the salmon were only found in New York on the St. Lawrence slope. They appeared in Lake Ontario in April, he said, and left it in October or November. They were formerly very abundant in the lakes in the interior of the State which communicated with Lake Ontario, but artificial impediments thrown in their way have greatly decreased their numbers, and in many cases caused their total

THE EARLY ANGLER'S RETURN.
Photograph by Edward Breck.

destruction." He says also that in Oneida Lake he saw salmon weighing ten to fifteen pounds.

Salmo salar sebago, the landlocked salmon of Maine, were put in numerous Adirondack streams during past years. These are larger than the ouananiche of the Saguenay River and its tributaries, which debouche into the St. Lawrence River further east in Quebec.—EDITOR.]

The Fisherman's Journal.

"THE FISHERMAN'S JOURNAL" is a handy booklet designed by Elmer Russell Gregor, whose frequent contributions are read with interest by the FOREST AND STREAM family. The purpose of the book is given in three words, "Records stimulate memory." There is an index in which various fishing trips are numbered to correspond with the blank pages that follow. Each number refers to two pages. On one is the serial number, the locality, the time taken, the railway, station, conveyance and the fare; varieties, length and weight of fish taken; the baits used; names of waters fished; hotels, guides and cost. The other page is left blank for remarks. This book is 5½ x 8½ x ½ inches in size. It is strongly bound in cloth and is substantial enough to be filed in the angler's library after its pages have been filled with records of many pleasant trips.

Kansas City Bait and Fly-Casting Club.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Below are the scores made by our club at Troost Lake, yesterday:

One-half ounce accuracy:

	Per C't.		Per C't.
E. G. McLean	98.8	C. H. Cheney	97.8
W. L. Rock	99.6	O. H. Pitken	97.5
J. C. Kerner	98.4	C. H. Doyle	97.3
E. M. Meier	98.4	O. C. Viquesney	97.1
E. E. Guenther	98.4	F. B. Robinson	96.5
J G Hollingsworth	98.3	G. W. Woolworth	96.3

One-quarter ounce accuracy:

	Per C't.		Per C't.
W. L. Rock	98.7	J. C. Kerner	97.3
E. M. Meier	98.7	O. C. Viquesney	96.8
E. G. McLean	98.1	E. E. Guenther	96.5
F. B. Robinson	98.0	O. H. Pitkin	91.0
C. H. Cheney	97.6		

Accuracy fly:

C. H. Cheney	98 9-15	E. M. Meier	96 6-15
J. G. Hollingsworth	99	E. E. Guenther	96 14-15
W. L. Rock	98 8-15	U. H. Hosterman	96 10-15
F. B. Robinson	98 2-15	J. C. Kerner	96 7-15
E. G. McLean	98 1-15		

In practice, J. W. Bramhall made a score of 99 8/15 per cent., accuracy fly.

At a meeting held on the lake it was unanimously decided to transfer the two remaining meets which we have scheduled for Troost Lake to Rock's Lake, as the conditions at Troost are very unsatisfactory.

I hope that we will be able to report much better scores after we commence casting at Rock's. E. G. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

Chicago Fly-Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following scores were made May 27-28:

One-quarter ounce accuracy bait:

O. E. Becker	98.9	D. R. Linder	97.6
F. P. Naylor	98.2	F. N. Peet	96.9
H. W. Perce	98.3	*Mr. Kleinfeldt	98.0
E. R. Letterman	97.8		

One-quarter ounce long distance bait:

O. E. Becker	118 5-18	F. N. Peer	128
F. P. Naylor	117 4-5	*Mr. Kleinfeldt	142 5-21
H. W. Perce	93 2-5		

Dry fly accuracy:

F. N. Peet	99 1-15	J. M. Smith	98 2-15
O. J. Loomis	98 10-15	G. S. Eldred	98 1-15
H. W. Perce	98 6-15	D. R. Linder	97

Salmon fly:

	Feet.		Feet.
F. N. Peer	124	J. M. Smith	105

Long distance, 5¾-ounce rod:

	Feet.		Feet.
F. N. Peer	104	J. M. Smith	90
H. W. Perce	95		

*Visitor.

JOHN HOHMAN, Sec'y.

A Thames Rainbow Trout.

THE most interesting item from the Thames this week is the report of the capture, at Sunbury, by G. Griffin, of a rainbow trout of about three pounds. Evidently all the rainbows placed in this river have not gone back to America.—Anglers' News.

Anglers' Club of New York.

THE June meeting will be held on the night of the 13th at the Hotel Navarre, when a program of contests for the summer will be arranged. These will be cast off at the club platform on the big lake near 77th street, Central Park.

YACHTING

Yachting Fixtures.

JUNE.

10. Manhasset Bay Y. C., annual.
10. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
10. Atlantic Y. C., open.
10. East Greenwich Y. C., open.
10. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, open.
10. Quincy Y. C., club.
10. Columbia Y. C., club.
10. Royal Canadian Y. C., Lorne cup.
10. Hingham Y. C., club.
10. Savin Hill Y. C., open.
10. Winthrop Y. C., club.
17. Larchmont Y. C., spring.
17. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
17. New York C. C., 1st championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
17. Boston Y. C., Hull, Y. R. A.
17. Babylon Y. C., club.
11. Squantum Y. C., cruise.
17. American Y. C., club, Newburyport.
17. Beverly Y. C., club.
17. Columbia Y. C., cruise.
17. Columbia Y. C., Chicago-Michigan City race.
17. Hingham Y. C., club, Hingham.
17. Nahant D. C., club.
17. New Bedford Y. C., cruise.
17. Philadelphia Y. C., spring races, power.
17. South Boston Y. C., club run.
17. Winthrop Y. C., club.
18. Columbia Y. C., cruise.
18. New Bedford Y. C., cruise.
18. South Boston Y. C., club run.
18. Squantum Y. C., club.
20. Fall River Y. C., Cotton carnival.
22. New York Y. C., spring cups, Glen Cove.
23. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., special.
24. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., annual.
24. New York A. C., Block Island race.
24. Larchmont Y. C., inter-club class.
24. Crescent A. C., second championship, G. B. Y.R.A.
24. Bristol Y. C., open.
24. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, ocean race.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Quincy Y. C., club.
24. Royal Canadian Y. C., cruising race.
24. Beverly Y. C., club.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Hingham Y. C., club, Crow Point.
24. Manchester Y. C., one-design.
24. Sippican Y. C., sonder, Marion.
24. Toledo Y. C., Taft cup elimination trials.
24. Winthrop Y. C., club.
26. Squantum Y. C., moonlight sail.
29. Indian Harbor Y. C., race to New London.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

THERE is a possibility of G. Cecil Whitaker bringing his new Fife designed schooner Waterwitch to this side of the Atlantic to raee against Westward, Elena and other vessels. When it was announeed that Westward would not race this season on the other side, FOREST AND STREAM suggested that the New York Y. C. should invite Mr. Whitaker to bring his yacht to these waters and sail against Elena. It was pointed out that several Ameriean yaehts have helped to make the British seasons successful, and that it was time some British yachtsman visited these waters.

Waterwitch was built to race against Westward, and with that yaeht out of the way there would be little good sport for her owner. Mr. Whitaker was very much disappointed when he learned that Westward was ordered baek to these waters. The New York Y. C. offieers have invited Mr. Whitaker to bring his yaeht here and take part in the elub races and in sueh other events as can be arranged.

Last week a cablegram was received from Mr. Whitaker asking how much racing he could be assured if he crossed the Atlantic, and in a reply sent at onee he was told that he could have racing every day except Sunday. Yaehtsmen hope that Mr. Whitaker will bring his yacht here. Every club of standing on the Atlantic eoast would offer eups for races between Waterwitch, Westward, Elena, Irolita and other boats, and such racing would be the best that has been witnessed in these or any other waters for many years. Mr. Whitaker's answer is now awaited with much interest.

The new boats are being tuned up. Some have taken part in races and have shown well; others are not yet in shape and will need more racing for their owners to find out their peculiarities. In Eastern waters George Lee's new 31-rater Italia has twice been beaten by Amoret, ehampion of last season. Each race was won by a smal'l margin. One was in light weather and the other in fresh winds.

On the Lower Bay the Q boats Alice and Suelew have raced. Twice Grayjacket defeated the new boats and onee Alice finished first, but her victory was somewhat of a fluke. The new boats, however, are not at their best yet, and when properly tuned up will defeat the older eraft in almost any kind of going.

In the S elass, Wind and Cyrie have met three times. They are mueh faster than the older boats, and in the three races Cyric won when the wind was steady and moderate, and Wind seored one victory when the wind was light. It would seem to indicate that Cyric likes a good breeze and Wink is at her best in moderate airs.

On the Sound, Joyant and Corinthian have met twice and eaeh has scored a victory. Joyant won at Oyster Bay in a steady wind and Corinthian won in the Knickerbocker regatta. The wind was fitful and ehangeable and her victory was partly due to an error on the part of Mr. Hanan on the Joyant who mistook the course and lost some minutes at the start.

The Stamford Y. C. opened its season on Decoration Day with a race for its one-design class. There are ten of these boats in the club and nine started in the opening race which was won by T. Dominick's Curlew. The regatta committee, Bartholomew Jacob, Douglas L. Elliman, Wm. W. Heroy, Theodore R. Hoyt and Walton Ferguson, has arranged a very long schedule of races for the season which is as follows:

June 3—One-design elass for owners' cup.
June 10—First series raee, one-design class, Barlow cup.
June 17—Seeond series raee one-design class, Corning eup motor boat races.
June 24—One-design class at Seawanhaka annual.
July 1—Third race one-design class, Dominick eup.
July 4—First round tournament raee; motor boat handicap.
July 8—Fourth race one-design elass, Elliman eup.
July 15-22—One-design class, Larchmont.
July 29—Ladies' race, one-design elass.
Aug. 5—Fifth race one-design class, Fleitman cup.
Aug. 12—Seeond round tournament raee, one-design.
Aug. 19—Annual regatta.
Aug. 26—Sixth race one-design elass, Gillespie cup.
Sept. 2—Seventh race, one-design elass, Jacob eup; motor boats.
Sept. 4—Eighth race one-design elass, Kingan eup.
Sept. 9—Ninth raee one-design elass, Raymond cup.
Sept. 16—Tenth raee one-design class, Weber eup.

In the one-design races of the series points will be eredited each yaeht for the championship and the series prize. The ehampionship eup is presented by Commodore Weber and the series cup by R. W. James Kingan. The prize for the tournament raee is offered by Mr. Kingan. There are two courses over which these yachts sail. The start is off the club house, and the length of each course is about six miles. The boats are able eraft of one-design and governed by a set of rules whieh make the racing very fair for each competitor. They may be hauled out once in three weeks and only two suits of sails are allowed in a season.

With thirty eharter members owning power boats and fast sailing craft, the new Sandy Hook Bay Y. C. went into eommission on Decoration Day at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., with a bright outlook for a season of interesting raeing on Sandy Hook Bay.

The former club station of the New York Y. C., eonveniently loeated on the end of a long pier, with a good depth of water about it at all times, was purchased and renovated by the new organization. Here every eonvenience may be found, not only for members, but for yachting visitors who may "put in" at Atlantie Highlands during the summer. Parties who may drop anchor off the elub house, intending to proeeed by train down the Jersey Coast, will find the elub house float a great eonvenienee—only a step from the train shed.

The offieers of the thriving young club are: Commodore, H. Taylor Sherman, of Rooksie; Vice-Commodore, William B. Smith, of Evolution; Rear-Commodore, Frank L. Bailey, of Kahkin II.; Treasurer, W. H. Posten, of Erminie II., and Seeretary, William Friedlander, of Wanderer.

It is the purpose of the Sandy Hook Bay Y. C. to promote elass raeing in waters which are admirably suited for it. In addition to these eontests, there will be oeean races with the Ambrose Channel and Seotland lightships as the outer marks.

The regular meeting of the Sea Cliff Y. C. was held at the club house at Sea Cliff, L. I., on June 1. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Commodore, F. W. Sheridan; Vice-Commodore, D. G. Evans; Seeretary, Edward J. Hogan; Treasurer, Charles E. Robinson; Trustees to aet for one year—Arthur Joel, W. S. Porter, Hon. Osear Schultz, Henry A. VanDyne, Frank J. Ruhlman and Harry Stevenson. The club house was formally opened with a reeeption and dance on last Saturday night.

On Memorial Day the twenty-third season of the Riverside Y. C., of Riverside, Conn., was formally opened. At 12 o'clock, on the signal of one gun, the flag at the club house was masthead, and at 12:15 there was a reception to club members and their friends.

Commodore C. T. Pierce has appointed Arthur Winslow Cabot, of Stamford Fleet Captain.

This is one of the oldest clubs on the Sound. It numbers among its members E. C. Benedict, W. J. B. Mills, Lemuel C. Benedict and George A. Hurty, all members of the New York Stoek Exchange; J. Kennedy Tod, H. T. Hand, R. A. Gillespie, C. A. Hatch, C. H. Cairns all conneeted with stoek exchange firms; I. M. Shaw, president of the Chelsea Exehange Bank; F. C. Mills, with the Union Square Savings Bank; W. L. Edwards and C. E. Peek, with the National City Bank; John S. Montgomery, No. 2 Wall street; W. W. Shaw, No. 2 Rector street; T. A. Liebler, theatrical manager, and numerous well known yachtsmen with winning boats.

A small yaeht, built for the six-meter (19.7 feet) elass, was launched from Wood & McClure's yard at City Island last week. This boat is for a St. Petersburg yachtsman and will take part in some of the important European regattas. The yaeht was built from designs by William Gardner and is named Vodka. She sailed in the regatta of the Harlem Y. C. on Decoration Day and proved to be very fast defeating easily the boats of the Manhasset Bay one-design elass.

Irex to Go to Eastern Waters.

JOSEPH PULITZER, JR., of New York city, has sold through the ageney of John G. Alden, of Boston, the 39-foot waterline sloop Irex to William S. Kinney, of Boston. Irex will shortly start around the cape and will be raeed by her owner in Massachusetts Bay. Irex is 53 feet over all, 13 feet 9 inches beam, 6 feet 6 inehes draft and was designed by T. L. Ferris in 1898.

National Y. C.

THE first regatta of the National Y. C., the successor of the old and better known Brooklyn Y. C., was sailed on Decoration Day. Twenty-six sail yachts took part. There was a fresh southeasterly wind, and course No. 16, which sent them to Craven Shoal and Ambrose Channel Buoy 11, was selected by the committee. This is one of the new courses, and it gave great satisfaction, as the racers had a long windward leg. Three started in Class Q, and Alice, the new Gardner boat, built for Gherardi Davis, won with F. F. Luckenback's Mower-designed Suelew second. Alice showed up remarkably well, and Suelew also did some good sailing. When she is in good trim she will hold her own with the best of the fleet.

In Class S, Dr. Atkinson's Gardner-built Cyric easily defeated Wink, a Herreshoff boat. In 10.5 miles Cyric won by 6m. 38s.

Three sloops in Class M, Gardenia, Margaret and Adyta, sailed a course that took them to the southwest spit buoy No. 5 off the point of the Hook and home again. Gardenia found another soft spot and her victory will help bolster up her record at the end of the season. In the handicap class Joy had to be content with second place.

In the knockabout class there were three disqualifications for fouls. The race was won by F. L. Billingham's Skylark, with R. B. Moore's Scud second. Just how it happened no one is able to figure out, but Skylark managed to get home ahead of the crack skipper of the Lower Bay by 10s. The New York C. C.'s dinghies race again was won by the Arie, with Vivi, Commodore Allerton's boat, second. The summaries:

Sloops, Class M—21 Miles—Start, 1:15.

Gardenia	3 44 20	Margaret	3 58 09
Adyta II.	3 52 38		

Sloops, Class Q—11 Miles—Start, 3:05.

Alice	4 49 03	Soya	4 55 15
Suelew	4 51 30		

Handicap Class, 11 Miles—Start, 3:10.

Joy	5 01 47	La Cubana	5 12 33
Miana	5 02 03	Careless	5 16 28

Corrected time—Miana, 1.48.08; Joy, 1.51.47; La Cubana, 1.54.44; Careless, 1.55.17.

Sloops, Class S—10.5 Miles—Start, 3:15.

Cyric	5 10 32	M and F	5 19 05
Wink	5 17 10	Gunda	5 21 05

Sloops—Class X—10.5 Miles—Start, 3:20.

Skylark	4 43 10	Suffragette	...Disqualified
Scud	4 43 20	Chico	.....Disqualified
Pike	4 44 11	Slow Poke	....Disqualified
Mouse	4 49 02	Merry Widow	Disqualified

N. Y. C. C. Dingheys—4 Miles—Start, 3:25.

Aries	4 12 09	North Star	4 16 30
Viva	4 15 41	Bullfinch	d.n.f.

Bensonhurst Y. C.

IN the opening regatta of the Bensonhurst Y. C., sailed on the Lower Bay last Saturday, Alice, a new yacht owned by Gherardi Davis, won her first race. She sailed in the Q class and did well, although her victory was more due to good luck and some judgment on the part of her skipper than fast sailing. They went twice around a course, which gave them a reach, then a run, then a broad reach and then windward work. Running, Alice proved very fast in the light air. On the second round Spider took the lead at the leeward mark and held it until she hauled her wind. Then Grayjacket closed with her and just managed to turn the next mark with a slight lead. Spider was on the weather quarter of Grayjacket and the two indulged in a luffing match on the short reach to the finish. Alice was third boat at the end of the windward work, and Mr. Davis, sailing a straight line for home just managed to take the victory from Grayjacket by 22s. The five finished within 1m. 4s. Soya was last, but she almost caught the others by standing across the channel and getting the best of the ebb tide. Had she held on a few minutes longer, she would have won the race.

Wink won her first race in the S class, defeating Cyric very easily. She is evidently a light weather boat. The wind was east all the afternoon. Careless won the handicap class by a small margin and Miana beat Joy by less than one second. The times:

Sloops, Class Q—9.6 Miles—Start, 3:05.

Alice	5 04 24	Suclew	5 05 15
Grayjacket	5 04 46	Soya	5 05 28
Spider	5 04 53		

Sloops, Class S—8 Miles—Start, 3:15.

Wink	5 08 16	M and F	5 12 45
Cyric	5 10 44	Gunda	5 13 59

Handicap Class—9.6 Miles—Start, 3:10.

Joy	5 12 25	La Cubana	5 25 02
Miana	5 15 28	Careless	5 26 02

Corrected time—Careless, 2.02.21; Miana, 2.02.24; Joy, 2.02.25; La Cubana, 2.04.28.

Sloops, Class S—8 Miles—Start, 3:20.

Mouse	5 17 46	Scud	5 25 40
Skylark	5 19 34	Slow Poke	5 27 34
Merry Widow	5 24 12	Suffragette	...Disqualified
Pike	5 24 36		

Sloops, Class X—4 Miles—Start, 3:25.

Aries	4 30 02	Bullfinch	4 37 17
North Star	4 37 05	Viva	4 38 13

Harlem Y. C.

THE racing season on the Sound was opened on Decoration Day with the annual regatta of the Harlem Y. C. Fifty-four yachts started from a line off the black buoy to the northward and eastward of Execution Rock and sailed over triangular courses varying from 6 to 11 miles. The wind was light from southeast and the first leg of each course was to windward. Several new boats took part in the racing. One very attractive little craft was named Vodka and has been built from designs by William Gardner for a Russian yachtsman. She sailed against the Manhasset Bay one-design class and defeated Scylla 6m. 20s. It is a pity this boat is going abroad, as she would do well against the new Cyric of the Lower Bay fleet.

A new class, called the Star Class, sailed its first race. These boats have been built for members of the American Y. C. The race was won by George A. Corry's Little Dipper. J. A. Crowley's Ediana, a new boat, was the winner in Class P. The fininshing times of each boat follow:

Handicap, First Division—11 Miles—Start, 1:10.

Dorinda	3 12 00	Interim	3 12 03
Sally IX	3 14 29	Amorita	3 19 53

Corrected times—Sally I., 1.57.10; Interim, 1.57.47; Dorinda, 1.59.34; Amorita, 2.07.27.

Sloops, Class P—11 Miles—Start, 1:15.

Ediana	3 12 32	Hyperion	3 24 25
Zingara	3 17 53	Vagabond	3 43 00

Corrected times—Hyperion, 2.06.45; Vagabond, 2.22.29.

Handicap, Second Division—11 Miles—Start, 1:15.

Fearless	3 17 40	Mist	3 27 10
Red Wing	3 18 14	Scud	3 24 24

Corrected times—Fearless, 2.02.40; Red Wing, 2.30.14; Scud, 2.07.34; Mist, 2.08.29.

Sloops, Class Q—9 Miles—Start, 1:20.

Alyce	2 59 25	Malolo	3 15 10
Bonito	3 01 28	Mistral	3 17 31
Naiad	3 01 45	Kathryn	3 45 45

Corrected times—Alyce, 1.39.25; Bonito, 1.40.24; Naiad, 1.41.37; Mistral, 1.50.24; Malolo, 1.53.08; Kathryn, 2.22.42.

Raceabouts—9 Miles—Start, 1:20.

Cliphora	2 58 15	Chinook	2 58 56

Handicap, Third Division—9 Miles—Start, 1:20.

Robin Hood I.	3 16 12

Inter-Club—9 Miles—Start, 1:25.

Salas	3 10 08	Dagmar	3 14 01
Wild Thyme	3 12 38	Festina	3 14 25
Lewana	3 13 40		

Sloops, Class R—9 Miles—Start, 1:25.

Hoyden	3 12 37	San Toy	3 55 10
Sabrina	3 52 13	Hamburg	4 05 48

Sloops, Class S—9 Miles—Start, 1:25.

Nereid	3 25 47

Handicap, Fourth Division—9 Miles—Start, 1:30.

Victory	3 16 10	Dolly	3 24 49
Sybilla	3 20 02	Insurgent	3 41 38
Kenosha I.	3 20 23		

Corrected times—Victory, 1.45.06; Insurgent, 2.10.02; Dolly, 1.52.54; Sybilla, 1.46.51.

Manhasset Bay Class—9 Miles—Start, 1:35.

Vodka	3 32 42	Mlle. Boss	3 43 22
Scylla	3 39 02	Ardette	3 48 45

New Rochelle Class—9 Miles—Start, 1:45.

Nereid	4 00 22	La Rochelle	4 01 20
Virginia	4 09 10		

Manhasset Bay Knockabouts—9 Miles—Start, 1:45.

Ahoy	3 56 04	Pixy	4 12 20
Arizona	3 58 40		

Star Class—6 Miles—Start, 1:50.

Little Dipper	3 13 52	Ceti	3 22 40
Twinkle	3 16 54	Gold Bug	3 26 16
Snake	3 19 37		

Bug Class—6 Miles—Start, 1:50.

Iney	3 32 50	Scarab	3 33 42
Mayfly	3 33 35		

Knickerbocker Y. C.

THE annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Y. C. was sailed on the Sound last Saturday in a very light flukey wind. It was a disappointing day and the wind came east, then south and later northwest. Fifty yachts started and the feature was the defeat of Joyant by Corinthian. The Seawanhaka yacht footed quite fast in the paltry winds and was more than 10m. in the lead at the finish. The yachts were started off Execution Rock and sailed triangular courses. The times:

Sloops, Class P—10 Miles—Start, 2:00.

Corinthian	5 31 20	Joyant	5 41 14

Sloops, Special Class—10 Miles—Start, 2:00.

Bonnie Kate	6 57 31	Kirry	Not timed
Painte II.	7 00 38	Carnation II.	..Not Timed

30-Foot Class—10 Miles—Start, 2:05.

Nepsi	6 19 37	Gossip	6 58 02
Rowdy	6 23 27	Ibis	6 37 10
Caprice	6 32 55	Dahinda	6 43 11
Alera	6 44 40	Juanita	6 53 47
Phryne	6 34 55	Carlita	.....Not timed

Inter-Club Class—10 Miles—Start, 2:10.

Dagmar	6 52 55	Como I.	.....Not timed
Salas	6 53 08	Wild Thyme	6 45 45
Festina	7 03 04		

Raceabout—10 Miles—Start, 2:15.

Amarita III.	6 57 45	Ardette	6 59 16
Scylla	6 58 15		

Sloops, Class R—10 Miles—Start, 2:20.

Pachita	6 48 56	Hoyden	6 57 49
Hamburg	7 02 48		

Handicap, First Division—10 Miles—Start, 2:25.

Alert	6 34 08	Sally IX.	6 45 14
Interim	6 29 04		

Corrected time—Interim, 3.55.32; Sally IX., 4.06.49; Alert, 4.49.08.

Handicap, Second Division—10 Miles—Start, 2:05.

Mist	6 57 22	Scud	6 56 14
Fearless	6 57 37	Red Wing	6 56 14

Corrected times—Scud, 4.26.57; Red Wing, 4.31.14; Mist, 4:45.31; Fearless, 4.52.22.

Handicap Class, Third Division—10 Miles—Start, 2:30.

Chinook	6 57 24

Handicap Class, Fourth Division—10 Miles—Start, 2:30.

Dolly	6 57 26	Robin Hood	7 01 22
Kenosha	6 58 08	Sybilla	7 00 46

Corrected time—Dolly T., 4.10.25; Kenosha, 4.21.27; Robin Hood, 4.23.21; Sybilla, 4.22.03.

Port Washington One-Design Class—6 Miles—Start, 2:40.

Cow Baby	6 59 57	Gogo	6 58 30

Bug Class—6 Miles—Start, 2:45.

Iney	6 47 00	Scarab	6 48 10
Mayfly	6 53 11		

Sloops, Class S—6 Miles—Start, 2:50.

Nereid	6 31 43	Opal	6 34 04

Match Race—6 Miles—Start, 3:15.

Arizona	6 44 17	San Toy	.....Not timed

New Rochelle One-Design—6 Miles—Start, 3:20.

Virginia	6 48 38	Nereid	6 54 26

Star Class—6 Miles—Start, 3:35

Little Dipper	6 51 45	Gold Bug	7 13 51

Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C.

THE two new Herreshoff-built 31-raters Joyant, owned by Commodore W. H. Childs, and Corinthian, owned by a syndicate of Seawanhaka Club members, met in their first race on the Sound of Oyster Bay on Decoration Day. They sailed a triangular course 10¾ miles in length in a moderate southeasterly wind, and Joyant won. It was very close between the two boats all over the course, and at the end Joyant finished 1m. 12s. in the lead. In the class for 30-footers Nepsi won again with Caprice second, and Thelema won the race for 15-footers. The times were:

Sloops, Class F—10¾ Miles—Start, 1:40.

Joyant	3 24 02	Corinthian	3 25 14

N. Y. 30-footers—10¾ Miles—Start, 1:15.

Nepsi	3 35 50	Dahinda	3 37 48
Caprice	3 36 17	Howdy	3 37 59
Phryne	3 36 24	Carmita	d.n.f.
Alera	3 37 24		

Seawanhaka 15-footers—Start, 1:50.

Thelema	3 21 26	Water Baby	3 21 55
Iris	3 21 30	Sabrina	d.n.f.

Boston Y. C.

Two of the 31 raters took part in the regatta of the Boston Y. C. on June 3. Amoret, champion of last season, defeated Talia, the new boat owned by George Lee. The wind was from the southwest strong and puffy and several of the yachts put in reefs. Horald Wheelock had Amoret in the better position at the start and he increased his lead, finally winning by 45s. H. S. Bloomfield's Moslem II., won the race for 18-

foot knockabouts with Arrow second. The race in this class was a very pretty one. The times:

Class P—Amoret, 1.25.08; Italia, 1.25.53.

Class I, 18-foot Knockabouts—Moslem II., 1.41.18; Arrow, 1.41.55; Dorehen II., 1.42.40; Mirage II., 1.43.10; Bonitwo, 1.43.59; Kittywake, 1.44.39; Aurora, 1.45.36; Cheroot, 1.47.15; Reina, 1.47.35; Acanthus, Disabled.

First Special Rating Class—Nutmeg, 1.30.14; Novice, 1.29.53; Perhaps, did not finish.

Second Special Rating Class—Idol, 1.37.03; Micaboo, 1.42.24; Plover, 1.46.12.

Mosquito Fleet Races.

QUITE a large fleet of yachts took part in the Mosquito Fleet Y. C. races off City Point, Boston, last Saturday, and in each class the contest was good. The strong southwest wind caused trouble to some boats, and others found the wind too much for them and withdrew. Virginia broke her gaff and Wawenock had her mainsail carried away. Until the accident, Virginia was leading in her class. Off the wind Flirt was the faster, but on the wind Virginia worked through Flirt's lee and gained half a minute lead. Flirt won the race easily. In class B Winona finished first, but was beaten by Quakeress on corrected time. The finish and elapsed times are as follows:

Class A—Flirt, 1.27.40; Tiger, 1.31.35; Eleanor, 1.33.20; Thordis, 1.35.35; Virginia, disabled; Marion III. and Gussie II. did not finish.

Class B—Quakeress, 1.33.30; Winona, 1.32.17; Spook, 1.34.40; Barracouta, 1.37.25; Sintram, 1.36.25; Beryle 156, 1.35.55; Lobster, 1.42.25; Mildred II., 1.58.50; Sentinel, 1.44 30; Jack Rabbit, 1.30.10; Pirate, 1.45.25.

Class C—Violet, 1.34.50; Thialfi, 1.39.22.

Class D—Iris, 1.33.05; Busy Bee, 1.40.03; Mudjekeewis, 1.39.49; Dartwell, 1.47.40; Emeline, 1.48.00.

Class S—Zoe, 1.41.18; Elf, 2.09.10; Wawenoek, Winnihadin and Maritza were disabled, and I. X. L. withdrew.

Cabin Power Boats—Beatrice III., 1.02.00; May S., 1.06.15; Gertrude, 1.16.00; Dream, 1.22.50; Heatherbell, 1.15.10; Beachcomber, 1.13.25; Fatima, 1.23.30; Chitna, 1.37.10; Alvalsee and C U Later withdrew.

Open Power Boats—Vera, 1.22.25.

Class X, Dories—Bessie, 1.37.36; Teaser, 1.42.55; Barbara, 1.46.16; Naid, 1.50.10; Elizabeth F., 1.52.00; Terror, 1.52.07; Hattie H., 1.54.35; Question, 1.58.30.

South Boston Y. C.

MASSACHUSETTS Bay yacht racing was started for this season on Decoration Day with the regatta of the South Boston Y. C. Seventy-two yachts took part in the many class events, and of these sixty-nine finished. In the power boat races there were fourteen starters. Amoret met the new Italia and won, crossing the finish line with a lead of 46s. The wind was light and fitful. What there was came northwest, but the day as a whole was a disappointing one from a racing standpoint.

The elapsed times and corrected times where there are allowances follow:

Hingham One-Design Class—Hanky Pank, 3.22.49; Polly Wog, 3.23 00; Usonia, 3.23.40; Maywindor, 3.24.00; Mischief, 3.32.10; Puzzle, 3.32.45.

Class A—Nutmeg, 2.16.56, 1.53.35; Medric, 2.18.22, 1.54.38; Virginia, 2.18.44; 1.51.24; Flirt, 2.20.38; 1.58.27; Novice, 2.23.11, 2.01.44; Eleanor, 2.24.35, 2.01.52; Tiger, 2.28.37; 2.06.33; Sho Sho Nee, 3.12.21, 2.48.05, Thordis, 3.15.10, 2.51.42; Marion III., disabled.

Class B—Quakeress, 2.10.38, 1.45 42; Simtrum, 2.18.12, 1.52.24; Pirate, 2.20.52, 1.54.42; Winona, 2.54.06, 2.02.32; Lobster, 2.56.37, 2 28.11; Grayling, 2.59.04, 2.31.24; Spook, 2.58.31, 2 32.25; Sentinel, 2.59.27, 2.33.48; Eleanor, 3.28.38, 2 35.02; Beryle 156, 3.00.21, 2.35.25; Flame, 3.10.13, 2.41.42; Mildred II., 3.10.12, 2.45.20

Class C—H. Lindsey, 2.10.15, 1.53.38; Violet, 2.18.42, 2.00.33; Lorna Doone, 2.25.42, 2.05.32; Thialfi, 2.35.32, 2.15.56.

Class D, Catboats—Iris, 2.16.35, 2.16.35; Mudjekeewis, 2.24.55, 2.24.42; Busy Bee, 2.44.16, 2.40.48; Emeline, 2.48.22, 2.48.09; Dartwell, Dolly III., 3.00.34, 3.00.00; Hush, 3.05.35; 3.03.59.

Class S—Winnehadin, 2.42.09, 2.18.21; Wawenock, 2.40.35, 2.18.52; I. X. L., 3.11.04, 2.43.38; Zoe, 3.09.41, 2.44.23.

First Special Class—Idol, 2.55.32, 2.37.16; Micaboo, 3.02.22, 2.41.54; Rambler, 3.02.04, 2.42.48; Yankee, 3.31.53, 2.54.46.

Second Special Class—Lassie, 3.20.40, 2.50.01; Alfred, 3.31.09, 2.53.18; Juanita, 3.37.36, 3.08.01; Swinta and Scat did not finish.

Class P—Amoret, 2.16.16; Italia, 2.17.02.

Class I, 18-footers—No. 14, 2.48.23; Mirage II., 2.49.47; Kittewake, 2.51.51; Aurora, 2.52.27; Arrow, 2.53.37; Bonitwo, 2.58.48; Dorchen II., 3.01.05; Reina, 3.03.42; Cheroot, 3.04.40; Acanthus, 3.08.27; Aspinquid, 3.09.04.

Class X, Dories—Barbara, 2.44.52; Spray, 2.49.15; Elizabeth F., 2.59.54; Sunny Jim, 3.05.15; Hattie A., 3.05.18; Teaser, 3.05.19; Terror, 3.09.27.

Cabin Power Boats—May S., 1.54.07, 1.54.07; Beachcomber, 1.59.51, 1.54.51; Beatrice III., 1.57.22, 1.57.22; Heatherbell, 2.06.04, 2.01.04; Gertrude, 2.11.26, 2.03.26; Alvalsee, 2.12.57, 2.12.57; Dream, 2.32.55, 2.20.07; C U Later, 2.34.20, 2.34.20.

Open Power Boats—Peggy, 0.29.47, 0.29.47; Presto, 0.31.29, 0.31.29; Bessie II., 0.32.40, 0.32.40; Vera, 0.32.51, 0.32.51; S. & Co., 0.48.38, 0.48.38.

Edgewood Y. C.

THE regatta of the Edgewood Y. C. was sailed on Narragansett Bay last Saturday. The wind was southwest from light to fresh. Clare parted her throat halliards and Dorothy went aground. These were the only accidents. The 18-footers have been divided into classes. In one Wanderer VI. showed her superiority in a marked way. She sailed the windward leg very fast and took such a lead that she was not troubled after that. The elapsed and corrected times follow:

Class Q—Isuelo, 2.33.43; Paloma, 2.33.41; Molly, 2.37.20; Gazelle, 2.34.58.

Class D—Mblem, 2.48.30; Marguerite, 2.55.38; Omeme, 2.59.46; Clara, 3.08.00.

Class E—E. L., 1.53.32; Bother, 1.57.26; Netor, 2.01.33; Trouble, 2.06.48; Trinket, 2.11.00.

Class X—Scud, 2.05.50.

Class Z—Rube, 2.23.55; Bud, 2.25.10; Little Mother, 2.24.04.

Class I—First Division: Wanderer VI., 1.54.18; Answer, 1.54.49; Mouse, 1.55.02; Dorothy, 1.57.08; Bat, 2.02.54. Second Division: Bonito, 1.58.12; Question, 2.33.14; Raduga, 2.13.03.

Class S—Gladys. 1.27.15.

Fall River Y. C.

THE racing season on Narragansett Bay was opened on Decoration Day with a regatta of the Fall River Y. C. The wind was light and short courses were sailed. Dorothy defeated Wanderer VI. in the 18-foot class. The elapsed times in each class follow:

Class Q, Sloops or Yawls, 20-25 Feet—Isuelo, 1.57.50; Molly, 2.08.00; Paloma, 2.24.07; Gazelle, 2.24.14; Idler, 2.11.00.

Class I, 18-footers—Dorothy, 1.58.35; Wanderer VI., 2.00.40; Mouse, 2.04.30; Bat, 2.06.00; Question, 2.23.33.

Class D, N. B. Cabin Cats—Mblem, 2.01.30; Clara, 2.05.00; Marguerite, 2.06.28.

Class E, N. B. Cabin Cats—E. L., 1.59.33; Netor, 2.07.15; Trinkett, 2.11.15.

Class R, 17-20 Feet—Flash, 1.55.30; Nimbus III., 1.59.44; Rambler, 2.01.30.

New Rochelle Y. C.

THE New Rochelle Y. C. announces its season's program as follows:

June 17—Power boat race (club).

July 1—Annual regatta (open).

July 1—Brooklyn Y. C. challenge cup ocean race.

July 8—Cornfield Lightship race for sailing boats (open).

July 8—Cornfield Lightship power boat race (open).

July 12—Ladies' day.

July 29.—Stratford Shoal power boat race (club).

Aug. 5 to 13—Annual cruise.

Aug. 26.—Special regatta (open)

Sept. 2—Power boat race to Lloyds Harbor (open).

Sept. 2 to 4—Club cruise to Lloyds Harbor.

Sovereign is a Fast Boat.

THE steam yacht Sovereign has had two trials and shown great speed. First she was sent over the measured mile course and averaged 35.9 miles an hour. Her guaranteed speed was 35 miles. A few days later she was given a trial on the Hudson River over a course 17 miles long. She was sent against a strong tide and covered the course in 26 minutes 55 seconds, which is at the rate of 37.7 miles an hour. Sovereign was built by the Gas Engine & Power Company at Morris Heights for M. C. D. Borden. The trials were in charge of her designer, Charles L. Seabury, who is confident that later this vessel will make 40 miles an hour.

Motor Boating.

Motor Boating Fixtures.

JUNE.

10. Columbia Y. C.
10. Delaware River Club, Torresdale, Pa.
11. New York Motor Boat Club.
17. Bermuda race, Motor Boat Club.
17. New Rochelle Y. C., club.
18. New York Motor B. C., Tarrytown Light race.
22. Portland P. B. A., cruise.
24. Camden Motor Boat Club.
24. New York Motor Boat Club, club.
24. New York A. C., Block Island.

Sparks.

A high speed boat is nearly completed at Wood & McClure's yard, at City Island, which is a candidate for the defense of the British International trophy. She has been built from designs by Tams, Lemoine & Crane, and is to be equipped with three engines to develop 625 horsepower.

The New Rochelle Y. C. will have a motor boat race open to members of the club on Saturday, June 17. The rules of the American Power Boat Association will govern. No boat will be allowed to start unless it has been measured by R. M. Haddock. The preparatory signal will be made at 2:55 o'clock, and the start five minutes later. The course will be from the starting line in Echo Bay southeast 4⅞ miles to and around red spar buoy D2 off Mott's Point, then to and around the stake boat. This course is to be covered twice, making 19½ miles. Cabin cruisers wil be in one class, and if there are three or more entries a separate class will be made for open boats. Final instructions will be given by the committee an hour before the start of the race. The committee is G. P. Granberry, M. S. Kattenhorn and A. E. Eldredge.

The Hackensack B. C. opened its season on Decoration Day with a race for motor boats. L. Godley's Possum was the winner, Lester de Loynes' Daisy L. was second. The course was five miles.

George E. Smith in his 20-foot motor boat Pronto broke all records for speed boats of the 20-foot class in the races of the Illinois Valley Y. C. at Peoria on Decoration Day. In the free for all, Pronto won, going at the rate of 28.12 miles an hour. The previous best time was 27.19 miles an hour.

IT has been stated that sixty-five or seventy motor boat owners of New Orleans have not

complied with the national law requiring this class of vessels to be equipped with life-preservers, fire extinguishers, fog horns, whistles and other appliances. There has been some confusion in regard to the requirements of the law enacted by Congress in 1910, and as a consequence many of the motor boat owners have been somewhat slow in complying. The Federal authorities here are investigating the subject and instructing the owners just what the law requires. The officials are not inclined to be severe and state they wish all the motor boat owners to understand just what is required before enforcing the statue. It is believed that all the motor boat people will gladly comply with the law and no trouble is anticipated.

Twin Screw Yacht Speejacks.

THE twin screw motor yacht Speejacks, designed and built by the Gas Engine & Power Company, Morris Heights, for Rear Commodore Albert Y. Gowen, of the Cleveland Y. C., represents the very latest type of the high speed power cruiser. This boat is 77 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches beam and draws 3 feet 6 inches. The hull is double planked copper fastened. Speejacks is a very handsome craft. No expense has been spared in the construction, finish or equipment. The motive power consists of two 6-cylinder 8 x 8 Speedway gasolene engines 175 to 200 horsepower each. The yacht is very fast and has proven a perfect success. It is lighted throughout by electricity and has a 2,500 candle power searchlight. This boat left Morris Heights last month for Cleveland by way of the Erie Canal with Commodore and Mrs. Gowen and a party on board.

Speejacks can jog along at 700 revolutions per minute, giving a speed of twenty miles an hour which is about two-thirds power capacity.

The boat was designed and built on a speed guarantee of twenty-five miles an hour. In spite of this fact she is a commodious craft with a 12-foot cockpit and a 14-foot owner's stateroom with two single beds, wardrobe, bath and lavatory, all aft of the engine room. The latter is amidships and extends seventeen feet from bulkhead to bulkhead, containing besides the motors and electric generating set a 600-gallon fuel tank and sleeping accommodations for two engineers. Above the fuel tank is a six-foot bridge deck extending the entire width of the boat, with steering wheel, engine controls and navigating instruments, also a large divan across the after end.

From the bridge a companionway leads down to a dining salon with cushioned transom berths, sideboard and toilet, forward of which is an eight-foot galley with ice box, dish lockers, stove and all the culinary necessities. Three people can sleep comfortably in the forward cabin, while the cook has a berth in the galley.

The boat is finished throughout in solid mahogany with polished brass and bronze trimmings. A big stack and brass cowls ventilate the engine room. On the cabin house is carried a twelve-foot power tender, with davits for hoisting over the port side. Above the bridge deck and cockpit are khaki tops with storm side curtains. A mahogany hatch on the forward deck leads into the galley just ahead of which is a stout winch and davit for handling the heavy anchors.

For all her heavy cruising equipment the Gowen craft is a flyer. She can leave Cleveland at midnight and beat the D. & C. steamer to Detroit, being capable of making the run in five hours or less in good weather. Her owner is an enthusiastic racing man and Speejacks will be seen at Put-in-Bay, where she will without doubt win the cruiser championship, which last year went to Florence, owned by A. H. Marks, of Akron. Until the new yacht anchorage off East Forty-third street is complete, the boat will make her home at Rocky River.

SPEEJACKS—REAR COMMODORE GOWAN'S HIGH SPEED CRUISER.

Busy Times at Luders.

DURING the past week the yards of the Luders Marine Construction Company at Port Chester have been the scene of unusual activity, four boats of importance having been put overboard. At midnight of Memorial Day the 106-foot yacht building for John H. Flagler, took the water and was christened Esolanie. The 300 horsepower Standard engine will be placed aboard at once and the boat will be in commission within the next month.

The 60-footer Kathmar II. was launched with appropriate ceremonies, the bottle of wine being broken in its bow by Miss Marjorie Fowler, daughter of the owner. The boat was immediately taken out on a trial trip during which a speed of thirteen miles was obtained.

The 32-foot cabin launch for Johnson de Forest was launched and delivered last week. A speed of 9½ miles per hour was maintained on the initial run. This boat is to act as a tender for Mr. de Forest's New York 30-footer Nepsi.

El Tovar, the 30-mile 32-footer, has been delivered to Albert Chesebrough, of Northport This boat will be entered in all possible racing events this season and gives promise of being a formidable competitor.

The 36-foot Marblehead racer Sentinel for Commodore Samuel Cochrane is now practically ready for trial and will probably have its first tryout in the Block Island race.

The 45-foot cabin launch Rapier, designed by this firm, for Schuyler Shieffelin, is having the 100 horsepower motor removed and a 200 horsepower air starting machine installed. A speed of 29 miles an hour is assured by this alteration.

Clason Point Y. C.

THE opening regatta of the Clason Point Y. C. for motor boats on Decoration Day was a most successful one.

The race was of ten miles over a triangular course the length of which was two miles. The race was a handicap affair, the handicaps being given according to the speed of the motor boats. The handicaps ranged from twenty minutes to one minute.

In the morning elimination trials were held, so that the handicaps could be arranged. The race was closed to pleasure and working craft, and of the thirty-seven boats that started in the race there was not a racing boat to be seen. Eleven boats were lucky enough to survive the disqualifications of the judges, and as there were eighteen prizes to be given out, the judges had to add seven of the lowest penalized boats to the list of prize winners. The prizes consisted of silver cups. The race was keen, both in the elimination trials that were held in the morning and the ten-mile final in the afternoon.

Slick, a fast motor boat, owned by U. H. Doll, a member of the Westchester Rowing Club, was the first launch to pass the judges' stand at the end of the fifth lap. Doll's boat did the distance in 54:45. Jessie Lenhart's boat, Jodie, was second, covering the distance in 48:50. J. D. E. Lord sent his boat Daisy home third in 54:32. The order of finish and time of the boats are as follows:

First—Slick, V. H. Doll, Westchester Rowing Club, 54:45. Second—Jodie, Jess Lonhart and Strauss, 48:50. Third—Daisy, J. D. E. Lord, 54:32. Fourth—Eastern Star, Finch, 54:47. Fifth—No. 40, 57:25. Sixth—Anna H., L. Hashagen, Bronx River Y. C., 51:16. Seventh—Netty,

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A. G. Brown, 45:21. Eighth — Emily L., F. Luecke, Clason Point Y. C., 48:26. Ninth—Bonita, G Stredeley, Clason Point Y. C., 1:02:29. Tenth — Alfred S., H. Loeldner, Orun Y. C., 1:00:50. Eleventh — Roanoke, J. J. Wallus, 1:19:45. Twelfth — Bophop, H. S. Hallett, 1:14:19. Thirtenth —Traveler, M. Heine, Flushing Bay Y. C., 54:20. Fourteenth—Marie I., Ohle brothers, Ravenswood Y. C., 54:17. Fifteenth—Vixen, E. P. Gleidrath, Clason Point Y. C., 54:50. Sixteenth—Shucks, W. Kropke, Morrisania Y. C., 1:24:25. Sevententh—Augusta, A. H. Kropke, 1:00:13.

Lexington II. Launched.

THE motor boat Lexington II., owned by Henry P. Scott, of Wilmington, Del., was launched last week from the yard of the New York Yacht, Launch and Engine Company, Morris Heights. The boat is 65 feet over all, 11 feet 8 inches beam and 4 feet 3 inches draft.

The motive power consists of two 30-horsepower Twentieth Century engines situated in the middle of the vessel and separated from the accommodation by two watertight bulkheads, this compartment containing, in addition to the machinery, a gasolene supply sufficient to give the craft a radius of 750 miles, a large ice-box, sink and kerosene range, the dimensions of the vessel being such that it was impracticable to have a separate galley.

The owner's quarters are in the after part of the vessel. Immediately aft the engine room is a stateroom, the full width of the boat, having a built-in berth in each side with drawers under for towage, a large bureau at the forward end with plate glass mirror and at the after end of each berth a large hanging wardrobe. This room opens at the after end into a lobby, from which access is had to the upper deck by means of a companionway on the starboard side. The lobby itself can be utilized as a stateroom, as it has a full length extension transom that can be curtained off, still heaving the passage to the other staterooms. The Lexington will be used in the waters about Wilmington.

Long Beach Motor Boat Club.

THE Long Beach Motor Boat and Yacht Club, of Long Beach, L. I., has been organized. The club of which Lawrence Perry is commodore will engage actively in the work of making the south shore of Long Island a racing center of widespread reputation, joining with such effective organizations as the South Shore, Hempstead Bay, Keystone, Unqua Corinthian, South Side, South Bay, Nassau and Cedarhurst yacht clubs and the Bayshore Motor Boat Club.

The club is building a fine home of stucco and red tile after the prevailing manner of the Long Beach buildings. The location is on the channel a few hundred feet below the Long Island Railroad bridge.

The first regatta will be held on Saturday, July 15, and plans are making for a memorable inauguration of the club's first racing event. The principal trophy will be a $600 cup, to be known as the South Shore Motor Boat Challenge Trophy, which must be won three times by the same boat for final ownership. In addition, however, three prizes will be given if the entries exceed five. The event in which this trophy figures will be for high speed automobile boats under 40 feet waterline and with a spread of not less than twenty miles an hour. There will be a race also for Class B boats of less than 40 foot waterline.

National Y. C.

THE National Y. C. had a race for cruising motor boats on Decoration Day. Four boats were started over the course, 29¾ miles long. The times were:

Motor Boats—29¾ Miles—Start, 1:30.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Sim Too, A. C. Soper	4 14 51	3 04 54
Suis Moi, Robert Henke	4 16 49	3 06 49
Neptune, Jr., N. B. Smyth	4 33 48	3 06 49
Wanderlust, E. J. Steiner	Did not Finish.	

Corrected times—Suis Moi, 2.39.12; Sim Too, 2.42.51; Neptune, Jr., 2.48.07.

Wa-Shi-Shi-Ma Sold.

THE Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the big motor boat Wa-Shi-Shi-Ma, owned by Frank A. Smith, of Worcester, Mass., a member of the Boston Y. C., to Charles W. Clifford, of New Bedford, Mass., who will user her running between his summer home at West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, to New Bedford.

Wa-Shi-Shi-Ma is 62 feet long, 13 feet beam, 3 feet 6 inches draft. She has a very large cabin with comfortable stateroms and is one of the best equipped power boats of her size ever built. She is thirty-two gross tons and has a 40 horsepower Knox motor.

Canoeing.

The Rancocas Cruise.

THE Atlantic Division Memorial Day cruise down the Rancocas, starting from Brown's Mills, was voted by all participants a great success. The New York members were especially enthusiastic. The attendance was less than half the number of last year, but the falling off was probable due to Monday coming in between the holidays. This no doubt prevented many from going.

All had collected by Saturday night, a few reaching camp late. Among the late arrivals were R. H. Nash, of the Knickerbockers, and J. A. Mott, who missed their connections at Whiting's Junction, and had a long walk to camp. They tried to ride on a freight train, but were put off by the crew, although they were allowed to leave their suit cases on the train, which was a big help.

The camp was made just below the dam, near a little sandy beach and on the edge of a pine grove. A short distance below a fine spring is located. After dinner Sunday the start was made about 2 o'clock. The creek is very narrow and winding from Brown's Mills almost all the way to New Lisbon, and the trees and bushes meet overhead, making it most attractive and shady.

Instead of camping above the New Lisbon dam, as was first proposed owing to some of the party who had to return on Monday morning, the little town of Pemberton was made, and all camped in a meadow below the dam. A number of the boys went up to the village after supper to look it over. Sunday night the dew was very heavy, a most like rain, which drove some of the tentless party to seek the shelter of their overturned canoes.

Monday morning the start was made fairly early and a stop for lunch was made in the beautiful white oak grove, about a mile and a half above the Smithville dam. After lunch it was only a short paddle to the dam, which was successfully negotiated in a few minutes, and the course continued until the Mount Holly water works were reached, where a short portage across the dam was quickly made. In Mount Holly the party stopped for some time, getting supplies. The unfortunates who had to leave Pemberton in the morning all joined again at Mount Holly, excepting one or two, who turned up at the big spring below. After the purchases were made and the absentees of the day collected, the party continued down to the spring, which was reached about 6:30. A number of the boys enjoyed a good swim here, and after the camp was put in order and supper finished, everyone joined in collecting wood for the campfire, which was made a feature of the last day in camp. Every one was happy, and a good deal of good natured chaffing was indulged in, the usual songs sung and stories told. The festivities were kept up until well into the morning hours, when all settled down for a few hours of sleep.

The cruise was resumed fairly early on Tuesday morning, as the advantage of the strong ebb tide was not to be despised. The morning sun was hot, and when Centreton was reached, the half way stop between the big spring and Delanco, all landed for refreshments. After a short rest the party paddled steadily, well bunched, until Delanco was reached, where they were met by Walter Bockman in his motor boat and towed down the Delaware to Wissinoming, the home of the Red Dragon Canoe Club.

After indulging in shower baths the boys donned their shore clothes and all sat down to a very generous supply of good things for supper, and thus ended a very delightful three days' cruise. WALTER G. SIBLEY, Chairman.

Atlantic Division Races.

THE Delaware River race meet will be held off the club house of the Yapewi Aquatic Club at Bordentown, N. J., June 17, at 3 P. M. The events:

1. Club fours, double blades, half-mile straightaway.
2. Tandem, single blades, half-mile straightaway.
3. Tail-end, one-eighth mile straightaway.
4. One man, double blade, half-mile straightaway.
5. Blindfold race, one man.
6. Tandem, double blades, half-mile straightaway.
7. Club fours, single blades, half-mile straightaway.

Twenty-foot cedar racing canoes are eligible for events 1 and 7; in all other events open cruising canoes only are eligible. First and second prizes will be awarded in all events excepting 3 and 5, in which first prize only will be given. All entries to be made with the committee before the start of the races. At the conclusion of the regatta the members of the Yapewi Aquatic Club will serve a luncheon in the club house to all members and visitors. In the evening the club will give a dance, to which all are invited without further invitation.

Members intending shipping canoes (including club fours) from New York should ship canoes by freight.

Train service from New York to Bordentown:

Leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, 9:00* A. M., 9:04 A. M., 11:08* A. M., 11:12* A. M., 12:45 P. M., 1:30* P. M.

Leave Jersey City, 9:02 A. M., 9:25 A. M., 11:02 A. M., 11:25 A. M., 12:55 P. M., 1:24 P. M.

Arrive Bordentown, 10:37 A. M., 11:44 A. M., 12:47 P. M., 1:48 P. M., 3:01 P. M., 3:17 P. M.

On trains marked (*) it will be necessary to change cars at Trenton. Convenient train service obtains from Bordentown to New York.

A registration fee of 25 cents will be collected from all members in attendance. The Yapewi Aquatic Club already have quite a reputation for sociability and an enviable way of entertaining visitors, and since they have compelled the committee to allow them to show their proficiency in this direction during this meet, you will miss something if you do not arrange to be there and taste a sample of their hospitality. You should attend also with the idea that you are helping make the meet a successful one.

HENRY B. FORT, Chairman.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Eastern Division.—Frederick Coulson, 12 Lenox street, Worcester, Mass., by J. B. Howard.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6228, Benj. A. Sleeper, 428 High street, Burlington, N. J.

Northern Division.—6226, W. Bartlett Dalton, 563 Johnson street, Kingston, Ont., Can.; 6227, Dr. Albert Wm. Winnett, 96 Bagot street, Kingston, Ont., Can.

MEMBER RE-INSTATED.

Eastern Division.—5998, W. A. Phinney, 450 Manchester street, Manchester, N. H.

Book Exchange.

No doubt there are many of our readers who possess old books, and others who would be glad to possess them, and we are, therefore, making a special place in our advertising columns, which may be called a book exchange, where those who wish to purchase, sell or exchange second-hand books may ask for what they need, or offer what they have.

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First. E. L. Mitchell (17 yards) 93 x 100, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun.
Second. D. J. Ruhstabler tied at 92 x 100, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun, and *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
Third. W. H. Rodden and W. H. Varien tied with two others at 91 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
Doubles, first. T. W. Neel, 86 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
second. P. C. Thede, 85 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
Longest Amateur Run. J. C. McGowan 66, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

12th Consecutive Interstate for *Remington-UMC* — the perfect shooting combination.

REMINGTON ARMS – UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. - 299 Broadway, New York City

Trapshooting.

If you want your shoot to be announced here send a notice like the following:

Fixtures.

June 10.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 10.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula Trapshooting Association, under auspices of Badger G. C.
June 13-15.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians' tournament.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State Sportsman's Association. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y-Treas.
June 17.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 17.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament. Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

June 10.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hall, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Badger G. C. Ed. F. Leidel, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hunter's Hot Springs, Mont.—Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
June 12-15.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C.; $1,000 added money. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-15.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State S. A. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
June 13-15.—Huron, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Huron G. C. T. H. Null, Sec'y.
June 14-15.—Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of the Montpelier G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
June 14-15.—Nebraska City (Neb.) G. C. F. C. Nicholson, Sec'y.
June 15.—Milton (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. H. Koch, Sec'y.
June 15-16.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
June 15-17.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
June 16-17.—Redfield (S. D.) G. C. Dr. E. E. Giltner, Pres.
June 17.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
June 28-30.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 29-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thomson, High Scribe.
June 29.—Revelstoke (B. C., Can.) G. C. A. J. MacDonel, Sec'y.
June 30.—Bellingham (Wash) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec'y.
July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Can.) G. C. Chas. L. Burtch Sec'y.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 4-5.—Calgary (Canada) G. C. H. C. Andrew, Pres.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Chatham (Canada) G. C. W. D. Elliott, Sec.
July 7-8.—Lethbridge, Alberta, Can.—Alberta G. C. H. D. Johnson, Pres.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C.; $1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
June 12-13.—Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Fort Garry G. C. E. H. Houghton, Mgr.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trapshooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Seattle (Wash.) Trapshooters' Association. H. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 21-22.—Duluth, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Duluth Central G. C. H. P. Curren, Sec'y.
July 22.—Coatesville (Pa.) G. C. H. A. Nichols, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.

July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G. C. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 2-3.—Pawnee, Okla.—Big Four Leagu's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 3-4.—Wilmington, N. C.—New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-10.—Omoha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 10.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. Geo. L. Friedrich, Sec'y.
Aug. 12.—Chicopee Falls (Mass.) R. and G. C. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Inter-State Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-16.—Laurel (Miss.) G. C. Charles Green, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Westminster (Md.) G. C. Geo. E. Baughman, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 17.—Xenia, O.—Green County G. C. A. C. Blair, Sec'v.
Aug. 17-18.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Aug. 19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 21-23.—Victor, Colo.—Two Mile High G. C. M. R. Valentine, Sec'y.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-24.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under the auspices of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y.
Aug. 23.—Tomah (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Schultz, Mgr.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Aug. 25-26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. J. McGrath, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-30.—Dorchester (Neb.) G. C. J. Freehouf, Sec'y.
Sept. 1.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow Gun Range. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
Sept. 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. F. A. Grundmann, Asst. Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Wilmot (O.) G. C. E. E. Ellis, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Longmont, (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keef, Cashier.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Wheeling, W. Va.—Big Game Rifle, Rod and Gun Club. H. G. Friedrichs, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec'y.
Sept. 6.—Wellington (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Ft. Collins (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 9.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 14-15.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. H. S. Connely, Sec'y.
Sept. 20-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Nov. 28-29.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Asbury Park Shooting Association will hold their fourth annual tournament on the beach at Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 30-31 and Sept. 1, under the well-known management of Frank Muldoon and E. I. Vandeveer, both of Freehold, N. J.

Secretary-Treasurer Elmer E. Shaner issues the following announcement: "In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the Interstate Association, I beg to advise you that Mr. E. L. Mitchell, of Los Angeles, Cal., was the winner of the sixth Pacific Coast Handicap, shot at Madera, Cal., May 27. Mr. Mitchell used a Remington pump gun, Winchester shells and E. C. powder."

The Stillwater (Okla.) Gun Club was organized recently, with a membership of twenty. The following officers were elected: L. H. Rose, President; Grover Shideler, Vice-President; George Merry, Secretary; Clem Steen, Treasurer. The club expects to make a rapid growth.

President King writes: "After a season of rest, the Brownsville (Tenn.) Gun Club met on May 30, elected the following officers: Dr. T. Benton King, President; J. M. Cox, Secretary and Treasurer. The secretary was instructed to apply at once for tournament dates. With a membership of thirty, shooting all the way from 50 to 95 per cent., and knowing of no satisfactory way of apportioning equality, so that all shooters would be in the race, without giving the appearance of hippodroming, and it is probable that no such plan will ever be found except diligent and constant practice, with confidence and enthusiasm every member has promised to shoot it out till the season closes, knowing that a one day's victory does not make a champion. For our weekly meets we extend a cordial invitation to all shooters."

New Jersey State Tournament.

THE New Jersey State Sportsman's Association's tournament, held under the auspices of the Smith Gun Club, came to a close on the 3d inst., after three days of fine sport. Over eighty shooters attended and the sport did not flag during the shooting hours. The regular scores follow:

	1st Day		2d Day		3d Day	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
C W Billings	150	137	150	139	150	136
G H Piercy	150	123	150	133	150	120
H W Kahler	150	142	150	140	150	139
C T Day, Jr	150	138	150	138	150	134
E I Vanderveer	150	125	150	130	...	...
F Muldoon	150	131	150	130	...	...
W Hasinger	150	115	150	110	150	118
Dr W Mathews	150	129	150	129	150	138
A Heil	150	144	150	141	150	145
J L Englert	150	134	150	129	150	130
F J Hineline	150	127	150	141	150	132
C Von Lengerke	150	121	150	136	150	128
P M Kling	150	123	150	123	150	116
C Thomas	150	125	150	120	150	128
J Martin	150	128	150	125	150	121
E A Guenther	150	125	150	124	150	130
W E Skidmore	150	82	150	102	150	108
A B Brickner	150	124	...	...	150	120
A L Ivins	150	128	150	124	150	130
M W Wynne	150	131	150	137	150	131
S Thornton	150	109	...	...	...	...
L Gille	150	107	...	...	...	...
J J Geiger	150	129	150	134	150	134
P L Coffin	150	138	150	133	150	134
L S Page	150	117	150	104	150	93
H Schlicher	150	139	150	142	150	141
H Powers	105	92	150	138	150	133
H B Cook	105	89	150	132	150	131
J E Wheaton	105	80	150	106	150	127
E M Shanley, Jr	60	49	150	125	105	87
T Howard	60	53	150	128	15	13
F J Coe	...	...	150	120	...	...
J Blake	...	...	150	106	150	112
W Simonson	...	...	150	124	...	...
F Hall	...	...	105	91	...	...
R L Shepard	...	...	60	40	150	115
L W Colquitt	...	...	45	39	150	152
F R Wickes	...	...	45	34	15	13
J Erb	...	...	15	12	15	12
E E Gardner	...	...	...	...	150	127
E A Cordery	...	...	...	...	150	118
C Moore	...	...	...	...	150	111
J W Reiley	...	...	45	33	...	...
W H Manning	...	...	...	...	150	128
E E Hallenger	...	...	...	...	150	115
T A Dukes	...	...	...	...	150	131
J S Thompson	...	...	...	...	150	123
R C Stryker	...	...	...	...	150	127
H S Sindle	...	...	...	...	150	129
R Young	...	...	...	...	150	126
H H Shannon	...	...	...	...	150	127
Wm Squier	...	...	...	...	45	28
E A Freeman	...	...	...	...	60	48
E Tippett	...	...	60	51	...	...
O L Russell	...	...	...	...	60	49
W Kussmaul	...	...	...	...	60	51
W P Northcut	...	...	...	...	60	54
O C Grinnell	...	...	...	...	60	50
J F Murphy	...	...	...	...	60	44
H H Miller	...	...	...	...	60	35
E Betts, Jr	...	...	...	...	45	28
A Campfield	...	...	...	...	45	31
H Hassenger	...	...	...	...	45	21
W Trowbridge	...	...	...	...	60	52
R Bercaugh	...	...	...	...	60	53
H Hicks	...	...	...	...	60	50
L R Young	...	...	...	...	15	11
Erb	...	...	...	...	60	47
E N Caruso	...	...	...	...	15	14
J H Cheterter	...	...	...	...	15	11
S Thornton	...	...	...	...	30	24
F Puhlman	...	...	...	...	60	31
A P Kenny	...	...	15	10	...	...
Professionals:						
G L Lyon	150	137	150	137	150	135
E A W Everett	150	122	150	127	150	121
W S Colfax, Jr.	150	142	150	143	150	146
H H Stevens	150	134	150	141	150	140
W B Darton	150	137	150	138	150	141
H S Welles	150	144	150	141	150	136
J S Fanning	150	127	150	131	150	136
J A R Elliott	150	138	150	142	150	144
N Apgar	150	138	150	135	150	140

The individual trapshooting championship of New Jersey was a hotly contested event of the third day, and required a double shoot-off before Frank R. Hicks, of the Smith Gun Club, could claim the title. The scores of the three leaders were:

	Scores.	Shoot-off.
Frank R Hicks	25 24—49	22 24—95
Charles T. Day, Jr.	24 25—49	22 21—92
Edward Tippett	25 24—49	21 ..—70

The other scores in the shoot were as follows:

C W Billings	22 25—47	J Wheaton	19 23—42
G H Piercy	22 24—46	R L C Stryker	20 22—42
E A W Everett	21 24—45	S Sindle	19 23—42
A J Brickner	20 23—43	B M Shanley, Jr	22 23—45
F Carr	23 23—46	R Young	21 24—45
Dr W Mathews	22 25—47	G S Freeman	23 21—44
F J Hineline	23 22—45	W R Northcott	24 23—47
C Von Lengerke	20 23—43	O R Grinnell, Jr.	23 23—46
P M Kling	17 25—42	J F Murphy	18 19—37
Chas Thomas	21 25—46	J Howard	24 23—47
H Powers	23 22—45	W Trowbridge	23 22—45
A L Ivins	23 23—46	L R Young	23 22—45
H B Cook	19 20—39	E Caruso	24 21—45
E E Gardiner	24 24—48	J H Chichester	20 20—40
J J Geiger	21 22—43	S Thornton	19 17—36
P Coffin	22 21—43	H Minton	20 22—42
L S Page	15 13—28	B Kinney	21 22—43
S Cordery	16 18—34	J Quinby	22 24—46
C Moore	12 21—33	N Francisco	18 21—39
L Colquitt	23 24—47	R I Hopper	17 23—40
F W Mathews	19 22—41	A Goetz	17 15—32
S Blake	17 20—37	J Williamson	21 24—45
W Manning	24 23—47	J H Francisco	19 20—39
S Hallinger	19 17—36	P McGuirk	19 19—38
T Dukes	19 23—42	Stear	20 20—40
J Thompson	23 23—46	H W Miller	21 15—36

Siwanoy Country Club.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—The shoot on Saturday, May 27, brought out quite a number of members. The fifth leg of the Du Pont trophy was won by C. Z. Offutt. This is the second time he has won this. It is necessary to win this three times in order to have it become one's personal property. The following were the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Average.
W Thorpe	135	92	68.1
E W Valentine	105	86	81.9
H J Smith	135	86	63.7
G A Wylie	110	87	79
Z C Offutt	105	91	86.6
W W Thorpe	140	99	70
H V Morgan	100	78	78
A D Scovil	100	45	45
G L Yates	135	77	57
W M Wylie	135	62	45.9
Procter	65	47	72.3
Burrell	55	38	69
Green	25	10	40

May 30.—The gun section of the Siwanoy Country Club wound up its shooting season to-day by holding two shoots, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. The morning session included the first annual competition for the championship of Mt. Vernon, the scores for which were as follows, four events of 20 targets each: W. Thorpe 76, G. A. Wylie 75, E. W. Valentine 78, Dr. Barnard 84, H. J. Smith 73, C. B. Holmes 86, W. M. Wylie 46, L. G. Rauch 79, H. V. Morgan 74, W. W. Thorpe 67, Z. C. Offutt 76, Diehl 67, Knapp 70, J. G. Wintjen 64, Dr. Hill 66.

The scores of the remainder of the morning shoot follows:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per C't.
Skelly	250	222	88.8
W M Wylie	200	138	69.0
Dr Barnard	175	128	67.4
H J Smith	200	119	59.5
Yates	200	139	69.5
W Thorpe	200	152	76.0
E W Valentine	75	58	77.3
Z C Offutt	50	41	82.6
G A Wylie	150	103	68.6
C B Holmes	125	104	83.2
W W Thorpe	50	39	78.0
L G Rauch	100	80	80.0
H V Morgan	50	36	72.0

The scores in the afternoon session out of 100 targets shot at, were as follows: Skelly 89, Dr. Barnard 74, W. M. Wylie 77, W. Thorpe 76, C. B. Holmes 84, Yates 73, H. J. Smith 59, W. W. Thorpe 39, L. G. Rauch 80, G. A. Wylie 78, H. N. Morgan 36. W. W. Thorpe and H. N. Morgan shot at 50 each.

Shooting will be resumed on Labor Day, Sept. 4, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance on this occasion.

Mohawk Gun Club.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 1.—At the tournament of the Mohawk Gun Club, held on Decoration Day, Hurd, of Albany, was high; Valentine and Sanders, also of Albany, were second and third respectively; Brown, of Glens Falls, fourth. The weather was ideal for the sport. The program consisted of twelve 15-target events. Four average moneys, $10, to first; $7 to second, $5 to third, $3 to fourth. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Hurd	180	167	Sann	180	142
Valentine	180	166	Hagadorn	180	128
Sanders	180	163	Beller	105	73
Brown	180	162	Hill	180	120
White	180	155	Sitterley	135	87
Shorey	180	152	Borne	180	111
Kirkpatrick	180	150	Welling	150	82
Rice	180	144	Blackburn	15	6

J. W. WHITE, Sec'y.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The extremely hot weather the past week had the effect of cutting down our attendance today, as many who might otherwise have come out to the park thought it best to keep as quiet and comfortable as possible. Scores:

Events:		1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	Hdcp.	25	50	50	24	24	25
J S Young	21	22	46	42	18	21	22
J B Barto	20	24	48	41	21	..	..
W S Cutler	19	22	45	44	7	13	15
W A Davis	19	23	47	41	17	..	..
A F MacLachlan	19	..	45	41	22	19	..
C C Mitchell	18	23	45	50	..	21	..
Mrs Cutler	16	21	31	32	..	..	..
W F De Wolf	18	20	30	34	..	..	..
H E Dickermann	18	..	40	33	..	..	14
C B Barnes	18	19	37	32	..	..	12
L M Fetherston	16	21	..	..	..	..	..
Miss J V Sullivan	16	12	26	..	..	..	..

Event No. 1 was at practice; Nos. 4 and 5 was at 12 pairs each, and No. 6 was at 21yds.

May 28.—The cool wind from the north was quite a relief from the scorching heat of the past week, and although the weather was rather threatening, twenty-eight shooters and a large number of their friends came out to the park, enjoyed a good afternoon's sport at the traps and just had time to make the train before a heavy shower of rain came pouring down. The strong cross wind made the shooting quite difficult, but a good number of fine scores were recorded, as shown below:

Events:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	Hdcp.	25	50	50	24	25	25	25	25
D E Thomas	20	21	46	47	..	..	..	..	21
Geo Eck	19	22	48	40	14	..	..	..	..
H Thwaite	18	21	41	..	..	18	19	18	..
C E Shaw	20	..	44	44	..	..	..	..	..
W F Riley	18	23	46	44	15	..	..	..	..
J H Shrigley	18	..	36	31	17	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston	20	..	39	44	..	..	..	..	..
C W May	18	21	44	44	12	..	..	..	..
B L Kammerer	18	21	40	39	10	..	..	..	17
R Clempton	20	20	38	42	17	..	..	..	..
W Mott	18	23	..	44	18	..	..	..	..
L Kumpfer	18	14	39	33	..	17	23	..	..
J A Taggart	19	22	..	41	..	22	22	..	..
T P Buck	16	18	35	29	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Cutler	16	12	28	26	..	..	..	..	..
E S Graham	16	24	44	44	..	..	..	..	24
A H Ammann	16	19	48	45	..	..	..	..	20
F E Gould	16	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
J W Hoffman	16	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miss J V Sullivan	16	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
N Dykstra,	16	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
A W Preikschart	16	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs. Fetherston	16	23	..	..	..	22	22	..	..
Mrs. Taggart	16	14	..	..	..	13	13	..	..
F B Fox	16	..	..	..	..	13	11	..	..
E K Hammond	16	..	..	..	..	20	11	..	..
A J Runtquist	16	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
C F Hjertberg	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Event No. 1 was at practice; No. 4, was at 12 pairs, and No. 8 was at 20yds.

WM. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—In the practice events Britton led and was the only one to score a straight. He had two of then connected Dixon was second. Perry was best in the trophy race with 48 out of 50 Dixon, Lewis and Smoke in second place, each with 46.

A five-man team shoot with the Evansville Gun Club resulted in a victory for the home team, 231 to 228, each team shooting at 250 targets. This result gives Indianapolis two out of three contests.

Practice: Dixon (shot at 100) broke 92, Lewis (60) 53, Clark (130) 103, Smoke (80) 73, Britton (60) 57, Parry (60) 54, Treat (105) 80, Edmonson (125) 99, Short (85) 63, Neighbors (40) 23.

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets: Dixon 46, Lewis 46, Smoke 46, Britton 45, Parry 48, Neighbors 35.

Team race:

Indianapolis Gun Club—Parry 48, Dixon 46, Lewis 46, Smoke 46. Britton 45; total 231.

Evansville Gun Club—Beard 48, Miller 48, Green 46, Erskine 45, Fuchs 41; total 238.

May 30.—In spite of the big automobile race and many other attractions, the Decoration Day tournament of the Indianapolis Gun Club was well attended. Shooting did not begin until 10 o'clock, and an hour was spent at noon in the enjoyment of one of Mrs. Waiter's good dinners. Conditions were very good indeed, yet no high scores were reached. Of the amatcurs, Miller was first with 182 out of 200; Smoke second with 179. Jewet, who shot at but 80 targets, broke 75, and led the average column. Ogden was credited with three straights. Creviston, Britton and Parry with two each.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Smoke	200	179	Roberts	115	95
Norris	200	148	Boecker	105	61
Lewis	200	178	Cass	105	84
Dixon	200	177	Tudor	105	77
Parry	200	178	Short	55	34
Moller	200	182	Osborn	115	81
Hymer	200	163	Jewett	80	75
Creviston	200	170	Edmonson	80	75
McKennis	185	157	Hymer, Jr.	40	23
Lipp	145	112	Thompson	20	15
Martin	115	98			
Professionals:					
Holaday	200	184	Van Nest	200	164
Barr	200	170			

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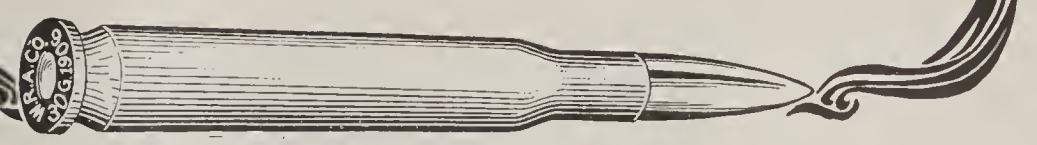
WINCHESTER, 7 122 Inches
FRANKFORD, 7.428 Inches
U. M. C., - 7 565 Inches
PETERS - 10.29 Inches

OFFICIAL FINDING OF TESTING BOARD: "Whereas the measure of the .30 caliber shots made on the targets fired under the supervision of the experts during the tests held May 16 and 17, 1911, at Sea Girt, N. J., having shown that the .30 caliber rifle cartridges manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company were the most accurate. Therefore, be it resolved: That the .30 caliber rifle ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company be, and hereby is, selected for use in the National Matches of 1911 and that the Honorable the Secretary of War be so notified."

BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS—BETTER THAN EVER



Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—Below are the scores made at our annual tournament yesterday:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Geo Freeman	150	120	J H Neu	150	118
W C Ong	150	116	J A Flick	150	136
S S Saffold	150	116	E S Rogers	150	135
S L Dibble	150	103	F Grant	150	135
C A North	150	124	G E Jansen	150	135
O I Brown	150	130	H T Walls	150	126
O E Hull	150	118	E S Peeler	150	124
Geo Burns	150	139	H B Gandert	150	100
C E Winslow	150	95	O W Douglas	150	119
A J Stevens	150	90	O H Rausch	150	106
C E Doolittle	150	137	E C Hadley	150	101
J Rummell	150	130	E O Lathamer	150	126
J Rummell, Jr.	150	112	C M Beer	150	135
Brainard	150	129	C J Mowry	150	139
F W Judd	150	107	M Barr	150	127
L M White	150	134	T G Cathan	150	120
F Shattuck	150	133	P B Sherman	150	124
W Webster	150	141	Jas Eadie	150	117
D E Hickey	150	138	Ed Widener	150	105
J R Taylor	150	136	Boardman	75	68
C B Haycox	150	139	Clark	75	44
C Ducommon	150	129	Allyn	45	36
Fred Gruber	150	127	Payne	45	43
J H Wagner	150	102	Maygo	30	19

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Genesee Gun Club.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 28.—The following scores of the shooters present, in spite of the extreme warm weather. No wind to duck the targets, but plenty of heat to help warm the barrels and let us know summer is here.

Targets:	10	15	15	15	10	15	15	20
Cassal	6	11	11	14	9	10	10	17
Bates, Jr.	6	7	10	9	9	12	12	..
Gauger	5	8	9	10	6	11	8	..
*Glover	8	13	15	13	9	14	..	18
Donovan	6	9	10	12	7	8	..	13
Messerschmitt	10	12	10	11	8	9	..	..
Camp	9	11	9	12	7	..	..	16
Kinney	8	11	9	13	9	..	..	..
Bates, Sr.	5	10	11	9	8	..	..	..
Alderson	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Professional.

SECRETARY.

The Pacific Coast Handicap.

MADERA, Cal., May 27.—Madera, the hustling San Joaquin town, was the scene of one of the best trap-shooting tournaments yet carried out by the Valley Sportsmen, and these meetings have not been few by any means within the past four or five years. That the Interstate Association made a congenial selection when it was finally decided to hold the sixth Pacific Coast Handicap here this year is proven hy the successful termination of the three days' shoot. While the tournament was not up in entries to some previous tournaments in the State, there were more entries than in the two preceding handicaps held in California. The members of the Madera Rod and Gun Club and prominent citizens of the pretty town vied with each other in extending various hospitalities to visiting sportsmen.

The Madera County Club's handsomely appointed club rooms were thrown wide open for all the shooters. Mr. R. Roberts, the president, and Secretary J. M. Carey, did their utmost, assisted by the club members, to entertain the visitors.

The shooters' headquarters were located in the Yosemite House. The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church, won many encomiums for the tasteful lunch provided every day. The ladies' ice cream booth was surely a boon, time and again, to the warm and tired shooters.

The shooting grounds are located to the north of the town on a level plain. The background is a clear skyline, and on any but a very heated day, is an ideal one for target shooting. Secretary Porter C. Thede deserves much credit for the complete and detailed perfection of arrangements for the gathering. Secretary-Manager Elmer E. Shaner was at the helm all the time—the first and the last connected with the shoot to take executive action every day. The shoot went along smoothly each day, an elaboration here would be mere reiteration of a hundred and more praiseworthy descriptions of the tournaments the genial and popular Pittsburger has conducted successfully.

San Francisco had a representation of over thirty shooters; Los Angeles, with a recently organized gun club, having, it is claimed, about two hundred members, was not represented by a full squad. Shooters from nearby points, however, were in pleasing evidence. San Bernardino was represented by a full squad from the Urbita Gun Cluh—and popular shooters they are. From every valley point one or more shooters were on hand.

Dr. Snook, of Twin Falls, Idaho, and Messrs. Twitchell and Edens came from Phœnix, Ariz.; Guy Holohan, E. J. Chingren and Frank Riehl, represented the Northwest. To enumerate the scattering visitors here would require too much space.

Ahout ninety-five shooters were in attendance altogether. The places of those who dropped out each day were filled by the new-comers.

Among the visitors were Capt. A. W. du Bray, Ed. B. Morris, of Portland; Harry T. Hoyt, of Los Angeles; Geo. Morss, of San Francisco; J. X. De Witt, of San Francisco, and others.

Practice Day, May 24.

Wednesday afternoon, May 24, ten squads were on the firing line for practice shooting. The schedule embraced four 15 and two 20 target events, Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Optional sweepstakes. P. C. Thede fired the first shot and hroke his target.

Weather conditions were not any too fvorable—warm and windy, with spurts of dust at times. E. J. Chingren, the Spokane oracle, broke 95 out of the 100. P. C. Thede's scare was 93. Ed Schultz, of San Francisco, followed with 92, and two 91s hy Tony Prior, of San Francisco, and C. J. McGowan, of Riverside county, were the high amateur guns. Fred Willet, the Selby representative, dropped but 4 out of his century allowance. He was backed up by Frank Riehl, of Tacoma, and Guy Holohan, of Twin Falls, with 91 scores. Hugh Poston was satisfied with a 90 per cent. gait.

The general impression, coming over the assembled talent, was that record scores would develop. However, that was another story—the shooter proposes, but wind, dust and radiating heat waves from a baked adobe plain dispose of smokeless powder ambitions sometimes.

Practice scores, five events of 20 targets each:

E J Chingren	95	J J Ryan	82
F Riehl	91	J Connelly	82
C A Haight	86	Ed Schultz	92
W A Robertson	86	W Golcher	85
John Dale	84	T Prior	91
W H Varian	86	G A Johnson	80
L Hauxhurst	85	J C McGowan	91
H P Jacobson	76	J R Converse	90
C Lancaster	92	T W Neil	79
F E Snook	69	C R Bubb	86
L H Prior	58	J C Draper	78
Geo Thomas	85	F C Drew	84
R R Cadwell	81	R Cathcart	83
J Lee	85	C B Monaghan	86
G Holohan	91	W H Rocklen	82
H E Poston	90	W Haile	83
M R Sherwood	78	E Mitchell	88
W T Wood	52	G E Small	84
H C Christian	74	J A Gibson	85
C C Huber	65	C A Tracy	64
R C Reed	89	H C Burmister	73
F Willet	96	J R Warner	80
E Hoelle	79	T D Riley	71
P C Thede	93	F Fuedner	80
H Garrison	89	W H Price	27

First Day, May 25.

The first squad faced No. 1 trap on time, 9 A. M., but under such weather conditions as few shooters ever have the ill luck to contend with. A gusty north wind prevailed until late in the afternoon before moderating a bit. Clouds of gritty sand dust hurtled through the heated atmosphere, making shooting conditions anything but conducive to sport or favorable results. The heated level plain for several miles beyond the trap bulkheads caused a deceptive atmosphere conditions tht was puzcaused a deceptive atmosphere condition that was puz-

Ten 15-target events constituted the regular program. Chingren fired the opening shot and broke, and from then until the close the boys worked down the line of traps steadily. Many promising scores were hattered out out of countenance before the day was over. No. 3 trap was a baffler and remained so throughout the shoot, proving the Waterloo of several strong contenders in the handicap feature. Fifteen squads and four shooters were in the melee.

The first event produced ten 14s for high scores, the illusive last target was not in the reach of any shooter until Poston broke the ice with a straight, heing No. 3 shooter in the first squad. After this, clean straights were broken by Ed. Kerrison, Dick Reed (who broke two), Poston again, Tony Prior, Otto Feudner, Lon Hawxhurst, Emil Holling, all of San Francisco; W. J. Sears, of Los Banos; J. R. Warren, of Madera; W. B. Twitchell and T. L. Edens, who came all the way from Phœnix, Ariz.; Barney Worthen, an erstwhile crackerjack of Atlanta, Ga., but now located in Sacramento; J. J. Ryan, of Hanford; T. W. Neel, of Ventura; G. E. Small, of San Francisco; W. Eilert, of Fresno, and C. B. Teller.

High amateur gun for the first day was shot by Sears, who dropped but 15 of his targets—135 out of 150. Ryan was next with 132. Frank Newhert, with 130, Toney Prior 129, Worthen 128, and Billy Varien, of Pacific Grove, with 127, were next in order.

The men in the 11 hole in events 1, 3 and 6 received a slight financial recognition in the purse distribution. There were so many of them tht this modicum of silver did not go far, all taken with the utmost good nature, however.

Poston led the professionals with 141, Holohan 130, Hawxhurst and Holling 127, were propositions.

The San Francisco squad, composed of M. O. Feudner, 127; A. J. Webb, W. J. Golcher, 121; T. Prior 129, shot high amateur squad for the day—614 out of 750 targets in the schedule.

In the special event at double rise, 25 pairs, fifty guns took part. Charley Haas, of Stockton, with Fred Stone, of Fresno, were the leaders with 42 each, pretty good work considering the wind. Neel and Thede went through with 41 breaks each. Hawxhurst 43 out of the 50, put high sign on the event. Poston garnered 41. Scores:

E J Chingren	118	L S Hawxhurst	127
F Riehl	122	T D Riley	116
H E Poston	135	F Feudner	123
J R Warren	109	W H Price	120
R R Caldwell	114	J J Ryan	132
G E Small	123	A W Heavenrich	90
H C Christian	99	John Dale	104
W A Robertson	104	J F Connelly	100
E Holling	127	G A Johnson	128
C C Huber	103	C A Tracy	118
L Prior	107	J C McGowan	118
Goe Thomas	105	C R Bubb	101
E Kerrison	122	J A Gibson	104
J Lee	112	W Haile	101
C A Haight	105	Geo Brown	101
G Holohan	130	Geo Thurman	99
F E Snooks	102	W P Sears	135
C H Lancaster	126	W H Varien	127
M R Sherwood	94	H P Jacobsen	107
W T Wood	63	H Stething	94
R C Reed	125	Geo B Smith	110
F Willett	119	C B Teller	94
E Hoelle	122	W Rutter	94
P C Thede	115	W M Roberts	117
H Garrison	124	C M Jamison	106
M O Feudner	127	T L Edens	123
A J Webb	124	W B Twitchell	109
E L Schultz	113	J Chamberlin	113
A J Golcher	121	A C Stubbe	84
T Prior	129	N J Higgins	83
J C Draper	115	F N Newbert	130
F C Drew	124	B Ruhstadler	120
R Cathcart	116	B Worthen	128
A B Monaghan	108	C Haas	120
W H Rodden	121	O Schluter	39
R H Bungay	123	F Stone	119
J R Converse	106	W Eilert	119
T W Neel	119	W Worsrich	98
H Burmister	109	Jim Bradley	120
Ed Mitchell	113		

Double event, 50 targets: Chingren 39, Cadwell 33, Richl 41, Holling 35, Poston 37, Lee 29, Jacobson 24, Lancaster 34, Snook 32, Holohan 30, Reed 36, Willet 36, Hoelle 33, Thede 41, Garrison 30, O. Feudner 38, Webb 39, Schultz 32, Haight 29, T. Prior 40, Draper 34, Drew 23, Cathcart 28, Monaghan 40, Rodden 21, Converse 26, Neel 41, Hawxhurst 43, Burmister 38. Riley 17, F. Fuedner 38, Ryan 33, Bungay 32, Dale 32, Christian 28, Gibson 33, Connelly 17, Varian 39, Haile 35, Twitchell 32, Chamberlin 27, Stelling 29, Newbert 37, Worthen 36, Haas 42, F. Stone 42, W. Eilert 33, W. Worsrich 36, Bradley 28.

Second Day, May 26.

Weather conditions all day long were in most appreciable contrast to the previous day. The temperature was mild and balmy, with gentle cooling zphyrs that did not interfere with the flight of targets. Current impression that good scores would be shot was correct. In the regular 15-target program of ten events, seventy-eight straights dotted the score sheets. Haas broke six straights, two 10s, an 11 and a 14. Chingren turned the trick four times, as did Monaghan and Newbert. Poston, Riehl, Ryan, Schultz, McGowan, Drew and Worthen tipped out three each. Sears, Holling, Thomas, Hoelle, Thede, Otto Feudner, Tony Prior and Tracy chalked up clean strings twice. The singles are tallied in appended scores.

Indications for a climh into the high average seat cropped out early in the day's powderfest. Newbert and Worthen finished with 140 and 139 respectively. Bob Bungay, of Ocean Park, loomed up with 138 breaks. Chingren also broke 138 targets. Sears connected with 136, which left him one target in the lead. Haas tallied 135, Hoelle and Otto Feudner also had 135.

The race was an open one, and left the possible contestants in the following order: Sears had lost 29 out of 300. Newbert 30, Worthen 33, T. Pryor 38, Ryan 39, Bungay 39, Hoelle 43, Varian 43, G. A. Johnson, of Chico, 44, Chingren 44, Haas 45, Kerrison 47, C. Lancaster 48, D. Ruhstaller, of Sacramento, the high gun Saturday forenoon, was 50 targets behind.

High squad score was again the mark set by the San Francisco squad—we'll call it No. 1 this time—662 out of a possible 750, an average loss to each event of 8 4-5 targets, less than 2 per man in each race.

The Urbita Gun Club squad, from San Bernardino, wheeled into second position with 636. San Francisco No. 2, was next up with 633. A composite squad, the San Adesto cut loose for 626 broken targets. The Capital City squad went through the ninth event without a stumble, every target was accounted for. In the last event, each man of the four broke 14 targets.

The double event, 25 pairs, closed the day's festivities. Ten five-man squads shot from the 16yd. peg. Results were: Neel 45, W. Haile, of San Bernardino; Thede and Worthen, 44 each; Holohan, 43; T. Prior, 42; the other scores appear in another column.

Secretary-Manager Elmer Shaner announced the handicap committees as composed of the following shooters: P. C. Thede, of Madera; R. H. Bungay, of Ocean Park; C. B. Monaghan, of San Bernardino; A. J. Webb and E. L. Schultz, of San Francisco.

Poston retired at the end of the day with 141, still in the lead of the trade representatives. Reed was second with 133.

E J Chingren	138	T Prior	133
F Riehl	130	L Hawxhurst	130
H Posten	141	C R Bubb	118
J R Warren	113	F Fuedner	133
R R Cadwell	122	T D Riley	113
H P Jacobson	104	J C McGowan	134
W P Sears	136	J C Draper	125
W H Varian	130	F C Drew	136
H Feudner	122	R Cathcart	118
A C Stubbe	86	G B Monaghan	137
W A Robertson	101	W H Rodden	126
W H Price	122	G S Thomas	109
J F Connelly	107	John Dale	114
E Holling	134	W B Twitchell	132
J A Gibson	129	T L Edens	131
C C Huber	87	C H Tracy	119
H C Christian	97	Geo B Smith	121
G E Small	112	C B Teller	114
H Stelling, Jr.	101	H Rutter	122
J J Ryan	131	W M Roberts	119
L Prior	125	C W Jamison	119
Geo Thomas	124	G W Brown	99
Kerrison	131	C Hansford	126
Jim Lee	123	G A Johnson	128
C A Haight	130	J Chamberlin	116
G Holohan	134	R H Bungay	138
F E Snook	123	J R Converse	125
C Lancaster	126	T W Neel	132
M R Sherwood	111	H Burmister	128
W T Wood	74	E L Mitchell	130
R C Reed	137	T Newbert	140
F Willett	129	D Ruhlstadler	132
E Hoelle	135	B Worthen	139
P C Thede	126	C Haas	135
H Garrison	129	A B McGiloray	110
O Feudner	135	R H Macs	85
A J Webb	135	W J Higgins	86
E L Schultz	137	W Haille	134
W J Golcher	122	A W Heavenrich	125

Special event, 25 pairs double targets: Holohan 43, Snook 35, Jacobson 21, Lee 33, Rohertson 31, Chingren 34, Cadwell 27, Poston 40, Riehl 35, Hoelle 37, Holling 34, Connelly 29, Price 28, Haight 37, Reed 41, F. Willitt 36, Hawxhurst 36, Thede 44, Garrison 42, M. Fuedner 37, Schultz 33, Webb 41, M Prior 42, Golcher 30, Huber 32, Christian 30, Stelling, Jr., 38, Ryan 41, L. Prior 24, Draper 30, Cathcart 32, Monaghan 36, Rodden 35, Twitchell 37, Dale 38, Falkner 21, Neel 45, Burmister 8, C. Haas 34, Brown 25, Haille 44, McGilvray 21, Varian 41, Newbert 35, Ruhlstadler 30, Worthen 44.

Third Day, May 27.

Weather conditions for the final day of the tourney continued delightful and balmy, with just enough cooling zephyrs from the north to temper the sun's rays.

The feature event of the shoot drew large crowds of interested spectators from town, among which the fair sex were conspicuous. The ladies, from their attractive demeanor, intelligent comment and criticism, evinced a more than ordinary knowledge of the shotgun and its possibilities as a medium of healthy sport and recreation. This section, by the way, is a center for wildfowl and upland sportsmen.

The sixth Pacific Coast Handicap started at 11 A. M., the preliminary events being started promptly on the notch at 9 A. M., and went through smoothly without a hitch. E. J. Chingren led off from the 21yd. peg, and from start to finish the big event ran along without a hitch. Frank Newbert was the first strong contender to finish. With a total of 91, it was hardly thought that he would remain in front very long, the shooting talent behind him was too strong. Sears following close, came through with 91. Jack Converse, of Los Angeles, topped these scores with a 92 mark. Close scrutiny of the bulletin board sheet showed possible chances for several shooters to exceed the last mark. Rodden, Mitchell, Draper, Ruhlstaller, Neel, Small, Kerrison, and several others had a look in. Gradually the dangerous element was winnowed out, the best Ruhlstaller could do was 92. Varien and Rodden topped at 91. Chamberlin, of Tulare, was the only man to break 90. E. L. Mitchell, of Los Angeles, was steadily hammering his way to the top with two 19s, a 20, another 19, and a final 16; he tore off 93 out of the 100, from the 17yd. mark and won the Pacific Coast Handicap for 1911.

The race was a well-fought one throughout. Upsets and surprises cropped out here and there, as is usual and expected at a tournament, but the utmost good nature and fair spartsmanship prevailed throughout. When the fun was over, many shooters stated that they had en-

joyed a grand time, and would go to the next Interstate tournament.

Secretary-Manager Elmer Shaner, at the conclusion of the trophy event, in the presence of a big assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, in a felicitous speech, presented the handsome diamond fob trophy to the winner. Mr. Mitchell responded in a happy vein, and the audience gave three cheers for Shaner and Mitchell. The winner is a most popular sportsman, and was congratulated by everybody who knew the genial Tufts-Lyon man, and many were pleased to meet him for the first time. Scores:

	Handi-cap.	Targets 20	20	20	20	20	Total.
E J Chingren	21	14	19	16	17	14	80
H E Poston	21	16	17	18	14	16	81
F C Riehl	21	16	17	17	17	16	83
M O Feudner	20	15	17	17	17	17	83
E Holling	20	19	18	15	16	19	87
R C Reed	20	19	18	14	16	19	86
L Hawxhurst	20	16	17	17	20	18	88
F M Newbert	20	17	16	18	20	20	91
T Prior	20	16	17	18	18	19	88
E Schultze	20	18	13	18	14	18	81
W P Sears	20	17	19	18	20	17	91
B H Worthen	20	18	17	12	18	18	83
F W Willett	20	19	18	15	15	17	84
F C Drew	19	18	17	15	16	19	85
T L Edens	19	13	18	10	18	16	75
E Hoelle	19	18	17	16	16	19	86
H Garrison	19	19	19	15	19	17	89
C J Haas	19	19	17	14	18	16	84
C Lancaster	19	19	17	16	15	18	85
J C McGowan	19	18	19	16	17	18	88
C B Monaghan	19	17	18	17	17	17	86
J J Ryan	19	17	19	17	17	17	87
F B Stone	19	18	18	19	16	18	89
R H Bungay	19	18	19	19	16	17	89
Guy Holohan	19	17	16	18	16	18	85
W H Varien	19	18	19	18	18	18	91
A J Webb	19	14	17	19	15	18	83
R R Cadwell	19	13	17	13	16	16	75
J R Converse	19	19	18	18	19	18	92
W R Eilert	19	13	16	13	15	14	71
P C Thede	18	14	19	17	19	17	86
C A Haight	18	16	17	16	17	18	84
F Feudner	18	18	14	18	17	19	86
W J Golcher	18	12	18	13	18	14	75
W Haile	18	19	18	13	15	18	83
H J Falkner	18	16	19	16	16	19	86
G A Johnson	18	16	16	12	14	16	74
Jim Lee	18	14	20	16	18	13	81
R E Kerrison	18	20	19	15	14	17	85
T W Neel	18	19	19	18	12	19	87
D J Ruhlstaller	18	18	19	17	20	18	92
W B Twitchell	18	15	16	16	13	15	75
Geo W Thomas	18	16	18	17	15	16	82
D C Wood	18	15	13	11	15	18	72
J Dale	17	14	16	12	11	18	71
J C Draper	17	20	15	17	15	19	86
J A Gibson	17	17	18	15	18	15	83
E L Mitchell	17	19	19	20	19	16	93
W H Price	17	14	15	11	14	10	64
L H Prior	17	16	14	15	15	18	78
W M Roberts	17	14	16	17	17	16	80
W H Rodden	17	18	20	17	17	19	91
G E Small	17	19	18	14	19	17	87
G W Brown	16	14	17	13	13	17	74
C R Bubb	16	16	19	17	17	15	84
J F Connelly	16	16	18	16	16	12	78
R Cathcart	16	18	16	15	18	18	85
H P Jacobson	16	15	19	11	12	17	74
H C Christian	16	16	19	15	17	17	84
M J Higgins	16	16	18	12	15	15	76
H Burmister	16	18	16	16	20	17	87
A J Burton	16	14	15	15	14	6	64
J Chamberlin	16	17	20	18	18	17	90
C W Heavenrich	16	18	14	17	16	18	83
C C Huber	16	12	14	14	14	15	69
H C Reutter	16	19	15	15	18	18	85
T D Riley	16	17	20	14	18	17	86
W A Robertson	16	18	18	11	13	17	77
H Stelling, Jr.	16	16	14	16	17	16	78
Geo B Smith	16	17	16	12	19	14	78
A C Stubbe	16	13	14	13	19	15	74
M R Sherwood	16	17	17	14	13	14	75
F E Snook	16	19	17	15	19	18	88
C H Tracy	16	18	17	15	18	19	87
C B Tilles	16	14	18	16	18	18	84
Geo Thurman	16	17	18	17	17	18	87
J R Warner	16	15	18	15	13	18	79
L R Fulton	17	19	11	17	16	15	78
D Daniels	18	17	18	15	17	18	85

THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP PURSE—80 ENTRIES.

65 entries at $7.50 each	$487.50
1 entry at $12.50 (penalty entry)	12.50
14 entries for targets only.	
Added to purse	200.00
Total purse	$700.00

The winners, their scores and amounts won follow: E. L. Mitchell, score 93, $250 (guaranteed); J. R. Converse, 92, and D. J. Ruhstaller 92, $94.50 each; W. H. Rodden 91, F. M. Newbert 91, W. H. Varien 91, W. P. Sears 91, $56 each; J. C. Chamberlin 90, $35; H. Garrison 89, F. B. Stone 89 R. Bungay 89, $28 each; F. E. Snook 88, J. C. McGowan 88, Tony Prior 88, $14 each.

The forenoon program started on the minute at 9 o' clock. The card called for four 15 and two 20 target races. This was changed into five sections of 20 targets each, as was the arrangement made in the handicap event. Eighty-three shooters were in the forenoon events. Ruhlstaller was high with 97 out of the 100, shooting a fine clip to every race. Bungay was on his mettle with 96 breaks. Varien and Monaghan shot a 95 per cent. gait. Willet scored 97, Hawxhurst 93, Holohan 93, and Poston 92.

The shooting all day was down to hard pan; every man tried his best. Reed, Hawxhurst, Newbert, Prior and Schultz were high squad in the forenoon with a total of 97 out of 100. Scores:

E J Chingren	92
H E Poston	92
F C Riehl	81
M O Feudner	93
E Holling	92
R C Reed	92
L Hawxhurst	93
F M Newbert	95
T Prior	93
E Schultze	85
W P Sears	88
B H Worthen	84
F W Willett	97
F C Drew	86
T L Edens	91
E Hoelle	90
H Garrison	89
C J Haas	88
C Lancaster	87
J C McGowan	89
C Monaghan	95
J J Ryan	82
F B Stone	87
R H Bungway	96
G Holohan	93
W H Varien	95
A J Webb	93
R R Cadwell	79
J R Converse	89
W K Eilert	79
P C Thede	87
C A Haight	86
F Fuedner	86
W J Golcher	82
W Haile	87
F A Hunt	79
G A Johnson	83
J Lee	87
R E Kerrison	82
T W Neel	89
D J Ruhstaller	97
W B Twitchell	81
G W Thomas	75
D C Wood	79
J Dale	80
J C Draper	86
J A Gibson	79
E L Mitchell	89
W H Price	82
L H Prior	86
W M Roberts	79
W H Rodden	83
G E Small	92
G W Brown	68
C R Bubb	90
J F Connelly	84
R Cathcart	85
H P Jacobson	61
H C Christian	80
M J Higgins	66
H Burmister	82
A J Burton	68
J Chamberlin	85
A W Heavenrich	66
C C Huber	70
H C Reutter	78
T D Riley	83
W A Robertson	71
H Stelling, Jr.	73
G B Smith	76
W C Stubbe	63
M R Sherwood	79
F E Snook	86
C A Tracy	82
G B Tiller	85
Geo Thurman	77
J R Warner	67
W T Wood	43
L R Fulton	82
C M Jamison	78
D Daniels	93
H J Faulkner	87
Geo Stone	86

Frank Newbert won amateur high average with a total score of 365 out of 400; W. P. Sears 359, R. H. Bungay 357, Tony Prior and Otto Feudner 355 each; W. H. Varien, 352, and A. J. Webb 352.

Hugh Poston was high professional with 368.

The office corps were: Joe Rice, of San Francisco, cashier; H. P. Jacobson, compiler of scores; C. W. Clement, assistant compiler of scores; Frank Mayo, clerk.

The efficiency of the office force was exemplified in daily settlement within fifteen minutes after each event was closed.

The Squier money-back special fund amounted to $896, of which sum $530.05 was used to pay back losses, leaving a surplus of $365.95. The surplus money was divided among the high gun amateurs as follows: F. M. Newbert, $47.55; W. P. Sears, $43.80; R. Bungay, $36.50; T. Prior, and M. O. Feudner, $31 each; W. H. Varien and A. J. Webb, $23.70 each; B. H. Worthen and A. J. Ruhstaller, $18.25 each; E. J. Chingren, $14.60; H. Hoelle and F. C. Drew, $10.95; T. L. Edens and J. J. Ryan, $9.10; C. J. Haas, H. Garrison, J. C. McGowan, F. Feudner, C. B. Monaghan, W. T. Neel, G. A. Johnson, C Lancaster, E. Kerrison and E. Schultz, $3.65 each.

POINSETTA.

Texas State Shoot.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 26.—The three-day State tournament under the auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club, ended here yesterday. The attendance was rather limited, thirty-five amateurs and ten professionals participating. The scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
N Arie	137	140	138
C L Barnaby	107	124	133
W G Baxter	126	138	130
G W Boston	134	139	138
W R Campbell	137	131	136
H C Carter	133	130	138
D H Caswel, Jr.	113	...	...
E D Chadwick	135	137	130
H E Craig	118	123	135
R C Chew	121	130	133
R H Connerly	144	141	143
J Forsgard	129	127	136
H S Fowler	131	131	136
G N Groves	128	134	138
H Howard	142	138	133
J Hutchings	124	141	141
S Hutchings	125	125	130
A G Ilseng	131	123	128
R Jackson,	135	129	124
H M Jackson	75	...	84
J A Jackson, Jr.	127	138	132
J A Jackson, Sr.	...	...	135
L Jones	136	141	135
E O Lyman	135	136	135
W Miller	131	135	132
J McLean	132	140	135
Dr O S McMullen	...	...	121
F W McNeir	137	142	137
W F O Brient	133	128	...
Dan O'Connell	128	135	130
Mrs D O'Connell	102	121	117
G W Oliver	112	108	113
Geo Tucker	114	126	123
J B Webb	109	120	110
A Witchell	124	...	...
Professionals:			
H J Borden	140	147	140
H Clark	144	143	147
F Faurote	135	128	138
E F Forsgard	146	146	150
J W Speight	125	140	145
Mrs Topperwein	142	146	140
B Schwartz	130	145	145
W E Scott	128	134	131
L J Wade	134	133	136

Nebraska State Shoot.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26.—The Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Capitol Beach Gun Club, was held here on May 23, 24 and 25, with an attendance of ninety shooters. The scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
D W Bovee	135	124	128
B L Grcene	130	138	133
C D Linderman	136	133	136
N Carter	122	118	119
Ed Woodward	119	125	123
J C Den	126	132	134
M K Neville	129	128	132
O D McDonnell	133	136	134
A Muldoon	134	114	126
C De Laney	105	119	123
H Dixon	136	146	142
J S Aylesworth	141	130	130
Geo Schlaglahauf	131	139	134
J C Evans	135	138	123
Ed Moorc	138	126	122
Geo Evans	128	126	128
J E Boyle	121	129	131
C J Day	124	138	128
W D Townsend	130	130	131
C A Thorpe	136	124	130
B A Dixon	133	137	128
C A Frye	128	119	109
Wm Veach	140	139	135
J H Bauer	134	139	123
M Thompson	128	127	121
F W Willoughby	119	122	125
W H Beachey	121	130	114
S A Huntley	141	141	144
G A Schroeder	128	131	130
D D Bray	129	140	137
Joe Guttsman	133	136	131
L A Gates	138	140	141
J G Van Cott	122	130	128
D Skoag	132	115	124
M R Smith	118	119	123
W Harris	121	105	114
F Southard	124	127	122
W F Meidroth	131	127	124
F H Rauslem	109	101	102
C C Holzmont	136	127	126
Tom Hafford	122	130	131
F Call	128	125	131
F T Lovering	128	131	128
D Whitney	128	126	122
C L Waggoner	136	108	122
C Freel	139	131	123
F Miller	132	133	134
M T Miller	115	116	115
W J Coats	127	124	127
W C McNamara	111	106	96
Al Bahr	132	123	123
E D Taylor	109	111	134
R C Field	127	119	127
Wm Tanner	129	...	...
W A Waddington	129	131	132
C C Tappan	133	133	134
E Tappan	127	130	134
J J Seaney	130	133	127
W E Magnussen	123	118	133
R M Brown	133	130	...
Wm Watkins	117	119	110
H J Rephausen	131	130	134
R J Starkey	133	121	129
J H Hook	135	124	125
E A Montgomery	140	133	136
E W Varner	143	132	140
C G Gellatly	117	117	129
Wm Kemper, Jr.	123	107	106
H J Oetkin	120	...	...
J W Gausman	131	...	...
F Danokas	122	...	...
F D Copsey	142	130	126
S Baird	...	...	132
O Hoffman	...	...	121
A A Glade	...	99	...
C A Lewis	...	126	...
A Helzer	...	113	...
O J Graves	...	...	127
Professionals:			
D D Gross	132	136	136
J W Garrett	146	136	139
Geo L Carter	144	140	141
F G Bills	146	139	142
Ed O'Brien	146	130	142
T A Marshall	137	129	127
Geo W Maxwell	141	142	137
J S Day	136	141	143
E E Reed	136	120	140

Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 1.—Sixteen shooters enjoyed a fine afternoon's sport at the grounds of the Ossining Gun Club May 30. The conditions called for five 20-bird events, distance handicap, optional sweeps for eight prizes, also a cup for high gun shooting for targets only. John Hendrickson, of Jamaica, was high with 97 out of a possible 100, which is the record on these grounds. The cashier's office was looked after by W. S. Haight in a faultless manner. Lyons won cup shooting for targets only.

C G Blandford, 20	91	Edw Ward, 18	91
A L Burns, 20	65	L F Lyons, 18	80
J H Moran, 16	63	Frank Zarr, 16	68
J T Hyland, 18	86	E Carpenter, 16	70
H N Hubbell, 16	52	J Hendrickson, 20	97
H H Parks, 18	68	A D Scovel, 16	54
J A Benedict, 18	74	Wm Banks, 16	60
Edw Krepps, 20	82		

J. T. HYLAND, Sec'y.

Peters SHELLS

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Kentucky State Shoot.

THE annual tournament of the Kentucky Trapshooters' League was held on May 24 and 25, under the auspices of the Northern Kentucky Gun Club. It was one of the most successful shoots in the history of the League, both in attendance and in lack of friction in pulling off the events. Supt. Taggart had looked after every detail, and there was not a hitch in any of the arrangements during the two days.

The program consisted of ten 15-target events on each day, entrance $1.40 in each event, and an optional $1.00 sweep in each event. These 300 targets counted for the average.

On the first day there were two special handicap events at 25 targets each, $2.00 entrance in each, with a valuable prize to the winners. The handicap was based on the work in the regular program—85 per cent. and under standing at 16yds.; over 85 per cent. at 18yds. On the last day there were two extra events of 20 targets each, 40 cents entrance in each, and these, together with the last four events of the regular program made up the State championship event at 100 targets. Money was divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1, in the regular events, and 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. in the optional, class shooting.

The attendance was good on both days. There was also a large crowd of spectators, including a number of the fair sex, who watched the sport with interest. The events were run off over an Ideal-Leggett trap and a set of experts. Supt. Taggart had the traps in perfect order, and they worked smoothly throughout the shoot. John Braunagel, formerly ground manager at the Cincinnati's old grounds in St. Bernard, acted as referee and scorer at the Ideal-Leggett; C. Klein performed the same duties at No. 2 on Wednesday, his place being taken on Thursday by G. Keefer. The office was in charge of L. J. Squier, and in this line of work he has no superiors, and it is doubtful if his equal can be found. The office accommodations were not of the best, but, regardless of crowd, noise and confusion, he carried on the work without delay or error, and fifteen minutes after the close of the last event on Thursday, everyone's money was ready, cash balanced and turned over to the club officials. It was as nice a piece of tournament offiee work as one would wish to see.

The grounds were open for practice on Tuesday, but only a few of the visitors availed themselves of the opportunity. C. A. Young, J. H. Kemfer and C. D. Coburn, each shot at 100 targets, breaking 97, 89 and 95 respectively. A few others shot at 40 targets each. Dameron and B. S. Cooper got 38 each; A. H. Sunderbush 37; Walker 35; Le Compte and Ed. J. 33 each.

The tournament opened on Wednesday, May 24, with forty-four shooters, all but three staying in to the finish. The weather was clear, but uncomfortably hot, the mercury staying around 90 all day, and there was no breeze to tempter the heat. Shooting began about 10 o'clock, and at noon the program was half finished. A rest was then taken, that the shooters might fully enjoy the dinner served by Mrs. Taggart in the club house, and everyone made a straight score, not overlooking a single item on the menu.

Among the out-of-town shooters who were present today were J. C. Bond, Louisville; Wm. Shattuck, Coal Grove, O.; C. G. Westcott, Richmond, Ind.; R. H. Bruns, Brookville, nId.; Lon Fisher and W. Webster, Columbus; B. S. Cooper, Thornville, O.; T. H. Clay, Jr., Austerlitz, Ky.; A. H. Sunderbruch, Williamsburg, O.; W. D. Straughan, Waveland, Ind.; W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.; E. O. White, Columbia, Ky.; R. O. Heikes, Dayton, O.; Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia.; W. R. Randall, Mason, O.; J. N. Shropshire, Cynthiana, Ky.; C. D. Coburn, Mechanicsburg, O.; C. E. Goodrich, Chicago; F. M. Edwards, Portsmouth, O.; C. J. Wheeler, J. H. Kemper, V. K. Dodge, J. G. Denny and F. C. Bell, Lexington, Ky.; J. G. Francis and A. M. Turrell, Harrison, O.; J. J. Richardson, Nicholasville, Ky.; C. O. Le Compte, Eminence, Ky.; C. E. Dimmitt, Morrow, O.; C. A. Young, Springfield, O.; J. M. Thornton, Des Moines, Ia.

The leaders in the day's program finished with good scores. F. M. Edwards and Lon Fisher shot a close race, the former got 2 targets ahead, but in the ninth event Lon caught up and they went out tied on 141, or 94 per cent., for high amateur average. J. A. Payne was second with 140. J. H. Kemper 139; Hammersmith and Randall 138 each. High score among the professionals was made by R. O. Heikes, who finished with 144, or 96 per cent.; W. Henderson 140; F. Gilbert 139. One or two long runs were made. Kemper broke 88 without a miss in the regular and special events. Henderson 87, Randall 60.

In the first special event Kemper, Shattuck, Richardson and Payne tied on 25, and in the shoot-off Kemper won by breaking straight again. Young and Henderson also broke 25 in this event, but were not eligible to win. The prize was a Haviland china dinner set, an especially appropriate one for Kemper to win, as he has just started housekeeping.

The second special was captured by Doc Shattuck, of Coal Grove, O., on a straight score of 25.

During the day 7615 targets were trapped without a hitch.

J H Kemper	139	C L Wheeler	129
B S Cooper	130	F C Bell	125
J C Bond	124	Lon Fisher	141
E Hammersmith	138	W R Randall	138
A H Sunderbruch	127	T Clay	133
A M Voige	112	M Johnson	127
E O White	110	J A Payne	140
H R Irwin	117	M J Welsh	120
E Cain	126	E J Sampson	130
C D Coburn	131	J G Francis	121
W Webster	135	C G Westcott	128
G W Dameron	115	A M Turrell	128
C B Woodbury	122	R H Bruns	133
F M Edwards	141	I P Gould	103
W Shattuck	134	J G Denny	64
W L Straughan	128	J M Thornton	21
V K Dodge	129	J N Shropshire	135
J J Richardson	137	C E Dimmitt	39
Professionals:			
C O Le Compte	110	W Henderson	140
C A Young	138	O J Holaday	133
R L Trimble	134	R O Heikes	144
F Gilbert	139	C E Goodrich	130

J. G. Denny shot at 75; J. M. Thornton and C. E. shot at 45 each.

Special event, 50 targets, handicap:

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
Kemper	18	49	Richardson	18	48
Coburn	18	45	Wheeler	18	45
Webster	18	44	Holaday	18	45
Edwards	18	45	Clay	18	46
Shattuck	18	50	Payne	18	47
Straughan	18	48	Goodrich	18	45
Dodge	18	39	Westcott	18	44
Bond	16	42	Denny	18	23
Voige	16	40	Shropshire	18	44
Woodbury	16	39	Irwin	16	19
Bell	16	23	Sampson	18	24
Professionals:					
Young	18	47	Le Compte	16	35
Trimble	18	46	Henderson	18	50
Gilbert	18	47	Heikes	18	49
Shoot-off:					
Kemper		25	Richardson		23
Shattuck		21	Payne		17

The attendance on Thursday, the last day of the shoot, was one more than on Wednesday, the places of those who failed to return being filled by new-comers. The regular program was the same, and two special 20-target events were added, which, with events 7, 8, 9 and 10, made up the contest for the State championship at 100 targets. The shooters were given another perfect day by the Weather Clerk, and many more interested in the sport were on hand to see the finish. Everything worked smoothly to-day, 8160 targets being trapped. Shooting began promptly on time, and six events were finished by noon, when all hands stopped for dinner.

During dinner hour (or two hours) the annual meeting of the League was held on the club house veranda. Cashier Squier had everyone paid off soon after the close of the last event. The money-back purse amounted to $391.15, including $200 added by the Interstate Association. Fifteen shooters failed to win their entrance and were reimbursed from this purse, in sums ranging from $1.45 to $17.60. The surplus, $266.30, was divided among the eighteen high guns. Still there are some who can't see any good in the money-back system.

Among the average winners was one shooter who failed to win back his entrance. The banner squad of the day was No. 3—Coleman, Webster and Trimble, 15 each, Cain 14, and Dameron 13; total 72 out of 75. Long runs were not numerous. Hammersmith was high with 99, and his last two targets of Wednesday gave him a total of 101, entitling him to a Du Pont amateur long run trophy. Charlie Young got in a run of 62. Hammersmith started off in fine shape, and smashed them all up to his 100th target. He was a hot favorite for the championship, but failed to keep up this pace in the afternoon. However, he was high amateur with 145, or 96.6 per cent., beating Kemper for this honor by one target. E. Cain was third with 142, Coburn and Straughan 141 each. Among the professionals there was a hot race for first place, and the finish found Young and Gilbert tied on 146, with Henderson second, 143 and Goodrich third, 141. The championship race started right after dinner, and some of the best work of the tournament was seen in this race. Most of the shooters went into this contest, but only Kentucky amateurs could win the trophy. J. H. Kemper had things pretty much his own way, and landed the prize with 95. Hammersmith, Shropshire and T. Clay were second on 92, and J. J. Richardson 90. The former winners of the championship are: T. H. Clay, Jr., in 1903, 1904, 1907 and 1908 on scores of 93, 95, 96 and 96; E. Pragoff, 1905,

score 94; W. Henderson, in 1906, and 1909, on scores of 98 and 93; J. D. Gay, 1910, score 94.

W. Webster, of Columbus, O., was the high man in this contest, missing but 3 targets. C. A. Young and Gilbert got 96 each. C. D. Coburn, F. M. Edwards and W. L. Straughan 95 each. For the two days, Kemper and Hammersmith were high amateurs on 283 each, or 94.3 per cent; F. M. Edwards, 280; Lon Fisher 277.

Fred Gilbert put it over Charlie Young for high professional average by one target, 285, just an even 95 per cent., to 284, or 94.66 per cent. Henderson got second on 283, and Pop Heikes next on 279.

Annual Meeting.

Immediatcly after dinner the annual meeting was called on the club house veranda, Judge Denny presiding in the absence of the president and vice-president. The roll call found the following clubs represented: Mt. Sterling, Northern Kentucky, Crystal Lake, Ryland, Fayette County, Lexington, Jefferson County, Louisville, Hilltop Gun Club, Austerlitz; Harrison County, Cynthiana. The minutes of the previous meeting and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were rad and approved. There was some discussion of the treasurer's report of expenditures. These amounted to a trifle less than $2, and some of the members thought that he should have made an itemized report to the League as to where this immense sum went. There was talk of an investigating committee to look for the graft, but on the treasurer's promise to produce the vouchers at the next meeting the matter was reluctantly dropped. A letter was read from Judge Geo. B. Kinkead, tendering his resignation and requesting that his name be not presented to the League for any office. The resignation was accepted with regret, as Mr. Kinkead has been an enthusiastic worker in the League, and has filled the office of President with honor and credit to himself, and to the benefit of the League for several years. The next business was the selection of a place to hold the annual live-bird tournament. Only one club made application for the event, and it was given to Jefferson County Gun Club, the time to be on some date in Decemher. The annual target tournament for 1912 was then disposed of, going to the Fayette Gun Club, Lexington, the only applicant. It will be held in May, 1912, date to be announced later.

The election of officers was next in order. Judge Denny, in a short speech, nominated T. H. Clay, Jr., for President. The motion was seconded by J. H. Kemper, nominations closed, and Clay declared elected unanimously. He tried to decline the honor, but was declared out of order by the chairman, who refused to allow him to speak. Mr. Clay nominated J. H. Kemper for vice-president, the motion was seconded by Juoge Denny, and the vote was unanimous. Mr. Kemper also came to the front with several good reasons why he could not accept the position, but he was accorded the same treatment that had been handed out to Clay, and by these arbitrary actions, the League succeeded in securing the services of two of the most popular sportsmen in Kentucky for the ensuing year. No name but that of Frank Pragoff was offered for the office of Secretary-Treasurer, Tom Clay saying that he was elected for life and would have to die to get out of the job. As this seemed to be the sentiment of the meeting, Mr. Pragoff gracefully accepted the inevitable, and the office.

The following clubs were admitted to membership in the League: Hilltop Gun Club, Austerlitz, and Winchester Gun Club. The League now consists of thirteen active clubs.

J H Kemper	144	C L Wheeler	122
B S Cooper	134	F C Bell	139
J C Bond	132	Lon Fisher	136
E Hammersmith	145	W R Randall	128
A H Sunderbruch	137	T Clay	139
A M Voige	119	M Johnson	130
E O White	113	J A Payne	132
H R Irwin	100	M J Welsh	117
J E Cain	142	E J Sampson	129
C D Coburn	141	J G Denny	133
W Webster	139	C G Westcott	117
G W Dameron	123	J N Shropshire	139
R L Trimble	139	R H Bruns	121
C B Woodbury	113	F Pragoff	133
F M Edwards	139	H S Connelly	132
W Shattuck	133	J E Schreck	124
W L Straughan	141	I P Gould	125
V K Dodge	126	D Pohlar	68
J J Richards	137	J Q Ward	53
Professionals:			
C O Le Compte	119	O J Holaday	138
C A Young	146	R O Heikes	135
F Gilbert	146	C E Goodrich	141
W Henderson	143		

Kentucky State championship, 100 targets, entrance $5, money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. to the club, trophy to winner:

Residents of Kentucky:			
J H Kemper	95	J J Richardson	90
J C Bond	88	C L Wheeler	81
C O Le Compte	76	W Henderson	96
E Hammersmith	90	F C Bell	82
A M Voige	81	J G Denny	85
E O White	70	J N Shropshire	92
H R Irwin	77	H S Connelly	81
G W Dameron	82	T Clay	92
R L Trimble	89	J E Schreck	83
C B Woodbury	85	I P Gould	84
V K Dodge	88	J Q Ward	89
Non-residents:			
C A Young	96	M Johnson	86
A H Sunderbruch	93	J A Payne	87
E Cain	93	M J Welsh	45
C D Coburn	95	E J Sampson	53
W Webster	97	R O Heikes	94
F M Edwards	95	C E Goodrich	84
W Shattuck	82	C G Westcott	77
W L Straugham	95	R H Bruns	47
Lon Fisher	53	F Pragoff	92
W R Randall	51	D Pohlar	80
O J Holaday	92		

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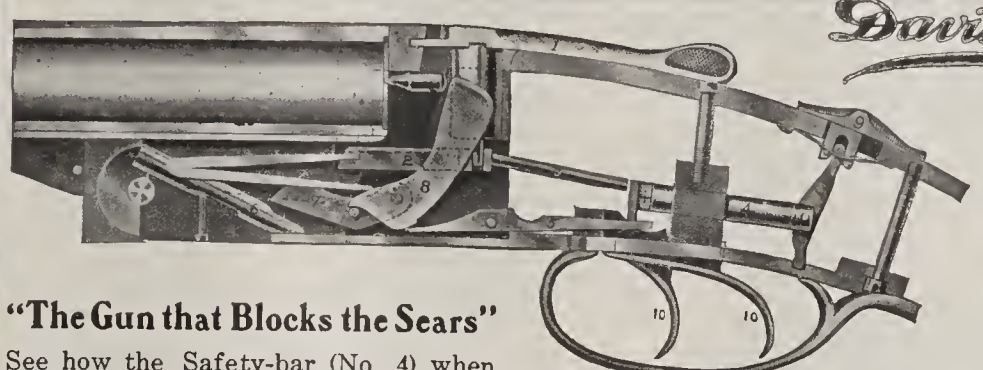

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N. R. DAVIS & SONS, Lock Box 707 Established 1853 ASSONET, MASS., U. S. A.

GENERAL AVERAGES.

Amateurs:	1st Day.	2d Day.	Total.
J H Kemper	139	144	283
E Hammersmith	138	145	283
F M Edwards	141	139	280
Lon Fisher	141	136	277
J J Richardson	137	137	274
W Webster	135	139	274
J N Shropshire	135	139	274
C D Coburn	131	141	272
T Clay	133	139	272
J A Payne	140	132	272
W L Straughan	128	141	269
Ed Cain	126	142	268
Wm Shattuck	134	133	267
W R Randall	138	128	266
B S Cooper	130	134	264
A H Sunderbruch	127	137	264
F C Bell	125	139	264
E J Sampson	130	129	259
M Johnson	127	130	257
J C Bond	124	132	256
V K Dodge	129	126	255
R H Bruns	133	121	254
C L Wheeler	129	122	251
C G Westcott	128	117	245
G W Dameron	115	123	238
C B Woodbury	122	113	235
M J Welch	120	117	237
A M Voige	112	119	231
I P Gould	103	125	228
E O White	110	113	223
H R Irwin	117	100	217
Professionals:			
F Gilbert	139	146	285
C A Young	138	146	284
W Henderson	140	143	283
R O Heikes	144	135	279
R L Trimble	134	139	273
O J Holaday	133	138	271
C E Goodrich	130	141	271
C O Le Compte	110	119	229

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Idaho State Tournament.

GOODING, Idaho, May 24.—Under the auspices of the Gooding Gun Cluh, the Idaho Sportsmen's Association held its tournament on May 22 and 23. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
A Addleman	240	221	225	221
C Addleman	220	181	225	186
C Adams	150	93	150	82
A B Bean	240	222	225	200
J L Benson	240	210	225	187
W H Cannon	240	196	225	172
I Cornelius	170	144	...	...
R J Coats	170	140	...	...
E V Drury	150	100	...	...
J A Dygert	...	...	15	7
W A Ducker	45	29	...	...
F Eastman	240	209	225	192
C W Fuller	240	221	225	203
O S Frasier	150	126	150	108
R W Fullerton	45	22	...	...
A S Garber	225	199	225	197
J Bray	240	192	225	180
D Holohan	240	220	225	204
L A Lehrbas	240	220	225	189
W H Lambert	150	110	150	102
W H Mankey	220	153	...	...
F Millsap	240	184	225	112
E J Morgan	240	206	225	204
J McFall	150	103	...	...
Geo Oureau	45	15	...	...
E M Sweeley	240	197	225	184
S M Smith	195	127	...	...
D S Simpson	45	16	...	...
S E Todd	240	175	225	179
W C Tatro	220	171	225	177
Perry Williams	220	197	225	199
E White	190	134	225	192
J Wade	170	149	...	...
Professionals:				
B Acker	220	193	225	189
C Coolidge	220	194	225	193
A L Cummings	220	210	225	219
P J Holohan	220	197	225	205
B Randlett	220	202	225	200

YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He know it—

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The reason a Lefever kills clean and sure and far is **Lefever Taper Boring.**

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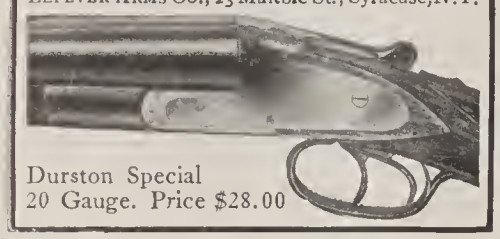

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What's the use of shooting—
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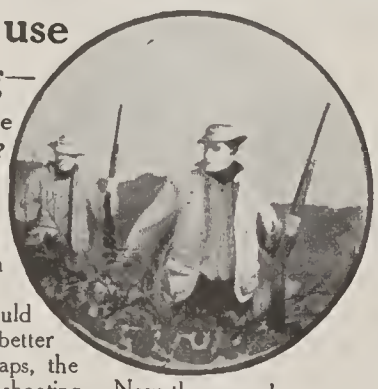

What would be the use of pitting your skill against some one who is better equipped than you?

Neither he nor you would know which was the better shot — which is, perhaps, the chief reason you are shooting. Now there can be no reasonable doubt that **Dead Shot** is the best made powder. Recorded results in every section of the country prove it.

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Dead Shot Smokeless
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Oklahoma State Tournament.

LAWTON, Okla., May 12.—The three-day shoot ended yesterday. This was the twelfth annual registered tournament of the Oklahoma State Sportsmen's Association. The weather was anything but perfect. Hot and dry; strong, dusty winds, which made good scores impossible. The State shoot for 1912 will be held at Perry, Okla. Dates to be anounced later.

In the State championship event at 50 birds, L. E. Reed, of Pond Creek, and John Donald, of Lawton, tied on 47 kills. In the shoot-off, Reed broke his 25 straight and Donald lost 5 targets, giving Reed the championship and the $60 gold watch. Scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
J W Appleman	125	141	121
M Andrews	141	132	118
H T Bettis	112	112	115
W E Bailey	124	131	115
F L Charles	132	125	123
W R Campbell	140	136	127
S C Crossley	140	133	120
A C Couch	124	130	126
A W Boyd	...	80	112
W H Downs	...	...	113
J Donald	126	132	130
H Dixon	148	143	144
I W Eagan	119	116	120
B C French	127	113	108
O B Garrison	106	129	112
Joe Holland	109	130	108
F Huston	134	140	133
W M Hitc	110	125	113
J W Loyd	130	125	119
Robt May	115	110	112
L S Nohle	111	117	120
T B Newton	132	118	132
Wm Peck	128	134	132
L E Reed	144	139	143
Geo Schwake	136	135	124
H A Stalker	136	113	117
W A Tabor	...	120	...
F Taylor	136	137	123
W P Walker	139	139	119
W C Williams	132	132	...
F V Wright	123	...	...
D B Wolf	120	124	104
C L Zutavern	133	135	125
Wm Zea	...	114	...
Professionals:			
W H Aughtry	112	105	...
H J Donnelly	139	141	140
K L Eagan	141	142	128
Geo Lewis	141	142	135
Geo Maxwell	137	138	140
Ed O'Brien	149	147	142

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THERE was a small attendance at the shoot on May 28. The day was another hot one, although the sun was obscured by heavy clouds; and the heat, as well as the threatening aspect of the weather, kept some of the regulars from coming out. Then, too, most of the local men had had all the shooting they wanted at the State shoot last week, and were resting up. George Dameron was in fine form and broke 96 out of 100, which is about what we expect from him when he is all right. Holaday came second with 94, and in one event from 20yds. he broke 23 out of 25. He is practicing at this long distance so as not to be caught napping by the G. A. H. handicapping committee. Stacy used to be one of the regulars, but has not been shooting for some time, so that his score of 18 was not at all bad. All he needs is practice to bring him back. Holaday, Sr., comes out often, and once in a while takes his place on the firing line, when he generally makes good. He is one of the old guard, and used to be one of the leaders. Thornhill, Ertel and Ford were guests of the club. They are not very regular attendants at the shoots, but are always welcome. On June 18 there will be a money-back tournament on the Cincinnati Club's grounds, and this is expected to be a record-breaker for these parts, as many shooters will stop over on their way to the G. A. H. for a last bit of practice before that classic event. There will be a big bunch of the local shooters to go to both the State shoot and the G. A. H. if half of those who have already signified their intention of going stick to their word. That big purse looks good to a lot of our amateurs, and they will have a try for it.

Thornhill	21	21
Holaday	22 .. .. 25 23 24	94
Ford	17 18 19 21 23 15	113
Ertel	18 18 22 18	76
Dameron	25 22 25 24	96
Holaday, Sr.	23	23
Stacy	18	18

Audubon Gun Club.

THE annual Decoration Day shoot of the Buffalo Audubon Club was very successful, more than fifty shooters taking part, representing Rochester, Cohocton, Syracuse, Bradford, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Lockport. The majority of the events were won by the local members. Frank S. Wright, the New York State champion, was, as usual, in good form and carried away the cup offered to the high average, he breaking 139 out of 150. A. E. Conley, another member; Sim Glover, the professional, and F. F. Connelly, of Bradford, were only one bird behind, and C. D. Henline, also of Bradford, and C. L. Frantz, of Seneca Falls, each broke 137.

The merchandise event was well patronized, forty-one shooters entering. It resulted in a tie between Fish and Henline, they breaking 24 from the 20yds. mark. In deciding the tie, miss-and-out, Fish missed his third target, while Henline broke his, thereby winning a high-grade gun.

As was expected, the ten pairs of doubles furnished the excitement of the day. This event started about noon and immediately three 18s were made. Finally Wright broke 19 and Covert did the same. On re-entering again Wright broke 10 pairs straight, while the best the others could do was 17 and 18, and as this event was scheduled to close at 5 o'clock, Wright was declared the winner. Scores:

Joe Jennings	150	136	J M Burke	150	110
C L Franz	150	137	H H Stevens	150	137
A E Curley	150	138	F S Wright	150	139
Sim Glover	150	138	F D Kelsey	150	128
J G S Dey	150	122	J L Talcott	150	128
J Reed	150	120	E E Hilliker	150	128
W P Imhoff	150	69	S Hopkins	150	116
F Hammond	150	129	C E Merts	150	102
F L McKillip	150	115	G B Geib	150	120
C G Rogers	150	105	C E Gleed	150	111
C D Henline	150	137	A C Suckow	150	127
R A Pringle	150	125	J F Ross	45	37
L E Maloney, Jr	150	121	H Burgwardt	105	85
F F Connelly	150	138	J F Glenn	90	23
C C Farmum	150	125	N W Wilson	150	114
Conners	150	131	W T Lanson	45	34
A W Eggabrat	150	106	C J Wilson	60	37
Ed Reinecke	60	51	G C Dewald	60	48
R Day	150	127	M Elchberg	60	44
B W Glover	150	133	A M Armour	60	40
C F Lambert	150	120	W W Fuller	60	24
Edward Cox	150	127	H B Blackmer	60	25
G N Fish	150	134	W Ingham	60	47
B V Covert	150	133	Joslyn	105	80
W H Smith	150	132	W Burke	30	13
J J Atwater	150	113	C Burke	15	8
C A Ward	150	125	George Rappish	45	24
E J Marsh	150	117	C Anderson	15	13
W F Hopper	150	124			

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, found a number of our members on the grounds at 11 A. M. Wind about southeast. Targets thrown the full 50yds., with an erratic left-quarterer partly with the wind at not too acute an angle. It seems to be the fashion now to ape the pop-up semi-angles of the automatic trap. Nothing to it, for clay target practice originally was begun to imitate the flight of the real thing, and they were not near straightaways by any means. What's the use? It needs good judgment to negotiate the sharp angles, as in the old days. The main event to-day, 100 targets per man, handicaps 16, 18 and 20yds., for a dozen prizes, cut-glass, silver and other useful articles. Mr. John H. Vanderveer, shooting from scratch, made a runaway race of it in the first half with 48 and landed first choice ultimately with 89 out of 100. Mr. John Voorheis, shooting regularly, was a close second with one less, and Mr. F. R. Long, 18yds., with some of his old-time ability, landed in third place with 85; 83 was marked up for Mr. Van Valer, 16yds., and Capt. Foster, 16yds., who both deserve credit, as they seldom have the time to compete. Scorer, Billy de Long; Referee, Sam Short; office, Schortemeier. Scores as follows. Extra events at 16yds. Number of shooters, thirty-six. Targets thrown, 4,725.

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
C A Medler	20	77	A M Dalton	18	79
H W Dreyer	20	51	Dr Gunther	18	83
Schorty	20	79	W Brown	18	56
Von Boeckman	20	80	Haney	16	62
Vanderveer	20	89	J C Lawrence	16	73
J Martin	20	81	R H Strader	16	68
J Voorheis	18	88	W E Skidmore	16	80
Ad Suydam	18	74	W R Fleming	16	67
F R Long	18	85	C E Eickhoff	16	68
R Morgan	18	82	Capt Foster	16	83
R Schneider	18	79	J H Richmond	16	52
H Bergen	18	72	J Wellbrock	16	68
R Hook	18	82	De Van Valer	16	83
Dr Muller	18	72	Dr Groll	16	74

MANHATTA.

York City Gun Club.

YORK, Pa.,, May 31.—Local trapshooters tried out the Squier money-back system at the first registered tournament under the new Interstate Association rules, held on the grounds of the York City Gun Club yesterday. The tournament was the greatest event in the history of trapshooting in York, barring the Pennsylvania State shoot held here seven years ago. Fifty-three different marksmen competed and forty-four of them shot through the entire program of 200 targets. There were many good scores and every participant was pleased with the conditions generally. The members of the York City Gun Club were complimented by the visitors, of whom there were quite a few, for the excellent entertainment afforded. The traps worked fine.

Hyde Park (Ohio) Gun Club.

THE grounds were almost deserted on May 27, only two men showing up. The weather was unusually hot for this time of year, the mercury standing up in the 90s, and not a breath of wind stirring to allay the heat in the slightest degree. De Mar and Holaday were the two faithful ones, and they each shot at 100 targets, the former coming out ahead with 80 to 75. The last event at 25 targets was a handicap, Holaday standing at 20yds. and De Mar at 17. The former had the best of it by one target, 17 to 16. Schaefer came out in his car, but did no shooting except on the revolver range. He made some very nice targets from 20yds. Later in the season an effort will be made to hold a combination tournament, revolver and target shooting, and it is hoped to make the affair a success.

New Haven Gun Club.

THE Decoration Day shoot of the Gun Club was a most successful affair, magnificent weather favoring the occasion, and over seventy gunners participating. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
A Heyman	150	103	Dr E M Funk..	150	139
W A Gregory..	150	131	H O Whitney...	150	136
E Kelly	150	126	M Thompson....	90	67
R Hollister	150	134	H E Burgin....	150	134
B C Claridge....	150	118	E W Dann.....	150	117
L H Bradley....	150	141	W Humphrey...	90	50
R McFetridge...	150	132	L C Wilson....	150	121
R O Cheney, Jr	150	124	R Cate	150	131
H C Daley.....	150	130	C Van Stone...	150	128
W Day	150	124	E G Southey...	150	133
B Crane	150	121	F O Hoagland..	150	129
J Hepburn	150	123	H Cooper	60	44
H F Sherman...	150	115	F A Sherman..	150	123
C Sherwood	150	130	B M Barclay....	150	138
C Cutler	150	126	S F Gustafson..	150	123
Dr F J Wales..	150	124	H B Moulton...	150	138
J W Treadwell..	150	117	John Drehr	150	128
W W Rice.....	150	140	C Hall	150	122
Dr B F Bishop.	150	114	C Probst	150	125
Geo Alling	150	128	Dr McElligott...	150	113
J D Banks.....	150	75	R H Congdon,Jr	150	102
J Williams	150	110	J B Prest.....	150	110
E R Lewis.....	150	120	L B Gross.....	150	101
W H Lyon.....	150	103	L H Goddard...	150	126
R A Lewis.....	150	112	D Marsh, Jr....	150	110
A W Wolfinger.	150	116	J H Ames.....	150	94
C F Corbett....	90	70	C K Bailey.....	150	102
C A Hull.....	150	98	B H Bennett...	150	108
W B Smitb.....	150	118	C H Underhill..	150	117
L S Ferris.....	150	108	W B Judd.....	150	100
J B Robertson..	150	121	E J Kyle.....	150	126
Dr C C Smith..	150	115	C S Fay.....	150	113
E E Mayor.....	150	137	A Shillinglaw...	90	49
P E Osborne....	150	124			
Professionals:					
W R Clark.....	150	119	Fay	150	124
J Fanning.....	150	142	J W Hessian....	150	124
W B Darton....	150	137			

Winners of tbe team shoot, six 15-bird events:

New Haven No. 1—Dr. Funk 84, Whitney 82, Dr. Bishop 66, F. Sherman 75, W. W. Rice 84; total 391.

New Haven No. 2—Claridge 73, Hepburn 81, Alling 79, Robertson 76, Dr. Smith 72; total 381.

Danbury—Gregory 81, Daley 81, Day 78, Crane 72, Geo. Hall 55; total 367.

Bethel—C. K. Bailey 61, R. Bennett 65, W. B. Judd 62, Kyle 71, Underhill 77; total 336.

Bridgeport No. 1—Wilson 72, Cate 78, Van Stone 73, Southey 81, Hoagland 82; total 386.

Bridgeport No. 2—Williams 63, E. R. Lewis 71, W. H. Lyon 63, R. A. Lewis 68, Wolfinger 70; total 335.

Waterbury—J. Dreher 82, C. Hall 72, Dr. McElligott 62, C. Probst 77, Hollister 81; total 374.

Long Hill—Sherman 69, Sherwood 78, Cutler 78, Wales 83, Treadwell 68; total 376.

Eastern Handicap Entries.

SECRETARY T. E. DOREMUS, of the Du Pont Gun Club, is sending out the following "reminder" to prospective entrants to the Eastern Handicap, to he shot for under the auspices of the Du Pont Club, at Wilmington, on July 11, 12 and 13:

WILMINGTON, Del., June 3.—Dear Sir: May we give you $250, and perhaps a little more? That amount of money is guaranteed by the Interstate Association to the winner of the sixth Eastern Handicap event at 100 targets. All you bave to do is to enter and shoot your best; it's quite likely to be your purse. A valuable trophy also goes to the winner. The 1911 Eastern Handicap tournament is going to be a shoot that will go down in history as a banner one. We are doing everything that can be thought of to make the tournament pleasant and profitable to you. We want you to attend and it will be our pleasure to make your visit a memorable one. Remember the guaranteed $250. There are other things also. You will hear about them later.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., May 27.—Goodrich was high Saturday afternoon at the traps. A nice crowd was out. Most all the shooting was done from 20yds. and at doubles. The State shoot promises to be well attended. The Cleveland team will be down to shoot for the Shooting and Fishing trophy, also the same race will count as the return match that was shot in April, 1910—hetter late than never. Several teams will compete for this trophy, emblematic of the five-man championship, open to any club.

	Shot at.	Broke.		Shot at.	Broke.
Goodrich	150	134	Shilling	100	85
Van	150	122	J H Smith.....	150	114
G Smith	100	77	Wells	45	37
Hill	85	68	Fisher	25	23
Penn	145	129	Hall	45	33
Webb	125	107	Girard	45	27
Jones	100	74	Black	50	40
Fuller	50	47			

Eastlake Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 4.—There was an interesting shoot at tbe Eastlake Gun Club yesterday afternoon. L. D. Willis was high man with 116 breaks out of 125. The scores were: J. D. Willis (125) 116, J. Spring (100) 71, H. Jones (75) 43, W. Fincher (75) 33, R. Whitworth (50) 35, C. Haverbeck (50) 34, E. Potter (50) 30, L. Beatson (50) 15, W. Jones (35) 16, R. Coffin (25) 12, M. Hopkins (25) 3, G. Gray (25) 2.

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The other High Professional and Amateur scores were as follows:

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R. C. Reed (shooting E. C.).....354 x 400
E. Holling (shooting Ballistite).....353 x 400

Amateur

W. P. Sears (shooting Ballistite).....359 x 400
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M. O. Feudner (shooting Dupont).....355 x 400
T. Prior (shooting E. C.).....355 x 400

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Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The Analostan Gun Club held a very successful shoot on the afternoon of May 30. We had a merchandise shoot at 100 targets. Every man entered won a prize. Some good scores were made, the shooting of Dr. Stine, Hogan, Peck and Dr. Taylor being above the ordinary, where prizes are at stake. Following are the scores at 100 targets: Stine 94, Hogan 93, Peck 92, Dr. Taylor 90, Wagner 89, Avery 89, Brown 88, M. Taylor 87, Harrison 86, Parsons 85, Monroe 84, Wilson 82, Green 72, Bray 76, King 59, McQuillin 39, Pearcey (50) 27, Lohr (35) 18.

At our weekly shoot on June 3, the following scores were made:

Shoot for Wagner medal: Steubener 23, Harrison 22, Talbott 13, Wagner 23, Peck 24, Stine 22, Bray 18, Green 19, Drain 15, Parsons 24, Dufour 23, Wilson 21, Kahrs 18.

Shoot at 10 pairs: Harrison 9, Talbott 10, Wagner 14, Stine 11, Bray 11, Parsons 8.

Totals for the day: Steubener (shot at 170) broke 151, Harrison (115) 94, Talbott (115) 63, Wagner (100) 89, Peck (100) 88, Stine (100) 87, Bray (100) 80, Green (10) 71, Drain (100) 71, Parsons (80) 73, Dufour (50) 44, Wilson (50) 42, Kahrs (50) 37.

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Robin Hood Gun Club.

THE Robin Hood Gun Club held a very interesting shoot at Concord, Staten Island on Decoration Day, Rouley winning a leg on the Winchester gun after shooting off a tie with Bush. Rouley also won a leg on the Du Pont fob. Connelly won the Schoverling, Daly & Gales trophy. The scores:

Winchester gun, 25 birds, handicap: Bardes (5) 15, Bush (1) 23, Cleveland (3) 16, Hutchings (0) 22, Rouley (2) 23, Conelley (5) 22, Price (5) 20, Du Bois (5) 10, Moran (5) 15.

Du Pont fob, 25 birds, handicap: Bardes (5) 17, Bush (1) 21, Cleveland (3) 17, Hutchings (0) 18, Rouley (2) 23, Conelley (5) 19.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales trophy, handicap: Rouley (2) 18, Hutchings (0) 18, Conelley (5) 20, Price (5) 19, Bardes (5) 14.

Twelve pairs doubles: Rouley 13, Conelley 16, Bardes 8, Hutchings 16, Cleveland 10.

GEO. CONELLEY, Sec'y.

Clinton Gun Club.

NORTH LANCASTER, Mass.—The Clinton Gun Club held a registered shoot on Decoration Day, with scores as below:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Kirkwood	150	130	McLellan	150	106
Doten	150	125	Searles	150	125
Gates	150	130	Taft	150	109
Boland	150	120	Larkin	150	79
Lane	150	99	Sampson	150	80
Jordan	150	103	Emery	90	42
Norris	150	42	Clark	150	98
Williams	150	115	Crompton	150	100
Woodward	150	95	Johnson	150	82
Rousseau	150	69	Gould	90	15
Professionals:					
Sibley	150	127	Darton	150	114
Snow	150	128	Cowing	105	70
Chapin	150	135			

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 30.—Business men had lots of fun shooting at the Speedway traps Decoration Day, and some creditable scores were turned in by the gunners, considering the dark cloudy weather and the high wind which blew across the traps. James E. Wheaton was high gun of the day, killing 183 clay birds out of a possible 250. The scores:

George A Ohl	12	21	19	18	16	14	17	16	20	8	12
Peter Bey	14	18	15	20	16	17	22	17	10	19	..
James J Wheaton	20	20	15	17	22	16	19	19	16	19	..
Thomas McCall	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William P Neville	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Boyd	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harry Smith	17	16	20	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
James J Quinn	23	18	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Belvidere Gun Club.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 27.—A registered shoot was held here to-day with an attendance of thirty-one shooters who shot through the entire program. The day was ideal for the sport, and many ladies graced the occasion with their presence. Lloyd Lewis was the efficient cashier, and all hands voted it the nicest shoot held in northern New Jersey. A bountiful lunch was served gratis. Scores:

Amateurs—Drake 81, Cane 113, Cortright 115, Hess 127, Quick 96, Hilliard 132, Heil 136, Taylor 128, Englert 142, Schlicher 144, Young 123, Wilson 138, Moore 126, Raisner 90, Boardman 102, Geiger 139, Coffin 141, Page 134, Gardner 119, Byram 133, Kinney 85, Flummerfelt 97, Welsh 93, Dereamer 135, Clark 128.

Professionals—H. Stevens 138, Neaf Apgar 142, L. R. Lewis 138, F. Lawrence 126, J. Fanning 138.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo.—Out of 50 pigeons the following scores were made on Friday, June 2: L. R. Bowman 45, H. A. Smith 45, Dan McCoy 44, Clem Marshall 44, Dr. D. E. Sawyer 44, W. H. Tanner 42.

Chicopee Falls Rod and Gun Club.

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass., June 2. The first shoot under the Lewis class system was held Saturday, May 27, on the grounds of the Chicopee Falls Rod and Gun Club, Chicopee Falls, Mass. It proved to be one of the best Saturday shoots that we have held on the grounds. Thirty shooters were present from different parts of the State. The prizes for the four classes in the Lewis class system were silver spoons, and were won by Dr. S. A. Lewis, Class A; Jordan, Class B; Smith, Class C; and L. A. Rodin, Class D. These shoots will continue through the summer every other Saturday. The Du Pont trophy shoot will also start Saturday, June 10, to run for four shoots.

High gun for the day was Mr. Chapin, who broke 114 out of 125, 91¼ per cent.

A special event of 100 birds was also run off, which resulted in a tie between Mr. G. S. Lewis, of Chicopee Falls, and P. O. Osborne, of Boston. In the shoot-off Osborne won. The scores for the day were:

Event 1, 25 birds: Darton 24, Chapin 22, Blodd 22, Sheldon 21, Lewis 20, Montgomery 20, Sawin 19, Osborne 17, Fay 15.

Event 2, 25 birds: Sawin 24, Chapin 24, Lewis 22, Osborne 22, Darton 21, Cowing 20, Twiss 18, Fay 16.

Event 3, 25 birds, class shooting: Dr. S. A. Lewis 22, Chapin 22, Darton 22, G. S. Lewis 21, Blood 21, Osborne 21, Jordan 20, Sawin 19, Sheldon 19, E. Smith 18, Twiss 18, Cowan 18, E. Lathron 18, Snow 18, Rodier 17, Mulvaney 17, Montgomery 16, Steere 16, Hopkins 15, Fay 15, Hawes 15, P. Lathrop 14, McElroy 11, Butler 9, P. Blood 9, Green 6.

Event 4, 100 birds: P. Osborne 87, G. S. Lewis 87, Blood 83, Snow 75.

F. E. H. SHELDON, Sec'y.

Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

PHILANELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—Frank S. Cantrell, Jr., yesterday afternoon captured the individual championship of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League over the traps of the S. S. White Gun Club at Holmesburg Junction, by breaking 94 of his quota of 100 targets. It was a post-season League shoot, for those who had broken 42 or better in any regular League shoot. Without detracting in the least from Cantrell's victory, it was, in a measure, a hollow one, as of the fifty-one members qualified to enter, less than one-third competed, and numbered among the absentees were several shots that would at least have insured a good race, even if any one of them failed to beat Cantrell out. It was an unusually poor turnout for so important a shoot. The conditions were 100 targets, divided into five 20-bird events, and with sliding handicap of from 16 to 21yds. Cantrell also captured a $5 gold piece for high man in Class A, the same prize for the leader in Class B going to A. J. Renner, who broke 87. Scores:

Class A—Clegg 80, Anderson 80, Bender 28, Griffith 87, Cantrell 94, Severn 67, McKean 75, W. B. Watson 83, Sloan 85, Pflegar 75.

Class B—Wakeman 72, Lindley 66, Sidebotham 85, Fenn 68, Renner 87, Wiley 75.

Unclassified—Rowland 82, Pratt 78, Betson 74, Jones 85, C. C. Watson 60, Crothers 82, Abbott 70.

A Courageous Trapshooter.

Two or three years ago Mrs. Hood Waters' name was often seen in the list of trapshooters at various events, and reports and articles from her pen were frequently printed in FOREST AND STREAM. The Boston Evening Herald of May 31, tells of a heroic rescue by Mrs. Waters at Branford, Conn., on Decoration Day. The account says:

"Fully clothed, Mrs. Hood Waters, of New York, jumped into the Sound yesterday afternoon and rescued Albert Pischino, a three-year-old child, who had fallen into the water while walking with his mother. The rescue occurred a short distance from Ocean Point, and was witnessed by a large number of people, who were spending the holiday boating in the Sound.

"The young child had been playing near the water and fell over the stone embankment. The tide was running out at the time, and seeing the child's plight, Mrs. Waters took off her pumps and dove into the water. Mrs. Waters is a strong swimmer, and in a few minutes reached the side of the child. Throwing the youngster's arm around her neck. Mrs. Waters swam back against the tide to the shore. With her clothing wringing wet, Mrs. Waters was compelled to go to the station in order to keep a business engagement in Boston.

Registered Tournaments.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending June 3:

June 29.—Revelstoke (B. C., Can.) G. C. A. J. MacDonel, Sec'y.

July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Can.) G. C. Chas. L. Burtch Sec'y.

July 7-8.—Lethbridge, Alberta, Can.—Alberta G. C. H. D. Johnson, Pres.

June 12-13.—Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Fort Garry G. C. E. H. Houghton, Mgr.

July 21-22.—Duluth, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Duluth Central G. C. H. P. Curren, Sec'y.

Aug. 21-23.—Victor, Colo.—Two Mile High G. C. M. R. Valentine, Sec'y.

Aug. 23.—Tomah (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Schultz, Mgr.

Aug. 25-26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. J. McGrath, Sec'y.

Sept. 5.—Wheeling, W. Va.—Big Game Rifle, Rod and Gun Club. H. G. Friedrichs, Sec'y.

Sept. 9.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

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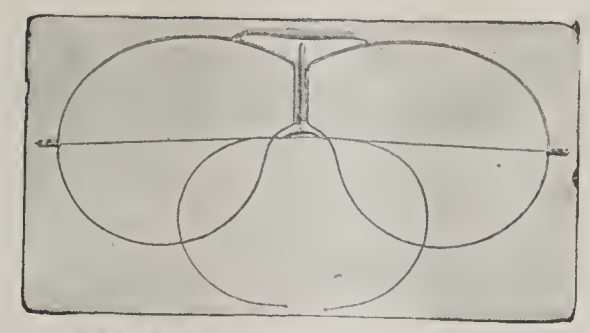

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The first part of the volume is devoted to a description of the various species and their habits—the way in which they live their lives.

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The volume is illustrated by colored plates of ruffed grouse and quail, and 48 full page portraits of different game birds and hunting scenes, with a number of cuts in the text.

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This book is of inestimable value. It contains the genuine hunter-naturalist facts given in the most entertaining and interesting style.

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Newtown Gun Club.

NEWTON, Ill., June 2.—Our two-day tournament ended this afternoon. The attendance was not what we had expected. Gilbert and Graham tied for first with the cracking score of 291 out of 300. J. A. Penn was high amateur with 278. Scores:

C Franke	250	J A Penn	278
J S Boa	246	H Durbin	265
C H Albright	241	W H Haws	220
Geo E Roebuck	267	G S Batman	225
R J Gasserman	237	D B Haven	245
E E Neal	178	F A Albright	142
G L Robbins	277		
Professionals:			
F Gilbert	291	W Benton	276
G Mathews	273	A Killam	279
Ed Graham	291	H W Cadwallader	275

Mineral Springs Gun Club.

WILLOW GROVE, June 3.—A small attendance marked the regular monthly shoot of the Mineral Springs Gun Club at this place, but fairly good scores marked the event. Houpt won a special trophy. The scores:

First event, 25 targets: Houpt 22, Hiltebietle 16, Pierson 17, Carney 8, Nash 16, Mason 18, Felton 15, Ritchie 11, Andrews 13, Cooke 18.

Second event, 25 targets: Houpt 23, Hiltebietle 18, Pierson 18, Carney 10, Nash 15, Mason 16, Felton 15, Ritchie 18, Andrews 17, Cooke 19.

Third event, 25 targets: Houpt 24, Hiltebietle 16, Pierson 16, Carney 10.

Fourth event, 25 targets: Houpt 21, Hiltebietle 18, Pierson 20, Carney 10.

Houpt won high gun for the shoot with 90 breaks out of 100 targets shot at.

Trapshooting Tourney.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—The arrangements for the third annual camp of the sportsmen of Pennsylvania at Huntingdon on June 28, 29 and 30 are nearly completed. The trapshooting tournament will take two days, and it is arranged specially in the interests of novices and those who have never before shot from behind a trap. The program is so arranged that everyone, no matter how inexperienced, has a splendid opportunity to capture one of the valuable trophies without other payment than the usual tournament cost of targets.

The shooters will be divided into four classes, from which professionals are excluded from competing for trophies. They are experts, semi-experts, novices and those who never before shot at targets. This method insures equitable competition, and each man only actually contests with those of his own ability. Neither are the best prizes given to the best shooters, as it is the object of the makers of the program to make the trophies equal in value in each class.

The DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 4.—There was a good attendance at the regular weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club at Newbridge yesterday afternoon. It was a splendid day for shooting, and some good scores were made. Frank Mathewson had a run of 25 straight in the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event, winning the silver spoon in Class A. J. B. McHugh also shot well, breaking 93 out of 100, also getting a run of 25. Isaac Turner, with a score of 21 out of 25, was the winner in Class B. In Class C, Louis Koerner took first place, 20 out of 25. Class D ended in a tie at 15 out of 25 between Dr. Bullock and S. Wood.

DOGFISH PLAYING HAVOC WITH NOVA SCOTIAN FISHING.

VETERAN fishermen working out of this consular district, says Consul Alfred J. Fleming, of Yarmouth, report dogfish more numerous than at any other period in the history of the fishing industry in this section.

They report them great pests, and that if something is not or cannot be done to destroy them, a few years will see the ending of that vocation so far as the south-shore fishing grounds along the Nova Scotia coast are concerned. The Yarmouth fleet in past years would go out 20 to 40 miles and with three or four days' good fishing weather would return with $500 and $600 worth of good fish. This season they are out fully a week and come in and feel grateful for half that amount.

They report that day after day the trawls are taken in loaded with little else than dogfish. This takes the bait, which is quite expensive, in addition to taking the fishermen's time, and constantly decreasing the fishing results. The past summer the dogfish-rendering works at Clarks Harbor, about seventy miles from here, has been operating double shift, night and day forces, and yet is unable to consume all the dogfish that the three or four chartered vessels bring in. Thousands of pounds of these fish have been reduced to oil and fertilizer substances, and yet the pests show no decrease, but rather a constantly increasing supply. Often the vessels at the local stations for gathering the fish for the works are unable to carry the fish on hand.

These dogfish not only play havoc with the cod, haddock, and other fish, but they are very detrimental to mackerel and lobsters, and if something is not done fishing in this immediate vicinity will end in a few years, as the increase of dogfish means clearly a decrease of food fish. No remedy other than the rendering works has been suggested. Fishermen from this section and from all south-shore sections must now go much further to get out of reach of the dogfish rendezvous.

These dogfish not only take the bait and escape, but when "hooked," it is not possible for the men at sea in their dories to destroy them, as they do not often have the time, especially in high seas, or when a storm is coming. They are also very destructive to gear, causing much loss of money in that way. The mackerel industry in this section has been bad for a number of years, all charged to the dogfish. Fishermen would hail with joy some one who would come forward with some practical method of doing away with these pests.

EXPERT OPINION.

THE Angler—Is this public water for fishing?

The Native—Oh, aye!

The Angler—Then it won't be a crime to land a fish?

The Native—No; it 'ud be a blooming miracle! —The Tatler.

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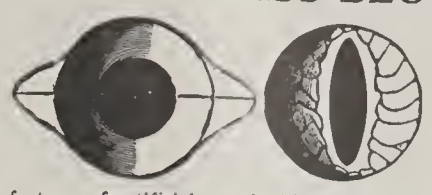

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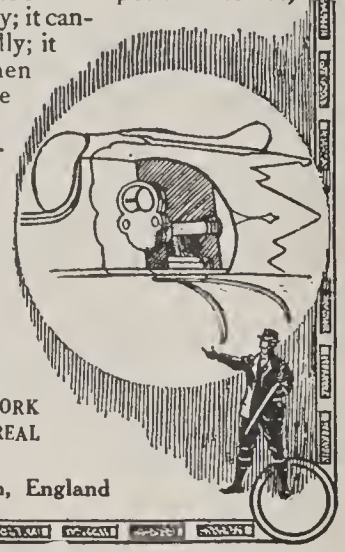

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JUN 17 191
DECATUR ILL

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VOL LXXVI. No. 24, June 17, 1911
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A BAG OF GRAY SQUIRRELS.

WHEN larger game is lacking, the North American gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) yields to no animal of its size in point of sporting value to those who pursue it with a small-bore rifle. The shotgun, excellent though it be for birds, is undesirable for killing the gray squirrel, which is essentially a mark for the more subtle weapon. In my opinion, says a Field correspondent, a .22 caliber single-shot rifle, fitted with Lyman sights, and with a trigger pull of about 2½ pounds, is the most satisfactory to use, although many good squirrel shots prefer the clumsy .32 and a pull-off of factory resistance. For fine shooting with a light rifle, however, the trigger set can hardly be too slight, and in the hands of a careful man a rifle of this description is a highly accurate and perfectly safe weapon.

Of late years the gray squirrel has decreased alarmingly in numbers throughout its range, and in many localities where once it abounded even local shooters now regard themselves as lucky if they find two or three in a season. Moreover, it is a limited migrant, moving about from one locality to another in obedience to the exigencies of its food supply. Thus a large area of excellent squirrel country may suddenly be denuded of its squirrel population, while a contiguous area, where these animals have not been seen for years, may as suddenly be overrun with them. On several occasions I have known this to happen with the suddenness of a border raid, but only once have I actually been a witness of a migration of sufficient magnitude to be instantly recognized as such. That day was a red-letter event in my squirrel-hunting experience, for between sunrise and an *al fresco* breakfast I had killed eleven, while four more found their way into my game pocket ere I wended my way by devious woodland cart tracks back to lunch at my cousin's country house on a hill overlooking the Housatonic.

Although in my journal the incidents of that day are restricted to a dozen words, in my memory every trivial detail stands out with pristine vividness, possibly because otherwise the season proved to be a peculiarly unlucky one for me. I was staying with my cousin among the Berkshire hills until it was time for us to go after moose in New Brunswick, and on the day in question, as he had been called to New York to fetch his wife from the steamer, I was left to my own bent. As (in the words, though not in the strict sense, of Don Quixote's knightly phrase) arms are the only things I value, the basis of my day's work was already assured, but I determined on a little variation from the eternal round of bird shooting. I found some "long rifle" cartridges for my cousin's Stevens-Pope barrel, and these secured, with a breakfast stowed in a roomy pocket of my shooting coat, I swung across a field or two, climbed a snake fence, and entered the "great lot," once farming land, but now grown up to mixed pine and hardwood, interspersed with numerous birch thickets beloved of grouse, and with here and there patches of oak, hickory, and chestnut, just beginning to be of vast interest to squirrels.

The sun was gilding the horizon as I entered the "great lot," and only those who have had experience of the beauties of a perfect autumn morning in the New England States can appreciate in fancy the loveliness of the woodland under the early matutinal spell. Walking along the alder-fringed causeway between two vapor-shrouded swales, I turned down through a narrow belt of plantation pines and entered a chestnut grove that skirted the river. Here, where in the perfect calm the sudden tremor of a twig would have betokened animal or bird, not a leaf stirred; but about 200 yards away on the thither side of a dry huckleberry swamp, thick set with clumps of stunted cedars like the tufted pate of a negro, I saw a commotion in the top of a walnut tree, and, making a careful approach, secured the first gray squirrel for an expenditure of two cartridges. My first shot was the clean miss of over confidence; my second, directed by a chastened spirit, passed

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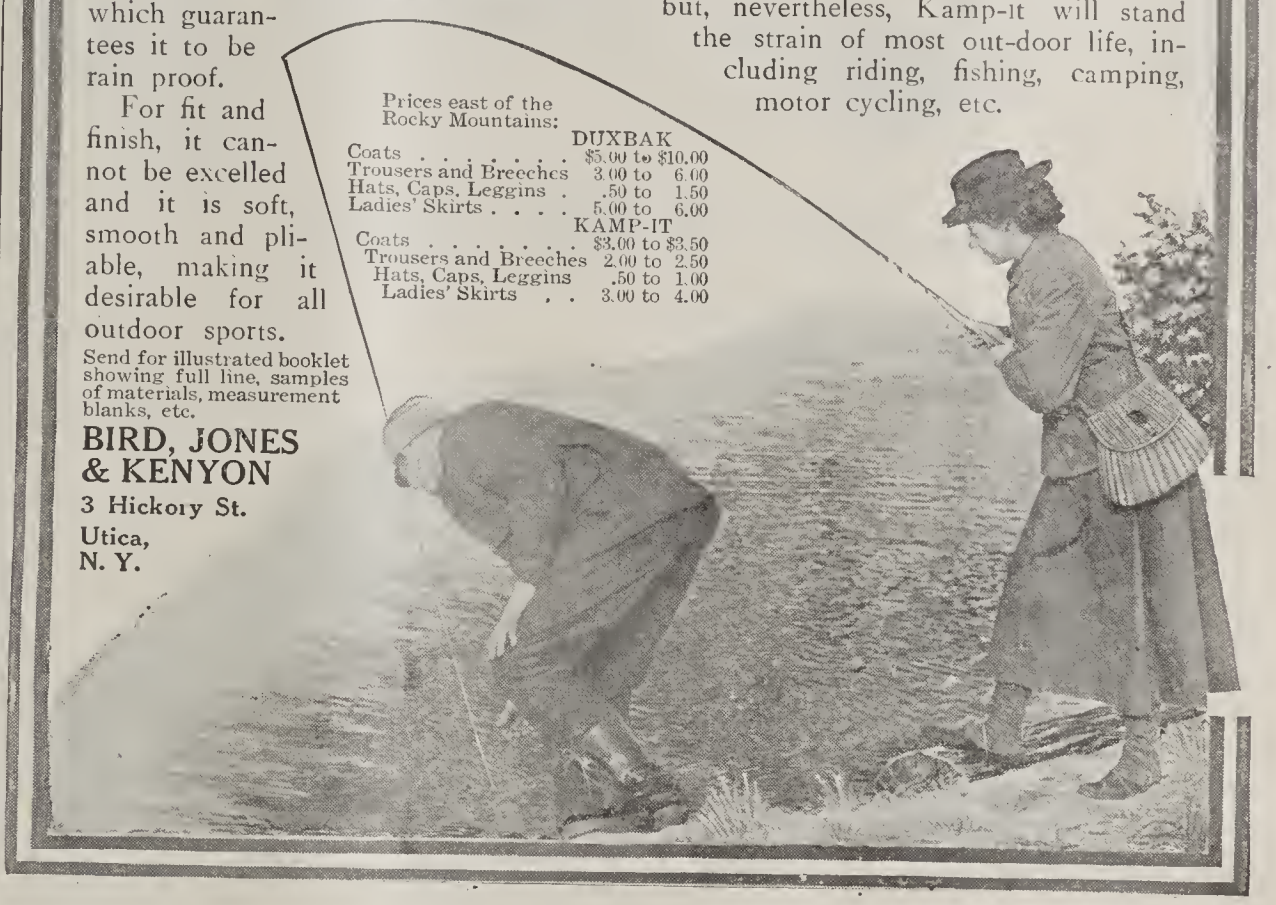

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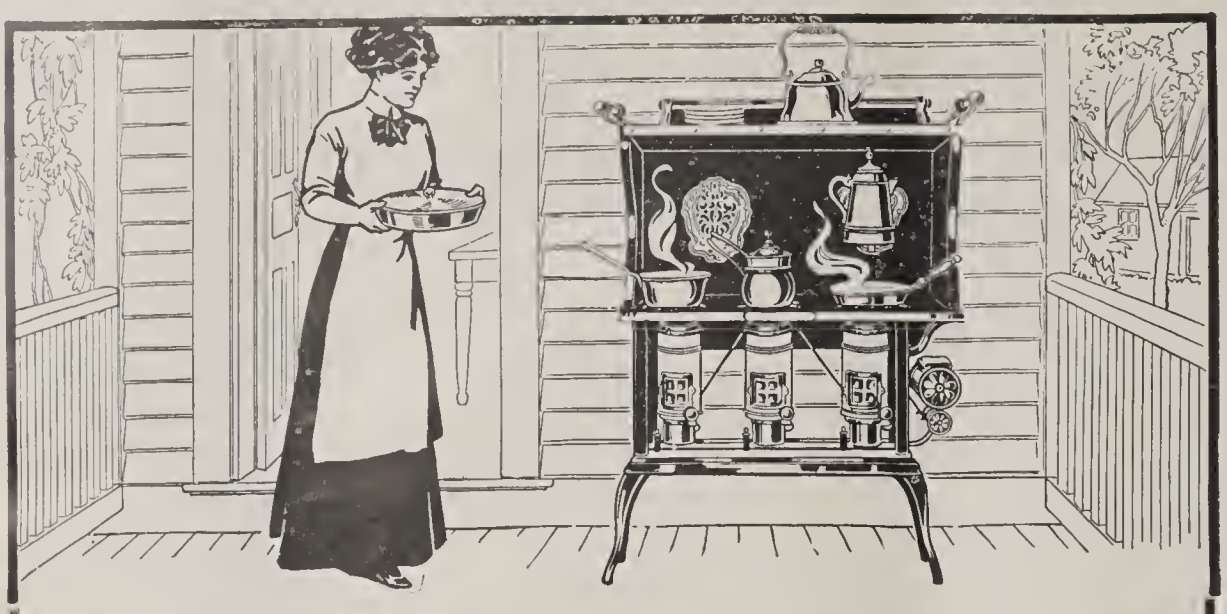

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through the squirrel's neck and brought it somersaulting to the ground.

The sun was brightening the higher treetops as, ten minutes later, I climbed the "great lot" bars into the "hill lot," where colonial furrows were still traceable among the heavy timber, and where an occasional gnarled apple tree yielded its worthless nubbins yearly to the grouse. The hill lot was a huge tract, made up of swale, dry maple swamp, and hummocks of mixed pine and hardwood, having on the east another forest-grown farm known as the Titter Joe Dean place (an eponymous title bestowed in honor of a long dead farmer noted for foolish giggle), and on the west a vast reach of woodlands extending to the New York State line. The 'hill lot" was never good squirrel country, but one had to cross it to get to the walnut grove on what was called the Holmes place, and there was a delightful footpath to follow. It was midway the length of this footpath, in a belt of oaks between two narrow swales, that I encountered the migration.

There must, I think, have been between forty and fifty squirrels altogether, but the commotion they caused in the treetops as they leaped nimbly from branch to branch was apparently the work of a hundred. They made a sound at a distance like a strong isolated breeze, and for a moment such I thought it was. Then the patchy character of the disturbance became visible, and a moment later I saw a gray form hurtling through the space between two trees. As the animals were traveling directly toward me, I had but to stand still to gain the advantage of the ambushes.

A squirrel moving rapidly in the treetops is none too easy a mark for a rifle, however, and, in spite of everything being in my favor, my first shot was a disgraceful miss. At the report every sound was stilled; the squirrels vanished like phantoms. I stood like a statue, and presently here and there in the foliage sudden quivers betokened sciurine restless or curiosity. Then with a startling scratch and bark a big gray squirrel concluded his private inspection of me from behind an adjacent tree trunk and bolted for the leafy safety overhead. Halfway up he paused for a moment, like Lot's wife, for another look, and was immediately turned, if not into salt, at least into something that would presently require it.

Thereafter for an hour or more I was busy. The first five squirrels were killed within a circle not over 100 feet in diameter, but then the animals scattered, and I had increasing difficulty in keeping in touch with the main movement. Finally, after ten minutes' delay, caused by a particularly artful specimen in the top of a hemlock tree, I lost track of the migration, and, though I spent an hour or more in trying to find it again, I had at last to acknowledge myself beaten. I therefore gave up the search, and, seeking out a comfortable seat, ranged eleven gray forms before me on the ground, that in their inspiring presence I might make a heartier meal of ham sandwiches. Afterward I wandered haphazardly through the woods, picking up a straggler here and there, till at midday, when I started lunchward, I had fifteen gray squirrels stowed in the capacious pockets of my shooting coat. Laid out later on the loading table in the gun-room they made a brave show, and when magically cooked by an old plantation negress they proved to be as pleasing in the assimilation as they had been in acquisition. Gray squirrels are now extremely scarce in the Old Bay State, and my cousin, a keen and observant sportsman, tells me that he has seen but two in the past twelvemonth.

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"WHERE are you going with that goat, little boy?" "Down to the lake. Come along if you wanter see some fun. This here goat has jest et a crate of sponges, an' I'm going down an' let him drink."—Toledo Blade.

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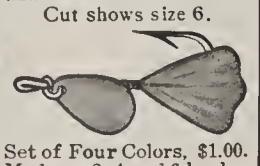

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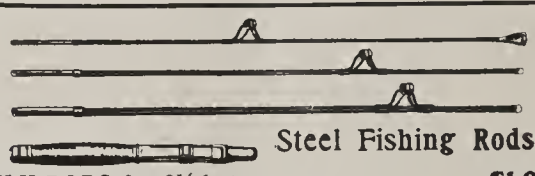

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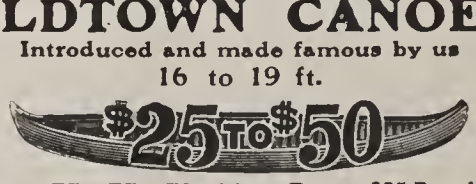

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Ten Days on a Houseboat on Alabama Rivers

By ROLAND M. HARPER

In Two Parts—I.

IN October, 1908, it was my good fortune to be invited to join a party of geologists for a cruise on the rivers of Western Alabama from the head of navigation on the Warrior to tide water on the Tombigbee. The expedition was organized by the State geologist of Alabama who had long been familiar with the ground which was to be covered and participated in by several other Southern geologists who wished to get his point of view on some important geological problems which these rivers present.

At the beginning our party consisted of three State geologists, one former State geologist of two different States, now retired; one assistant State geologist, two members of the United States Geological Survey, a young Methodist minister who is an amateur conchologist, a navigator or chauffeur, a negro cook or chef, and myself, the botanist of the expedition. One of the Government geologists left us on the third day, and a little later we were joined by another State geologist and a man who is a Birmingham capitalist and mining engineer by vocation and a conchologist by avocation. One of the State geologists, on account of his profound knowledge of gasolene launches and the navigation thereof, was soon nicknamed "the Commodore," and another one, probably on account of his dignified bearing, "the Senator." The retired geologist, although the oldest member of the party (three score and ten), was one of the most active. The preacher was of course called upon to say grace at each meal, but otherwise we were not reminded of his profession, not even on the Sunday we spent on the river, when we traveled and worked the same as any other day. He published an interesting account of our trip in his church paper, the Alabama Christian Advocate, about a month later, and even mentioned in it that he had been collecting fossils much older than Adam. The chauffeur and chef were experts in their respective professions and gave entire satisfaction. Perfect harmony prevailed throughout the journey.

The voyage was made in an old houseboat which had been bought and refitted for the occasion. It had been built originally as a miniature stern wheel steamboat, but had long since been stripped of its machinery, and the motive power was supplied for us by a launch. The cabin of the houseboat was about 8 by 18 feet, with seven windows on each side, and the rear four or five feet partitioned off for a kitchen. A pilot house about four feet square in front of the cabin, opening directly into and projecting about two feet above it, was used for storing our baggage, cots, bedding, tools, etc. On either side of this a narrow door opened out on to the deck, which projected about six feet beyond the pilot house in front and was about a foot wide on the other three sides of the cabin. A barrel of gasolene for the launch, two large water bottles, a gangplank, a pump, some ropes, folding chairs, buckets and wash basins were placed on the forward deck, and the bulkier geological specimens gradually accumulated in the same place. Poles for pushing and sounding were placed on the roof and sometimes on the narrow side decks. Inside the cabin a board was placed on trestles for our dining and study table during the day and stood on edge against the wall at night. The kitchen was just large enough to contain a range and a few days' supply of wood and provisions, and leave room for the cook to move about.

The launch was about twenty-five feet long with most of its length roofed over and protected by side curtains. It carried a four-cylinder twenty horsepower engine, a whistle blown by the exhaust, and a small acetylene searchlight. Its draft was about 2½ feet and that of the houseboat something less than two. The two boats were lashed together side by side, the launch at the left, and a small skiff was towed

THE PARTY AT WHITE'S BLUFF ON THE WARRIOR RIVER, FIFTY-TWO MILES BELOW TUSCALOOSA.

behind. With this outfit and the full load of passengers and baggage, we could make about five miles an hour in still water.

The problem of sleeping accommodations for a dozen men in such small quarters was solved as follows: The six oldest men slept on cots placed crosswise of the main cabin, which they almost filled, and the cook had his bed in the kitchen. The preacher and I slept side by side in the launch, just aft of the engine, where the space was so narrow that the edges of our cots overlapped an inch or two. The navigator, who owned the launch, lay on the floor between the seats forward of the engine, and over him three planks placed across the combing and suitably secured supported one cot during the first few nights and later another one when the membership of our party was increased by one.

We had no adequate protection against mosquitoes, a fact which caused some of us some apprehension, but we were assured by the more experienced members of the party that we would not be troubled by these pests at all, and their predictions proved to be correct. The nights on the river at that season were rather cool and damp, and the early morning hours foggy, but most of the days were simply perfect as far as weather was concerned.

We embarked on the Warrior River at Tuscaloosa on Oct. 7. About the only witness of the departure of this memorable expedition was the photographer of the Alabama Geological Survey, who took some pictures of us and promised to have prints waiting for us at the first place where we called for mail. We were pretty well equipped for snapshots ourselves, having five or six cameras with us, of various sizes up to 5 x 7. One or two of the men also had guns, with which they hoped to add some of the waterfowl to our larder.

Tuscaloosa is 361 miles from its seaport, Mobile, by water (about half that distance in a straight line), and as the river falls only about ninety feet in that distance, when the water is low the current is rather sluggish, perhaps a mile or two an hour. In spring it often rises as much as sixty feet at Tuscaloosa and a proportionate amount further down, but at this time the river was very nearly at its lowest stage, a condition which gave us the best possible opportunities for examining the banks, but seriously hindered our progress at some places. We of course traveled only in the day time, and the greatest distance covered in a day was forty-nine miles. We had with us excellent maps of these rivers, with every mile marked, so we always knew exactly what progress we were making.

For the first two or three miles below Tuscaloosa the river happens to be straight, but beyond that we could hardly ever see more than a mile ahead, and usually not more than half a mile. The average width of the Warrior for a hundred miles or so below our starting point is probably a little less than a hundred yards. The banks for the first fifty miles are mostly clay, but either high or densely wooded or both, so we could see very little of what kind of country we were passing through. Few houses are built close to the river, and we sometimes traveled for hours without seeing one. Ferries were more frequent and steamboat landings still more so, but some of the latter were visible only to the practiced eye, as they often consisted merely of a small clear space on a sloping bank with perhaps a tree or two near by showing the marks of ropes. About four hours after starting we passed under the only wagon bridge there is on this system of rivers below Tuscaloosa. After leaving Tuscaloosa county the river forms a county boundary all the rest of the way to the Gulf, and there is probably not enough communication by wagon between two counties to warrant the expense of a drawbridge. A man who happened to be crossing this bridge at the time gazed at our strange craft in astonishment until we disappeared around the next bend.

The most conspicuous trees at the water's edge were willows, and where thousands of these had been drowned by the slipping in of clay banks, their dead tops effectually prevented any landing. Where the banks were a little firmer, a small crooked tree known as the water elm usually overhung the water. A little further back multitudes of cottonwoods, sycamores, birches and white maples were nearly always in sight with occasionally a few cypresses.

On the higher banks above the reach of floods short leaf pines, water oaks and sweet gums could usually be seen. Mistletoe grew on most of the broad-leaved trees along the river, especially the cottonwoods. On low and muddy banks the swamps were generally effectually screened from view by canebrakes or a dense tangle of vines. Swamps, however, are few and far between in Alabama, the rivers there nearly all having high banks.

We saw more birds in the first two or three days than we did later. Diedappers (a species of grebe) could nearly always be seen swimming in small flocks, but as their flesh is not considered fit to eat, we did not molest them. Ducks, sandpipers, herons and kingfishers were also frequent, and two of the ducks were shot and eaten at different times, but one of them turned out to be pretty old and tough. This was the only wild game we secured on the trip. Fishing was not attempted.

At every bluff which looked at all interesting to the geologists we tied up to the most convenient tree and stopped from a few minutes to an hour or more, so that we averaged only twenty-six miles a day. On the first day there were few rocks to be seen, and in spite of our rather late start we made thirty-six miles. It was almost dark when we stopped, but our searchlight was brought into requisition and enabled us to find a suitable tree to make fast to. A steamboat had passed up the river a few minutes before, making waves which shook us up somewhat, but we had no disturbance of that kind during the night.

The next morning we awoke to find a gentle rain falling, which continued most of that day and the next. The principal effect of the rain on our work, besides its interference with photography, was that whenever we went ashore on that day and for a few days thereafter, we brought back to the boat about a pound of mud on each foot, which made the deck rather slippery and the gangplank disagreeable to handle.

At breakfast time we passed through the first lock below Tuscaloosa, which is called Lock 9, as it is to be the ninth counting from tidewater. This form of river improvement, the necessity for which is one of the penalties of reckless deforestation, has been used more extensively in Alabama up to the present time than in all the other Southern States combined. Seven of the nine locks between Tuscaloosa and Mobile were completed at that time, one of them so recently that ours was the first boat of any consequence to pass through it, we were told. The fall at each lock is about ten feet. Attracting the attention of the lock tenders to our approach (the principal purpose for which our whistle was used), making fast to the cribs at the head of the lock while it was being filled, and then to the inside of the lock while it was being emptied, etc., usually took us about twenty-five minutes, during which time we were asked the prescribed questions about our tonnage, cargo, destination, number of passengers, and we always took advantage of the opportunity to ask a few questions ourselves.

On this second day we saw a dead alligator floating near one of the locks, but no live ones were seen on the whole trip. They probably never were very numerous so far inland, and if we passed any the noise of the engine would have given them plenty of warning of our approach. Lock 8 was passed just after noon on Thursday, and Lock 7 about an hour before we stopped for the night at Choctaw Bluff, which was about forty-five miles from where we started that morning.

By this time we were in the black belt or prairie region, where the whole country is underlaid by the so-called rotten limestone, which makes steep chalky bluffs on the rivers and a gray clayey soil on the level uplands. This soil is or has been very fertile, in which empty wagons have been known to become stalled. On the morning of the 9th, one of the two Government geologists had to leave us in time to catch a 9 o'clock train at Eutaw, six miles away across the prairies, and there was no way of getting there at that hour except on foot. We were powerless to assist him further than by giving him directions about the road, and what to do if he got stuck in the mud, and we had to go on and leave him to his fate; but the fact that it had then been raining only about thirty hours and not very hard was in his favor, and we learned afterward that he made the desired connection.

The bluffs in the prairie region, although quite interesting from a scenic standpoint, are all much alike and poor in fossils, and the sticky mud deterred us from doing much exploring on foot, so on this third day, Friday, we made our best day's run, forty-nine miles. Two locks were passed, but we found them both full of water already, probably indicating that the last boat preceding ours had gone in the opposite direction; one of them detained us only twenty minutes and the other still less. About 100 miles below Tuscaloosa we first caught sight of the Spanish moss, which is so characteristic of the forests of the low country of the South, especially in damp or calcareous regions. This "moss," which is really a flowering plant and belongs to the pineapple family, did not appear in abundance, however, until we got into the Tombigbee.

In mid-afternoon we drew near to Demopolis, the largest river town (and at the same time the only one right on the banks of the river) between Tuscaloosa and Mobile. It is 131 miles from the former and 230 miles from the latter by water, and is located where the Warrior River empties into the Tombigbee, and on the left or

east side of both streams. Two miles east of Demopolis by rail and six miles above the town by river is a big plant for the manufacture of Portland cement from the rotten limestone, located just here on account of the combination of river and railroad transportation facilities with an unlimited supply of raw material.

The rain having stopped by this time, four of us landed and spent some time in looking through the cement works, the first and as yet almost the only one of its kind in the State; then walked on to town and called for mail and telegrams and bought a few supplies, while the boat was going around the six-mile loop and through Lock 4. We picked up the man from Birmingham who had arrived by rail shortly before, and went down to the steamboat landing on the west side of town, expecting to find the rest of the party there ahead of us, but no boat was in sight. After waiting about an hour I started up the left bank of the river to seek tidings of the missing ones, and I had gone scarcely half a mile before I met the leader of the party coming down the river in a skiff with a negro boatman to announce to those waiting at the landing that our troubles had begun.

The boats had passed through Lock 4—which is just below the mouth of the Warrior River and about a mile above the Demopolis landing—all right, but immediately below it the water was so shallow on account of the dry season and the uncompleted condition of the next two locks below that our progress was halted for the time being. There seemed to be water enough for the houseboat, but not quite enough for the launch. Darkness came on about the time this state of affairs became known to all of us, and after considerable discussion of ways and means with the lock tenders, who happened to be friends or acquaintances of some members of our party, we retired, preferring to survey the situation more thoroughly in the morning.

We were now on the Tombigbee River, a placid stream about 200 yards wide, which, although not exactly far-famed, has excited the admiration of naturalists and the eloquence of statesmen. At least one oration inspired by it in recent years has become a part of history. On Feb. 1, 1907, one of the Congressmen from Mississippi, in which State the Tombigbee rises, made a speech in the House of Representatives on behalf of an appropriation for deepening this river, and the other members were so charmed with his eloquence that they gave him unanimous consent to continue beyond the allotted time. He is quoted as saying among other things: "I love the Mississippi, * * * but the Mississippi, my friends, sinks into insignificance in its grandeur and its beauty * * * in comparison with the Tombigbee. * * * I have heard its murmuring waves as they went singing their beautiful song toward the Gulf since early childhood, and they have continued to sing along the path of my life and have given me inspiration to love the beauties of nature." The New York Times the next day devoted three-quarters of a column to this speech, its Washington correspondent saying in part: "One of the most tremendous speeches in the history of that body was delivered in the House of Representatives this afternoon. The members rose and clapped their hands in gleeful admiration at the eloquence of * * *, who spoke as no man has before spoken upon the beauties and glories of the Tombigbee River. Poor old DeSoto! His bones, washed these 400 years by the Father of Waters, were impelled to heave in envy and regret that the Mississippi after all these years must be laid in the shade by the grandeur of the Tombigbee."

Saturday morning dawned bright and clear. While some of us were discussing plans of campaign, and watching to see if the rains of the last two days were having any effect on the river, others spent the morning walking about the city, sending off mail, or botanizing along the river banks. At Demopolis the chalk cliffs of the prairie region are seen at their best. They are as much as fifty feet high in some places, very steep and smooth, and afford no foothold to any one who should essay to climb them without digging tools or other artificial aid. The rock of which they are composed is the rotten limestone previously mentioned (also called Selma chalk by geologists), light bluish gray in color, and soft enough so that one can dig into it with a knife. These cliffs are a favorite subject for the local dealers in souvenir cards.

Shortly after dinner a delegation of three or four prominent citizens, having just learned of the presence of our distinguished party in their vicinity, came out to the lock with carriages and offered to drive us around and show us the sights while we waited. But we were then nearly ready to attempt the passage of the first shoal, and did not feel like taking any more time for diversions, so we thanked them kindly and dismissed them as courteously as possible.

Most of the afternoon was spent in a strenuous—and successful—attempt to move our boats down to the Demopolis landing. But for the generous assistance of the lock tenders, who first opened their water gates to temporarily increase the depth of the water below the lock a little, and then piloted us through the dangerous swift shallow places, we might have had to abandon the expedition there, or wait for the winter rains to give the river sufficient depth. The launch was taken first with a 500-foot rope attached to its stern and paid out slowly from trees and stumps on the bank, so as to keep it from swinging broadside to the current whenever the bow ran aground. Those who accompanied it had to do some swimming and considerable wading, not without danger to themselves and considerable anxiety on the part of those who had to stand and hold the upstream end of the rope and could not see plainly what was going on at the launch.

Bringing the launch over the mile of gravelly shoals between the lock and the landing was finally accomplished in about two hours. Then those of us who had stayed with the houseboat brought it down over the same course, a comparatively simple process, requiring only the constant use of poles to keep it away from the banks and shallowest places and pointed in the right direction. This took about forty minutes. The fourth State geologist had arrived meanwhile on the afternoon train, and was waiting patiently at the landing, hardly knowing what the trouble was. By the time he had been assigned to his quarters, the boats lashed together again, some groceries and gasolene put aboard, and the water bottles refilled from an artesian well near by, darkness had come on and we enjoyed a well-earned rest from our labors.

As we had been informed that there were still some troublesome shoals ahead of us, we thought somewhat of leaving our launch at Demopolis and engaging one of lighter draft to take us down the Tombigbee, but we were unable to find one to our liking, and finally decided to push on with what we had and take the chances, knowing that conditions were bound to improve gradually as we approached the next completed lock which, however, was still 120 miles away.

Sunday morning the weather continued fine, and after making a few more inquiries about the shallow places ahead, we got under way. We soon left the chalk bluffs behind and came to others of purer limestone, the damp shady portions of which were beautifully decorated with maiden hair ferns and other comparatively rare and interesting plants. We had no trouble worth mentioning with shoals that day, but were obliged to proceed cautiously in several places. Shortly before 2 o'clock we reached Moscow Bluff, on the right bank of the river, about fifteen miles below Demopolis, where the geologists found so much to interest them that we spent the rest of the afternoon there.

Just below Moscow Bluff, Sucarnochee Creek comes in from the west, bringing a quantity of sand and gravel which makes the river very shallow (in dry seasons) for several hundred yards. At the time we passed one could easily wade across. The first thing to be done at this and similar shoals was to send two men ahead in the skiff to find a channel deep enough for the launch. One was finally located which would answer the purpose, except for a space of several yards near the lower end, where it was just a few inches too shallow. A sharp bend in the channel near the shallowest part also complicated matters somewhat, but we had to make the best of it. This channel being too far from either bank for us to make use of trees to fasten our long rope to, we drove a stout stake in the middle of the river, where the water was only a few inches deep, and stationed one man there to keep it in place and manipulate the rope. Getting the rope in position in the swift current was no small matter and consumed considerable time. However, the launch was finally guided through the crooked channel by the same method used at Demopolis and without mishap. When the shallowest place was reached, as many of us as could conveniently take hold of the boat—already lightened of as much of its load as possible—lifted it over the bar "by main strength and awkwardness," and then our worst trouble was over. The houseboat was quickly made fast to the launch again, and at 4:15 we got away from the Sucarnochee Shoals.

Half an hour later we came to Black Bluff, on the west side of the river, where the geologists found enough to keep them busy until nightfall. Black Bluff is about sixty feet high and composed of a dull black shale, which weathers into fine soft flakes of the same color, reminding one of the refuse from a coal mine. Scattered through this are many dark ferruginous concretions of various sizes and curious shapes, mostly flattish and rounded, some of them looking very much like turtle shells at a little distance. The fossils in this bluff curiously enough are nearly white, and therefore easily picked out of the black flakes among which they lie loosely. The Black Bluff formation weathers into a stiff gray clay which is the characteristic soil of a narrow strip of country in Alabama and Mississippi known as the post oak flatwoods.

Lands of the Antarctic

By GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL

[In these modern days it seems that few spots remain on the earth's surface that are not being utilized by man, and fewer still where man has not penetrated and reported something on their life and topography. The North Pole has been found, and brave efforts are made to reach the South Pole. Within the last few years the Dark Continent has been opened up from many sides, and, except in portions of the north, is coming to be full of civilized people. The Arctic regions of Alaska have been overrun by hordes of prospectors, miners and settlers. Railways are being built through portions of America a few years ago hardly known. South America supports a large and constantly growing population. Perhaps only in the most arid regions of Asia, or among the stupendous mountain peaks of the Andes or Himalayas, are there still locked secrets about the main physical features of the earth's surface.

More astonishing, perhaps, than anything else is the way in which the extreme northern and southern portions of the earth's surface are being turned to man's account. It is announced that a variety of crops may be grown in interior Alaska, and that in Canada wheat may ripen almost as far north as the land of little sticks. Far away in the South Seas and toward the Pole are the fertile islands of New Zealand, and still beyond them those barren regions whose character is indicated by the name of the largest member of the group, Desolation Island—the Kerguelen Archipelago. Even these islands are to be subdued by man and to contribute to his support.

Here are two accounts, separated by thirty years of time, which show interesting contrasts.]

THE EXPLOITATION OF DESOLATION ISLAND.

KERGUELEN or Desolation Island is one of a small archipelago which lies about midway between Australia and Cape of Good Hope near the borders of the Antarctic Ocean. It is the chief island of this group and contains over 1,200,000 acres. It is largely covered with mountains, between which steep-sided valleys run down to the sea, and a considerable area in the center of the island is covered with extensive snow fields, from which many glaciers reach the salt water. The mountains range from 2,400 to over 6,000 feet in height, the coast line is irregular, and there are many well sheltered deep and safe harbors. The scenery is wonderfully beautiful. Kerguelen Island was discovered in 1772 by a French navigator, Kerguelen Tremarec, who supposed that he had discovered a great southern continent. It was visited by Capt Cook and by Sir James C. Ross, and in 1874 a number of scientific expeditions called there for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus.

The center of the island has not been explored, but it is known that there is no timber on the island, though at one time it must have been thickly clothed with forest and other vegetation, which has been destroyed by volcanic action and possibly by the submergence of the land. Situated at a great distance from any other land, the island possesses many biological features of interest. The birds are almost all sea fowl—penguins of various species, a teal duck peculiar to Kerguelen and to the Crozets, together with a multitude of petrels, gulls, albatrosses, terns and a sheathbill.

Though in old times a great resort for whalers and sealers, of late years it had been little visited by such ships. Fur seals were once found there and so, too, are elephant seals, those curious and great beasts which have often been so nearly exterminated for the oil they yield. The climate is very moist, and the growth of grasses, mosses and other plants luxuriant. A peculiar plant is the Kerguelen cabbage which grows everywhere. It looks somewhat like a garden cabbage and its roots are partly above ground.

In the struggle to find new lands to settle, Kerguelen Island was long overlooked. This is not strange since it lies in latitude about 49° and was long reported as possessing an arctic climate and being covered only with moss. Nevertheless, for a number of years two Frenchmen, brothers named Bossiere, have been endeavoring to interest the French Government and French capital in exploiting the island. It came about in this wise. The brothers had spent the years 1881 and 1883 in Southern Patagonia, where they found the conditions very favorable to the industry of sheep raising. Millions of sheep are now grown on the pasturage of Patagonia and the plains of Northern Tierra del Fuego, lands formerly supposed to be mere deserts. This discovery suggested to the brothers the possibilities of Kerguelen, and they endeavored to secure the aid of the French Government for this enterprise. The Government declined to furnish financial aid, but gave them a concession of the islands and all accruing profits for a term of fifty years. René Bossiere, the elder brother, is a ship owner, and his father was the last Frenchman engaged in whaling, which has not been practiced by the French for nearly fifty years.

The brothers, after a study of conditions in Patagonia, succeeded in enlisting from French capitalists financial support to the amount of $150,000. An expedition with two small vessels was sent to the island and René Bossiere, who had gone to Patagonia, was to have been picked up at Magellan Straits. He waited there three months, only to learn that the timid commander of the ships had turned back to France, deciding that he had started too late in the season. This failure so discouraged the French capitalists that they withdrew their support. Nevertheless, the brothers set to work to do it all over again, pointing out especially the possibilities of the whale fisheries in the waters near Kerguelen.

Finally some Norwegians took an interest in the matter and money was raised to fit out two small French whalers, while the Norwegians sent a steamer of two thousand tons burden. The Bossiere vessels reached there and landed and turned loose some stock as an experiment—twenty ewes, two rams, three horses and some hogs. Feed was found in abundance; enough to support many thousands of sheep. The sheep and hogs were left there and in the following year the sheep were found to have doubled, and the lambs seemed strong and hardy. The fodder provided for the hogs was neglected, the animals eating the roots of the Kerguelen cabbage. The winters are by no means severe, the mean temperature being but little under the freezing point; in fact, Mr. René Bossiere describes the climate as somewhat resembling continuous autumn. The lowest temperature observed by two men who spent the winter of 1908-09 on the island was —17.6 F.

The whale fishery has proved very successful, for 232 whales were captured during the first season. Among them was a whalebone whale, a species which had been supposed to be extinct in Southern waters. The seal fishery is likely to be important and the capture of sea elephants, which are reported to be extraordinarily abundant, may be very profitable. Coal has long been known to exist on the island, but the extent and value of the deposits have not yet been determined. The coal is good enough to burn well in stoves and in the furnaces of the steamers, and will thus furnish fuel for the inhabitants of the island.

On the whole, however, the brightest prospects for success and profit seems to lie in the breeding of animals. Sheep, cattle and hogs ought to do well.

CAST AWAY ON HEARD'S ISLAND.

A very different story of the Kerguelen Archipelago—a tale of thirty years ago—was published long since in FOREST AND STREAM and deals chiefly with Heard's Island, which lies a little to the south of Kerguelen Island but has the same climate and similar conditions. It is told by John Easmond, the second officer of the bark Trinity, 317 tons burden, which sailed from New London, June 18, 1880. The ship was owned by Lawrence & Co. She had fifteen hands. At the Cape Verde Islands nineteen Portuguese negroes were shipped. She was bound for Heard's Island for sea elephant oil.

Easmond was an old seafaring man, born in Newfoundland in 1835, and more accustomed to making entries in a ship's log than to writing manuscript for the printer. His quaint English reads almost like that of De Foe, and his account might be a chapter taken from Robinson Crusoe.

The old Trinity had fair weather until she reached latitude 42° south, "and then we had to encounter hurricanes, heavy gales and strong storms of sleet, hail and rain at times, with sea according, but the old Trinity braved it well." Further to the southward the weather grew worse, but when it was not blowing hard "we could see the penguins in great quantities in the water, going after the fashion of leap frog, and at night, in fair weather, their splashing could be heard at the distance of half a mile."

They reached the island of Desolation, but before they could make harbor a hurricane came up and drove them about seventy miles to the southeast. At last, however, Sept. 4, 1880, they moored ship in safely in five fathoms of water at Pot Harbor. Here they remained some little time, sending down their upper spars and making ship light for anchorage. They landed three month's provisions, and then awaited a favorable time to sail for Heard's Island, which they reached on Oct. 2, at Crinton Bay. There they landed four men, with three months' provisions and left them to kill what elephants they could find, and pack the blubber in casks. The ship was to return and take them off about the first of January, 1881.

From Crinton Bay they sailed down the coast to the southeast end of the island and anchored ship off the main beach. The sea was too high to permit boats to land "and each day the weather was no better nor the water any smoother." By Oct. 16 there was every indication of a storm and on the morning of the 17th the wind blew stronger and stronger; "the gale still increasing to a hurricane we veered out all the cable on both anchors. The ship now began to drive and drag her anchors toward a dangerous reef. She was shipping much water and was leaking; pumps duly attended."

As she continued to drag her anchors, labored heavily and was leaking, the captain called a council of officers and crew in his cabin to decide what was best to be done. It was impossible to clear the land on any tack and the conclusion reached was to run the ship on shore to save lives, so at 9:30 A. M. they slipped the cable and ran the ship for the beach.

"We were then a hard crew to look at—with a wild sheet of water on the starboard bow, and before us a wild beach to make, with death staring us in the face. At 9h. 40m. A. M. the ship grounded about fifty yards from the beach. The sea was very rough, and we could not lower the boat. Antonio, one of the Portuguese, volunteered to go ashore, and accordingly jumped overboard with the lance warp and made his way to land with the rope. Then, by hauling the main yards back, the ship wore around and brought her side to the beach, which made the water smooth enough to lower a boat in which many hands landed. Then we began to haul ashore what provisions we could get a hold of. Some lost all their clothes and all hands lost some, more or less; but we all landed safe, and got out about two months' prog with four casks of coal. None of us suffered severely, though seven of the negroes were frost-bitten. At about 9:00 P. M. all hands went to a shanty, where we made a fire, dried our clothes and then lay down to rest.

"At midnight I got up and walked out to see if our provisions were safe from the water. The wind had hauled around to the westward, and now blew a hard breeze off shore. When I came opposite the ship she gave a roll to windward, and a heavy sea coming in at the time, she floated and went off from the beach. I watched her for about half an hour and never saw her afterward. Her yards were clewed down, her sails not furled, her canvas adrift, gangways open and hatches off. She had eighty casks of coal aboard and must have sunk soon."

When the provisions were inventoried next morning, the castaways found that they had taken from the ship six casks of bread, four of coal, one barrel of molasses, one of sugar, eight of pork, some coffee, five pounds of powder and a bag of shot, with eight months' supply of tobacco. In other words, these men, ninety-five hundred miles from home, had two months' provisions.

Heard's Island, says our chronicler, is 312 miles from Christmas Harbor, Island of Desolation. It is thirty-five miles long and from three to five miles wide, narrowing to a sandy point on the southeast. A range of ice-covered mountains with a volcano 6,000 feet high in the center, extends across the whole breadth of the island six miles from its southeast point, and this range cut off the castaways from their companions at Crinton Bay. In summer, in the glaciers which covered this range, were seen great cracks, the bottoms of which could not be seen, and which prevented crossing in summer, while in winter the weather could not be depended on. Cliffs and peaks of ice extended out over the sea and from time to time huge masses of this ice would fall into the water.

There are no trees nor bushes on the island and so no fuel, though there are tangled grass and briers, and a plant which they called wild cabbage, and ate as such. Four shanties built some fifteen years before by elephant hunters from New London contained each a stove, and there were two sets of tryworks with several hundred casks. The crew was now divided up into five gangs and went to killing sea elephants, to barrel up the oil to be shipped whenever Captain Fuller should come, for Captain Fuller, of the Pilot Bride, and Captain Williams, of the bark Trinity, had promised to look out for one another.

The nineteen Portuguese negroes who had been shipped at the Cape Verde Islands, says Captain Easmond, "had never seen frost nor snow before, but they stood the cold very well and were a match for me, and when I say that, all seagoing men who know John Easmond know what it means. They wore nothing but canvas pants to their skins, shoes with wooden soles and skin uppers and no stockings. They were strong fellows and good workers, and would lug six or eight pieces of blubber weighing 150 pounds suspended on a pole three feet long on their backs. They stood hardships better than the average of the white men.

"Being busy with our work of killing the elephants—we got altogether before leaving the island five hundred barrels of oil—the weeks passed away and it came time to expect Captain Fuller in the Pilot Bride. Then I remembered the words of the Apostle Paul, 'keep wide awake and watch, for you know not what time the ship may come.' This was on the 28th of December, but no ship did come and we thought it bad that we should be left on that solitary island to spend a winter on account of Captain Fuller's neglect. We had not much books to pass away the time, only a few pages of

TOURISTS AND YELLOWSTONE PARK BEARS.
From a photograph by J. Berry.

Harper's Weekly, which we would read in stormy weather, and for outside amusement we would be patroling the beach for something to eat, of which we always found plenty, such as it was, elephants, penguins and wild cabbage. We would burn the blubber of the elephants as fuel for cooking.

"We had a trifle of powder and duck shot and in one of the cabins I found a Remington double-barreled gun, which had been left there some years before. In cleaning it, I broke the feather spring of the lock, so that the trigger was of no use; but I managed to shoot by holding the hammer under my thumb until I could level her on the object and then letting go. After a short practice this answered about as well as if I had had the use of the trigger. When my shot gave out, I used small stones for ammunition. My gun lasted until August, 1881. I had no timepiece nor compass, but plenty of nautical instruments, so I set to work to supply myself with a time-keeper. With a cooper's compass I drew a circle on a board eighteen inches in circumference and put a peg in the center of it. Then with my quadrant I found the apparent time and marked it off where the shadow of the peg showed on the circle, and by repeated observations I made a good time-keeper; in fact, the Captain used to come over from his shanty to set his watch and clock by my sundial. I also made a compass by the sun's amplitude. So I was well equipped."

And now came a serious trouble, for while five of the white men went to Rocky Beach, about six miles distant, for elephant meat they were overtaken by a heavy storm of rain and sleet, and at night three of them returned, so exhausted that they could give little account of the other two. A search party the next day found the two dead men, who were buried there.

In May, 1881, there was a terrible eruption of the volcano, and John Easmond says, "I was pretty badly scared. There was a great deal of excitement on the island while this thing lasted, and we all watched the flames with much anxiety, until finally the blaze died down and so did our fears vanish. This eruption was a grand and awful sight to see, but the next time I want to be further off."

They had now been a year on the island, and in all this time had heard nothing from their companions in Crinton Bay, for the chain of glaciers which lay between them kept the two groups of men apart. At length, however, the loneliness of the small party at Crinton Bay became too much for them; they built a boat from boards pulled off their shanty, and two of the white men paddled along the coast to the southeast point of the island. Their boat was a strange model, either for safety or speed. She was square built, 7 feet 7 inches long and 3 feet 3 inches wide and about 1 foot deep. After a few days' stay they made their way back again.

All this time the main party had little to do except to hunt for food. This kept them busy much of the time, and "when we were not robbing the penguins' nest or killing elephants, we were looking out for a ship to heave into sight and take us off the island, or else we were finding fault with the weather, which was bad all the year round, being foggy and windy and rainy and chilly, with sand storms blowing that will in time wear through the boards of a shanty if it is not kept well banked up with tussock and turf. In November of this year we had a sorry game of baseball, using a wooden ball to play with; but there was no fun in it for us and we did not try it more than that once.

"First when we began to hunt penguins, when they would see us, they would come toward us; but it did not take them long to know our character, and then they would give us a wide berth. There are four kinds of penguins on this island, the Johnnies, maccaronies, rock-hoppers and kings. These birds have wings from eight inches to a foot long; they cannot fly nor run very fast on the land; any man can catch them; but when they get into the water and get their flippers into motion they would run down any locomotive.

"The king penguins were from 2½ to 3 feet in height, and a right proud bird to look at. They did not breed on the island.

"The maccaroni penguins, smaller than the rock-hoppers, went away from the island for nine months in the year, going off to the south, so people must conclude that there is land to the south of Heard's Island; and, for one, I should like to go down there and explore for it.

"The Johnny penguins were the most common; they were there in great numbers, and stood up in long lines, a quarter of a mile long—truly a cruel* sight to look at in any Christian country. They came ashore and stayed all day in the breeding season. The best time to catch them was just after sunset. They live on fish and were not so good to eat as the sea hens, but we thought them pretty good because they were all we had to stand by. They sleep lying on their bellies. It was always very hard to catch a penguin asleep, for they would be sure to hear you. They bred on the level tussock, of which their nest was built; and they would go right on making their nest when we were standing by within ten feet of them. They would lay two eggs each when we gave them a chance. Their eggs were our principal food. To be sure and have them fresh, we would rob the nest one day and then go over the same ground in two or three days again. The Johnnies would keep on laying as long as we would rob their nests. They would keep at it until their eggs had no yolks; and when they could not lay any more they would roll a stone into the nest and sit on that. They did not propose to move so long as they were accommodated, even if their furniture was taken out of the house. We wanted fresh eggs all the time, but at last we would find only stones; but in November we generally got enough eggs to last us through December. The rock-hoppers would only lay one egg; if this was robbed that was the end of it.

"About the first of November the penguins would begin to lay, but the eggs were not plenty until the fifth or sixth of the month. Then it was useless for any one to get sick, as we had to go to Rock Beach, six miles away, for the eggs. About 150 of these eggs made a fair load for a man to bring. When the weather was fair we would go in gangs for this glorious food.

"Many of the eggs that I stored in my shanty would be broken, and I scolded my Portuguese for their carelessness, but we found one day that the rats were to blame for it. When we first landed on the island there were only a couple of rats in the shanty, and by the time we left there were two hundred of them.

"The gale birds came Nov. 18 and were with us until December. There were millions of them. They would come flying in for three hours at night, one-half hour after dark, or on moonlight nights for an hour. They are a white bird with black saddle on back and red beak and feet. They bred on the island, burrowing into the level tussock and some of them into the banked-up sides of our shanties. These burrows go down about three feet, slanting into the ground, and are just about large enough at the entrance for a man's hand to get into. The he and she both went into the burrow. It was wonderful how when they came ashore they would pitch right down, each one at the mouth of his own burrow and dive right in. When they came out again they would fly from their burrows directly out to sea. They lay one egg, and when the young bird comes up out of his hole, he waddles around two or three hours and is then ready to go to sea—the first time he sees the light he is just as good as his parents, except that he hasn't seen so much of the world—and he won't see much of it either if a sea hen gobbles him up and takes him down, feathers and all. The gale birds look much like a small chicken; when you take their feathers off they weight about a quarter of a pound; they did not pay for the picking. They have a squeaky note, and are in fact good for feathers and noise and nothing else. We made beds of their feathers, and I gathered about two hundred pounds of them. Gale bird is their most common name because they are always seen in a gale, or when seen it's a sign that a gale is coming, but all New London and New Bedford sailors call them whale birds.

"The ice partridges were with us from June 1 to Sept. 1. Some of the men called them white paddies, they are a guide for sailors to show them where the seals are on the ice. They ate meat and the seeds of the cabbage. They were very tame; we could kill them with sticks and sometimes I shot them from my cabin; their meat was very tender. About the first of September they would fly up the island, but whether they left the land I don't know, but think not, for there was no other land nearer than Kerguelen and the prevailing wind was from the north, so that while they might have come from Kerguelen it would have been tough work for them to go back again.

"The sea hens came in September, built nests like the partridge, laid two speckled eggs and hatched in December and left the island the first of June. Their flesh tasted very much like that of tame duck, of which they were the size. We usually boiled them about an hour. They would at first be very tame, but after a month ashore they came to know our ways. We killed some with the shotgun; when one was dead we threw it up and the rest would hover around it; but we got the most by snaring them. We would take a line thirty fathoms long, and making a noose at one end, would put into it on the ground a piece of blubber, then when they stepped into the noose, we would haul away on it, often getting two hens at a time.

"Other birds that stopped on this island all

*Strange or wonderful.

the time are called the stinkers. They are carrion birds, and, of course, not good to eat. They are about the size of a turkey, and would eat blubber until not able to fly. The stinkers were with us all the year round, and many a barrel of blubber they scoffed (ate). They have a very keen sight; sometimes when we would kill an elephant, no stinker was to be seen in any quarter; but within five minutes they would heave in sight and soon would be squatting around waiting to take their turn at the carcass. I remember that one time a barrel of blubber was left unprotected for an hour and when we came back there was none there, the stinkers had made way with it. They were a terrible nuisance and gave us much trouble. The captain saw them breeding at Long Beach.

"The shags had a rookery on the iceberg near the water. Every morning about daylight a crew of them would start off and make a circular flight about fifteen miles out to sea. They are thus a good guide to the mariner making Kerguelen or Heard's. The shags would be gone on this voyage two or three hours, when they would come ashore, and another crew would go out. They lay on the bare ice or in the tussock, breeding in January and into February and leave the island the last of March, from which time to January again they would live on the sea. They were fishy and tough, and though we tried, we could not eat them. Two or three of the Portuguese once ate a couple of shags that had been boiled a long time, but they did not know what it was."

There were a few other birds on the island, gulls which bred high up on the cliffs, cape pigeons and a few Mother Carey's chickens that stayed no length of time. Few fish were seen, yet on two or three occasions after the fall of some tremendous pinnacles of ice some fish would be hove ashore dead or so stunned as to be easily caught.

For fifteen years there had been here no seals, it was said, but nine fur seals were taken which came in February, and, if they had not been killed, would have left in May. A few sea leopards—also seals—visited the island from time to time. The blubber is poor, but good use was made of the skins for mittens, stockings and bootlegs.

"As I have before said, we had nothing on Heard's Island for amusement but to be patrolling the beaches for something to eat; and as the weather during all these months was mostly cheerless and gloomy, we all came to be in despair of keeping up our spirits. Heard's Island is as barren and bleak and dreary a bit of land as Desolation and deserves the name equally with that.

"But the thing that troubled us most of all was that we did not know whether we should ever make out to get off from our island prison, nor whether we should ever see our wives and children any more; and we thought it hard that neither Lawrence & Co. nor the Government should send a relief ship to take us off the island. But none came; and so it went on until we had been castaways fifteen months; and it was a sorry New Year's day we had when 1882 came and found us still in our cabins, or making our way along the shore on the lookout for a vessel. What added much to our misery was that we had been now eight months shut up on this island without tobacco; and many of the men thought that this was the greatest hardship of all, as in truth it was.

"Among the Portuguese was a big black fellow called Bernaline, an artful rogue, who was always up to some deviltry. He once gave a false alarm of a ship in sight, and for some prank of his, on a certain occasion I had forbidden him ever to set foot in my shanty again. He never dared to show himself there until one day, the 12th of January, he came running in, greatly excited and grinning all over.

"'Get out of this, you black rascal,' said I, starting toward him to throw him out, 'and never let me catch you in this shanty again.'

"'You see ship?' cried Bernaline.

"'Ship? Where?' and I ran out.

"'There!' and looking to the northwest where he pointed, sure enough I saw a man-o'-war rounding to, for the gangs in the other shanties had already seen her and hoisted their signal, at which she had hove to.

"But it wasn't half a minute before I had the flag run up to the peak of my own signal pole, and when the ship saw this she made it out to be the true signal, and rounding the point of the island, she came to and anchored a mile to the eastward of my shanty and a half mile off shore.

"We were all too happy then to sleep much that night, and by daylight next morning all hands had assembled on the beach near my shanty. At seven o'clock the boat's crew came off from the ship. Taking up a big sea elephant's bone, I held it high and carried it along the beach until I came to a safe place to land, where I dropped it and then the boat came ashore.

"'Man-o'-war?'

"'Yes.'

"'English?'

"'No; American.'

"'Have you any tobacco?'

"And when the officer handed it over, it did not take us long to get it into our mouths, either, as far as it would go among so many.

"The ship, as we then learned, was the United States ship Marion, which, upon petition of our families, had been despatched by the Government 'to go to 53° S. 70° E., Heard's Island, in search of the crew of the bark Trinity, supposed to have been cast away there,' and the Marion had found us.

"We were then taken off from our solitary abode; and all hands went aboard the Marion. Then indeed all our troubles were at an end as we steamed away from Heard's Island with the Stars and Stripes over our heads and bound for our far distant home. All our old tattered rags were hove overboard, and each one of us was dressed in a navy suit of blue.

"We put in at Crinton Bay and took off the gang there and then held our course to Island of Desolation; and thence put out for Cape Town. I speak for every man in the Trinity's crew when I say that we shall always remember with gratitude the officers and men of the Marion who were so kind to us, and we shall always love and regard the Stars and Stripes."

The Inspector Said

By NEWTON CHAPIN

"NO," replied the Inspector, as he sank companionably into the seat beside the Doctor, while I rearranged my knees to alternate with his in the narrow space between the train seats: "No, I don't know as I can tell you much about the trout streams here nowadays. I used to whip them myself now and then, when I was younger, and there was some things that happened in them days—but there, I guess you ain't looking for history."

My cigar case came out at once, while the "Judge"—his profession was the law, whence the appellation—simultaneously extracted his match-box and completed the conquest. The ensuing formalities over, we settled back to drink in whatever oracular statements might be forthcoming. We were on our annual fishing trip to Lake Obabika, and the subject about to be expounded was uppermost in our thoughts.

The narrator was the Canadian Inspector of Customs and had gone through the coaches at the border to look over the hand-baggage. He passed our bags and rod cases, and a cordial invitation from the Doctor brought him back to us when his tour was finished. He looked to be a promising fourth to our party, as he took the remaining space in our doubled train-seat. He was to ride as far as Welland, where he would take the next train back to the border.

There was just about an even six feet of spare, lanky frame, surmounted by a grizzled head, erect on a corded sinewy neck. His eyes, gray-thatched, and deep set in the rugged, weather-beaten face, looked out over a hawk-like nose with a glint of steely-blue, although a suspicion of a twinkle lurked at the corners, due, perhaps, to the numerous lines and wrinkles that focused there. In addition he possessed that authoritative bearing that invariably goes with a uniform, from an elevator-boy to the commander of an army. Whether this bearing is the influence of the uniform on the wearer, or its effect on the unofficial beholder, I have never quite decided. There is a little experience of the Doctor's, in this connection—but I must get on. In short, then, the Inspector seemed the embodiment of the Canadian wilderness. The "Judge," with an eye to a long contemplated June outing, had opened the conversation with a question as to the likeliest trout streams in this section:

"No, there ain't no trout these days like we used to get when I was a boy on the farm. Our place was twenty-five mile or so west of Hamilton, and they was several good-sized runs in the neighborhood. What with the farm work and the chores we didn't get much chanst to go fishing, but once in awhile maybe we had a half day or so. The old man had learned me

how to tie flies and all that, and I used to practice casting sometimes in the duck-pond.

"I remember one time we was clearing timber a couple of mile back of the house, and had brought our lunch along, so we could make a full day of it. When noontime came along we lay off on the grass alongside a big pool in the Big Sandy, to eat and rest up. While we was talking the old man tossed in a bread crust, and it sank under and stayed under—never came up. I wasn't noticing especially, only I had that queer feeling in my mind that you get when something happens that ain't quite regular, and yet you don't take it in. The old man threw another crust in, and that one acted the same way. Then it come to me that they must be reason in the bottom of that pool why it didn't come up. I didn't say anything, but I crept up behind a big rock and dropped in a good sized piece, watching close. It went under, all right, and then a big dark shadow come up out of the bottom and there was a swirl, and the crust was gone. I called over the old man, and he watched another go the same way. 'Gosh,' says he, 'they must be all-fired hungry.' Then I asked him if my little brother Sandy and me couldn't come and try our luck the next morning. He was a little excited himself, so he said he guessed maybe we could.

"That night I got out my flies and tackle, and put them all in shape, and went to bed with my head full of trout. I woke Sandy up about three the next morning, and we started off, reaching the stream about sunrise. I saw the day was going to be bright, so I tied on a gray-hackle and a silver-doctor. I had picked out a big rock at the head of the pool that stood in the middle of the stream breast-high, dividing it in half, as it hid the best part of me and also faced the sun. I put Sandy over on the bank to the right with the landing net. I had an eleven-foot split bamboo rod that weighed ten and a half ounces—a shade heavy, maybe—but it gave me a good long swing for my cast. Then I was ready. I waded very quiet around behind the rock, got a good foothold, and began working out my line, a little at a time till I had about thirty-five feet, or maybe forty, and then I let her go for the middle of the pool. Gentlemen, as I sit here, them flies never touched the water. Three trout shot up from the bottom of that pool two feet clear, it seemed, of the water. It may have been a few inches less—I was too excited to notice carefully. Of course, they was only flies for two, and one of them got shouldered aside and flopped back disgruntled-like. The other two caught a-holt, and I was so dumbfounded I give a jerk that would have lifted a saw-log. There was a snap and one trout was gone, taking the fly with him. The other one sailed clean over my head into the white water back of me. By this time I had got back my head and I worked him back down stream into the pool and over to Sandy, who landed him and strung him up.

"Well, then I made up my mind that if they was more trout in that pool as hungry as them three they wa'n't no call for art and science, but I'd best get right down to a business basis. So I told Sandy to walk up stream till he was about thirty-five feet back of me on the same right-hand bank. Then I wired on the old gray-hackle with some fine piano wire. I turned a little so I could just reach Sandy on the back cast and the center of the pool on the forward cast. I was satisfied, this time, with one fly.

"I started in. At the first cast the hook caught a trout in the middle of his leap out of water, and I swung him carefully over my head to the bank, where I had put Sandy. He had him off the hook in a second, and back swung the hackle toward the pool. Another trout, and another swing to Sandy, and then back again to the pool. Sometimes the fly would lay on the water a half second before the strike came. Most always, though, it would be from six inches to a foot in the air. After the first dozen or so I found that if I gave a quick forward twist of the rod just before the fish landed on the bank behind me I could shake him off the hook, without waiting for Sandy to get him free. Then it was just one continuous movement, back and forward, back and forward, over my head, like this"—and the old man demonstrated with long sweeps of his arm—"and a trout at every swing. I never did see anything, not barring a pack of hungry wolves at the tail end of winter, as vicious as them trout.

"My arm was getting mighty tired, and I was just about to quit, having enough trout for a whole lumber gang, anyway, when all of a sudden Sandy let out a yell and the next thing I knew his bare legs was flashing past me like the spokes in one of them autymubble wheels. I glanced over my shoulder upstream, and there come lumbering over the rocks, with wicked red eyes a-gleaming, and white teeth a-showing, the nastiest looking black bear I ever see. I didn't wait to introduce myself nor pass the time of day. I hiked out after Sandy, leaving my rod on the rock and all them beautiful trout on the shore. There was a long stretch of straight water ahead, without a bend, and I kept to the left bank. I stumbled over a root and fell onto my hands. As I scrambled up I glanced back over my shoulder. The bear had stopped at the heap of trout. I knew he would never pass them up, and my nerve came back. Sandy was out of sight, and safe, so I thought I'd see what would happen. The bear was making a free lunch, chawing down the best catch I had ever made two at a gulp. I don't know how many they was, as I had been too busy to count, but when he finished his meal they wasn't even a head or a tail in sight. Then he yawned nice and lazy a couple of times, looked up at me and licked his chops, and then his mouth stretched out in the nearest thing to a grin I ever see on an animal's face.

"I had about four feet of line in my pocket, and a couple of hooks, and they was good young hickory about, so I cut a rod and rigged it up. Then I got out my knife and dug around in the soil, the bear keeping a lazy eye on me all the while. I turned up a couple of worms after awhile, and baited up. There was some brush overhanging a quiet spot in the stream and I stuck the rod through and let the worm sink gently in the water. Sure enough, it was taken, and I landed a pretty fair trout. I noticed the bear was getting interested. I tried again, and got another. The bear got up and began to edge up a little. I got nervous, but didn't give ground, and pretty soon I had three more. The bear walked slowly toward me. I tried a couple more times and got two more trout, and then I decided that they was only room for one where I was standing, and the bear seemed to like the place better than I did, so I strung my trout and left it to him. He wasn't hurrying—just seemed interested—so I didn't hurry. I saw him sniff around the holes I had made digging; then he commenced to claw up the ground. Pretty soon he stopped, sat back on his haunches, and seemed to be fooling with his claws. I couldn't make out what he was doing at first—looked as though he was trying to put on gloves. Then it struck me—that bear had dug up some more worms and had got them stuck on his claws. The last I seen of him, as I turned the bend, he was laying flat on his belly over the stream, with both forepaws stretched out through the branches, dipping in the water. I met father coming up with a gun and little Sandy, and——"

"Welland!" yelled the brakeman, and with a hurried "Good-by, gentlemen—my station," he made for the door. We watched him walk down the platform as our train gathered headway, expectorating a beautiful spiral across the full width of the twenty-foot boards. He seemed at peace with all the world and he never even glanced in our direction.

THE TOP RAIL.

SOME owners of prism binocular field and marine glasses object to their bulk, as they are thicker than the old binoculars, and cannot be carried as snugly in a pocket. A foreign firm claims it has obviated this in its new glasses, which are made in four parts, hinged. In use they are similar to other prism binoculars, but when "folded" flat, in which shape they fit into a pocket case the size of an ordinary small book, they are very compact. In a sectional view they resemble two complete links of a motor cycle chain. Whether the power and definition are good is another matter. It often happens that one feature which is excellent is offset by others that are indifferent. One of the British glasses, which used to appeal to sportsmen because of its compact form, had lenses inferior to those of the dollar telescope.

* * *

ONE night a pretty yacht hove to in the middle of the Hudson and began to whistle. Two boatmen lounging ashore raced out to her, to find a dapper old fellow waiting at the gangway, eager to be put ashore in time to keep an engagement. To the boatman who arrived first he presented a ten-cent piece when he reached the boat landing. And he said that he might call him again for similar service. The boatman said nothing audible at the time, for his sense of humor is keen; but the next time that yacht whistled for a boat no one responded. "Aw," said the boatman of experience, "that's that ten-cent yacht." To this day she is known a'ongshore by that name and no other.

GRIZZLY KING.

GAME BAG AND GUN

How Wild Things Die.

AMONG wild creatures, unless the balance of nature is so seriously disturbed as to threaten extermination, deaths occur with about the same frequency as births. This sounds trite, but the average observer probably seldom realizes, when he sees every spring, many young among his furred or finned or feathered friends, that those of their kind which have fallen out of the race during the year were just as numerous.

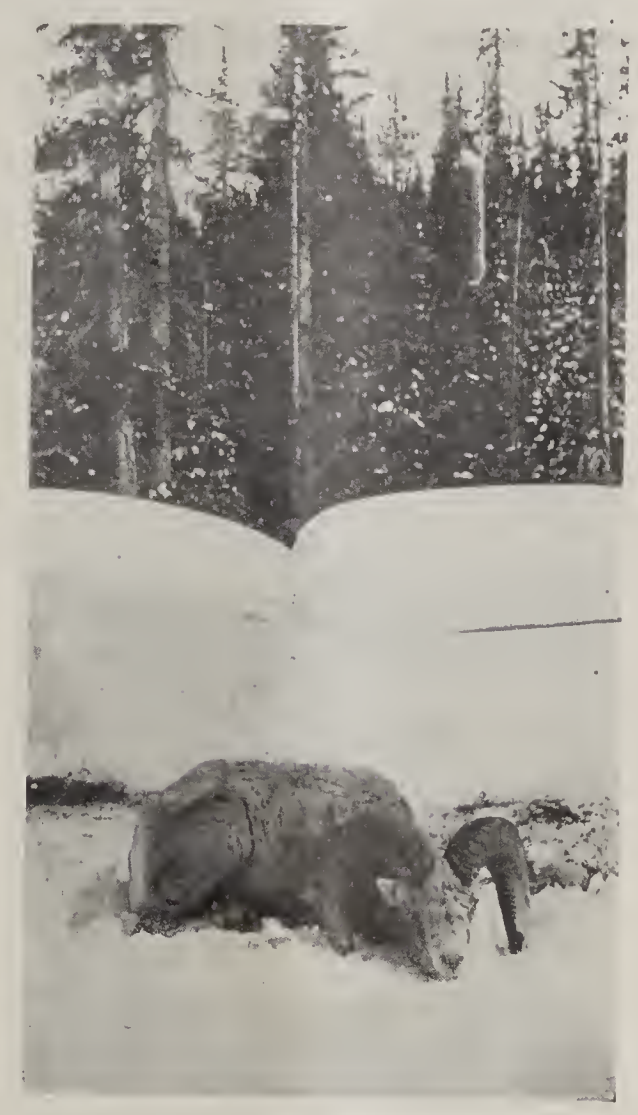
In the case of the protected birds and mammals, which rarely fall to the hunter's gun, dissolution must come from accident, or from natural causes, or from the activities of predatory enemies. All are important factors, and it is impossible to estimate which is the chief.

In Jackson Hole, Wyoming, where the elk congregate every winter at the very doors and about the haystacks of the ranchmen, it has been observed that the bulls which have failed to recuperate quickly after the rutting season, or the cows with a limp, or feeble calves, are down and out before the advent of spring, and that owing merely to the stress of short feed and cold weather. And it is well agreed that the slightest falling in strength or vigor in bird or beast signs its death warrant.

The powers that prey are ever on the alert. They follow the line of least resistance, nearly always attacking those individuals which bid fair to become the easiest victims. The wolf, a daring killer, prefers cattle to elk, and calves or young stock to three-year-old steers. Even in salt water, while the onslaught of such destroyers as bluefish or albacore upon an unresisting mass of menhaden or mackerel or sardines is sheer butchery, it is always the cripple that goes first to his doom. It is probable that throughout nature, except where the advent of man or some other cause has stamped out the special enemies of birds or beasts, deaths from sheer old age among the non-predaceous are comparatively rare. Yet they do undoubtedly occur even where such enemies still exist.

A large irrigation company in Northern Colorado has extensive works near the very top of the Continental Divide, about Mount Richtofen, between the headwaters of the Platte and those of the Grand. It is almost a virgin country, but for the company's ditches and the cabin for its men. The snowfall is often so heavy that the cabin itself completely disappears, and it would seem as if no living thing larger than a squirrel or marten could survive. But such is not the case. This section is rather noteworthy for the number of its mountain sheep. They brave out the winters in spite of the snow, subsisting upon the scanty herbage found in sheltered nooks among the rocks or on ridges swept bare by the wind.

One recent winter, when the snowfall had been rather heavy, two of the company's men, stationed at the cabin, heard a furious barking from their dog. He had found in the snow and brought to bay near the cabin a fine old ram. The poor creature was nearly dead from lack of food. The storms had evidently covered up his range, and being old and feeble, he had been unable to follow the more vigorous members of his flock to pastures new. The old monarch was rescued from the dog, tied up and offered hay in plenty. But his teeth were nearly gone and the diet was unaccustomed, so he could do little with it, succumbing after a few days from sheer inanition. As that region has many mountain lions, it is quite remarkable that death came to him from the disabilities of old age and not by violence. He was indeed a handsome old fellow as the accompanying pictures show.



THE RAM FOUND BY THE DOG.

Everyone who spends much time in a game country sees evidence of these tragedies in plenty, and sight of them and of the sufferings, which wild animals undergo in hard winters, coupled with the knowledge that extermination waits on all Rocky Mountain game, has led me for one to be extremely chary of taking the life of the poor beasts. W. B. S.

North Park, Colo., Then and Now.

A GENERATION ago there were great areas of the Rocky Mountains of which very little was known. One such area was Northwestern Colorado, a country then abounding in game.

In the year 1879, there was published in FOREST AND STREAM a series of letters describing a trip to North Park, then absolutely without settlers, though a man named Pinkham had a cabin in the "neck" of the park—on the road which led to it, south through the mountains from Laramie, Wyoming—and two or three men had already gone into the park and had done a little placer mining on Owl Creek. In those days thousands and thousands of antelope fed on the sage brush plain and rounded hogbacks of North Park, elk and blacktail deer were abundant in the mountains, sheep were plenty on the peaks and signs of bear were to be seen everywhere in the timber.

Shortly after the writer of the series referred to left the park, came an outbreak of the Utes, in which a number of people were killed.

A letter recently received from a resident of North Park speaks of present conditions there and tells of some changes which thirty years have wrought. The letter says:

"There are very few elk. Blacktail deer are getting very scarce. Hunting has almost become a thing of the past, but there are still quite a number of mountain sheep high up in the mountains. All game is protected. There are plenty of fine trout in the streams—rainbow and salmon trout.

"The country is greatly changed. There are many ranches, and most of the land is taken up and the country fenced. It is only a stock, cattle and hay country, but a good one. Farming has been tried here with very little success as yet. As you know, the valley of the park is from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea level. The very hardy vegetables do quite well and ranchers are trying the hardier grains, and I think will ultimately succeed, for it is being tried year after year, and some years beardless barley heads out very heavily. A railroad is coming through the park, the Laramie and Hahn's Peak Railroad. They are heading toward a coal bank, where the vein is said to be sixty-five feet up and down and nobody knows how long it is. There is plenty of coal here—all of it bituminous coal.

"Antelope used to go down the Platte by the thousand, and thousands of them used to stay in the park in winter. To-day I do not think there is a single antelope left. There was one man who at one time averaged eight per day, killing them for their hides. It makes one ashamed to look at the wanton slaughter of game. I feel that every ranchman should have what game he requires for his own use, both summer and winter, but no more than just what he needs. He is settling up the country and putting up with all the many hardships of a new region. If we had protected the game in the early days we might now have what we really need for our own use. The Indian always had what he wanted for his use, for he never slaughtered for hides, until the white man gave him the idea. Then I suppose he wanted his equal rights, too.

"The horse is stolen, and we have locked the stable door too late but it seems to me that if the Government would allow the farmers and ranchmen to try to raise deer, elk and antelope it would be a good thing. The two last, I think, would do the best; for I have seen some very tame antelope.

"There was one that we called Billy. He was the best hunting dog that I ever saw. As soon as he saw you take up your rifle, he would come with you, whether you wanted him or not.

Even if you got away without his seeing you, and had been gone fifteen minutes, he would be after you on the jump. He was a good hunter. As soon as he saw a bunch of antelope, he would go toward them and stop and feed around. All one had to do was to lie behind a brush, and Billy would keep bringing the antelope closer and closer, until he thought he had them in the right place. Then one would do all the shooting he wanted for that day.

"We always had a red rag tied around Billy's neck, and we all knew him by that wherever we saw him. But one day some tenderfeet came along and shot poor Billy, and had the impudence—and ignorance—to fetch him up to the ranch and ask, 'What kind of an animal' that was. The woman there told them what it was in pretty plain language, and with tears that lasted for some time. The men were out working, and the pilgrims thought it best to move on as soon as possible—I guess perhaps the best thing they could have done.

"If the ranchers were permitted to raise game, that would help to preserve it, and a small piece of meat comes in handy in summer time. After a while the game would become domesticated and every one would be able to have a taste of it. "E. B. G."

Archers to Hunt Big Game.

A DISPATCH to the New York Times from Atchison, Kan., says:

James Challis and Z. E. Jackson are going hunting in the wilds of British Columbia armed only with bows and arrows. They expect to go after mountain lions and grizzly bears if the opportunity should arise.

"I expect the most enjoyable time of my life on that trip," said Mr. Challis recently. "I am sure we will enjoy hunting with our primitive weapons more than the man who can stand a mile away and bring down a deer or a bear with a big express bullet. There is the same difference between hunting with bow and arrow and with a rifle as between catching fish with a fly and in a seine."

Mr. Challis and Mr. Jackson will leave Atchison July 7 for Seattle. There they will be joined by Harry B. Richardson, of Boston, who holds the world's archery record, and William H. Thompson, of Seattle, also an expert archer. From Seattle they will sail up the coast of British Columbia 400 miles, and when they have reached a point which appears favorable for hunting, they will go ashore and push into the interior.

A large supply of arrows which the party will take has been made here at odd times during the last spring and winter.

Train Hits a Moose.

AT Woodstock there is a Canadian Pacific railroad locomotive to-day with a badly broken front, says a press dispatch from Ottawa. When the night express from St. Stephen was en route to Woodstock, the locomotive struck a giant bull moose which had apparently been driven out of the woods by forest fires. The moose was killed and the repairs to the locomotive will cost $1,000.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

The Newspapers and Bird Protection.

IT is gratifying to note the continually growing interest in bird protection and the greater attention that is being given to it in the newspapers. A recent example of this appears in Puck of May 24 last.

Puck, though called a comic weekly, has long been a force for good in the land and its strong pictures and keen satire have helped to remedy many abuses. In the issue named, it devotes its middle two-page colored cartoon to a picture entitled, "The Woman Behind the Gun." A fashionably dressed woman wearing a hat crowned with egret plumes is aiming a gun at white herons in trees, on or near nests containing eggs or young. The birds aimed at are wearing the plumes known as aigrettes. At the woman's feet is a pile of dead and dying birds of various sorts and two dogs, labeled French Milliners, are bringing dead birds to the heap.

Of course the idea is that the fashionable, or would-be fashionable woman, by her purchase of the spoils torn from dead birds, is destroying them as truly as if she shot them with a gun.

The Louisville Courier Journal recently devoted nearly a column to suggestions about bird protection, pointing out that the true way to lead the American youth to protect birds is to educate him. This is a part of the work already being done by the Audubon Societies, and it should be constantly extended. Col. Watterson says in part:

"Ingram Crockett suggests that schools might aid the Audubon movement to protect song birds by teaching children to love such songsters as the redbird and woodthrush.

"The suggestion seems eminently a proper one. We have law enough upon the statute books to encourage ornamental birds and song birds to multiply and replenish the woods and fields, but there are comparatively few parents who set about in the right way to teach their children not to enjoy killing them. Whipping a boy who is caught with a murdered oriole or catbird in one hand and a flobert gun in the other teaches him deceit and rebellion rather than humanity and a love of wild things. If he were taught in earlier years why he should not want to kill birds whose presence adds to the charm of life in the country, and even to a certain extent in cities, he might grow up with a mental attitude toward them that would render it as unnecessary to correct him during the flobert gun period of his life as it is now ineffective to do so.

"The success of the boy scout movement shows how a little tact and intelligence may divert the overflowing energies of lads from destructive to constructive channels. Might not the introduction of a simple course in natural history as a part of the curriculum in grammar schools and high schools, with a view to implanting a love of useful and ornamental birds and a desire to destroy pests, prove efficacious as a means of protecting many varieties of birds that are declared to be not only harmless and attractive, but also beneficial to agriculture as enemies of insects?

"It is not the fault of the freckled-faced youth in knickerbockers that he goes about robbing nests and killing birds. The fault lies with those who have failed to train him by some method more effective than merely laying down a criminal code and telling him what the penalties are, and that they will be applied without mercy if he violates its provisions.

"How attractive the suggested course in natural history might be may be easily imagined. The beauty of the plumage or notes of the varieties of birds found in the region and their functions as insect destroyers might be dwelt upon in the elementary course. Popular errors as to the destructiveness of certain varieties of small birds of prey might be corrected with the progress of instruction. For example, most of us were taught a generation ago to regard all hawks and owls as our natural enemies, but naturalists now find that some of them live chiefly upon field mice and other undesirables and rarely, or never, attack the poultry yard.

"The popular idea that wild life must naturally give way before civilization is a popular idea only in Western countries where there has been no moral forces operating to prevent the extermination of species of birds and animals that should be encouraged to survive and allowed to multiply unmolested. The schoolboy who shoots a cardinal with an air rifle or flobert gun, or kills his neighbor's tame squirrel with a stone, is not vicious, but he is ill-educated. His energies are misdirected for lack of wise direction. To educate him properly would do more good than all of the law that could be piled upon statute books by legislators who take no interest in such laws and enact them in response to the activity of members of Audubon societies, upon whom they look as harmless but impractical persons who should be humored, although the measures they are backing cannot be taken seriously."

For One Commissioner.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Yesterday Governor Foss sent to the Legislature a message advocating the uniting of forestry, fish and game work, and placing it in charge of one man instead of three commissioners and a State forester, as at present. He expresses a willingness to approve appropriations for these purposes equal to the amounts appropriated last year for the two departments, but no more, refusing to approve the appropriations now pending. He says the Department of Fisheries and Game involves an annual expenditure of $62,000, of which $47,000 is used for the enforcement of laws, including the pay of fish and game wardens. The policy of this commission in raising forest seedlings to be transplanted to furnish shelter for game birds he regards as of doubtful expediency, and if valuable it would seem better, he says, to carry it out under the direction of the State forester.

His expert examiner, C. H. Scovell, finds no reason for the continuance of a three-headed commission on fisheries and game, the nature and scope of whose work he considers such that it would be well administered by one competent man. The Governor declares that he concurs with the examiner's opinion and recommends the reorganization of the board of fisheries and game.

Mr. Scovel lays much stress upon the State's neglect thus far to employ fire wardens as well as wardens for the enforcement of fish and game laws, and declares that it would seem reason-

able to apply some of the money now paid to game wardens to the more urgent need of fire warden service. While admitting that it is debatable whether the combined duty could be performed by one set of men, he nevertheless believes it feasible to combine all this work—as it is done in New York—under a central management of forestry, fish and game. This proposition will doubtless be thoroughly debated in the House and Senate.

Members of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce were in attendance at a hearing at the State House yesterday by the committees on constitutional amendments and taxation sitting jointly to hear arguments in reference to the Governor's recommendation relative to taxation of wild and forest lands. Among the speakers were Henry James, Jr., representing the Forestry Association, and E. Blakely Hoar, of Brookline, who appeared for the Chamber of Commerce. The hearing was adjourned until June 13.

HENRY H. KIMBALL.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Senator Fiero, of Greene county, has introduced in the Legislature by request a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to consist of three members to investigate the State's claim of title to lands in counties containing portions of the forest preserve. The members of the commission are to receive compensation at the rate of $25 for each day they are actually employed, in addition to their actual necessary expenses. The commission is given power to employ a stenographer and other necessary assistance; to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of records; and to hear and determine, after notice, the application of persons claiming title adverse to the State for the cancellation of tax sales made by the State comptroller. But no order of the commission cancelling any tax sale is to be valid until approved by the comptroller. The bill carries an appropriation of $5,000.

The Assembly has passed the bill of Assemblyman C. W. Phillips, relative to pheasants.

The Assembly has passed Assemblyman Gurnett's bill relative to the distribution of copies of the forest, fish and game law to persons procuring hunting licenses.

The Assembly has passed Senator Fiero's bill relative to hooking suckers through the ice in Ulster county.

The Senate has passed Assemblyman Brereton's bill relative to pike perch and angling through the ice in Lake George.

The Senate on June 2 passed the Long bill to extend the season for shooting wild waterfowl on Long Island from Jan. 10 to Feb. 1. There is no change made in the date for the beginning of the open season, Oct. 1.

The Assembly without discussion substituted for the Sheide bill Senator Long's wildfowl bill and passed it.

Governor Dix has signed the bill of Assemblyman McDaniels, providing that any fish, except black bass and pike perch, may be taken in a certain portion of Cayuga Lake by spearing from April 15 to June 15.

Governor Dix has signed the bill of Assemblyman Evans, amending the forest, fish and game law by permitting the propagation of skunks.

Catbirds Exempt.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., June 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* As usual I have been reading with very much interest the several articles and letters in my favorite weekly magazine, FOREST AND STREAM. Among others of interest is one from

ANOTHER ONE OF W. B. S.'S PICTURES OF THE CAPTURED MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Toronto, by "A Canoeist," who speaks of the "pot-hunters of the Southern States" and says: "We are aware of the fact * * * that they have nearly exterminated every insect-destroying bird that nests in the North and migrates to the South in winter."

I think he is rather local as to this. I have never seen the catbird, thrush and other song birds shot or killed even by pot-hunters down here, and to-day they are quite plentiful, and personally as far as I can see as many as fifty years ago in this neighborhood. I rather believe these birds have met far worse enemies in the new foreign population north of Mason and Dixon's line than even the negroes south of it.

We have a perfect concert here every morning, the woodthrush, robin, catbird, song sparrow, cardinals and thrashers vieing with each other. This begins now each morning at the first dawn of day, the robins and woodthrushes being the first to pour forth their sweet songs. True, many robins have been shot, but these from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, not solely in the South.

The pot-hunter is everywhere, I think, and he did his work pretty thoroughly with both the buffalo and passenger pigeons, the first in the far West, the latter very largely in the Middle West, the South no doubt shooting some of them, but most were trapped by men from the large cities of the North and Middle West, or others in their employ.

It is quite true we have in this State the poorest system of game laws one can find in any part of the United States—county game laws, with no machinery of Government to enforce them; yet even with this so we have plenty of songsters here in this State.

True it is that Americans have been and are still very short-sighted as to the inevitable results of promiscuous bird shooting, but this is not wholly in the South.

I sincerely wish our State Legislatures would take a lesson or so from Canada, for there is ample room for improvement.

ERNEST L. EWBANK.

Helpless Wildfowl.

FILLED with compassion for the hundreds of starving ducks that lie helpless on the Marin shore from the effects of crude oil dumped in the bay, Town Recorder Herbert de la Montanya has converted his home into a refuse for the birds. His friends are bringing them to him by the score and De la Montanya spends his spare moments cleaning the oil from their feathers with hot water and wood ashes.

Aided by his three sons, he has built coops for his feathered patients. His artistic country estate has taken on the appearance of a duck ranch. In one portion of the inclosure the town recorder has erected a shed which serves as a receiving hospital for the ducks.

The feathers of the birds are glued to their sides from the thick coating of oil. Recorder de la Montanya places the birds on an improvised operating table and scrubs them with ashes and water. When the oil is removed he gives them a good feed and places them in a coop.

The free duck hospital is divided into wards, ducks being housed together according to their species. Canvasbacks, teal, widgeon, bluebills, each have their special department. When the ducks are fat and well again De la Montanya will turn them loose in San Pablo Bay for the good of the sport.—San Francisco Call.

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Advertisements should be received by Saturday previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE WORK OF A STORM.

LAST Sunday was a day of great excitement in bird land. The severe wind and electrical storm of Saturday night upset the domestic arrangements of many feathered families, and sent the parent birds forth at daybreak to seek the missing and succor the distressed.

Robins were hard hit by the wind and the tropical downpour, which affected most the heavy-foliaged trees in which were sheltered their young almost ready to fly. All day the old birds were heard in groves, parks and wood lots, calling for the little ones that were lost in the flooded woods or were hopping about on the ground, chilled and almost helpless.

Bluebirds with broods of little ones were equally concerned, and their unmusical twitter was heard about the edges of villages and on the farms where they nest. Even quail were sadly disturbed, for a few were heard calling in places where it is most unusual to hear their notes. Prowling cats, seeming to know that the wind which had broken down great trees and wrecked nests was no ill wind for them, were early abroad despite the water-soaked grass and undergrowth, seeking tender morsels in short feathers.

The heavy downpour of rain on the nights of Saturday and Sunday did much to relieve a situation that was critical so far as towns and cities were concerned. The dry ground was saturated and the surplus raised streams, filled ponds and affected slightly the supply of springs, so that reservoirs received a portion of the water so badly needed. Trout fishing, which in many sections has been disappointing, will be greatly improved for a time.

One of the saddest effects of the storm was the destruction of whole groups of trees that had been preserved solely because of their age and beauty. Other veterans, standing alone, were broken and twisted or upturned.

A UNIVERSAL ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

ONE of the oldest, most conservative and influential anglers' organizations in the English-speaking world has endorsed FOREST AND STREAM's suggestion relative to the formation of a universal angling association.

Shortly after our recent comments on this subject had appeared, the Fly-Fishers' Club of London held its annual general meeting, at which the attendance was large. Following regular business the retiring president, R. B. Marston, introduced the subject by saying:

> At a time when America and Great Britain are trying to arrange a "See if we can't get it right before we fight" treaty, it is pleasant to find our American contemporary, that excellent sporting paper, FOREST AND STREAM, suggesting the formation of a universal angling association. I feel sure British and Irish anglers all round the world will cordially welcome this idea. If among the anglers of America, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, etc., the desire for such an association can be roused, that alone is a fine thing—even if practical realization is difficult.

After outlining the proposed plan Mr. Marston, following favorable discussion, proposed that "this meeting of members of the Fly-Fishers' Club is in general sympathy with the suggestion for the formation of an international association of anglers." Unanimous approval was accorded, whereupon the president added that he was delighted that the old club was first on their side of the water to express sympathy with the proposition. He felt, he said, that his last act as president was perhaps the best he had been able to perform.

Mr. Marston's successor is General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan.

LONG ISLAND DUCK SHOOTING.

THE members of the Long Island delegation in the New York Legislature possess at least the virtue of persistence, and faithfully strive to carry out the wishes of a part of their constituency. Though twice defeated in the effort to secure the passage of a law permitting spring shooting on Long Island, Messrs. Long and Sheide have continued their efforts, and the Legislature has now passed the bill extending the open season for duck shooting on Long Island from Jan. 10 to Feb. 1, an increase of three weeks.

Some persons will see in this action an effort on the part of Long Island gunners to reach the old-time spring shooting conditions by gradual approaches and will expect next year to see an attempt to lengthen the season fifteen or twenty days or more, this process to be repeated until finally shooting shall be permitted all through the winter and spring.

There is probably no special danger that this will happen. The feeling of New York sportsmen on this subject is pretty well ascertained, and it is not likely that there will ever be a return to old-time conditions.

On the other hand it is often the case that mild autumns and winters prevent any shooting in the Great South Bay up to about Christmas time, and it does not seem unreasonable that to provide for such contingencies a few weeks shall be added to the open season. If the law is changed, according to this bill, the open season for ducks on Long Island will last four months, a season longer than some sportsmen might wish, but on the other hand a marvelous improvement over those conditions which existed only a few years ago when the open season for ducks lasted there for all the time that the fowl were with us.

THE BOW FOR BIG GAME.

MANY years ago archery was an active sport in the United States and Canada, and in many towns and villages there were clubs for shooting at the target with the long bow. Not a few enthusiasts hunted birds and small animals with the bow and arrow, and of this sport the late Maurice Thompson was long the chief apostle. His contributions often appeared in FOREST AND STREAM, and in the monthly magazines.

A newspaper dispatch now tells of two Kansas men who purpose to start out on a big-game hunt in British Columbia, armed only with bows and arrows; and the story, if true, possesses much interest. Improvements in fire-arms have been so great that to-day a man may sit on a hill and continue to bombard fleeing game while it is passing over a mile or two of country, and the danger to wild animals has been met by increasing wariness and ability to take care of itself on the part of the game. It is obvious that vastly more skill is required to approach and kill big game with a bow and arrow than with a rifle, and one of the reported hunters is quoted as having said that there is the same difference between hunting with a bow and arrow and a rifle as there is between catching fish with a fly and with a seine.

Because it is practically an unknown weapon, the power of the bow in expert hands is not at all understood. Yet in old times the Indian, armed with a bow, at forty or fifty yards was more dangerous to his enemy than the average white man armed with a revolver.

If men would take to hunting big game with a bow and arrows, there might be again bred up among us a race of hunters like those of old times—a race which now has almost or quite disappeared from the land.

IN another column a correspondent relates an occurrence that merits special mention. It tells of a real sportsman. An Oklahoma angler fared forth at daylight and shortly found himself the captor of seven large bass. The day was still young and the opportunity to make a great day's record, both for size and number, was tempting. Many another man would have striven eagerly to make such a record, knowing that its accomplishment would have been heralded far and wide as praiseworthy. As for Mr. Gast, he went to camp, satisfied. To him all anglers should doff their fishing hats; there are too few Gasts.

THERE will be no international casting tournament at London this year. The British Amateur Fly- and Bait-Casting Club, under whose auspices it had been planned to hold such an affair some time in July, has decided to postpone it until 1912. This in view of the coronation ceremonies and other special attractions.

Birds and Mammals of Desolation Island.

IN 1874, long before the old Trinity was cast away on Heard's Island, the United States ship Swatara carried to Kerguelen Island various parties that had been organized for observing the transit of Venus in the Southern Hemisphere. With a party of observers which landed in the southern part of Kerguelen Island was Doctor J. H. Kidder, who reported on the life of the island. The only land mammal found there was the common house mouse, no doubt imported by early sealers, but upon Cat Island, one of those bounding Three-Island Harbor, the domestic cat has for many years existed in the wild state. It preys upon sea birds and their young. In former years all these islands had been favorite breeding places for the sea elephants which, however, had at that time become very scarce. Dr. Kidder secured one specimen—which was afterward lost—that measured twenty-three feet in length. The seal leopard and a fur seal have been reported.

John Easmond's paddy is called in the books the sheath-bill (*Chionis minor*). It is an odd form which Drs. Kidder and Coues believed formed a connecting link between the gulls and the shore birds or waders. Dr. Kidder found this bird abundant, very tame and very inquisitive. They were observed to feed on the soft green seaweed, but one kept for some time on shipboard broke with its beak the shells of eggs as if accustomed to do this. "When taken home alive they showed no fear, but when let loose in the house took food readily, and oddly enough fought fiercely among themselves, using only their bills, however, and not the wing spurs. None of us ever saw them fighting in the open air."

This species is late in pairing and nesting. No egg was found until Jan. 10, which, of course, in the Southern Hemisphere is equivalent to our July 10. Captain Fuller reported to Dr. Kidder that the sheath-bill is famous for its skill in concealing its nest, that they build in crevices of the rocks and the nests are constructed of dried grass. The eggs are the size of a small hen's egg, slate-colored, blotched with dark brown.

The "sea hen" of the whalers is a skua. They are large and daring birds, acting for all the world like a hawk, even trying to steal the game killed by the gunner whom they habitually follow. They attack and kill the great petrels known as "stinkers," and these birds seem much afraid of them, but if unhurt can escape by flying. Dr. Kidder speaks of the sea hens as avoiding the water and preying solely, so far as he could observe, on other birds. On the other hand, he saw one flying about the ship Monongahela when she was about 300 miles from the nearest land. On a few occasions he saw one alight in the water, and when it did so it held its wings up perpendicularly like a butterfly.

Of the "Johnny" (*Pygoscelis tæniata*), whose lines John Easmond declared to be "a cruel sight to see in any Christian country," Dr. Kidder found many. He says:

"Two or three of the birds were captured by the boat's crew which went on shore after the eggs, and brought back to the ship, where they created a good deal of amusement. When walking away from the spectator, swaying from side to side, with flippers hanging well away from the body, they bear a ridiculous resemblance to small children just beginning to walk, who have put on overcoats much too long for them. A rookery was found about two miles from our station, which I visited Sept. 16, finding many eggs. It is established from the seaward extremity of a high rocky ridge running nearly parallel with the trend of the shore and abutting upon the sea in lofty bluffs." The penguins land at a little rocky cove and are obliged to climb up the steep slopes of a hill. They have worn paths in the meadowland near the sea in some cases almost four feet in depth. The eggs resemble in size and shape those of the duck and the birds have been so constantly robbed of their eggs that Dr. Kidder estimated that those which he collected must have been of the ninth or tenth laying since the season began.

"No living thing that I ever saw expresses so graphically a state of hurry as a penguin when trying to escape. Its neck is stretched out, flippers whirling like the sails of a windmill, and body wagging from side to side as its short legs make stumbling and frantic efforts to get over the ground. There is such an expression of anxiety written all over the bird; it picks itself up from every fall and stumbles again with such an air of having an armful of bundles, that it escapes capture quite as often by the laughter of the pursuer as by its own really considerable speed.

"On the 3d of December near the landing cove already mentioned, about the time of hatching, I observed a school of these penguins progressing by leaps clear of the water; one following another in so rapid succession that two or three were always in the air, and with a motion so like that of a school of porpoises, that I at first took them for those marine mammals. In the water, indeed, all awkwardness at once disappears; their speed in swimming being almost incredible and surpassing, of course, that of the fish upon which they feed."

Dr. Kidder declares of the rock-hopper that the whalers' epithet is particularly well applied, since they are "the most agile of all penguins, skipping from rock to rock, climbing very steep inclined surfaces and getting over the ground with great speed. It is worthy of notice that these penguins always hop, using both feet at a time, like a sparrow and never walk as do other genera."

The sea elephant had been exterminated there, except for one stretch of beach, limited at each end by precipitous cliffs, across which it is impossible to transport oil in casks, and inaccessible from the sea for boats or vessels, because the beach is on the west coast and so exposed to the full violence of the wind. On this beach the animals still haul up every spring and breed in numbers.

Five years previous to 1874 these elephants had been so scarce on the Crozets Islands that it had not seemed worth the while of any sealers to work them for the oil. From this it happened that the animals being unmolested were found there very numerous in 1874, which shows how rapidly these creatures of the sea will increase, provided they are not exterminated on their breeding grounds. At the time of Dr. Kidder's visit to Kerguelen Island two schooners and a bark were collecting oil at Heard's Island to the south.

Field Museum of Natural History.

THE annual report of the director of the Field Museum of Natural History to the board of trustees tells an interesting story of progress. Dr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, who makes the report, is assisted by an able force of men whose activities cover the department of anthropology, botany, geology and zoology. Both museum work and research work receive much attention; popular instruction is given by the free lecture courses of spring and autumn, and publications are frequently issued.

During the year there have been many accessions to the museum's collections, and in all departments. Various expeditions were sent out by the museum to collect material, and these expeditions brought together interesting collections from various parts of the world. Of especial interest are certain fossil mammals coming from a portion of the so-called Uinta desert, lying in the basin of White River in Utah.

The work of preparing beautiful and instructive groups of birds and mammals goes on constantly and W. H. Osgood is at work on the preparation of a group of beaver. Efforts are being made to complete and to exhibit the local life of the regions of the Great Lakes.

Dr. Skiff's report is beautifully illustrated by photographs of various specimens and models on exhibition in the museum. Of peculiar interest is a group of mounted skins of the gorilla from the Congo region, and another group showing the skeletons of these same gorillas.

Many interesting groups of native birds on exhibition in the museum are here reproduced, and to the courtesy of the museum we owed the group of wild turkeys which appeared on the cover of FOREST AND STREAM last week, credit for which, by regrettable inadvertence, was not then properly given.

International Fur Seal Conference.

THE international conference, which for a month or more has been in session in Washington, considering the protection of mammalian life in the North Pacific Ocean, and specifically the preservation of the seal herds, has not made very satisfactory progress. The four countries chiefly interested are the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia Each of these nations has a pretty positive idea of its own interests and rights, and those on the western side of the Pacific, Japan and Russia, seem disposed to be wholly unyielding.

All these countries are willing to prohibit pelagic sealing—which all acknowledge must be done if the seals are to continue to exist—but

as yet no agreement has been reached as to the compensation to be received by any nation in return for giving up the right to take seals at sea. The United States owns the Pribilof Islands, Russia the Commandorski group, and Japan, Robben Reef—the latter a small rookery from which it has more than once been supposed that the seals had all been exterminated.

Twenty years or more ago the pelagic sealers, and the seal pirates who raided the rookeries, were chiefly subjects of the United States and of Great Britain, but since the Paris conference of some years ago, pelagic sealing by these people has almost ceased, while the Japanese sealing fleet has greatly increased, and on a number of occasions the crews of Japanese sealing vessels have raided the rookeries on the Pribilof Islands in the most high-handed manner.

It is reported that the United States is willing to pay to Great Britain in consideration of her giving up pelagic sealing twenty per cent. of the profits of the seal rookeries, but the Japanese delegates demand that the other nations interested shall purchase the fifty vessels now in the Japanese sealing trade, paying for them $375,000, and further that Japan shall be paid one-third of the net proceeds received by the land sealing nations from their prosecution of the sealing industry.

To this proposition Russia very positively declines to assent, and what the outcome will be still remains uncertain. It is clear that unless some arrangement be made by which pelagic sealing shall be wholly stopped, the seal herds will decrease until the point is reached where there will be no profit whatever in pelagic sealing and of course none in land sealing. On the other hand there is no immediate likelihood of the actual extinction of the northern fur seals, so long as the governments that own the lands to which the seals resort to have their young, protect those rookeries.

New Publications.

HUNTING THE SEA OTTER, by Alexander Allan. Cloth, 168 pages, illustrated, 7s. 6d. net. London, Horace Cox.

Many of the accounts of hunting the sea otter have been written by men who have engaged in the pursuit as a business, but Mr. Allan's book gives the impressions gained by a sportsman in a hunting cruise among the Kurille Islands in the North Pacific Ocean. It is a pleasing narrative of adventure.

The affection of the sea otter for her young, he says, is extraordinary. "It is very seldom that she will desert it, as she almost invariably clings to it with the truest maternal devotion to the last. Impeded with the object of her ceaseless care, the long bold dives for freedom are no longer possible. Hampered with a charge whose plaintive cries strike deeper, deadlier than the hunter's bullet, her sole, unselfish anxiety is centered in her offspring. Sometimes, during the extreme crisis of the chase, the little fluffy ball would be left to its own resources, but none who saw could doubt that this was but the choice of a lesser evil. Warned by the hushed plaint and catching breath, she knows that but a few more dives beneath the protecting element and the life of what she loved so well would be taken. And now she is free, at liberty to test her speed

(*Continued on page* 958.)

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Minnesota Bass Fishing.

Editor Forest and Stream:

During the past few days some very fine strings of fish have been taken from Minnesota waters. Rains have roiled the waters of a great many small lakes and ponds that are fed and drained by creeks and rivers, and it seems that the fish have taken to striking anything that wiggled in the water. Trout are not taking the fly, so the casters tell me, as they were earlier in the season. The only explanation offered is that they are getting so much natural food.

Frogs have been scarce all the early part of the bass season and have not grown appreciably plentiful of late. There are many instances of boys selling them at five to ten cents each and now they range about forty to fifty cents. The dry sloughs and puddle holes of early spring have had much to do with the shortage of the frog crop. Bass are taking frogs now in fine style. They make rushes for this bait that go to show it is a real bass staple.

Charles Stapf, of Prescott, Wis., who is making that place famous with his bass spinner, and as a fishing resort on the upper Mississippi, took out a couple of fishermen from Iowa recently and used a piece of bass belly as bait, cutting it in the shape of a minnow and attaching it to the hook, the bait being attached to fly line and rod, and showed them how to catch small-mouth black bass along the government wing dams that have been built in the river. He landed three in fifteen minutes which showed his skill and his ability to bring them to net quickly. He is glad to give advice about places to fish for these bass on the upper river, and there is no better posted man in the country on good small-mouth bass waters. These bass were of about three pounds' size and very gamy. Mr. Stapf has graduated from bait-casting, so he says, and now uses nothing but a fly-rod for his bass fishing, either for small- or big-mouths. He is a very clever caster, and knows the haunts of fish and their feeding times and places.

Eugene Walter, the playwright and author of "Paid in Full," is outfitting here to go into the Yellow River country, Wisconsin, and spend the summer with his family and friends, fishing virgin waters which are pretty hard to get at. Mr. Walter is a thorough fisherman and outdoor man, and is now in the country locating his summer camp which, when placed advantageously, will give him a chance to return to St. Paul to further select the duffle that he needs for the summer's sport. On his first trip up into the lake region about what is known as the Yellow River country, the light tackle he used was cut all to pieces by the immense muskies and pickerel that abound in the waters. He has equipped himself with heavier tackle and will attempt to take the big ones for sport and return to the waters the smaller ones he does not need for camp use. A number of the bigger lights of the dramatic world will probably visit his camp during the summer. From time to time I shall try to tell the readers of FOREST AND STREAM just what luck they have in taking record fish.

Boating on the upper Mississippi has opened up in earnest. We have had the rains to swell the smaller streams emptying into the Father of Little Wets, and now that creeks and smaller rivers are all going again, there is promise of them keeping on the flow. Motor and shanty boatmen are running off on cruises of some duration and the pearl buyers have been chartering the boats not already hired. Some fine pearl catches have been reported. One buyer brought about three thousand dollars' worth of them to St. Paul after a week's trip among the clammers. I shall write more about the clammers in another article, and will send some interesting photographs of them at their work. It is a business of itself and one that has many followers, all looking for the time when they will open the big gleamer.

AMOS BURHANS.

Stopped When He Had Enough.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., June 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Along in March when I brought in a three-pounder together with several others of respectable size, and later, when Joe Haskell, son of ex-Governor Haskell, got out of the maiden class by landing one weighing six and a quarter pounds and followed it a week later with another tipping the beam at five flat, we were unanimous in agreeing that its full quota of piscatorial honor had fallen on this section of the country, but it remained for Felix L. Gast, of this city, to demonstrate that the unalterable law as applied to things without a limit is alterable and now includes a third in the form of bass fame.

Mr. Gast, who is an active member and a trustee of the Wauhillau Club, located on the Barren Fork of the Illinois River, forty-five miles northeast of Muskogee, performed a feat enviable in more ways than the mere concrete evidence of the sport he enjoyed. It had been his intention to fish a distance of about eight miles, ending the day's efforts at the club, but starting casting a wooden minnow at daybreak, he had in less than an hour landed the following phenomenal string of big-mouth black bass: two of four pounds each, three of three pounds each and two of two pounds each, whereat he displayed his tenaciousness to the highest ideals of sport and stopped.

I want to lay stress on this point because Mr. Gast and I have talked of his exploit with mutual friends and from the majority of them come expressions of surprise that he desisted at the most interesting time. Possibly our explanation of his very sportsmanlike conduct will instill another with the gospel of fairness in sport and another recruit be added to the lamentably small army of protectors of game. To assist in ever so small a way in setting the highest standard in a given line of sport is a source of personal satisfaction, and ocular demonstration has always been a successful method in promoting an idea.

PAUL H. BYRD.

International Casting Tournament.

THE advance program of the fifth international bait- and fly-casting tournament, under the auspices of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs, has been received. It will be given by the Anglers' Club of Milwaukee at the Anglers' Pool, Washington Park, Milwaukee, Aug. 17, 18 and 19 next.

The casting events will be as follows:

Thursday, Aug. 17.—8:30 A. M., light tackle dry fly accuracy; 11 A. M., light tackle distance fly; 2 P. M., accuracy fly; 4:30 P. M., distance fly.

Friday, Aug. 18.—8:30 A. M., accuracy bait, quarter ounce; 1:30 P. M., distance bait, quarter ounce; 4 P. M., salmon fly.

Saturday, Aug. 19.—8:30 A. M., accuracy bait, half ounce; 2 P. M., distance bait, half ounce.

Schedule subject to change for lack of time or unfavorable weather. Entry fee, $2 each, for any four entries, additional entries at $1 each. To one for the second. See general program for rules and events relating to these awards. For rules and regulations governing all events apply to C. P. Clifford, Secretary N. A. S. A. C., First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Down town headquarters will be at the Plankinton House. Walnut street cars to the park pass the east end of the hotel, and Vliet street cars run on East Water street, one block cast of the hotel. The Pfister is three blocks east of the Plankinton and the Republican House two blocks north. Reasonable rates and excellent service may be obtained at any of these places.

The national executive committee will meet Wednesday evening, Aug. 16 in Room 148, the executive office of the Engineer's Society of Milwaukee. The annual business meeting of the N. A. S. A. C. will be held Saturday evening, Aug. 19, in the Colonial room, the use of which has been kindly donated for the evening by the Engineers' Society.

Burke	97.3	.....
Town	97.8	161
C. Nordholm	98.5	170.4
T. Nordholm	98.1	.....
Chatt	97.8	98.8
Kleinfeldt	97.3	142.4
Maloney	97.4	.....
Gray	92.9	.....
Gaenzel	95.4	.....
Hartley	97.5	.....
Lingenfelter	96.9	120.4
Lingenfelter (re-entry)	97.7	214.4
Rood	97.0	.....
Johnson	94.9	.....
Johnson (re-entry)	95.6	.....
Schulze	95.1	.....
Schulze (re-entry)	94.8	.....
Hokamp	97.3	.....
Hokamp (re-entry)	97.1	.....
Visitors:		
Linder	99.1	.....
J. Nordholm	92.8	.....
E. M. Town, Jr.	93.8	.....

We hope before our next contest to have completed a wide gravel walk around our pool which will give us much added space from which to cast in practice while a contest is taking place and from which regular events may be cast from any angle the wind may happen to blow from.

BAIT-CASTING IN CENTRAL PARK.

E. B Rice casting a 2½-ounce weight A. Jay Marsh casting a half-ounce weight.

From photographs by Edward Farnham Todd.

reach the casting grounds take Walnut street cars to Fortieth street and walk one block south, or Vliet street cars to Fortieth street and walk three blocks north.

Amateur championship trophies will be awarded for first place in each of the events scheduled. They will be of solid gold and fully up to the standard established by the last tournament committee at Chicago. Silver trophies for second place and bronze trophies for third place in each event will be awarded. These trophies will be of the same type and design as those offered for the championship. Suitable ribbon trophies will be awarded for fourth, fifth and sixth place in all events, and in the accuracy bait events these trophies will be extended to and include tenth place. The N. A. S. A. C. club pennant for 1911 will be awarded to the affiliated club making the highest number of points under the rules followed in 1910. See general program for particulars. The N. A. S. A. C. blue button will be awarded to each contestant making a grand or total average of 98 per cent. or better, figured from his score in accuracy fly, light tackle, dry fly accuracy and half and quarter-ounce accuracy bait.

There will be two cups awarded in the all around high competition, one for first place and

Tournament Committee: M. A. Beck, Chairman, 294 Greenbush street, Milwaukee; C. L Tolfson, Secretary, 1232 Summit avenue, Racine, Wis.; H. W. Lewis, Alb. Lahmann, Chas. A. Rhine, G. C. Schoenlaub, J. H. McBride; H. Wheeler Perce and Chas. P. Clifford, N. A. S. A. C. (ex-officio).

The Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Below are the scores made in our half-ounce contest to-day. Wind gusty and variable, clear sky and trees for a background. We had a good turn out of members, but only a few visitors to compete. The scores were, generally speaking, not up to the average of the club, but Mr. Linder showed us how.

We believe that C. Lingenfelter's average for five casts in the distance event is a record for Chicago, and although two breaks in his regular event marred his score for the first five casts, he came back and made five casts of 218, 236, 203, 212 and 202 in his re-entry. Scores:

	½-ounce, Accuracy.	Distance.
Place	98.3	186
Place (re-entry)	98.7	153.2
Campbell	97.4	.....
Campbell (re-entry)	95.7	.....

Come out, brother anglers, and visit us, as the latch string of our club is always on the outside.

E. M. TOWN, Sec'y-Treas.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our club contest, scheduled for June 3 and the following day, was cast off in regular order as cast.

Weather during accuracy bait, clear sky; wind, southeast; approximately ten miles; conditions fair:

HALF-OUNCE ACCURACY BAIT.

N. C. Heston	98.4	W. W. McFarlin	98.8
L. E. De Garmo	98.4	Geo. Hornstein	94.3
Geo. W. Cook	95.9	W. H. Spencer	92.3
H. R. Windfield	97.4	D. L. Linder	98.3
A. D. Whitby	99.2	J. T. Hartley	97.0
J. M. Ranney	98.8	E. K. Pierson	99.3
L. V. Tournier	97.7	†Mr. Perce	99.0
G. H. Asper	98.3	*Geo. W. Cook	93.1
L. N. Place	99.0	*H. R. Windfield	96.5
W. H. Ball	99.4	*L. N. Place	98.1
M. Hartstall	96.1	*W. H. Ball	99.3
Wm. Stanley	99.7	*F. W. Heminghouse	98.8
F. M. Heminghouse	98.4		

HALF-OUNCE DISTANCE BAIT.

N. C. Heston	131 2/5	L. E. De Garmo	66 2/5
W. W. McFarlin	162 3/5	*L. N. Place	128 1/5
L. N. Place	165 3/5	*W. H. Ball	115 2/5
W. H. Ball	104 4/5	†Mr. Perce	153
A. D. Whitby	169 2/5		

On the 4th inst. the following scores were made in the order as cast.

Weather, fair; wind, south; approximately ten miles:

HALF-OUNCE ACCURACY BAIT.

D. Kernaghan ..... 98.5 *R. C. Nicholson.... 98.2
R. C. Nicholson 98.2

HALF-OUNCE DISTANCE BAIT.

D. Kernaghan ..... 106⅘ L. R. Huntley..... 114⅗
R. C. Nicholson.... 79⅗ *R. C. Nicholson... 137⅗

SALMON FLY.

Wind velocity approximately twenty miles; south; cross winds:

W. H. Ball..... 130 L. E. De Garmo..... 121
*Re-entries. †Visitors.

Attention is called to Wm. Stanley's score in the half-ounce accuracy bait 99.7, which establishes a new record. Who says one cannot come back? We hope to hear from Charles Eaton in the near future. Attention is called to the next regular club contest, June 17, quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, delicacy fly, light tackle accuracy, dry fly. Re-entries of the postponed contest of May 20 can be made on that date. L. V. TOURNIER, Sec'y.

To Fish the Nipigon.

J. W. BRAMHALL and W. F. Stine, members of the Kansas City Bait- and Fly-Casting Club, expect to leave on June 9 for Nipigon, Ontario, for two weeks' trout fishing. Both Mr. Bramhall and Mr. Stine fished the Nipigon last year and had exceptionally fine success and will surely get the fish, as both are experts with the fly-rod.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Contestants have qualified in the various events as follows:

SATURDAY CLASS.

	Event 1. Dist. Feet.	Event 2. Accy. Per Ct.	Event 3. Delcy. Per Ct.	Event 4 Lure. Per Ct.
T. C. Kierulff	2	C	1	1
Geo. C. Edwards	..	1	C	1
James Watt	..	N	..	1
C. G. Young	..	1	C	1
E. A. Mocker	1	2	1	1
J. B. Kenniff	C	C	1	C
J. F. Burgin	N	2	2	N
F. A. Webster	..	1	C	N
F. H. Reed	..	1	1	N

SUNDAY CLASS.

	Event 1. Dist. Feet.	Event 2. Accy. Per Ct.	Event 3. Delcy. Per Ct.	Event 4 Lure. Per Ct.
Paul M. Nippert	N	N	2	N
Austin Sperry	2	2	2	N
Dr. W. E. Brooks	..	1	1	N
C. H. Kewell	2	1	1	2
J. B. Kenniff	C	C	1	1
F. H. Reed	..	1	1	N
H. B. Sperry	2	1	1	2
C. G. Young	..	C	1	1
C. A. Kierulff	..	1	1	N
J. F. Burgin	N	2	2	N
E. A. Mocker	1	1	1	1
James Watt	..	N	2	1
F. J. Cooper	..	1	2	2
F. V. Bell	..	1	2	N
T. C. Kierulff	2	C	1	2
H. C. Golcher	..	1	1	..

C stands for championship class. 1, first class. 2, second class. N, Novice.

E. O. RITTER, Clerk.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

YACHTING

Yachting Fixtures.

JUNE.

17. Larchmont Y. C., spring.
17. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., 15-footers.
17. New York C. C., 1st championship, G. B. Y. R. A.
17. Boston Y. C., Hull, Y. R. A.
17. Babylon Y. C., club.
11. Squantum Y. C., cruise.
17. American Y. C., club, Newburyport.
17. Beverly Y. C., club.
17. Columbia Y. C., cruise.
17. Columbia Y. C., Chicago-Michigan City race.
17. Hingham Y. C., club, Hingham.
17. Nahant D. C., club.
17. New Bedford Y. C., cruise.
17. Philadelphia Y. C., spring races, power.
17. South Boston Y. C., club run.
17. Winthrop Y. C., club.
18. Columbia Y. C., cruise.
18. New Bedford Y. C., cruise.
18. South Boston Y. C., club run.
18. Squantum Y. C., club.
20. Fall River Y. C., Cotton carnival.
22. New York Y. C., spring cups, Glen Cove.
23. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., special.
24. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., annual.
24. New York A. C., Block Island race.
24. Larchmont Y. C., inter-club class.
24. Crescent A. C., second championship, G. B. Y.R.A.
24. Bristol Y. C., open.
24. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, ocean race.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Quincy Y. C., club.
24. Royal Canadian Y. C., cruising race.
24. Beverly Y. C., club.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Hingham Y. C., club, Crow Point.
24. Manchester Y. C., one-design.
24. Sippican Y. C., sonder, Marion.
24. Toledo Y. C., Taft cup elimination trials.
24. Winthrop Y. C., club.
26. Squantum Y. C., moonlight sail.
29. Indian Harbor Y. C., race to New London.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

THE Fife designed schooner Waterwitch, owned by G. Cecil Whitaker, will not visit these waters this season. He stated in London this week that it would be impossible for him to accept the invitation of the New York Y. C. this year, and this seems to imply that he may come with his yacht next season. It is late in the year to plan to make a trip across the Atlantic. The yacht is only just now having her first trials under sail. To bring her here would mean dismantling and putting on a sea rig. Then there would be three or four weeks lost on the ocean. Here it would take two weeks to fit the yacht out again, and by that time the season would be more than half over and Waterwitch would not be in racing trim. Then, too, it is coronation year in England. Many handsome prizes are offered for the yachts, and it is Mr. Whitaker's ambition to win a coronation cup. He will have to meet some of the best sloops in commission, and they are fast, too, and if he can win, his boat will be well tried and will be in fine fettle to come here and race next season, should he decide to cross the Atlantic.

Westward is home again and very soon she will be in racing trim. Just when she will first race has not been announced, but it is possible that she will be ready for the race of the Eastern Y. C. from New London to Marblehead for which Commodore Clark has offered a cup valued at $1,000. Already several entries have been received by the regatta committee for this event. Among them are William E. Iselin's Enchantress, Morton F. Plant's Elena, Commodore F. Lewis Clark's Emerald, E. Walter Clark's Irolita and Dallas B. Pratt's Sea Fox. In the smaller classes are H. E. Morss's Vision, W. S. Eaton's Taormina, E. J. Bliss's Venona, Daniel Bacon's Avenger and Chester C. Rumrill's Adventuress. This race will be started at 1 o'clock from a line off Sarah's Ledge at the entrance to the harbor of New London on July 1 and the finish will be at Marblehead Rock.

Captain Joshua Slocum, the famous New Bedford skipper, who has cruised around the world in the 35-foot sloop Spray and has published a book on the trip, has been heard from in an indirect manner from the Orinoco River, South America. He left New Bedford last November, headed for South America, and a few days later a southeast gale created the fear that he had been lost. No word has been received from him since that time, and many have been of the belief that he had been drowned.

Captain Slocum himself has not been heard from, but through the officers of a steamer, which got word from the natives along the headwaters of the Orinoco River, it has been learned that a boat with a single white man in it, answering the description of the Spray, has been seen where no white man ever appeared before.

Captain Slocum had cherished the desire of going up the Orinoco River and down the Amazon for years before he finally made the start. He had heard the stories of many attempts in which those who tried it had been killed by hostile Indians and was desirous of exploring the country. He started alone. The fact that the appearance of a white man on the river has created enough interest among the natives for the news to reach the coast gives rise to the belief that Captain Slocum is accomplishing his task and may unexpectedly turn up within a few months at the mouth of the Amazon or at some South American city.

Atlantic Y. C.

SUELEW, the Class Q yacht, owned by Commodore E. F. Luckenback, and built from designs by C. D. Mower, won the race of the Atlantic Y. C. in her class last Saturday off Sea Gate. It was a light weather day and a shift in the wind rather spoiled the course. The yachts were sent from Sea Gate to Bensonhurst, Fort Hamilton, Buoy 7 and home, 11.5 miles. The wind was southwest, but it hauled later and the windward leg became a close reach. Grayjacket took the lead on the first reach, but down the wind to Fort Hamilton, Suelew took a commanding lead with Soma second and Spider third. Reaching to the third mark, Alice moved up into second place, and on the last leg before the wind, Suelew just managed to get home first by 16 seconds.

In Class S, Dr. Atkinson's Cyric defeated Wink by more than 2 minutes, and M and F was third. Joy finished first in the handicap class again, but was beaten on corrected time by La Cubana. Merry Widow won in the knockabout class and Skeets won the race for sailing dinghies. Three in this class were disqualified for starting wrongly. The summaries:

Sloops, Class O—11.5 Miles—Start, 3:05.

Suelew	5 07 41	Soya	5 09 56
Alice	5 07 57	Spider	5 10 05
Grayjacket	5 08 32		

Sloops, Class S—11.5 Miles—Start, 3.15.

Cyric	5 28 59	M and F	5 42 44
Wink	5 31 24	Gunda	5 42 55

Handicap Class—11.5 Miles—Start, 3:10.

Joy	5 12 53	Miana	d.n.f.
La Cubana	5 20 10		

Corrected times—La Cubana, 1.57.53; Joy, 2.02.53.

Sloops, Class X—8 Miles—Start, 3:20.

Merry Widow	5 22 32	Skylark	5 25 29
Scud	5 22 49	Lassie	5 28 05
Mouse	5 23 21	Chico	5 28 17
Pike	5 25 19	Slow Poke	5 30 19

Sailing Dinghies—4 Miles—Start, 3:25.

Skeets	4 20 07	Bullfinch	Disqualified
Aries	4 24 21	North Star	Disqualified
Viva	Disqualified		

Corinthian Y. C.

THE Corinthian Y. C. opened its racing season at Marblehead last Saturday. Four of the 31-raters met and raced in a light fluky wind from south at the start and shifting to north and northeast toward the finish. Italia, George Lee's new boat, easily defeated Timandra, Amoret and Wianno. Ellen II. sailed her first race against Seal Lady and Panther. Ellen is a new sonder boat built for C. P. Curtis, and Seal is a new boat carrying a lug rig mainsail, owned by H. M. Sears. The elapsed times:

Class M—Nutmeg, 2.22.10.

Class P—Italia, 2.10 25; Timandra, 2.16.58; Amoret, 2.17.28; Wianno, did not finish.

Class Q—Gringo, 2 25.47; Tabasco II., 2.27.05.

Sonder Class—Ellen II., 2.21.31; Seal, 2.24.26; Lady, 2.24.35; Panther, 2.27.50.

Sea Bird Crossing the Ocean.

SOMEWHERE out on the broad Atlantic, perhaps about 700 miles between Nantucket Shoals Lightship and the Azores, the tiny yawl only 19 feet on the waterline is battling with wind and seas. On board are Thomas Fleming Day, T. R. Goodwin and Fred B. Thurber, three enthusiastic small boat sailors. They sailed away from the Rhode Island Y. C. house at Pawtuxet on Narragansett Bay last Saturday afternoon, June 10, bound for Rome, Italy. They intend to stop first at the Azores, 2,200 miles, Gibraltar, 900 miles, and then by way of the straits of Bonifacio reach Rome, 900 miles further.

Some time ago the King of Italy offered a prize for a race between auxiliaries from this country to Rome. Another prize was also offered for this contest. Mr. Day tried to interest yachtsmen, but failing, decided to go himself, and he has started. He first had a 3 horsepower Knox motor installed in Sea Bird to make her an auxiliary and he expects to sail up the Tiber in about forty days.

This is somewhat of a daring undertaking, and if Sea Bird successfully makes the voyage, it is hard to see what is gained. Men have crossed the ocean in dories, but their success has simply proved that they have nerve and are capable seamen and navigators. Captain Slocum circumnavigated the world in his 35-foot sloop Spray, so that there is nothing remarkable in a small boat crossing the Atlantic, and Sea Bird has shown on several occasions that she is a staunch, able boat. Many years ago men like Columbus, Cook, Drake, Hawkins and the earlier visitors to this new country crossed the ocean in small boats. They suffered all sorts of trials and discomforts, but it was because they had to do so. The art of ship building was then crude compared with what it is to-day, and those daring pioneers were willing to bear hardship and discomfort to win honor and fame. Those days, however, are gone and now it really seems like tempting Providence to attempt to cross the wide Atlantic in a boat as small as Sea Bird.

The three yachtsmen held a reception at the Rhode Island club house on Saturday morning. They stowed their cargo and this had to be done carefully, and at 2 o'clock, with the Italian flag at the mast head, the American ensign at the jigger, they got under way and started amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of friends. A fleet of motor boats accompanied Sea Bird down the Bay, and at 3:20 o'clock Sea Bird passed the Brenton's Reef Lightship and stood out to sea.

Thomas Fleming Day, who promoted nearly all the long distance races for small boats, and who helped to make them successful by sailing in them himself, has for a long time wanted to cross the ocean in a small boat. Once he made plans, but had to give up the idea because his crew withdrew. Now he has induced two reckless amateur sailors to accompany him in a cruise across the Atlantic.

Mr. Day, who is an honorary member of the Rhode Island and forty-seven other yacht clubs, is the skipper of this cruise. He is accompanied by Theodore R. Goodwin, president of the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association, and Fred B. Thurber, a member of the Rhode Island Y. C. Mr. Goodwin is an able yachtsman and has done considerable sailing, and Mr. Thurber has sailed in many an ocean race and was one of the crew of the Kitcinque when that boat was burned two years ago while racing from Bay Ridge to Marblehead.

Sea Bird is 25 feet 5 inches over-all, 19 feet on the waterline, 8 feet 4 inches beam and 3 feet 8 inches extreme draft. She spreads 400 square feet of canvas in her working sails and in addition can set a squaresail when the wind is favorable. The area of this sail is 120 square feet. Recently Sea Bird was equipped with a three horsepower Knox engine. This turns a 16-inch propeller. She has thirty gallons of kerosene in tubular tanks under the cabin floor, five gallons in the cockpit and three gallons of gasolene for starting.

Sea Bird was designed by C. D. Mower and Thomas Fleming Day in 1901 for offshore cruising. Her construction was worked out by L. D. Huntington, who built her at New Rochelle. She is very heavily built and strongly fastened, and after having been sailed thousands of miles shows no signs of weakness. Her standing rigging is phosphor bronze, with bronze turnbuckles and blocks, and her running rigging was spun especially for her. She is painted white on the top side, with green under body.

She has three compasses, one seven inch spirit, one five inch oil and one small boat compass. The total weight of the stores, water, fuel and crew is 2,400 pounds. She has three ten-gallon tanks filled with water.

She was in the first small boat ocean race from New York to Marblehead for the Lipton cup, and she was the first yacht reported by wireless passing Nantucket Shoal light vessel the day after it was installed in 1903. She sailed around the lightship in a gale and much surprised the occupants of that vessel.

Manhasett Bay Y. C.

IN the annual regatta of the Manhasset Bay Y. C. last Saturday there were fifty-seven starters. The starts were made off Execution Rock and triangular courses were sailed. Early in the day there was little wind and the start was postponed for half an hour. Then a light southwester came in which held true all the afternoon. The feature of the race was the victory of Joyant. She defeated Corinthian, Windward and Veda, a Newport 30-footer, which had an allowance of five minutes. Commodore Childs handled Joyant and was in second place nearly all around the course. Near the finish she seemed to get just a little bit better wind and she sailed by Corinthian, winning by thirteen seconds. Nine of the New York 30-footers started and Rowdy won with Phryne second. The finishing times:

Sloops, Class P—15¾ Miles—Start, 12:45.

Joyant	3 56 51	Windward	4 04 04
Corinthian	3 57 04	Veda	4 36 38

N. Y. 30-footers 15¾ Miles—Start, 12:50.

Rowdy	4 08 27	Alera	4 27 10
Phryne	4 11 03	Juanita	4 30 43
Nepsi	4 21 28	Carlita	4 31 40
Caprice	4 22 11	Yolande	4 34 40
Ibis	4 25 55		

Handicap, First Division—9 Miles—Start, 12:55.

Interim	2 47 00	Sally IX.	2 50 09
Alert	2 41 40		

Corrected times—Alert, 1.46.40; Sally IX., 1.46.47; Interim, 1.46.48.

Handicap, Second Division—9 Miles—Start, 12:55.

Red Wing	2 48 23	Scud	2 57 41
Fearless	2 55 25	Naiad	3 01 04

Corrected times—Red Wing, 1.53.23; Scud, 1.58.41; Fearless, 2.00.25.

A. Y. C. Raceabouts—9 Miles—Start, 12:55.

Cliphora	2 58 27	Maryola	3 00 51

Raceabouts—9 miles—Start, 12:55.

Chinook	2 57 42	Amanita IV.	3 07 09

Handicap, Fourth Division—9 Miles—Start, 1:00.

Kenosha	3 08 44	Grace II.	3 16 00
Sybilla	3 09 04	Insurgent	3 20 22
Dolly	3 13 58	Robin Hood	3 32 08

Corrected times—Kenosha, 2.08.44; Grace II., 1.55.52; Sybilla, 2.08.00; Dolly, 2.13.58; Insurgent, 2.18.20.

Sloops, Class R—9 Miles—Start, 1:05.

Pachita	3 13 32	Hoyden	3 20 02
Ogeemah	3 24 14	Hamburg	d.n.f.

Sloops, Class S—9 Miles—Start, 1:05.

Drena	3 20 06

Manhasset Bay Class—9 Miles—Start, 1:10.

Scylla	3 20 50	Mlle. Boss	3 25 08
Ardette	3 21 25		

Glen Cove Class—9 Miles—Start, 1:10.

Aquamarine	3 23 27	Garnet	3 31 22
Jade	3 31 18		

Inter-Club Class—9 Miles—Start, 1:15.

Wild Thyme	3 11 56	Le Cygne	3 24 22
Salas	3 13 38	Dagmar	3 27 19
Lewanna	3 16 21		

Manhasset Knockabouts—6 Miles—Start, 1:20.

Chichicker	3 11 43	Avis	3 19 51
Edith	3 14 08	Arizona	3 22 10
Pixy	3 15 50		

Star Class—6 Miles—Start, 1:20.

Little Dipper	3 20 40	Snake	3 38 42
Twinkle	3 25 06		

Bug Class—6 Miles—Start, 1:25.

Iney	3 40 26	Squab	3 59 28
Mayfly	3 42 21		

Port Washington Class—6 Miles—Start, 1:25.

Gogo	3 23 54

Dorchester and Savin Hill Y. C.

A REGATTA was sailed last Saturday off Fox's Point for the city of Boston classes under the joint auspices of the Dorchester and Savin Hill yacht clubs. There were five sailing classes and two for motor boats. Instead of winning the races on speed, the motor boats won on reliability. There were two rounds of the course, and the boats making the most even times won the prizes. The sailing yachts raced in a light northwest wind, but encountered a northeast squall before the race ended. The corrected times follow:

Class A—I. X. L., 50.46; Juanita, 51.13; Flirt, 52.55; Tomboy, 57.47; Moth, 59 03; Emerell, 1.05.08; Peggy, 1.07.04; No. 34, No. 1, No. 15, No. 12 and No. 31, not measured; Javelin and Topsy, withdrew.

Class B—Novice, 1 04.18; Wawenock, 1.07.47; Zoe, 1.08.58; Winona, 1.09.50; Flirt, 1.09.53; Eleanor, 1.11.00; Beryle 156, 1.12.12; Caprice, 1.15.11; Mildred II., 1.15.58; Smilax, 1.17.13; Annie B., 1.17.23; Sentinel, 1.19.39; Mabelle, 1.27.26; Kitten, 1.38.39; Thordis, disabled.

Class D—Geisha, 1.10.00; Doric, 1.23.28.

Class E, Small Power Boats, Two Rounds—Cygnet, 27.21, 27.20; Spark, 23.39, 23 36; Waban, 27.12, 27.17; Vera, 17.13, 21.19.

Class F, Large Power Boats—Earl, 31.24, 31.00; Beachcomber, 27.32, 27.03; Scout, 35.42, 36.11; Harold, 31.44, 31.14; Restless, 34.20, 35.44; Emlyya, 33.55, 33.09; Aloha, 39 05, 40.08; Valeria, 33.34, 32.10; Beatrice, 35.27, 36.43; Queokh, 22.43, 20.59; Heatherbell, 36.13, 38.36; Myrah, disabled.

Class I., Elapsed Times—Reina, 1.31 00; Chercot, 1.32.35; Dorchen II., 1.35.09.

Class X—Teaser, 1.07.03; Elizabeth, 1.10.32; Question, 1.13.38; Spray, capsized.

East Greenwich Y. C.

THE regatta of the East Greenwich Y. C. was sailed last Saturday in light fluky winds. Isuelo won in the Q class on elapsed and corrected time. In Class E, Netor finished first, but was beaten on corrected time by Bother. In the absence of Wanderer, Answer won the knockabout race with Dorothy second. There were two races for motor boats. The corrected times, except in Classes I and C, when they are elapsed times, follow:

Class Q—Isuelo, 2.45.02; Paloma, 2 46.39; Molly, 2.57.34; Gazelle, 3.02.45; Rova, 3.08.02.

Class D—Ciara, 2.06.19; Mblem, 2.33.30; Marguerite, 2.42.08.

Class E—Bother, 2.37.41; Netor, 3.24.38.

Class I—Answer, 2.08.45; Dorothy, 2.30.05; Bat, 2.35.05.

Class C, Second Division—Mystery, 2.39.03; Question, 2.42.20.

Class X—Scud, 3.23.07.

Class Z—Bud, 2.23.02.

Class D for launches Handicap racing boats: Hobo wins by 11 seconds over Buzz.

Open launches under 60 rating: Akhaaha, 1.43.00; Helen, did not finish; Winnie, 1.57.13; Regina, 1.53.54.

Power cruisers under 60 rating: Iola D., 1.49.52; Raymar II., 1.56.30; Frances E., 2 04.07; Ibis, 2.05.14; Spindrift, 2.11.42; Happy Day, 2.16.14.

Yacht Sales.

THE Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the Herreshoff knockabout Little Robin, owned by Charles S. Eaton, of Boston, to Phi lip M. Reynolds, of Boston, who will use her in North Haven, Me. Also the 25-foot racing sloop Early Dawn III., owned by J. E. Dohorty, of Boston, to John V. Bacot, of Morristown, N. J., who will use her in Camden, Mo., to race against Sally VII.

Stamford Y. C.

THE boats of the Stamford Y. C. one-design class sailed over a course 6½ miles long last Saturday. The elapsed times were: Killie, Bartholomew Jacob, 1.34.06; Hart, 1.38 06; Osprey, 1.38.29; Curlew, 1.38.44; Fiddler, 1.40.17; Snapper, 1.40.18; Kittiwake, 1.41.07; Kelpie, 1.42.09.

Lloyd's Register.

THE ninth annual edition of Lloyd's Register of American Yachts has been published. It differs from its immediate predecessor only in the increasing predominance of power over sail and of the gas engine over the steam engine, the proportion of the power craft being still greater than last year, while individual examples show the rapid growth in size of the gas-propelled type.

In spite of its lessening numbers and tonnage, the sailing division of the fleet claims first notice this year through three important additions to the schooner class, Enchantress, Elena and Karina. The first, designed by Cary Smith & Ferris and built by the Lawley & Son Corporation, is for William E. Iselin, who last year sold the yawl Vigilant which he had used for some years. The new yacht is of steel, 136 feet over-all, 100 feet on the waterline, 27 feet breadth and draws 15 feet without her centerboard. She was built to Lloyd's rules, classing 100 A1, and she represents the latest advance in yacht construction. By way of a minor detail the metal work of blocks and fittings is of specially imported steel.

Karina, designed by Theodore D. Wells, and built by the Staten Island Ship Building Company, for Robert E. Tod, replaced the well known Thistle, and like her is designed for offshore cruising. She is of steel, 198 feet 7 inches over-all, 150 feet on the waterline, 33 feet 9 inches breadth and 17 feet draft with no centerboard. She has three masts with fore and aft rig.

Elena is a new racing schooner for Morton F. Plant, a successor to the schooner Ingomar, which he raced with such success abroad and at home half a dozen years since. She is of steel, a keel vessel, designed by N. G. Herreshoff, and built at the Bristol shops, 136 feet 6 inches over-all, 96 feet on the waterline, 26 feet 8 inches breadth and 17 feet draft. Her dimensions are closely identical with those of last year's Westward, which yacht will meet her this season in home waters, but while Westward was built to the international rating rule with its strict limitations for racing abroad, in Elena Mr. Herreshoff has been free to cut the weight of construction and at the same time has had to consider only the American rule with its less onerous restrictions The relation of these three modern yachts to the gas engine is in itself most interesting. Elena is strictly a sailing yacht, and her owner has already the ocean cruiser Iolanda, of 1,647 tons. As a special tender to Elena he has a new twin screw steamer of 141 tons, of 138 feet over-all length, designed by Charles L. Seabury, and built by the Seabury Company, with two 6-cylinder 11 x 12 Speedway engines. Enchantress is thus far a sailing yacht, but fitted for the ultimate installation of gas engines, and Karina is similarly designed. The former, however, is now fitted with a 25 horsepower gas engine providing power for the electric sail hoists, capstans, lighting system, etc. In contrast with the addition of these three vessels to the list may be noted the passing of the once noted Jubilee, General Paine's cup defender of 1893, sold at last for junk after some years of idleness.

The most notable of the new power yachts is Sovereign, designed by Charles L. Seabury, and built at the Morris Heights works for M. C. D. Borden. This yacht is plated with bronze on steel frames, being designed and built under a guarantee of thirty-five miles per hour, which speed she easily exceeded on her initial trial. She is 166 feet over-all, 160 feet on the waterline, 16 feet 6 inches breadth and 4 feet 6 inches draft, being intended for use between New York city and Mr. Borden's home on the Shrewsbury River. In view of the good work of her immediate predecessor, Little Sovereign, and her obvious perfection of form and surface and the amount of her power (two four-cylinder triple steam engines), she is likely to make a record for actual service speed.

The latest development of the gas-driven yacht is found in the new La Belle II., a steel yacht with triple screws and engines, designed by Cox & Stevens and built by J. A. Dialogue & Sons for Alexander Winton, of Cleveland. She is of the conventional steamer type, 140 feet over-all, 117 feet 6 inches on the waterline, 19 feet 3 inches breadth and 7 feet draft. The engines, designed by her owner and built at the works of the Winton Motor Car Company, are of the four-stroke type, six cylinders 9 x 12¾.

In the smaller division of the sailing fleet the additions are limited to the 31-foot and smaller classes and are of little more than local importance. The power division, however, includes many new cruising yachts of all sizes from 100 feet downward, practically all equipped with gas engines.

The Register is but slightly larger than last year, a very thorough revision resulting in the dropping of many old yachts. The book contains 486 pages and forty-five colored plates, the yacht list proper including over 3,500 vessels. The particulars of 472 yacht clubs and thirty-one associations within the limits of the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the West Indies are given, with the burgees of 456 clubs and associations. As closely as can be estimated there are at the present time at least 600 yacht clubs within the territory mentioned, but many of the younger clubs in remote localities fail to reply to requests for the particulars necessary for their entry in the Register. The list of yacht owners includes the names of 3,300 owners, with the full address wherever it can be obtained, as well as the clubs to which each belongs and a reference to the yachts which he owns.

It has always been the custom to include in the Register a list of yacht designers, yacht builders, engine builders and others connected with the building and equipping of yachts. This year these lists appear in a new and extended form, making a very complete directory of the yachting trade. In view of the very large number of miscellaneous fittings and appliances which go to make up the modern yacht, even of the smallest size, it is hoped that this list will prove of permanent value to yacht owners as an index of what is offered them by manufacturers and dealers.

The style of the book is unchanged, the familiar blue and gold binding which is the standard for club use and the larger yachts, and the plain canvas designed for use on the small cruisers.

Chicago Y. C.

THE officers of the Chicago Y. C. for this year are: Commodore, Wm. Hale Thompson; Vice-Commodore, George O. Clinch; Rear-Commodore William A. Lydon; Secretary, A. Sheldon Clark; Treasurer, Murdock MacLeod; Trustees—George J. Charlton, Edward M. Mills, William B. Mundie, Dr. Thos. L. Gilmer; Judge Advocate, Charles E. Kremer; Fleet Captain, A. M. Andrews, Fleet Surgeon, Dr. C. Pruyn Stringfield; Measurer, Otto Schoenwerk, Jr.; L. M. Y. A. Delegates, A. Sheldon Clark, C. E. Soule, Jr. I. L. Y.A. Delegate, C. A. Sweet. The Regatta Committee—Chas. E. Soule, Jr., Chairman; Dr. Richard H. Street, George N. Woodley, Laurence C. Woodworth, Edward P. Farley —has arranged the following events for the season:

June 17—(Columbia Y. C., Michigan City race), open.
June 24—Members' day.
July 1—Chicago Y. C., race to Milwaukee. Motor boat races, all classes to Milwaukee, open.
July 3—Chicago Y. C. race from Milwaukee to Chicago for Herbst cup.
July 15—Chicago Y. C. open race, all classes, for Lipton trophy.
July 22—Chicago Y. C. open race, all classes, Mackinac cup.
July 29—Columbus Y. C. open race, all classes, to Macatawa Bay.
Aug. 4—Macatawa Bay Y. C., L. M. Y. A. regatta and Venetian night.
Aug. 5.—Macatawa Bay Y. C. second day, L. M. Y. A. regatta.
Aug. 7—Power boat race, Macatawa Bay to Muskegon.
Aug. 12—Columbia Y. C. open race, Stratford cup, Macatawa to Chicago.
Aug. 17—Columbia Y. C. open race, Sir Thomas Lipton cup.
Aug. 18—Columbia Y. C. open race, second day.
Aug. 19—Columbia Y. C. open race third day.
Aug. 24—Chicago Y. C. open race, Sir Thomas; Nutting cup.
Aug. 25—Chicago, Y. C. open race, second day.
Aug. 26—Chicago Y. C. open race, third day.
Sept. 1—Chicago Y. C. open race, Chicago to St. Joseph. First leg, triangular race.
Sept. 3—Chicago Y. C. open race, St. Joseph to Michigan City. Second leg, triangular race.
Sept. 4—Chicago Y. C. open race, Michigan City to Chicago. Finish of Triangular race.

Interlake Y. R. A. Regatta.

THE 1911 regatta of the Interlake Yachting Association under the administration of Commodore Alexander Winton, bids fair to rival and even eclipse the great regatta of 1908, which was held under the administration of Commodore George H. Worthington, and which holds the record to date.

The prize list announced for the sailing events is the largest ever put up, and is bound to bring in as many entries in the races as those of 1908. The aggregate purse for all the sailing events amounts to $1,700. The yachts will be divided into eight classes, with prizes for each event as follows:

Class A, modern cruisers—First prize, $150; second prize, $90; third prize, $60. Winner of series will receive championship flag.

Class D, veteran cruisers—First prize, $75; second prize, $45; third prize, $30. Winner of series to receive championship flag and a silver cup presented by the Buffalo Y. C.

Class F, 21-footers, restricted—First prize, $150; second prize, $90; third prize, $60. Winner of series to receive championship flag and the George W. Gardner cup.

Class H, 18-footers, restricted—First prize, $85, and championship flag; second prize, $45; third prize, $30.

Class J, 16-footers, restricted—First prize, $60, and championship flag; second prize, $40; third prize, $25.

Class K, 14-footers, restricted—First prize, $60, and championship flag; second prize, $40; third prize, $25.

Class C, catboats, restricted—First prize, $60; second prize, $40; third prize, $25. Winner of series to receive championship flag and a silver cup presented by the Buckeye Lake Y. C.

Class R, yachts—First prize, $150; second prize, $90; third prize, $60. Winner of series to receive championship flag and silver cup presented by the I. L. Y. A.

Three races are scheduled and will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, July 18, 19 and 21, for all classes, the first and third race to be over a triangular 9-mile course, starting at a point off the eastern end of Gibraltar island. A short course of 4½ miles is laid out for classes C and K. The second event will be a leeward or windward race, 4½ miles out and back, or nine miles in all, for all classes except C and K, which will be the same over a short course of 2¼ miles out and back.

The same rules as governed the races of 1908 and 1910 will be used this year, applying to classes A, D, F, J, H, K and C. Class R will sail under the restricted rules of that class, which will appear in the 1911 program.

This is a new class, which is being fostered by the I. L. Y. A. this summer, in an effort to provide a more wholesome racing boat that will also meet cruising requirements. This type has had great success on Lake Ontario and on Long Island Sound, and the association is assured of four of these boats racing at the regatta this summer, two from the Lakewood Y. C. and a representative each from Toledo and Detroit.

Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C.

THREE 15-footers took part in last Saturday's race at Oyster Bay. Their times over the course were: Iris, 1.43.15; Thelema, 1.48.45; Imp, 1.49.

Westward at Bristol.

ALEXANDER S. COCHRAN'S schooner yacht Westward arrived at Bristol last Saturday afternoon from Southampton England. She had a very stormy passage of eighteen days and twenty hours and sailed close hauled every day except the last two, when the wind was free. She experienced gale after gale on the trip. The best day's run was last Thursday, when she made 213 miles.

Captain Chris Christiansen, who was mate with the late Captain Charles Barr on Reliance and last year sailed Aurora, is in charge of Westward. The yacht dropped anchor near the Herreshoff shops and was soon surrounded by a fleet of motor boats. Captain Christiansen cleared the yacht at the Custom House, then the vessel was warped into the slip at Hereshoff's where the work of stripping her began at once.

The spars and sails and rigging of the yacht came across the ocean on a steamer. Some new spars and rigging have been made here and the work of fitting her out will begin at once. As soon as she is rerigged, the hull will be cleaned and painted, and by the end of the month she will be ready for racing. It is possible that she will sail her first race against Elena in the annual regatta of the Larchmont Y. C. on July 4.

Bug Class at Nahant.

The Nahant Y. C. members have a class of "Bugs" for this year's sport. The boats, ten in all, have been built from designs by William Gardner. This class originated in Manhasset Bay with George Corry, of the Manhasset Bay Y. C. in 1905, the hull of the "bug" being somewhat similar to the Departure, one of Mr. Gardner's earlier boats. The type resembles in its hull the half round skiff of the old Cow Boy order, but in place of the centerboard, as in the skiff, a fin and bulb were substituted.

The "bug" for 1911 is a reproduction of the original craft, but on a larger and more comfortable scale, embodying all the improvements suggested by five years' experience in racing the type. Dimensions of the new boat are 22.3 feet over all, 5.7 feet beam and 15 feet waterline. The leg-of-mutton rig measures about 263 square feet, the iron bulb weighing 800 pounds. There are forward and aft bulkheads of wood and plenty of watertight storage space. Steel standing rigging with bronze fittings will be especially made for the boats, and mainsail and jib will have sonder boat trim. Members of seven of the leading yacht clubs of Long Island Sound have given their orders for the boats, which are facetiously called the "marine insect" class because it has become the thing to name them after different bugs.

Owners of the new boats for Nahant, delivery of which is promised next month, will be Francis Gray, Warren Motley, David Sigourney S. E. Gould, J. S. Lovering, W. O. Gay, J. L. Motley, J. H. Foster, Nelson Whitney and A. S. Johnson.

Motor Boating.

Motor Boating Fixtures.

JUNE.

17. Bermuda race, Motor Boat Club.
17. New Rochelle Y. C., club.
18. New York Motor B. C., Tarrytown Light race.
22. Portland P. B. A., cruise.
24. Camden Motor Boat Club.
24. New York Motor Boat Club, club.
24. New York A. C., Block Island.

For the Halifax Race.

ONE of the interesting boats of the season is Snapshot III., built by Simpson at the foot of 151st street and North River, for J. B. Lindemann, a member of the Colonial Y. C., from plans by Southmayed Hatch, a naval architect of this city.

Snapshot III. was designed primarily for seaworthiness and comfort, and with a six-cylinder, 36-horsepower Von Blerk engine she develops a speed of 12 miles per hour, and carries sufficient gasolene for a cruising radius of 300 miles.

The arrangement is simple and consists of the engine room forward under the bridge deck with accommodations for one man. The large open cabin, divided from the engine room by an extra heavy transverse bulkhead, has accommodations for sleeping eight people by a system of Pullman berths. On the starboard side in the forward part of the cabin is fitted a dressing case with large mirror and draws. Draws are also fitted under the transoms.

On the port side aft of the cabin is a large galley with all necessary cooking appliances and ice-box. Opposite the galley is a well ventilated lavatory.

The cabin is finished in paneled mahogany and green plush upholstery, making a very pleasing combination. The beams of the cabin are red gum wood finished natural.

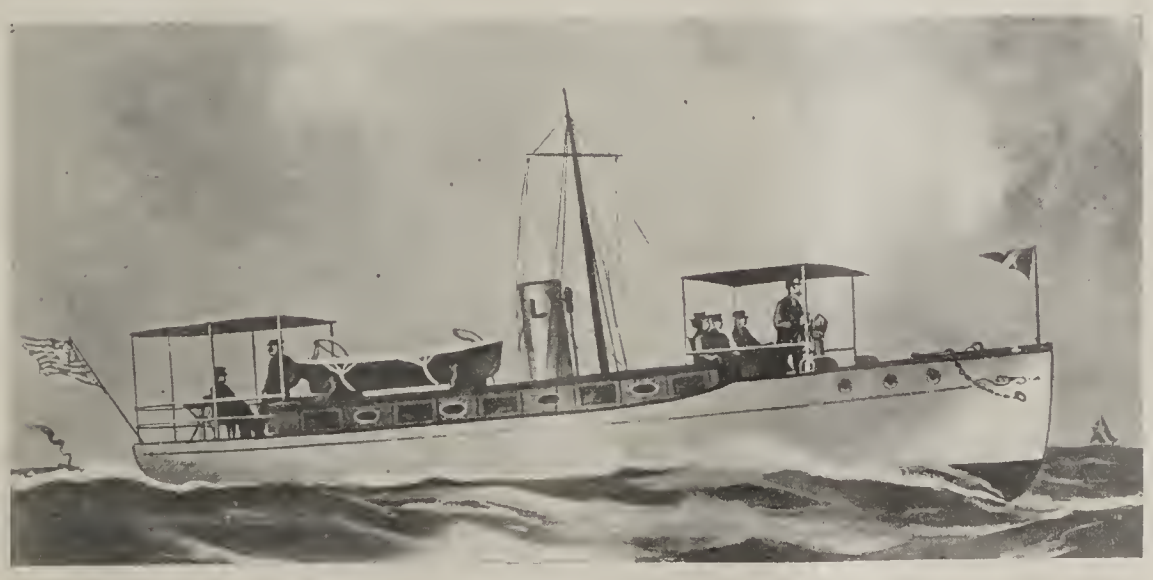
The gasolene is carried under the after deck in two separate tanks of the steel seamless cylindrical type, and are so protected that any possible leak will not run into the bilge of the boat.

Extremely large water tanks are fitted each side of the shaft under the cabin floor, and hold about 200 gallons. These tanks in addition to supplying the necessary water for cooking and washing, act as ballast tanks. In every instance the weight has been kept as low as possible to give the maximum buoyancy.

The boat will be entered in the Brooklyn Y. C.'s new Halifax reciprocity race, the Marblehead and other races for cruising boats of the type.

In the summer Mr. Lindemann will use the boat for cruising along the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and adjacent waters, and in the winter for hunting and fishing in the south.

Snapshot III. is 40 feet over all, 10 feet beam and draws 3 feet 6 inches.



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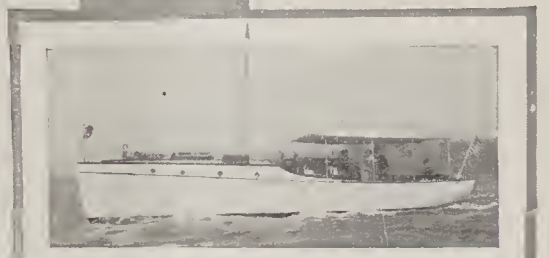

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Columbia Y. C. Regatta.

THE first real racing of motor boats this season was at the regatta of the Columbia Y. C. last Saturday. The occasion was the formal opening of the club house and the members and their many guests, who lined the sea wall and the piazzas, thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The house is at the foot of 86th street and Hudson River and the races were watched by many from the Riverside Drive. There were four classes. The speed boats went to Ardsley and back, thirty miles, while the others went around a five-mile triangle, some twice and some three times. The regatta was in charge of S. Alling Halsey, W. W. Brinckerhoff, Russell Dart, Geo. N. Moran and Dr. D. B. Brinsmade, and they were assisted in the figuring by Morris M. Whitaker, the measurer. There were forty-four starters, and of these six were designed by Mr. Whitaker. Two of these, Bunk III. and Kitsix, were winners, so that it was a good day for the Whitaker boats.

Six started in the open launch class. Elise led all around the course followed by Traveler and Bunk III., but on corected time Bunk III. was the winner. This boat has a six horsepower Watertown motor and is a most attractive little craft.

There were so many in the cruising class that they were sent away in two divisions. In the first division, Frank D. Gheen's Kitsix finished first with Alabama second. Kitsix has a 30 horsepower Watertown motor and is intended for the Marblehead race. She should give a good account of herself in that race. In the second division Alisbe made the best time, but on corrected time Kitsix was the winner with Respite second and Alisbe third.

Four started in the speed class. Edith II., champion of last year, had engine trouble. Peter Pan, a new boat built by the Reliance Company, showed a fine turn of speed, but she had trouble with her ignition. She led all over the course, but was beaten on corrected time by Vita II, the winner of the Southern championship. Tiny Tad, a small hydroplane, did not show well. Peter Pan is a fine runabout, well modeled and well built. She can carry eight persons in chairs in her cockpit.

Only one boat finished in the class for semi-speed boats. The others had more or less trouble and withdrew. The summaries:

Class I, Open Motor Boats—10 Miles—Start 2:15

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Bunk III., Meakins & Frith	3 34 03	1 19 03
Elise, T. Kick	3 21 06	1 06 06
Bunny, Arthur Haas	3 40 09	1 25 09
Traveler, C. H. Dabelstein	3 32 56	1 17 56
Acciba, A. C. Bassett	3 41 52	1 26 52
Jessie, E. W. Keller	3 57 45	1 42 45

Corrected times—Bunk III., 1.04.22; Elise, 1.05.20; Bunny, 1.13..35; Traveler, 1.17.56; Acciba, 1.21.53; Jessie, 1.26.09.

Speed Boats, Class 2—30 Miles—Start, 2:30.

Peter Pan IV., James Simpson	4 01 15	1 31 15
Vita, J. Stuart Blackton	4 03 33	1 33 33
Tiny Tad, Dr. H. Z. Pratt	4 17 11	1 47 11
Edith II., A. E. Smith	Did not finish.	

Corrected times—Vita, 1.21.07; Peter Pan IV., 1.31.15; Tiny Tad, 1.45.47.

Cabin Cruisers—10 Miles—Start, 2:45—First Division.

Kitsix, F. D. Gheen	3 42 42	0 57 42
Alabama, J. H. Hoadley	3 43 48	0 58 48
Anna III., H. Van Dam	4 18 15	1 33 15
Caroline, M. F. Dennis	3 51 15	1 06 15
Gracelda, Dr. D. B. Brinsmade	4 16 10	1 31 10
Idylease II., E. H. Morris	4 17 26	1 32 26
Isis, Webb Floyd	4 10 45	1 25 45
Margo, Russel Dart	4 04 55	1 19 55
Migis, Dr. L. H. Gulick	4 16 52	1 31 52
Spark II., W. R. Brinckerhoff	4 19 05	1 34 55
Spindrift, C. R. Butler	4 00 12	1 15 12
Gadfly, A. J. McIntosh	Did not finish.	

Second Division—Start, 3:00.

Thistle, J. H. Wallace	4 12 46	1 12 46
Widgeon II., W. H. Master	4 11 52	1 11 52
Folly, Dr. L. O. O'Brien	4 31 08	1 31 08
Sylvermort, W. H. Israel	4 33 43	1 33 43
Amrita, J. V. Collins	4 17 46	1 17 46
Respite, Dr. V. C. Pederson	4 17 19	1 17 19
Osprey II., C. R. Runyon	4 08 27	1 08 27
Eronel, S. Cochrane	4 12 25	1 12 25
Ilisbe, G. R. Branson	3 57 00	0 57 00
Vagabond, G. C. Campbell	4 11 28	1 11 28
Irene, S. H. Becker	4 19 31	1 19 31
Hope II.	4 12 47	1 12 47

Corrected times for both divisions—Kitsix, 0.50.37; Respite, 0.51.30; Alisbe, 0.52.22; Alabama, 0.53.05; Amrita, 0.54.16; Widgeon II., 0.54.29; Spindrift, 0.54.47; Sylvermort, 0.55.30; Caroline, 0.55.55; Eronel, 0.57.58; Thistle, 0.59.47; Pracelda, 1.01.23; Margo, 1.01.49; Isis, 1.05.52; Spark, 1.08.16; Osprey II., 1.08.27; Vagabond, 1.10.04; Folly, 1.11.15; Migis, 1.15.47; Anna III., 1.19 20; Idylesse, 1.19.33; Irene and Hope II., not measured.

Semi-Speed Boats—15 Miles—Start, 3:15

Sispud, J. B. Cousins	4 20 30	1 05 30
Flinders, C. B. Rice	Disabled.	
Lady Betty, G. N. Moran	Disabled.	
Ink, Victor F. Ridder	Did not finish.	

Itasca II. Launched.

ITASCA II., one of the largest cruising motor yachts ever constructed, was launched this week at the ship yards of the Hudson Yacht & Boat Company at Nyack, N. Y. The vessel, which is 98 feet long with beam measurement of 16 feet 6 inches, was built for E. B. Hawkins, of Duluth, Minn., under the immediate supervision of her designers, Whittelsey & Whittelsey, of New York. Mr. Hawkins in a few days will take a party of friends in her up the Hudson and through the barge canal to the Great Lakes. Later in the season it is his intention to cruise in her down the coast to Florida.

The owner's wish was for a yacht of unusual strength, and his desires have been met in every particular. The keel and frame are of heavy white oak, the ribs being set much closer together than is customary. The deck beams are of the same material. Floor frames and keel are backed up by powerful keelsons and the whole of the structure work is through riveted. The deck is of white pine calked, with mahogany plank shear, waterways, etc. There are six watertight bulkheads, cutting the boat into seven compartments, and two other compartments with diagonal bulkheads, intended mainly to increase the vessel's strength.

Another notable feature of Itasca II. is the sumptuousness of her fittings. The interior decorations are mahogany and white. The owner's room is amidships. It has a large divan with alcoves and lockers above fitted to starboard and a double berth to port. To starboard is a private wardrobe and to port a private toilet room, a bureau being between. Abaft this large room to starboard by the companionway are a private buffet and ice box and a trunk room. There are two other commodious staterooms and a bathroom for guests.

The pilot house, also a handsomely fitted structure, is 20 feet long and 9 feet wide. It is furnished with a dining extension table and a large buffet. Quick and handy service from the galley is assured by a direct stairway to port of the buffet. There is a steering wheel at the forward end, but ordinarily the steering will be handled from the bridge. Ample accommodation has been provided for the captain, N. A. Swenson, the engineer and crew of three men.

Copper gasolene tanks of a capacity of 2,000 gallons are amidships in watertight and gastight compartments, with the supplies carried outside of the hull and the bottom of the compartments flushed with seawater.

In the engine room just forward of the gasolene tanks are two 100 horsepower air-reversing motors which will drive the vessel at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. To port is a large auxiliary motor which is used to drive the air compressor, dynamo and bilge pumps.

The feature of the outboard appearance is the low height of the pilot house and the long sweep of the deck from the funnel aft, giving the owner and his guests practically half the vessel's total length of 98 feet as deck space. There is a spar with crossyards which adds to the appearance of the vessel, but will be used only for signalling purposes.

New Motor Craft Building.

THE designing department of Messrs. Cox & Stevens report unusual activity for this season of the year. They have a number of new vessels under construction on which good progress is being made, among these being the following:

Steel cruising motor yacht La Belle, owner Alexander Winton, Commodore of the Lakewood Y. C., 141 feet by 19 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, having three 200-horsepower Winton motors, has been launched and will go in commission in about two weeks' time.

The twin screw cruising power yacht Lexington II., owner W. P. Scott, of Wilmington, having two 30-horsepower Twentieth Century motors, has been launched and will be delivered to her owner next week.

The twin screw cruising power yacht Nemaha, owner Huston Wyeth, of St. Joseph, Mo., 100 feet by 6 feet by 4 feet, having two 100-horsepower Standard motors, was launched Saturday and will be completed in about two months' time.

The cruising power yacht Northwind, 100 feet by 17 feet by 4 feet, with two 100-horsepower Standard motors, owner C. M. Clark, of New York, is partly finished and will be delievered to her owner in the fall.

The twin screw cruising power Tuna, 100 feet by 16 feet by 4 feet, having two 100-horsepower Standard engines, is under construction and will be delivered to her owner, Captain J. Inglis, of Jacksonville, Fla., in the fall.

The twin screw cruising power yacht Reomar II., 98 feet, having two 70-horsepower Twentieth Century engines, is about half completed and will be delivered to her owner R. E. Olds, of Lansing, Mich., in the fall.

The fast Class R sloop for a western syndicate, which is to race for the Lipton cup, is practically completed and ready for trial trip, which will be made under direction of designers.

National Y. C.

THE usual weekly race for motor boats of the National Y. C. resulted in a victory for the Suis Moi, owned by Robert Heinke. Four started and went over a course of 17 miles in length. The corrected times were: Suis Moi, 2.09.39; Neptune, Jr., 2.13.02; Sim Too, 2.17.03; Kathleen, 2.24.20.

Canoeing.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Central Division.—Joshua N. Robinsteen, 410 Colonial Bldg., Wilkinsburg, Pa., by H. D. James.

Eastern Division.—Leonard B. Allen, Medford, Mass.; R. L. Mapplebeck, 49 Madison street, W. Medford, Mass.; J. J. Daly, 11 Monument st., W. Medford, Mass.; Herbert W. Smith, 121 Park street, Medford, Mass.; Henry E. Hartweil, 39 Washington street, Lawrence, Mass.; George H. Shinnick, 44 Osgood street, Lawrence, Mass.; Thomas Farnsworth, Jr., 33 Hudson avenue, Lawrence, Mass.; Chester E. Bigelow, 11 Foster street, Worcester, Mass.; J. Orton Buck, P. O. Box 234, Bridgeport, Conn.; Ralph L. Day, 97 Monument street, West Medford, Mass.; J. W. Sheridan, 11 Cambridge street, Winchester, Mass.; J. Merle Whitney, 598 High street, West Medford, Mass.; Charles L. Patterson, Lawrence, Mass.; Percy A. Goodale, 8 Old Mystic street, Arlington, Mass.; all by Wm. K. Irving; William O. Reinhardt, 18 Bayside avenue, Edgewood station, Providence, R. I., by James W. Welsh; Fred A. Riese, 8 Richfield avenue, Cranston, R. I., by John C. Kendrick; Frank H. Gerlach, 48 Everett avenue, Winchester, Mass., by J. A. Newman; Lester D. Cushman, 30 College avenue, Medford, Mass., by Arthur G. Mather; Robert J. Durward, 32 Auburn street, Woburn, Mass., by Fred E. Leathe; Charles Elmer Clapp, Highland street, Dedham, Mass., and John Shaughnessy, 25 County street, Dedham, Mass., both by B. L. Goodwin; John F. Cummings, 86 Lake avenue, Worcester, Mass., and Harry L. Wardle, Westboro, Mass., both by John Kecnan; G. T. Lowden, 86 Barrows street, Dedham, Mass.; A. H. Smith, Dedham, Mass.; and H. R. Lannihan, Westwood, Mass., all by E. A. Rolland; S. Sawyer, 31 Chestnut street, Worcester, Mass., by J. B. Howard.

MEMBERS RE-INSTATED.

Eastern Division.—6045, Edward A. Garvin, 28 Crosby street, Lawrence, Mass.; 5560, Henry S. Perrin, 67 Wareham street, Medford, Mass.; 4682, Charles A. Temple, 866 Elm street, Manchester, N. H.; 6002, Frank T. Wiswall, 107 Coolidge street, Lawrence, Mass.; R. A. Woodcock, 165 South Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

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June 17.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament. Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.) G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

June 17.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 20-23.—Columbus, O.—The Interstate Association's twelfth Grand American Handicap, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
June 28-30.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 28.—Revelstoke (B. C., Can.) G. C. A. J. MacDonel, Sec'y.
June 30.—Bellingham (Wash) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec'y.
June 29-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thomson, High Scribe.
July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Can.) G. C. Chas. L. Burtch Sec'y.
July 3-4.—Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo.—Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 4-5.—Calgary (Canada) G. C. H. C. Andrew, Pres.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Chatham (Canada) G. C. W. D. Elliott, Sec.
July 7-8.—Lethbridge, Alberta, Can.—Alberta G. C. H. D. Johnson, Pres.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C.; $1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-13.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
June 12-13.—Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Fort Garry G. C. E. H. Houghton, Mgr.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trapshooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Seattle (Wash.) Trapshooters' Association. H. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 21-22.—Duluth, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Duluth Central G. C. H. P. Curren, Sec'y.
July 22.—Coatesville (Pa.) G. C. H. A. Nichols, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y
July 25-26.—Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama State tournament, under the auspices of the Birmingham G. C. H. McDermott, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. Mark Sprague, Sec.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G. C. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 2-3.—Pawnee, Okla.—Big Four Leagu's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 3-4.—Wilmington, N. C.—New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven, (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-10.—Omoha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
Aug. 10.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. Geo. L. Friedrich, Sec'y.
Aug. 12.—Chicopee Falls (Mass.) R. and G. C. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 14-19.—Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Inter-State Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, under auspices of the Denver Trap Club; $5000 added money. A. E. McKenzie, Pres.

Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-16.—Laurel (Miss.) G. C. Charles Green, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Westminster (Md.) G. C. Geo. E. Baughman, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 17.—Xenia, O.—Green County G. C. A. C. Blair, Sec'y.
Aug. 17-18.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Aug. 19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 21-23.—Victor, Colo.—Two Mile High G. C. M. R. Valentine, Sec'y.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-24.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under the auspices of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y.
Aug. 23.—Tomah (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Schultz, Mgr.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
Aug. 25-26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. J. McGrath, Sec'y.
Aug. 26.—Reading, Pa.—Berkes County League of Gun Clubs. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
Aug. 29.—Wilkes Barre (Pa.) G. C. E. L. Klipple, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-30.—Dorchester (Neb.) G. C. J. Freehouf, Sec'y.
Sept. 1.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow Gun Range. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
Sept. 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. F. A. Grundmann, Asst. Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Salem (O.) G. C. J. H. Pumphrey, Pres.
Sept. 4.—Wilmot (O.) G. C. E. E. Ellis, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Longmont, (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keef, Cashier.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Wheeling, W. Va.—Big Game Rifle, Rod and Gun Club. H. G. Friedrichs, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec'y.
Sept. 6.—Wellington (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trapshooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Ft. Collins (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 9.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 14-15.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. H. S. Connely, Sec'y.
Sept. 20-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Nov. 28-29.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The aggregation of Newark (N. J.) shooters heretofore known as the McCloud Gun Club, have changed their name to the Speedway Gun Club.

The date of the Revelstoke Gun Club's registered tournament, scheduled for Revelstoke, B. C., Canada, has been changed from June 29 to June 28.

Secretary-Treasurer Elmer E. Shaner writes us: "For the benefit of gun clubs applying for or holding registered tournaments, please announce that, on account of the Grand American Handicap tournament, the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Interstate Association will be closed from June 17 to 24, inclusive."

The Family Club, of San Francisco, and the Claremont Country Club, of Oakland, lined up at the traps of the latter organization across the Bay on the afternoon of June 3, to settle the question of superiority in the matter of marksmanship. Teams were selected, and it was at first agreed to have each man shoot at 100 targets. Before the meet had progressed far this was cut down to 50 targets, and it was late then when the last one was broken. When the scores were counted up it was found that the Oakland Club had 636 to its credit, as compared with 517 for the visitors. J. Cadman, of the Claremont Country Club, secured the highest score, breaking 45 targets out of 50, and three others made more than 40.

G. A. H. Entries.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 11.—Herewith inclosed we send you a list of entries received to date for the Twelfth Grand American Handicap, 323 all told. You will, of course, understand that this list will be added to, as all entries received in envelopes bearing post marks of June 10 will be accepted as regular entries.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Anderson, J. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Anderson, C. R., Pittsburg, Pa.
Alkire, F. D., Williamsport, Ohio.
Apgar, Neaf, Plainfield, N. J.
Arie, Nick, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Arie, Mark, Thomasboro, Ill.
Alexander, E. R., Tuskegee, Ala.
Bibbee, T. S., Elba, Ohio.
Bartholomew, Baxter, Ashley, Ohio.
Barker, Jesse, Peoria, Ill.
Burns, Geo. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
Buckwalter, H. E., Royersford, Pa.
Blood, W. D., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Bills, F. G., Kansas City, Mo.
Bower, Ed. O., Sisterville, W. Va.
Billings, C. W., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Blanks, H. B., Vicksburg, Miss.
Barto, J. B., Chicago, Ill.
Brune, Ed., Celina, Ohio.
Buchanan, Geo. B., Columbus, Ohio.
Blunt, J. A., Greensboro, Ala.
Barker, E. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Barnthouse, C. F., Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
Blanks, Jeff J., Trezevant, Tenn.
Bottenfield, Lee M., Centerburg, Ohio.
Bennett, R. R., Pittsburg, Pa.
Barton, Geo. A., Bucyrus, Ohio.
Burnham, Fred, Lowell, Ind.
Brown, H. M., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Bay, Harry E., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Brown, A. I., Cleveland, Ohio.
Bessinger, W. H., Galion, Ohio.
Bruns, Roy H., Brookville, Ind.
Beattie, H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cocke, W. W., New Orleans, La.
Coburn, C. D., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Clancy, R. W., Chicago, Ill.
Clarke, W. F., Boston, Mass.
Claypool, B. A., Chardon, Ohio.
Coffman, Danl., Newark, Ohio.
Coyne, Wm., Wilmington, Del.
Cushing, Lem. K., Chicago, Ill.
Collins, C. C., Alldine, Ind.
Carpenter, W. E., Columbus, Ga.
Cromley, J. B., Ashville, Ohio.
Crosby, W. R., O'Fallon, Ills.
Coffman, W. W., Dublin, Ohio.
Cain, J. E., Dayton, Ohio.
Cooper, Bert S., Thornville, Ohio.
Creviston, H. M., Marion, Indiana.
Cartmiller, P. A., London, Ohio.
Cooper, John R., Thornville, Ohio.
Camp, W. N., Columbus, Ohio.
Croneis, F. W., Bucyrus, Ohio.
Coburn, F. J., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Campbell, U. E., Galion, Ohio.
Cadwallader, H. W., Decatur, Ills.
Chamberlain, W. R., Columbus, Ohio.
Calhoun, J. F., McKeesport, Pa.
Dey, J. G. S., Syracuse, N. Y.
Darton, W. B., Portland, Maine.
Dickey, O. R., Boston, Mass.
Downey, Harry C., Springfield, Ohio.
Donnelley, Ben. S., Chicago, Ill.
De Gruyter, J. A., Charleston, W. Va.
Davis, Alton N., Charleston, W. Va.
Doolittle, C. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
Durston, A. H., Syracuse, N. Y.
Dering, Guy V., Columbus, Wis.
Du Pont, Eugene, Wilmington, Del.
Douglas, Arvine, Shelby, Ohio.
Dameron, Geo. W., Bellevue, Ky.
Diesem, J. E., Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Day, J. S., Memphis, Tenn.
Day, S. T., Waynesboro, Va.
Day, E. F., Rising Sun, Ohio.
Eames, F. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Everitt, E. A. W., Haskell, N. J.
Edwards, F. M., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Everett, Harry F., Bucyrus, Ohio.
Erskine, W. N., Evansville, Ind.
Edwards, D. A., Union City, Tenn.
Elliott, Geo. J., New Wilmington, Pa.
Elliott, J. D., New Wilmington, Pa.
Evans, Paul T., Pittsburg, Pa.
Edman, W. F., Homer, Ohio.
Erb, Jr., Fred., La Fayette, Ind.
Epper, E. B., Pomeroy, Ohio.
Fisher, Lon, Columbus, Ohio.
Frantz, C. L., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Freel, Carey, Valley Junction, Iowa.
Fell, Fred, Newark, Ohio.
Flick, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.
Fuller, John W., Columbus, Ohio.
Freese, H. H., Galion, Ohio.
Freeman, H. D., College Park, Ga.
Fishinger, W. A., Hilliards, Ohio.
Forsgard, E. F., Waco, Texas.
Filsom, A. R., Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Grube, Lank, Thornville, Ohio.
Garrett, John W., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Grubb, W. E., Laddonia, Mo.
Guy, Rolla B., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Galbraith, C. A., Bay City, Mich.
Gilbert, Fred, Spirit Lake, Iowa.
German, L. S., Aberdeen, Md.
Gaskill, Ray, Morrow, Ohio.
Galloway, L. K., Newark, Ohio.
Gribble, L. G., Pomeroy, Ohio.
Gaylord, B. F., Owosso, Mich.
Graham, E. S., Ingleside, Ill.
Gandert, N. B., Shelby, Ohio.
Gragg, E. N., Lowell, Ind.
Graham, T. E., Ingleside, Ill.
Graham, J. R., Ingelside, Ill.
Grobe, E. L., Fowler, Ind.
Griffith, W. M., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Garrison, A. O., Utica, Ohio.
Gruber, Fred, Waynesburg, Ohio.
Hulshizer, F. A., Utica, Ohio.
Hickey, D. E., Millvale, Pa.
Hotze, H. H., Peoria, Ill.
Heer, W. M., Guthrie, Okla.
Henline, C. D., Bradford, Pa.
Hawkins, J. M., Baltimore, Md.
Hedges, C. B., Ashville, Ohio.
Hosler, Fred, Amanda, Ohio.
Heath, E. W., Chicago, Ill.
Huff, Walter, Macon, Ga.
Hopkins, Harry J., Galion, Ohio.
Hedges, J. N., Ashville, Ohio.
Hall, Frank P., Columbus, Ohio.
Hendrichs, Emil, Washington, Mo.
Heikes, R. O., Dayton, Ohio.
Howard, Frank, Marion, Ind.
Harlow, Fred, Newark, Ohio.
Hill, H. J., Dawson, Ga.
Harter, E. M., Muncie, Ind.
Hildinger, H. L., London, Ohio.
Hirth, Homer, Galion, Ohio.
Hammerschmidt, E., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Heyman, Otto, Bellevue, Ohio.
Holaday, O. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Henderson, Woolfolk, Lexington, Ky.
Hillis, F. B., Greencastle, Ind.
Heil, Allen, Allentown, Pa.
Haycox, C. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
Higginbotham, A. G., Jacksonburg, W. Va.
Irwin, C. C., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.
Johnston, M., Pittsburg, Pa.
Jones, W. H., Macon, Ga.
Jaques, Jr., S. R., Macon, Ga.
Joyce, K. A., Columbus, Ohio.
Johnson, K. P., Kenton, Ohio.
Jennings, J. E., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Jones, A. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
Johnson, W. E., Forest, Ohio.
Johnson, M. H., California, Ohio.
Janson, G. E., Waynesburg, Ohio.
Kouwenhoven, G. K., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Koch, F. C., Phillipsburg, Ohio.
Killam, Arthur, St. Louis, Mo.
Kingsbury, Fred C., Columbus, Ohio.
Kistler, Geo., Celina, Ohio.
Kirkwood, H. C., Wollaston, Mass.
Kahler, H. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Keesaer, Albert E., Dunkirk, Ind.
Kilgore, H. D., Washington C. H., Ohio.
Kolb, Henry M., Goshen, Ind.
Keplinger, W. E., Cincinnati, Ohio.
King, H. L., Kings Mills, Ohio.
Kneussl, Max, Ottawa, Ill.
King, F. H., Newark, Ohio.
Knapp, J. B., Huntington, W. Va.
Lothamer, E. O., Canton, Ohio.
Loring, Ray E., Marseilles, Ills.
Le Compte, C. O., Eminence, Ky.
Lewis, Geo. S., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Lowe, J. H., Macon, Ga.
Leever, Sam., Gashen, Ohio.
Lukens, H. H., Wilmington, Del.
Lewis, F. W., Indianapolis, Ind.
Livingston, J. R., Springfield, Ala.
Le Noir, Fredk., Columbus, Ohio.
Lyon, Geo. L., Durham, N. C.
Lantz, L. E., Jacksonburg, W. Va.
Laskey, Geo. S., Custar, Ohio.
Lewis, Chas. H., Newark, Ohio.
Lautenslager, Louis, Pittsburg, Pa.
Ledgett, A., New London, Ohio.
Laslie, W. T., Tuskegee, Ala.
Manahan, C. D., Norwalk, Ohio.
Maxwell, Geo. W., Hastings, Neb.
Moore, W. H., Crooksville, Ohio.
Markman, F. W., Toledo, Ohio.
Meaders, Andy, Nashville, Tenn.
MacLachlan, A. F., Grays Lake, Ill.
Murray, E., Sewickley, Pa.
Martin, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Madison, A., Elmore, Ohio.
Merrill, Richard, Milwaukee, Wis.
Meisenheimer, R. R., Hiawatha, Kans.
Miller, Kenneth, Navarre, Ohio.
Moeller, C. L., Circleville, Ohio.
Marquis, L. E., Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Marhoover, W. L., Waverly, Ohio.
Martin, John G., Harrisburg, Pa.
McMurchy, Harvey, Fulton, N. Y.
McMurtry, Geo. G., Jr., New York, N. Y.
McCready, Dr. F. L.
McKenzie, C. W., Delaware, Ohio.
McCarthy, P. G., Toledo, Ohio.
Nutt, Jas. E., Youngstown, Ohio.
Nutt, J. E., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Nutt, O. H., Beaver, Ohio.
Newcomb, C. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nicholson, Dr. G., Charleston, W. Va.
Nolder, J. K., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Nuchols, Chas., Charlotte, N. C.
Nass, C. J., Pomeroy, Ohio.
O'Brien, E. E., Tremont, Ill.
Osborne, P. E., W. Somerville, Mass.
Oberlin, Dr. E. R., Mansfield, Ohio.
Orr, C. E., East Alton, Ills.
Penn, J. A., Dayton, Ohio.
Phellis, C. W., Huntington, W. Va.
Pumphrey, J. H., Clayton, Ohio.
Phellis, Guy, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Patterson, C. K., Newark, Ohio.
Peck, C. H., Remington, Ind.
Porterfield, J. L., Waldo, Ohio.
Park, J. T., Brook, Ind.
Parry, T. H., Indianapolis, Ind.
Painter, Geo. E., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.

Parker, Jr., J. D., Sandusky, Ohio.
Payne, J. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Planz, J. F., Akron, Ohio.
Peck, W. K., Sterling, Kans.
Rogers, E. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
Reese, N. L., Columbus, Ohio.
Rape, Jr., W. E., Kingman, Ala.
Randall, W. R., Mason, Ohio.
Raup, Wm. J., Portage, Wis.
Reardon, N. H., Folsom, W. Va.
Rogers, F. E., Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Richmond, N. L., Kings Mills, Ohio.
Roll, Geo. J., Blue Island, Ill.
Romick, H. S., Hilliards, Ohio.
Rohinson, R. G., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
Skelly, J. T., Wilmington, Del.
Smith, Harry E., Columbus, Ohio.
Spencer, C. G., St. Louis, Mo.
Spotts, R. L., New York, N. Y.
Smart, H. D., Galion, Ohio.
Shilling, O. V., Columbus, Ohio.
Stevens, H. H., Roselle Park, N. J.
Squier, L. J., Pittsburg, Pa.
Smith, J. H., Columbus, Ohio.
Scoville, R. L., Sewickley, Pa.
Stanbury, Hart, Pomeroy, Ohio.
Smith, W. H., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sunderbruch, A. H., Williamsburg, Ohio.
Summerville, G. A., Sewickley, Pa.
Sherman, H. E., Kansas City, Mo.
Swick, Jack, Thornville, Ohio.
Smith, Henry N., Morrow, Ohio.
Stannard, W. D., Chicago, Ill.
Snow, Walter H., Springfield, Mass.
Schmidutz, John, W. Toledo, Ohio.
Shattuck, W. M., Coal Grove, Ohio.
Shattuck, Fred, Linworth, Ohio.
Speary, J. M., Marietta, Ohio.
Shumate, Bert, Williamson, W. Va.
Surprise, J. L., Lowell, Ind.
Stephens, W. Q., Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Stout, Geo., Chillicothe, Ohio
State, Will C., Akron, Ohio.
Speer, J. S., St. Marys, Pa.
Smith, C. O., Williamsport, Ohio.
Shaw, Jr., C. E., Chicago, Ill.
Sheffler, E. S., Rising Sun, Ohio.
Shell, C. F., Columbus, Ohio.
Smith, Jas. A., S. Solon, Ohio.
Sampson, E. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sheffler, G. C., Rising Sun, Ohio.
Shwab, Hugh, Nashville, Ohio.
Topperwein, Mrs. Ad., San Antonio, Texas.
Taylor, John R., Columbus, Ohio.
Tomlin, Fred S., Glassboro, N. J.
Thomas, J. V., Williamson, W. Va.
Ullery, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.
Van Fossen, J. A., Columbus, Ohio.
Volk, Geo., Toledo, Ohio.
Van Voorhis, J. F., Granville, Ohio.
Valentine, J. W., Circleville, Ohio.
Westcott, C. G., Leesburg, Pa.
Woolard, Ora, Buckeye Lake, Ohio.
Wise, W. N., Noblesville, Ind.
Wulf, J. F., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wilcox, Dr. S. S., Columbus, Ohio.
White, L. M., Detroit, Mich.
Worden, L. B., Harrisburg, Pa.
Wing, Bert, Dublin, Ohio.
Work, G. S., Akron, Ohio.
Walters, J. E., Circleville, Ohio.
Woodbury, C. B., Dayton, Ky.
Wince, Frank, Homer, Ohio.
Wince, Fred, Homer, Ohio.
Waddell, J. H., Columbus, Ohio.
Webster, Wm., Columbus, Ohio.
Welsh, M. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ward, Chas., Ashville, Ohio.
Weiman, W. N., Columbus, Ohio.
Warren, J. K., Birmingham, Ala.
Weidebusch, W. A., Fairmont, W. Va.
Wiyiarch, W. E., Newark, Ohio.
Wadsworth, J. L., Elyria, Ohio.
Young, J. S., Chicago, Ill.
Young, E. E., Portland, Oregon.
Young, C. A., Springfield, Ohio.
Zint, Chas. E., Wapakoneta, Ohio.
Zinn. F. H., Sandusky, Ohio.

Iowa City Gun Club.

THE registered shoot of the above club was shot at Iowa City on May 30 with an attendance of forty devotees of the sport. Secretary C. Bothell was high amateur with 142 out of 150; F. M. Hamblin second, with 138. W. R. Crosby hung up a professional score of 144. The program consisted of 10 15-target events, and all shot the program through. Totals were:

N Muncy	128	L E Hahn	128
J Crouthcup	126	Ira Cutter	114
J Koontz	125	L Curtis	127
A H Goering	133	A H Hoffer	122
C Hollingsworth	125	C E Taylor	107
J R Craven	108	Wm Ruppert	112
C Bothell	142	W S Cook	91
F Hartwig	125	L Boldt	115
C Gill	127	Martins	130
L Foley	129	W J Kunkel	90
Geo Reimers	134	J O Ersland	109
Wm Ridley	135	W O'Brien	128
B A Burton	126	J Kanak	112
J H Donohue	119	T Bauer	103
F M Hamblin	138	E Kessler	122
S O'Brien	131	W A Shaffer	100
D G Taylor	120	E B Wilson	113
Professionals:			
W R Crosby	144	I H Price	120
W T Garrett	139	F Fitzsimmons	117
H W Vietmeyer	130		

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP

— WON BY —

WINCHESTER

"Leader" Shotgun Shells

The long list of winnings by Red W guns and shells garnered since the present trap shooting season begun was augmented by winning the Interstate Association's Pacific Coast Handicap, held at Madera, Cal., May 26-27.

E. L. Mitchell, of Los Angeles, won the big event with a score of 93 x 100 from 17 yards. He wisely shot Winchester "Leader" Shells. J. R. Converse, also shooting Winchester shells, was second with 92 from 19 yards. F. M. Newbert of Sacramento, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester "Leader" Shells, won High Amateur Average for all targets shot, with a score of 528 x 600; and High Amateur Average for 16-yard targets, breaking 365 x 400.

This important victory, coupled with the many that have gone before, should influence the thoughtful shooter to

Shoot Red W Guns and Shells at Columbus.

Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—The Decoration Day shoot of the Audubons was evidently enough shooting for some of the members, as the attendance at yesterday's shoot was rather poor, and yet the shooting was quite up to the standard, particularly so with W. H. Smith and Jack Reed, representing A and B Classes. They each broke 76 out of their 80, and so divided the honors for high average. Their next nearest competitors only scored 70.

In the badge shoot, Fish, of Lyndenville, won Class A with a score of 19, beating Smith, Talcott and Covert, who each had 18, and he again repeated the dose to Smith for the Reed handicap trophy. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
W H Smith	80	76	Dr J M Burke	80	65
J Reid	80	76	E Cox	80	62
J L Talcott	80	70	Dr N Wilson	80	57
F D Kelsey	80	69	Chas Rogers	80	50
C F Lambert	80	69	W F Waldow	80	50
B V Covert	80	68	J Ebberts	80	41
G M Fish	80	66	E Smith	60	41

E. REINECKE, Sec'y.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THE directors of the club met for organization on June 3, and incidentally did a little shooting. The scores were not quite up to the usual mark, and only seven shooters took part. M. Johnson and J. A. Payne tied for high scores on 89, which is lower than these men generally finish. Hellman was close second with 87. The board of directors organized with the following officers: President, Dr. A. B. Heyle; Vice-President, Dr. R. Lee Bird; Secretary, H. S. Connelly; Treasurer, C. Hellman; Captain, Emil Hammersmith. The other members of the board are: M. Johnson, J. A. Payne, D. Pohlar and E. Sampson. The club's next money-back tournament will be held on June 18, and a big crowd is expected.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Johnson	100	89	Sampson	85	70
Payne	100	89	O Pope	75	58
Dr Bird	75	69	Connelly	100	83
Hellman	100	87			

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Ohio State Shoot.

COLUMBUS, O., June 10.—One of the best, and in some respects, the best, annual tournament ever given by the League was the twenty-fifth, held under the auspices of the Columbus Gun Club on June 7 to 9. The weather could not have been improved upon during the entire week, nor could everything run more smoothly from start to finish. Manager Lon Fisher has put in much time and work in order to perfect the arrangements, and he succeeded admirably. There was not a hitch of any sort during the shoot. The events started promptly, and with the exception of the stop for lunch, there was no cessation of the firing after the first shot until the last event was finished. He had charge of the office himself, receiving valuable aid from W. R. Chamberlain, a well known trade representative. His field force was efficient and did not a little toward the success of the shoot. The events were run off over three traps. At No. 1, J. Ream was the referee, with Wm. Brudlove scorer; H. Gesse and F. Newkirk acted in the same capacity at Nos. 2 and 3, with F. Fisher and L. Markel scorers. The pullers were Bud Collins, G. Ream and C. Stickleman, and the trappers, Geo. Berry, Dick Templeton and Gilbert Drisbeck.

The trade was represented by W. Henderson, C. A. Young, W. R. Chamberlain, R. O. Heikes, F. Shattuck, J. R. Taylor, T. G. Barstow, R. W. Clancy, C. North, L. J. Squier and Bert Call.

The attendance was good on all three days, but not quite what had been expected, as it seldom is. The money-back system kept a large proportion of the shooters through the three days, and proved once more to be all that its inventor ever claimed for it. The team matches and championship events attracted much attention from shooters and spectators, and very few left the grounds until they had been decided each day. The annual meeting was largely attended, and there was considrable rivalry as to what club should give the tournament in 1912. The feeding of the shooters and visitors was in the hands of a local caterer, and he furnished a bountiful dinner at a reasonable price, which was satistory to all.

The program was the same on each day, and consisted of ten 15-target events, with $1.40 entrance, purses divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. There was also an optional $1 sweep in each event, divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Two special 25-target events were added to the regular program, but did not count in the average; entrance in each of these two events was $2.50, and was optional with the shooters.

Tuesday, June 6, was practice day, and forty-five shooters took advantage of the opportunity to get a line on the traps and kind of targets that Manager Lon Fisher was going to hand out to them during the tournament. No fault could be found with either, the traps worked to a charm and the targets were thrown the regulation distance, and at fair angles. The day was comfortable, clouds hiding the sun for a portion of the time, and a fresh breeze helping to allay the heat, but not being strong enough to interfere with the flight of the targets. Good scores were the rule, C. Doolittle leading the amateurs with 98; five targets behind him were F. M. Edwards, F. Foltz and George Volk; and then came F. H. Hall, F. C. Koch and J. A. Flick with 91 each. Woolfolk Henderson was high man among the professionals with 99, missing his 94th target; J. R. Taylor was second with 97, and C. A. Young third with 96. Fred Shattuck, a recent addition to the ranks of the professionals, broke 94. W. Webster was not in as good trim as usual, and fell a little below the mark he has been setting lately. C. Doolittle was unlucky in missing his 32d and 87th targets, thus spoiling a long run, the best he could get was 54. "Kid" Randall watched the sport a while and then broke 96 per cent. of the last 50 targets. W. R. Chamberlain handled the office to-day, and everything went smoothly, of course, and the winners were all paid within ten minutes of the close of the last event. The program consisted of four 15-targets and two 20-target events, entrance in the 15s $1.40 each, and $2.00 in each of the 20s; money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.; no average money.

F Kingsbury	87	W H Moore	80
O Woolard	87	Geo Valk	93
F M Edwards	93	A G Brown	87
*J R Taylor	97	Geo Kistler	45
H E Smith	89	*W Henderson	99
L Gruhb	90	H Downey	43
J R Cooper	82	*C A Young	96
*W R Chamberlain	93	*R O Heikes	93
F P Hall	91	Brainard	90
H C Oden	74	J A Flick	91
C H Wagner	68	W Webster	89
J G Walls	83	W D Lowe	61
E S Rogers	85	*F Shattuck	94
C Doolittle	98	E Brune	37
O Heyman	88	W R Randall	48
H Smart	88	Dr Holden	37
C Coburn	90	J H Smith	68
F C Koch	91	R A Metzger	42
H D Duckham	77	L Fisher	47
C O Canthers	31	E Sampson	30
P G McCarthy	81	Van Fossen	30
F Foltz	93	Hogen	17
Geo Larky	90		

*Profcssionals.

First Day, June 7.

Wednesday, the opening day of the tournament, was cool, a most delightful change from the heat of the past few weeks. The sun was hidden part of the time by clouds, and a strong wind blowing toward the shooters caused the targets to perform some puzzling flights at times, and hurt some of the scores. The manager, Lon Fisher, put over a surprise on the boys, by starting the first event at 9 o'clock, a full half hour ahead of schedule; this fact is worthy of mention, as it has never happened anywhere, barring the G. A. H. Lon says it wasn't his fault, Charlie North was to blame. The attendance was fairly good, over seventy shooters facing the traps, but when one has been expecting—or perhaps only hoping more, this number seems small. Charlie North was on hand to prescribe for any trap disorder, and as there was nothing doing in this line, he helped out in the office in various ways. Shattuck came in late; "lost his train," he said, so they took his money and let him shoot up.

The shoot for the Shooting and Fishing 5-man team trophy caused some discussion, as to who was eligible for a place on a team. No one seemed to know the original condition, so it was decided that only amateurs were eligible to win, and the race was shot under these conditions. The score bulletin occupied a part of Squier's spare time, and as long as he stayed on the job it could be depended upon as correct.

Charlie North put his name on the squad sheets and shot through the program. In some events he was not a bit afraid to tell his scores. Lank Grubb is making plans to attend the G. A. H., as he says the "prospects for honey is good." Charlie Young started the tournament nicely with a run of 82, and with the last 27 of the practice targets had a continuous run of 109. "Roundy" Chamberlain comes pretty near to being wise. He had one of the nicest schemes for letting another shooter earn money for you.

The events to-day were run off without a hitch. Lon had a near-strike to settle among the pullers, but it caused no trouble and few knew of it.

The team match had four teams entered, but only three contested for the trophy. The Columbus team had a comparatively easy time in winning. In the first round they secured a lead which they maintained the rest of the time, winning with a score of 214 to 208, the score of the nearest competitor.

W. Webster was high amateur with 144; C. G. Westcott, 141; W. R. Randall, 139. The professionals were headed by C. A. Young, who missed but three targets; W. Henderson accounted for 144; J. R. Taylor, 141.

F Kingsbury	120	J A Flick	138
B S Cooper	125	Geo Burns	134
C Doolittle	136	B Wing	129
W Henderson	144	W W Coffman	126
W Webster	144	L Grubb	115
*R O Heikes	138	E D Brune	85
C Coburn	136	H Hildinger	126
F M Edwards	137	*R W Clancy	133
F C Koch	129	Brainard	120
Wm Shattuck	126	*L J Squier	133
*F Shattuck	132	D Coffman	102
H Stanbery	118	P A Carteville	127
G Kistler	136	W Poole	108
E S Rogers	122	F P Hall	114
H E Smith	132	L A Lantz	122
P G McCarthy	132	Chas Winkler	117
F Foltz	130	J Wells	110
G Larky	123	J Speary	128
W H Moore	109	*C A North	126
G Volk	131	A Miller	123
H Smart	103	R A Metzger	110
H Downey	121	Chas Mowrey	121
*C A Young	147	Chas Beer	128
F H Grant	129	C G Westcott	141
A I Brown	131	Wm Hill	104
J E Cain	123	N N Ruble	111
G Bottenfield	129	A J Chaney	54
*J R Taylor	141	J M Rittenhouse	108
*W Chamberlain	134	C T Henderson	131
J A Van Fossen	120	G Phellis	111
W R Randall	139	F A Hulshizer	138
J A Payne	129	O Woodard	121
E J Sampson	107	J H Smith	119
J A Penn	122	E M Stout	130
Otto Heyman	115	J Cooper	13
H Hirok	138	H D Duckham	50

*Professionals.

The Shooting and Fishing trophy, emblematic of the five-man team championship of Ohio, was presented to the League by the publishers of Shooting and Fishing. At Canton, on June 14, 1905, it was won by the Columbus Gun Club team—Rhoades 45, Young 49, Alkire 46, Webster 42, Cumberland 31; total 214 out of 250. In 1906, on June 14, at Dayton, the Dayton team won with 210—R. O. Heikes 45, Clark 46, W. Watkins 38, E. Watkins 40, Carr 41. At Columbus, June 6, 1907, the trophy was won by Columbus team No. 1 on a score of 204—Alkire 36, Webster 45, Rhoades 44, Cumberland 39, Chamberlain 40.

Team match, Shooting and Fishing trophy, five-man teams, 50 targets per man.

Columbus—Webster 45, H. E. Smith 42, Van Fossen 41, Fisher 45, J. H. Smith 41; total 214.

Cleveland—Rogers 44, Doolittle 43, Brown 41, Flick 42, Burns 38; total 218.

Springfield—Young 48, Downey 40, Downs 36, Pool 32, Winkler 36; total 192.

Two special events, 25 targets each: F. Kingsbury 42, Doolittle 43, Miller 45, Webster 45, Woolard 39, Coburn 42, Edwards 47, Koch 41, W. Shattuck 41, Kistler 44, Rogers 44, H. E. Smith 42, Penn 42, Volk 47, B. S. Cooper 48, Downey 40, Young 48, Graist 42, Brown 31, Metzger 40, Chamberlain 41, Taylor 48, Van Fossen 41, Payne 46, Burns 38, Flick 42, Grubb 44, Brainery 42, Pool 32, Winkler 36, Westcott 49, C. Henderson 43, Phellis 40, Fisher 45, McCarthy 39, F. Foltz 43, B. Downs 36, J. H. Smith 41.

Second Day, June 8.

The second day was the same weather continued, but the shooters seemed to have become accustomed to the wind, for the scores improved somewhat. There was again a good crowd during the day, and a few more shooters were present. The program was the same as on Wednesday, the two-man team race being the extra attraction for the day. This contest had twenty-two teams entered, Columbus putting in eight and Cleveland three. The race was interesting, and the returns were closely scanned when put upon the bulletin board. Five teams—Portsmouth, Dayton, Cleveland No. 2, Toledo and Columbus No. 1—finished in a tie on 48. The shoot-off attracted the crowd, and it was an exciting contest, only one target separating the winning team from two others. The Portsmouth team scored 47 in the shoot-off and won the trophy and the two-man team championship of the State. Doc Wm. Shattuck and F. M. Edwards, winners of the trophy, were named "The Gold Dust Twins" by one of the contestants, because they are workers, and they clean things up when they start.

Squad No. 1—Kingsbury, Cooper, Doolittle, Henderson and Webster—made to-day's squad record, going through event 2 without a miss.

Woolfolk Henderson won a Du Pont professional long-run trophy to-day with a continuous run of 152. He finished Wednesday's program with a run of 55, and added the first 97 to-day.

Elmer Shaner was at the grounds in the morning, taking a last survey of the scene of his next week's battle, and making final arrangements. He took away a pocketful of entries, for, as the "Daily Bulletin" announced, "He needed the money."

C. G. Westcott shot a close race with Henderson for high gun honors of the day. He did not quite make it, finishing one target behind; but he was high amateur, 146. Webster came next with 145; A. I. Brown and B. Cooper 143; F. M. Edwards 140. Henderson was high professional with 147. J. R. Taylor and R. O. Heikes 145 each; L. J. Squier 144.

Scores:

F Kingsbury	125	Wing	134
B Cooper	143	W Coffman	124
Doolittle	136	Grubb	135
*W Henderson	147	Brune	94
W Webster	145	E M Stout	130
*R O Heikes	145	*Clancy	135
C Coburn	137	Brainard	128
F M Edwards	140	*Squier	144
E Cain	131	D Coffman	121
W Shattuck	137	Carlville	125
*F Shattuck	121	Le Noir	125
Stanbery	107	Duckham	122
Kistler	138	Lantz	129
Rogers	127	Wells	101
H E Smith	127	Speary	134
McCarthy	126	Nutt	128
Faltz	131	Miller	129
Lasky	124	Wescott	146
Moore	122	Mowry	127
Valk	136	Beer	129
Hildinger	115	H L Mombeck	89
Downey	124	Ledgett	123
*Young	135	Phellis	122
Grant	123	Hulshizer	128
Brown	143	J H Smith	123
Smart	121	Woolard	130
Battenfield	120	J Schmidutz	127
*Chamberlain	136	A W Fisk	134
*Taylor	145	H Anderson	18
Van Fossen	123	G Stout	122
Payne	125	W W Ruble	37
Randall	125	F Ford	39
Sampson	115	Chas Ward	46
K Johnson	139	A E Shatford	33
Heyman	120	J A Penn	51
Hirth	134	Weinman	48
Burns	136	H Romig	23
Flick	131	Fuller	14

Two special events, 25 targets each: Kingsbury 40, Doolittle 42, Webster 48, Coburn 47, Edwards 47, W. Shattuck 46, Kistler 46, Roger 43, H. Smith 24, McCarthy 43, Volk 47, Grant 45, Brown 43, Swart 45, Payne 20, Burns 49, Flick 47, Nutt 39, Westcott 47, J. Taylor 45, Heikes 49, F. Shattuck 21, Young 49, Chamberlin 21, Wing 22, Coffman 23, Hirth 25, Sampson 21, Penn 50, Lasky 41, Fisher 21, Guy 21, Weinman 36, Ford 19, C. Ward 19, F. Le Noir 20, Cain 22, Foltz 45, Joyce 37, Carson 43, MacCandless 16, Monibeck 24, Fisk 22, Anderson 19, Downy 21, E. Stout 20, G. Stout 20, J. Smith 24, E. C. Hill 43, Fuller 49, Romig 19, Phellis 44.

The Review trophy, emblematic of the team championship of Ohio, was presented to the League by the Sportsmen's Review. The first contest took place on May 11, 1892, and was won by the Buckeye Gun Club, of Dayton. The winning team was challenged by the Grassy Point Gun Club, of Toledo, and lost the cup by default. This club was challenged by the North Baltimore Gun Club, which was defeated on Aug. 10. The third contest was between the Grassy Point and Sherman Gun Club, of Columbus, and was held at Columbus, the home team winning by a score of 177 to 170. On Oct. 12 of the same year the Plain City Gun Club challenged and was defeated at Circleville, 172 to 145. At Columbus, in May, 1893, the Sherman Gun Club's team No. 2 defeated No. 6 of the same club by a score of 95 to 88. This was the fifth contest for the trophy, and the numher of men on a team was reduced from four to two. The sixth contest, June 27, 1894, was won by the Buckeye Gun Club, defeating the Sherman Club team by a score of 181 to 180; four men shot on each team, 50 targets per man. The winners were challenged by the Sherman Club, and the seventh match was shot on Oct. 5 of the same year, the Buckeyes winning, 152 to 126. The eighth contest took place at Dayton during the League tournament, May 14, 1895, and resulted in a tie between the Cleveland Gun Club team; the Cleveland team won the shoot-off, 41 to 40; the teams consisted of two men, shooting at 25 targets each, and this condition was made permanent. The ninth match was held at Dayton on June 10 of the same year, the Buckeye Gun Club team winning with a score of 49. The tenth contest was held at Springfield, in 1897, and the Buckeye team was again victorious with a score of 49. The next contest was also held at Springfield, on June 1, 1898, and resulted in a tie between the Buckeye Gun Club team of Dayton, and the Mechanicsburg Gun Club team, 49 each; the Dayton team won the shoot-off, 48 to 45. At Columbus, June 6, 1899, the twelfth contest was won by the Sherman Gun Club team No. 1, total 48, after shooting off a tie with a team from Springfield. The tournament was held at Columbus, June 5 to 7, 1900, when the thirteenth contest took place. This year the contestants were given a handicap of added targets. The Columbus team scored a total of 50,

CONTESTANTS AT THE OHIO STATE SHOOT.

their handicap of 5 targets giving them a perfect score. They were tied by the Cincinnati Gun Club team, which also had a handicap of 5, giving them a perfect score. In the shoot-off the former team again scored 50 with their handicap to the latter's 49. At Circleville, June 5, 1901, Alkire and Rhoades won the fourteenth contest with a score of 49. The fifteenth contest was held at Cleveland on June 4, 1902, and was won by Heikes and Rike, each breaking 24, a total of 48. The sixteenth contest was held at Cincinnati, June 10, 1903, and was won by Rhoades and Young with a score of 47. At Akron, June 15, 1904, the seventeenth contest was won by Galt and Kreider; score 49. The eighteenth contest was held at Canton, June 14, 1905, and was won by the Newark team with a score of 49. At Dayton, June 14, 1906, the Dayton team tied the Newark team on 48. The former team won the shoot-off, with 46 to 39. The twentieth contest took place at the League tournament held at Columbus, June 4 to 6, 1907, thirty-seven teams being entered, and was won by Geo. Volk and F. Foltz on a score of 47. The winners received a silver loving cup as a memento of their win. In this contest C. A. Young (25) and L. H. Reid (24) with 49 were high team, but it was decided that they were not eligible for the trophy. The twenty-first contest was held at Columbus during the League tournament, June 2 to 5, 1908, twenty-two teams being entered. The Toledo team was again the winner with a score of 48. The Portsmouth team came second with a score of 47. The League tournament was again held at Columbus, in 1909, and twenty-four teams entered the twenty-second contest for the trophy. The result was a tie on 50 straight between the Toledo team (winner of the two previous contests) and a team composed of R. O. and H. Heikes. In the shoot-off the latter team won, with a score of 49 to the former's 48. The twenty-fourth annual tournament was held at Cleveland, June 1 to 3, under the auspices of the Cleveland Gun Club. The interest was not so great as in previous years, only eighteen teams entering on June 2. The Toledo team tied with the Pomeroy team on 48, each of the four men scoring 24. The latter team was given the trophy, as the Toledo team failed to shoot off the tie.

Review trophy, two-man team championship, 25 targets per man:

Wood County.
F Foltz 23
G Lasky ..... 23—46

Cleveland No. 1.
C Doolittle 20
J A Flick ..... 25—45

Cleveland No. 2.
E S Rogers..... 23
G Burns ..... 25—48

Cleveland No. 3.
Grant 21
A I Brown ..... 21—42

Columbus No. 1.
H Smith 24
W Webster ..... 24—48

Columbus No. 2.
F Le Noir 20
F Kingsbury ..... 22—42

Portsmouth.
W Shattuck 24
F M Edwards..... 24—48

Mechanicsburg.
R. B. Guy..... 21
C D Coburn..... 23—44

Dayton.
R O Heikes..... 25
E Cain ..... 23—48

N. C. R., Dayton.
W F MacCandless.. 16
H L Monibeck..... 24—40

Galion.
H Hirth 25
H Smart ..... 22—47

Toledo.
G Volk 25
P G McCarthy..... 23—48

Springfield.
C A Young..... 25
H C Downey..... 21—46

Circleville.
E M Stout 20
G Stout ..... 20—40

Columbus No. 4.
Dr Van Fossen .... —
J H Smith..... 24

Cincinnati.
J A Payne..... 20
E Sampson ..... 21—41

Asheville.
C Ward 19
F Ford ..... 19—38

Columbus No. 5.
W R Chamberlin....21
F Shattuck ..... 21—42

Columbus No. 6.
Lieut Joyce 22
Capt. Carson ..... 20—42

Lima.
S Anderson 19
A W Fish..... 22—41

Columbus No. 7.
Lon Fisher 21
J Taylor ..... 23—44

Columbus No. 8.
J Penn 25
W Weinman ..... 21—46

Dublin.
Coffman 23
Wing ..... 22—45

Shoot-off of tie, 25 targets per man:

Portsmouth.
Edwards 25
Shattuck ..... 22—47

Dayton.
Heikes 25
Cain ..... 21—46

Cleveland.
Rogers 22
Burns ..... 24—46

Toledo.
Volk 24
McCarthy ..... 21—45

Columbus No. 1.
H Smith 23
Webster ..... 21—44

The annual meeting of the League was held at the Northern Hotel, at 8 P. M. It was the best attended and most enthusiastic meeting that has been held for years, and things were done. The roll call showed the following clubs represented: Dublin, Pomery, Washington, Ideal, Utica, Lorain, Mechanicsburg, London, Portsmouth, Greene County, N. C. R., Dayton; Wilmot, Cincinnati, Yellow Oak Meadow, Salem, Cleveland, Celina, W. Toledo, Galion, Springfield—twenty-seven in all.

President Smith presided at the meeting, and Secretary Kingsbury was also present. After the opening business of the meeting, the secretary read a new constitution, prepared by a committee, and a motion to accept the same was carried.

A motion by F. M. Edwards to make the championship event 100 targets, was carried.

Requests for the 1912 tournament were made by the Columbus Gun Club, Cincinnati Gun Club, N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, and the Cleveland Gun Club. One objection to the Cincinnati Gun Club was that the grounds were in Kentucky. A ballot was taken and Dayton was selected for the tournament next year.

The election of officers resulted as follows: R. R. Dickey, Dayton, President; E. Cain, Vice-President, Dayton; J. M. Markham, Dayton, Secretary-Treasurer; Executive Committee, J. H. Smith, Columbus; E. S. Rogers, Cleveland; J. J. Anderson, Lima; Geo. Volk, Toledo; F. M. Edwards, Portsmouth.

Third Day, June 9.

Friday was another pleasant day, but warmer, and with not a particle of wind to temper the heat. There was a slight haze in the air which made rather a trying light at times. The scores compare favorably with those of the day before. Rolla O. Heikes was the star performer to-day. He broke his first 137 without a miss, giving him the long run record for any day of the shoot, and, with his last 43 of Thursday, a continuous run of 180, entitling him to a Du Pont professional long run trophy, and the longest continuous run made during the week.

The program was started at 9:30 promptly, the ten regular events being finished soon after noon. No stop was made for dinner, but the championship event was started at once, and the last squad sheet was brought into the office before 4 o'clock. L. J. Squier was in charge of the cashier's sheet to-day, which accounts for the promptness with which the moneys were figured, and the winners paid. Long before 5 o'clock the grounds were practically deserted, and the 25th annual was a part of history.

In the championship event five shooters tied on 48 and a shoot-off was necessary. This was at 25 targets. Valk was the first to miss, his 6th target getting away. Edwards was the next to miss, failing to hit his 10th and 22d targets. Burns lost his 12 and 13th, leaving Doolittle and Kistler still in the fight. They kept together until the 21st target, which Doolittle missed. Kistler went out with a straight score and won. Valk and Doolittle 24 each. The winner, G. Kistler, of Celina, was warmly congratulated on his display of skill.

The money-back purse amounted to $772.25. This sum consisted of the $300 added by the Interstate Association; $301.45 for the targets trapped; $170.80 from the extra entrances and 10 cents per event from those who did not shoot in all events on the three days. The total losses were $303.20 in sums ranging from 15 cents to $25.15. The surplus, $469.05, was divided among the thirty high guns. Once more the money-back has proved a good system for expert as well as poor amateur shots. It has come to stay, without question.

E. M. Stout, of Circleville, O., won a Du Pont amateur long run trophy with a continuous run of 106. He got the first 98 this morning, and had the last 8 of Thursday. He felt pretty good over his record, as it was the first time he ever broke 100 straight; 89 was his best previous work.

Squad No. 2, Heikes, Coburn, Edwards, Cain and W. Shattuck, carried off squad honors with a score of 148 out of 150, made in events 5 and 6.

The number of shooters fell off a little to-day, sixty-five men facing the traps during the day. Of these several came late for the purpose of shooting in the championship event.

High amateur honors went to E. M. Stout with 147. He was in the class with Heikes and Taylor, who tied for high professional score. C. G. Wescott was second with 145, and J. A. Flick came third with 144.

For the three days, Henderson was high professional, Taylor and Heikes following in order. C. G. Wescott was high amateur with 432. W. Webster got in second on 427. F. M. Edwards next with 419, and J. A. Flick following with 413. After the tie was shot off, the trophy winners were called in front of the club house and President J. H. Smith presented them with the trophies. His remarks were short, and to the point, congratulating the winners on their display of skill, and wishing them continued success.

Manager Fisher and the club officers are entitled to credit for the excellent manner in which the shoot was conducted in every detail. Mr. Fisher has worked hard and may feel assured that his efforts to make things pleasant for the visitors were appreciated.

Scores:

Kingsbury	131	Heyman	134
B Cooper	140	J Smith	98
Doolittle	136	Hirth	137
*W Henderson	145	Burns	140
Webster	138	Flick	144
*Heikes	147	Wing	131
Coburn	137	W Coffman	125
Edwards	142	Grubb	128
Cain	139	Brune	127
W Shattuck	140	E Stout	147
*F Shattuck	131	*Clancy	141
Stanberry	120	Westcott	145
Kistler	137	*Squier	140
Rogers	133	D Coffman	124
H Smith	139	Cartmille	133
McCarthy	137	Mowry	134
Foltz	118	Campbell	136
Lasky	110	Beer	131
Moore	129	Wells	134
Volk	141	Speary	141
Hildinger	115	Miller	137
Downey	115	Schmidutz	120
*Young	137	Schopp	86
Grant	122	Phellis	132
Brown	135	W Fishinger	63
Smart	137	Woolard	124
Bottenfield	121	Le Noir	137
*Chamberlain	139	G Stout	71
*Taylor	147	P N Denison	67
Hulshizer	134	Van Fossen	133
Payne	138	Penn	56
Randall	141	Fisher	54
Sampson	124		

State championship event:

Kingsbury	24 23—47	*Chamberlain	24 21—45
B Cooper	23 21—44	*Taylor	24 25—49
Doolittle	24 24—48	Randall	25 21—46
*Henderson	24 25—49	Grubb	22 20—42
Webster	22 23—45	E Stout	24 18—42
*Heikes	24 24—48	Sampson	24 23—47
Coburn	22 20—42	Hegeman	23 22—45
Edwards	23 25—48	K Miller	23 19—42
Cain	23 24—47	Hirth	24 22—46
W Shattuck	23 23—46	Burns	24 24—48
*F Shattuck	25 21—46	Flick	24 22—46
Stansbery	21 18—39	Wing	23 22—45
Kistler	24 24—48	W Coffman	20 20—40
Rogers	21 21—42	Beck	22 23—45
H E Smith	22 ..—22	Mowry	21 18—39
McCartby	23 23—46	Schopp	19 16—35
Penn	22 22—44	*Clancy	24 21—45
Laskey	17 20—37	Fisher	24 23—47
Moore	23 24—47	Bottenfield	22 19—41
Volk	23 25—48	Hulshizer	22 18—40
Hildinger	17 20—37	Phellis	23 21—44
Downey	17 22—39	Van Fossen	22 22—44
Young	24 23—47	N N Smith	22 23—45
Grant	24 23—47	Schmidutz	23 22—45
Brown	19 22—41	Campbell	22 21—43
Smart	19 22—41	Carson	22 22—44
Payne	22 20—42	Holden	11 16—37

Shoot-off:

Kistler	25	Edwards	23
Doolittle	24	Burns	23
Volk	24		

GENERAL AVERAGES.

Amateurs:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	Total.
*C G Wescott	141	146	145	432
W Webster	144	145	138	427
Edwards	137	140	142	419
Flick	138	131	144	413
Volk	134	136	141	411
Kistler	136	138	137	411
Coburn	136	137	137	410
Burns	134	136	140	410
H Hirth	138	134	137	409
A J Brown	131	143	135	409
B Cooper	125	143	140	408
C Doolittle	136	136	136	408
E Stout	130	130	147	407
W R Randall	139	125	141	405
W Shattuck	127	137	140	403
J Speary	128	134	141	403
Hulshizer	138	128	134	400
H E Smith	132	127	139	398
P McCarthy	132	126	137	395
Wing	129	134	131	394
Cain	123	131	139	393
J A Payne	129	125	138	392
K Miller	123	129	137	389

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE 436 X 450

AT THE OHIO STATE SHOOT, COLUMBUS, JUNE 6—9

— WON WITH —

Peters

FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

High General Average	Woolfolk Henderson	436 x 450
High Amateur Average (of Ohio contestants)	William Webster	427 x 450
High Professional, 1st day	C. A. Young	147 x 150
High Professional, 2d day	Woolfolk Henderson	147 x 150
High Amateur, 1st day	William Webster	144 x 150
High Amateur, 3d day	E. M. Stout	147 x 150
High Score in Championship	W. Henderson (tie)	49 x 50
Long Runs	W Henderson	154
	E. M. Stout	106
Five Man Team Race	Columbus Team	4 out of 5 men using PETERS

The above scores were made in several different makes of guns, and PETERS SHELLS shot EQUALLY WELL in ALL of them.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

New York: 98 Chambers St. T. H. KELLER, Manager

San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

New Orleans: 321 Magazine St. E F. LECKERT, Manager

Beer	128	129	131	388
Cartmille	127	125	133	385
E S Roger	122	127	133	382
Mowry	121	127	134	382
Foltz	130	131	118	379
Grubb	115	135	128	378
F Kingsbury	120	125	131	376
Van Fossen	120	123	133	376
W Coffman	126	124	125	375
O Woolard	121	130	124	375
F H Grant	129	123	122	374
Bottenfield	129	121	121	371
Heyman	115	120	134	369
Phellis	111	122	132	365
Smart	103	121	137	361
H Downey	121	124	115	360
W H Moore	109	122	129	360
G Lasky	123	124	110	357
Hildinger	126	115	115	356
Sampson	107	115	124	346
Stanbery	118	107	120	345
D Coffman	102	121	124	347
J Wells	110	101	134	345
J H Smith	119	123	98	340
E Brune	85	94	127	306
Professionals:				
W Henderson	144	147	145	436
J R Taylor	141	145	147	433
R O Heikes	138	145	147	430
C A Young	147	135	137	419
L J Squier	133	144	140	417
W R Chamsberlain	134	136	139	409
R W Clancey	133	135	141	409
F Shattuck	132	121	131	384

*Non-resident.

Remington Gun and Rifle Club.

ILION, N. Y.—The trapshooting tournament, held May 30, under the auspices of the Remington Gun and Rifle Club, was unquestionably the most successful shoot ever held in this section of the Mohawk Valley. The weather conditions early in the morning were not encouraging—rain falling at intervals for some hours, which, no doubt, was the cause for many remaining away. Afterward, however, the rain ceased and the sun shone brightly for the remainder of the day, and conditions for shooting were ideal. The club spared no expense to make sure that shooters would have all the comforts possible. The shooting stands were covered in a manner to protect the shooters from sun or rain, a fact much appreciated by the shooters.

Visitors were present from Fulton, Clinton, Utica, Syracuse, Cloversville, Rome, Chadwicks, Cooperstown, Herkimer, and a more gentlemanly lot of shooters would be difficult to find.

There were ten 15-target main events, and a 25-target merchandise event in which sixty prizes were offered. The first prize, a Remington repeating shotgun (Trap special), presented by the cluh, was won by Gammage, a club member, after a beautiful race with Fellows, of Syracuse. These shooters tied with 24 each, and in the shoot-off, again tied with 23 each. It looked very much like Fellows in the shoot-off, he having broken 20 straight, while Gammage had lost two; however, at post No. 1, Fellows drew two very sharp left-quartering birds and lost them both. They then shot miss-and-out, and after breaking 7 Fellows overshot an easy straightaway and Gammage did the trick. Barker, of Gloversville, won high average, closely followed by Corfield, of Utica, and Hobbie, of Fulton, they breaking respectively 143, 142, 138 out of 150. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
W E Corfield	175	166	A C Denning	175	146
M E Barker	175	164	C Jenne	175	155
C W Hobbie	175	162	L Klock	175	143
C E Gammage	175	160	J De Bee	175	156
H V Fellows	175	160	J Deck	175	152
G G Jones	175	159	F G Wilcox	175	153
T E Clay	175	158	J H Putnam	175	136
B G Lawrence	175	142	C A Renner	150	108
F A Elliott	150	114	Barlow	150	93
F Wise	145	117	W H Steere	100	64
D L Williams	85	57	R S Morgan	85	59
J O Simpson	70	48	H P Warner	70	43
N F Corts	70	39	W F Davis	70	32
J I Van Doren	70	35	M A Mulvey	70	53
E F Banker	70	48	U Armstrong	60	39
A C Shepard	55	38	T R Davis	55	37
M Dahl	40	28	F C Shepard	25	18
G Williamson	25	20			

Kenmare (N. D.) Gun Club.

THE preliminary tournament of the Kenmare Gun Club was held Tuesday, May 30, and high scores were recorded, due to favorable weather. James Collins, of Grand Forks; C. M. Roberts, of Devil's Lake, professionals, were on hand. The individual championship for the northwestern part of the State, at 100 single targets, was the big event of the day. The winner turned up in A. R. Chezik, of Portal. Along with the championship, he was presented with a handsome silver loving cup, donated by the citizens of Kenmare. The record-breaking scores turned out by Jack Duis, of Devil's Lake, were a caution, and made the boys sit up and take notice. As he was not eligible to shoot for the cup, living in the eastern part of the State, he had to be content with first money.

Duis was high gun for the day with a total of 242 out of a possible 250.

The totals of the ten 15-target regular events were as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
A R Chezik	150	139	J F Duis	150	145
A W Chapin	150	127	E H Gross	150	131
L Harrison	150	128	C H Parker	150	134
H F Turner	150	130	W H Holmes	45	35
Professionals:					
Jim Collins	150	119	C M Roberts	150	86

For the championship of Ward, Mountrail, Divide, Williams, Burke, Renville and Rottineau counties and trophy, at 100 single targets, scores as follows: A. R. Chezik 95, A. W. Chapin 86, L. Harrison 87, H. Turner 80, A. B. Gary 90, F. H. Gross 92, C. H. Parker 90, W. M. Holmes 84. J. F Duis scored 97 in this event, but was not eligible for the championship.

Chenango County Fish, Game and Gun Club.

THE annual registered tournament of the Chenango County, Fish, Game and Gun Club was pulled off yesterday according to schedule, about thirty enthusiastic wing shots taking part. The weather was threatening in the morning, and a little rain fell during the day, but it proved on the whole to be a splendid day for shooting, and some high scores were made.

Mr. J. A. R. Elliott, who holds the world championship medal for wing shooting, was high, with 143 out of 150. The other two professionals, Mr. Simon Glover and Mr. H. H. Stevens were tied for second place, each breaking 141 birds. Mr. W. E. Corfield, of Utica, was high amateur with a score of 139, while Messrs. Frantz, of Syracuse, and Wheeler, of Manlius, were tied for second place among the amateurs, with 137 birds. Among the Norwich contestants, Mr. J. C. Brooks was high, with 131 birds to his credit. The merchandise event was headed by a Winchester repeating shotgun, which was captured by Mr. Wheeler, of Manlius, with 24 out of 25 birds, Mr. W. E. Race, of Waterville, being second with 23 out of 25.

The success of the tournament was largely due to the energy of the secretary of the Club, Mr. Elmer D. Borden. The scores were as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
C L Frantz	150	137	B G Lawrence	150	112
J A Munroe	150	110	G Jones	150	119
J C Brooks	150	131	Geo Stanton	150	101
Ira C Case	150	101	F O Spencer	150	112
N P Bonney	150	116	F B Ross	150	119
W A Lewis	150	112	W E Denny	150	85
E D Borden	150	124	L C Palmiter	150	124
J G S Dey	150	124	W E Hookway	150	115
R G Wheeler	150	137	S A Jones	15	11
W E Corfield	150	139	H J Smith	105	67
C J Dally	150	121	W H Mooney	105	65
H W Smith	150	134	F Curtis	105	87
A G Jones	60	41	J P Henessy	75	51
W E Race	150	104	D F Allen	105	80
Professionals:					
J A R Elliott	150	143	Sim Glover	150	141
H H Stevens	150	141			

West Chester Gun Club.

WEST CHESTER, Pa.—The Gun Club's registered shoot was held on June 3, but owing to the weather conditions the attendance was cut down considerably. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
H Minker	150	146	Hastings	150	146
E Smith	150	137	Jacobs	150	129
C E Barnes	150	138	Mattson	150	141
F H Eachus	150	133	Frank	150	140
N Pyle	150	134	Hazel	90	75
Hopkins	150	129	Speakman	91	78
Morris	150	127	Babcock	30	25
Connor	150	115	Post	30	8
Mardin	150	127	Leedom	30	16
Gill	150	133			
Professionals:					
L Worthington	150	146	L Lewis	150	140

Missouri State Shoot.

THE fourth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, held at Moberly, Mo., June 6, 7 and 8, proved to be the largest held in the Middle West so far this year in the number of amateurs in attendance who shot throught the program. Over forty amateurs shot the entire program, and had the usual number of professionals been present, the entry list would have been over fifty. As it was, with only five professionals taking part, the entry list hovered around the 50 mark for the entire three days.

On the first day, June 6, Arthur Killam led the professionals with 143 out of the regular program, closely followed by Spencer and Maxwell with 141. Riley Thompson led the amateurs with 144, and A. C. Connor was next with 140.

On the second day, June 7, Maxwell led the professionals with 146 in the regular program, Killam and Spencer trailing with 144. That good shot and splendid sportsman and twice winner of the Grand Missouri Handicap, T. M. Ehler, of Slater, Mo., led the field of amateurs and professionals with 148 out of 150 and had a run of 123, the longest of the meet. Riley Thompson was second with 143, Eaton with 140 being third.

In addition to the regular program of 145 targets the club had provided a team race at 25 targets per man, two men to a team and requiring teams to be from same town and members of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association. This brought an entry of seven teams, the club adding $10 in cash to the purse and a pair of handsome solid gold cuff buttons to the winning team. The Charleston cracks were easy winners with Howlett 25 and Pottinger 24, they taking down $19 as first money. Clapp and Hickerson, of Moberly, and Joe and Will Gray, of Farber, divided second with 47, Floyd and Shoop, of Novinger, third with 46.

On the third day, June 8, Spencer again led professionals with 144, Maxwell second with 141, Gilbert third with 140, giving Spencer the average for the three days with 429 out of 450, was second for the meet with 428, and Arthur Killam third with 424.

Of the amateurs, Connor and Dixon tied with 143, Ehler second with 138, Veach also 138 and Collier third with 137. But for three days Riley Thompson topped the list of amateurs with 420 out of 450, Harvey Dixon second with 419, A. C. Connor third with 418, Claib Eaton fourth with 416 and T. M. Ehler fifth with 414 The complete scores of the three days follow:

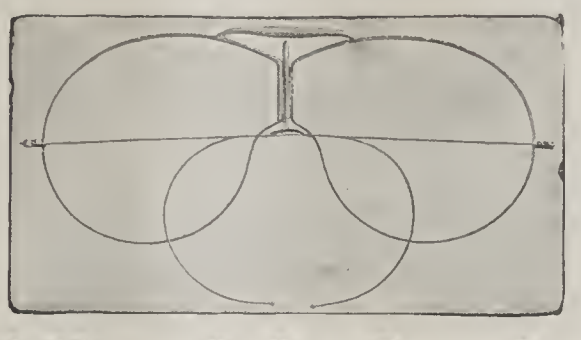
	1st Day		2d Day		3d Day	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke
R Thompson ..	150	144	150	143	150	133
H Dixon	150	139	150	137	150	143
A C Connor.....	150	140	150	135	150	143
Claib Eaton ...	150	139	150	141	150	136
T M Ehler	150	128	150	148	150	138
W H Clay	150	137	150	136	150	140
Marion Shoop .	150	137	150	136	150	135
H B Pottinger	150	135	150	134	150	133
Wm Veach	150	126	150	137	150	138
E S Collier ...	150	124	150	138	150	137
C Floyd	150	134	150	131	150	133
H Winzenreid.	150	138	150	131	150	129
M Thompson ..	150	127	150	134	150	132
Geo K Mackie..	150	124	150	135	150	133
Geo Nicolai	150	130	150	133	150	129
Joe Gray	150	117	150	138	150	135
T B Hickland..	150	125	150	136	150	129
L E Shelton ...	150	126	150	133	150	129
Ira Novinger ..	150	127	150	127	150	138
Ira Owings	150	120	150	131	150	134
Billie Gray	150	131	150	133	150	119
J A Howlett ...	150	129	150	131	150	122
N Durbin	150	119	150	140	150	122
J O McGuire....	150	119	150	132	150	128
M Gentry	150	125	150	126	150	127
W L Mulford ..	150	119	150	127	150	129
N J Glover	150	132	150	122	150	121
Dave Gray	150	124	150	126	150	124
H T Moore.....	150	122	150	124	150	127
J F Perry	150	114	150	133	150	126
J L Holland ...	150	137	150	124	150	102
E W Stacey ...	150	107	150	122	150	120
A F Dodson...	150	116	150	121	150	111
Ed Gray	150	94	150	121	150	125
L W Mosher...	150	121	150	110	150	108
S C Craig	150	111	150	117	150	109
W T Jordan ...	150	111	150	116	150	110
Nate Newman .	150	102	150	118	150	110
C I Bain	150	101	150	116	150	110
J H Winscott ..	150	72	150	91	150	74
Dr C B Clapp. ...	...	...	150	125	150	129
Alec McLachlan ...	...	...	150	130	...	...
C E Melton	150	125	...	...	...	...
Dr E Hickerson ...	...	...	150	125	...	...
J McGrath	...	...	...	...	150	122
C C Furr	...	...	...	...	150	122
W L Eaton ...	150	115	...	...	...	...
J B Breshear ..	90	65	...	...	...	...
J B Hubbard ..	...	...	90	65	...	...
R A Moore ...	...	...	75	57	...	...
H De Jarnette ...	...	...	60	51	...	...
*C Martin	...	...	...	...	150	104
Professionals:						
C G Spencer ..	150	141	150	144	150	144
Geo Maxwell ...	150	141	150	146	150	141
Arthur Killam .	150	143	150	144	150	137
Fred Gilbert ...	150	136	150	142	150	140
C E Goodrich ..	150	136	150	142	150	140

Team race, Wednesday, June 7, 50 targets:

Charleston, Mo.		Novinger, Mo.	
H B Pottinger.....	24	Marion Shoop	22
J A Howlett	25—49	C Floyd	24—46
Moberly, Mo.		Princeton, Mo., No. 2.	
Dr E R Hickerson	23	M Gentry	22
Dr C B Clapp.....	24—47	L E Shelton.....	23—45
Farber, Mo.	"	Princeton, Mo., No. 1.	
Joe Gray	23	H T Moore	23
Will Gray	24—47	J O McGuire.....	21—44
Cainesville, Mo.			
M Thompson	20	R Thompson	23—43

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

UNPRECEDENTED OFFER



We will send, unconditionally (and prepaid) to anyone entering this shoot, without requiring reference or cash in advance, one pair of any of our Sportsmen's glasses. Try them for 30 days, and if you like them, remit; if you do not, then return them. Price of Trap shooter's model with frame, $6.00. Same in rimless style with hinged bridge, $5.00. Cheaper models at $3.00.

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THE F. W. KING OPTICAL CO., Cleveland, O.

Grand Missouri Handicap.

This is Missouri's classic event each year, and draws a heavier entry list than any other event shot in the Middle West, outside the Interstate Association's handicaps. This was the fourth, and the club, as usual, holding this meet, adds $100 and a trophy, the entrance being $10, and the handicaps 16 to 22yds., at 100 targets. The first of these was shot at Macon, in 1908, and was won by Denny Holland. The second was shot at Moberly in 1909, and was won by T. M. Ehler. The third was shot in Kansas City last October, and T. M. Ehler was again returned the winner under most severe conditions, from the 21yd. mark. This year's winner proved a dark horse in the person of Mr. E. S. Collier, a modest little gentleman from Shelbyville, Mo., a newcomer to the game, but a splendid shot, who will be heard from in future if he sticks to the game. Second money went to Winzenreid, also from 18yds.; third to A. C. Connor from the long mark of 21yds.; fourth was divided between John McGrath, 18yds., and Marion Shoop, 19yds., on a score of 88; fifth place went to Veach, 21yds., and Mulford, 18yds., on a score of 87, and sixth money went to Harvey Dixon, 21yds., and H. T. Moore, the only 16yd. man to get a place, with the score of 86.

As there were thirty-two paid entries and the club added $100, the total purse amounted to $356. Collier took $89 and the gold watch, Winzenreid $71.20, Connor $53.40, McGrath and Veach $26.70 each for fourth place, Veach and Mulford $26.70 each for fifth, and Dixon and Moore $17.80 each for sixth. The money was divided 25, 20, 15, 15, 15 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Scores:

	Yds.	Tl.		Yds.	Tl.
E S Collier.....	18	91	Geo Nicolai	20	81
H Winzenreid....	18	90	T B Kirkland...	17	81
A C Connor.....	21	89	R Thompson	21	80
M Shoop	19	88	H B Pottinger...	20	79
J McGrath	18	88	W H Clay.....	20	79
W Veach	22	87	Dr C B Clapp...	17	79
W L Mulford....	18	87	L E Shelton.....	18	76
H Dixon	21	86	C Floyd	18	75
H T Moore.....	16	86	Ed Gray	16	74
C Eaton	20	85	Will Gray	18	74
J Gray	18	85	M Gentry	16	74
J O McGuire....	17	85	M Thompson.....	20	74
T M Ehler.....	21	83	E W Stacey.....	17	67
J A Howlett.....	20	83	J L Holland.....	18	66
Geo Mackie	19	83	N J Glover. (w).	17	55
Dave Gray	16	82	C C Fun (w)....	16	36
Professionals:					
A Killam	20	91	George Maxwell.	21	87
C E Goodrich...	18	90	Fred Gilbert ...	22	84
C G Spencer....	22	87			

Notes.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association was held in the parlors of the Merchants Hotel on Wednesday evening, the 7th, and eleven clubs, two individual members and a total of over thirty amateurs were present. A most enthusiastic meeting was held, and the Audrain County Gun Club, of Farber, Mo., was awarded the fifth annual State tournament and grand Missouri handicap. Ed Gray, of Farber, was elected President; Marion Shoop, of Novinger, First Vice-President; James Thomas, of Pleasant Hill, Second Vice-President, and Harry E. Snyder, of Kansas City, Third Vice-President, and Russell Glynn, of Farber, Secretary. The Audrain County Gun Club, of Farber, will hold the next annual tournament at Mexico, the county seat, the little city being better located than Farber as regards railroad facilities and hotels. The name of the Missouri Trapshooters' Association was changed to The Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, and it now consists of some nineteen clubs, Louisiana and Milan having joined at this meeting.

The Princeton bunch of six contestants, the Farber bunch with five and the Novinger bunch with three all the way through the tournament certainly made the larger towns look as though the country is the place for shooters after all. Princeton made a strong bid for the next annual tournament, being defeated by only two votes.

The seventh squad was a cosmopolitan bunch, and a greater lot of fun producers and kidders was never gotten together, and they also gave a pretty fair exhibition of shooting. They were Mackie, of Scammon, Kas.; Harve Dixon and Clay, of Missouri; Bill Veach, of Nebraska, and A. C. Connor, of Illinois. They had a barrel of fun out of the cashier and the record for foolish questions was broken many times. But they were welcome and the town was theirs. They would have taken it anyway, so we just gave it to them.

Charley Spencer did not shoot quite up to his form, but for that matter neither did any one else, or else the game was a little stronger than usual. However, he landed the first high professional average.

Fred Gilbert was indeed welcome. It was his first visit to the city, but we hope it won't be his last. His scores were low for him, but his witty sayings made a hit with the spectators and new shooters who had never met him.

The Charleston pair, Howlett and Pottinger, are a pair of good ones, but did not shoot up to form, except in the team race. We hope to see them in this part of the State again.

Joe Holland came a long way to see his brother, Denny, and old Moberly friends and every one was certainly pleased to see him. Joe has a nice business out in Oklahoma, and is a factor in the target game in that State.

The Squier money-back system proved very satisfactory to those who contested through the entire tournament and was a revelation to some who had not heretofore participated in the averages under this system. There was $648.25 in the entire money-back purse, and as the scores were not high, it required $283.85 to pay back the losses. This left $364.40 surplus to be divided among twenty-three high guns.

Geo. Nicolai is a treasure at any shoot. Yon don't have to ask George to do anything. He sees it beforehand and has it done. He knows traps and things, and if one got a little cranky, George usually had her in shape in a few minutes. What a welcome visitor! Never a kick, but always helping. May his kind grow in numbers.

L. R. HULEN, Sec'y.

Jewell (Iowa) Gun Club.

JEWELL, Ia.—Two days of good sport was had at the Jewell Gun Club's registered tournament on June 1 and 2, with scores that are a credit to the amateurs of the club.

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
F Fisher	150	140	150	129
J Kantzky	150	139	150	132
E Short	150	135	150	133
B Anderson	150	138	...	...
A L Yearous.....	150	136	150	129
W S Hoon.....	150	133	150	143
A Abramson	150	131	150	130
J Maland	150	137	150	130
F Campbell	150	140	150	132
F W Willoughby.....	150	137	150	129
F M Baughman..... ..	150	113	150	109
S A Huntley.....	150	141	150	135
J Peterson	150	138	150	136
C Foote	150	126	150	120
C C Collins.....	150	142	150	143
Chas McBride	150	139	150	132
L Hezzlewood	150	136	30	24
G H Wisner.....	150	126	...	...
H J Myers.....	150	139	...	...
A Wilcox	150	135	150	114
Ed Davis	75	67	...	...
J W De Witt.....	105	86	...	...
Temple	...	...	30	18
Royal	...	...	60	28
Strawbridge	...	...	60	54
Professionals:				
L H Fitzsimmons.....	150	137	150	124
Geo Maxwell	150	141	150	137
W R Crosby.....	150	146	150	143
J W Garrett.....	150	145	150	141
I N Price.....	150	125	150	117
H W Vietmeyer.....	150	136	150	131

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

FIFTEEN shooters took part in the money-back tournament on the 4th of the month, the extreme heat and the fact that there was a ball game on being responsible for the small attendance. The conditions were good and some excellent scores were put up. The program was ten 15-targets event, a total of 150 targets. C. G. Westcott was high man with 141, and captured the trophy for high average. Next to him came Payne, one of our local shooters, with 136, and Dan Pohlar followed with 135. The office was in charge of Elmer Lamb, who is becoming an expert in handling the financial end of a shoot. The money-back purse was ample to pay all losses and left a nice little surplus toward the trophy for the high average man.

Dameron	133	Keefer	39
Payne	136	Schreck	132
Hubler	128	Pohlar	135
Holaday	129	Harter	122
Westcott	141	Tickerman	126
Hammersmith	134	Williamson	134
Felix	124	Randall	57
Sampson	133		

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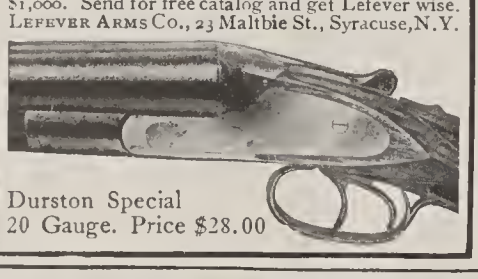

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FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—Hillpot, Gideon and Soley were the high men and also the prize winners in the combined shoot of the Meadow Springs Gun Club, shot yesterday afternoon at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue. Hillpot won the three points alloted for the high score in Class A in the yearly competition shoot, and also captured the silver spoon donated for the gunner who made the best score out of his 100 bluerocks, he breaking 94 of his century of clay pigeons. Gideon grabbed the three points offered for the high score in Class B, while Soley made the wonderful score of 24 breaks on 12 pairs of doubles, an exceptional record for an amateur.

A big field faced the traps for the day's sport. Very little wind, a clear sky and easy working traps were an alluring incentive for high scores, and many of the perspiring, powder-marked gunners found that their eyes for distance were of the professional order. The yearly shoot calls for 25 targets, dead bird added handicap, class shooting, points being awarded in each class, three, two and one, for the three high scores in each class. Hillpot smashed 23 of his 25 bluerocks, and with one deal bird, totaled 24, beating out Henry and Clegg by a bird, each gunner getting 23. Henry and Clegg were allotted 2 points for finishing second, and Murdock got the one point by finishing with a 22 score.

Gideon outshot the entire field. His score of 25 could not be touched by any of the gunners on the field, he losing but one of his quarter century of marks, and having one as a handicap, reached the perfection mark. Stone with 23 was awarded 2 points for finishing second with 23 breaks, and E. G. Garret landed the solitary point by finishing third.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	Yearly Class.	Pt. H.	Shoot. B. T.
Targets:	10	15	10	15	25			
George	8	9	8	14	19	A	1	18—19
Sloan	9	13	8	13	23	A	0	20—20
Clegg	6	13	9	14	22	A	1	22—23
Hogan	10	11	8	13	..	A	0	20—20
Murdock	9	9	10	14	..	A	2	20—22
Soley	10	14	8	14	23	B	0	21—21
Wills	9	12	10	13	18	B	1	16—17
Gedrea	8	14	9	11	23	B	1	24—25
Pierce	8	3	..	..	..	B	0	19—19
Hillpot	10	14	9	13	25	A	1	23—24
Chandler	8	3	..	..	..	B	0	20—20
Hewlett	..	..	..	..	..	B	2	17—19
Keenan	7	6	6	7	..	B	4	15—19
Emerson	8	14	8	12	..	B	0	19—19
Roland	..	..	..	..	..	B	0	16—16
Wilson	6	9	6	10	17	B	2	15—17
E G Garrett	..	..	..	..	..	B	4	18—22
E B Garrett	..	..	..	..	..	B	3	14—17
Hazel	..	..	..	..	15	A	0	12—12
Stone	..	..	7	10	17	B	0	23—23
Henry	..	..	..	..	23	A	1	22—23
Williams	..	..	..	..	..	B	0	19—19

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—State Champion F. R. Wicks and Russell Bercaugh tied for first honors in the monthly merchandise prize shoot held yesterday afternoon on the Smith Gun Club traps in Bloomfield avenue. Bercaugh won out in the draw for first prize, with Wicks second. Each man broke 47 out of 50. Former State Champion Charles T. Day, Jr., followed closely in third place, with 46 out of 50. Another tie was scored by Charles Thomas, John W. Davis and H. Trowbridge, when each broke 43 out of 50 for fourth, fifth and sixth prizes. The men drew. Thomas got fourth, Davis fifth and Trowbridge sixth. Seventh was won by Henry Higgs after drawing for a tie with B. M. Shanley, Jr., and William Hassinger, each of whom broke 41 out of 50.

During the afternoon more than twenty-five shooters faced the traps, and over 2,500 clay birds were thrown for the contestants.

The following are the scores in the prize shoot:

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
O Yeomans	22	37	F Pohlman	17	38
B M Shanley, Jr.	22	41	John Erb	17	40
C T Day, Jr.	21	46	J Wheaton	17	37
R C Hopper	21	31	C T Day, Sr.	16	31
W M Hassinger.	19	41	H Keogel	14	32
W Trowbridge	19	43	Chas Thomas	20	43
Bercaugh	19	47	F Compton	16	40
F R Wicks	18	47	H Hassinger	16	28
J Davis	18	43	C von Lengerke.	16	42
I Castles	18	40	A L Perkins	16	38
H Higgs	17	41	J J Murphy	16	40
S Thornton	17	39	W N Drake	16	36

In addition to the prize event, some interesting sweepstakes were shot off, the scores of which are as follows: O. Russell 22; J. Wheaton 15, 16, 15, 20, 19; R. Bercaugh 14, 21, 21.. Henry Keogel 19, 18; H. Higgs 21, 22, 25; C. von Lengerke 24, 20; S. Thornton 16, 20; F. Compton 21, 19; W. N. Drake 20, 16, John Erb 17, 15, 20, 19, 21; R. Hopper 20, 21; William Trowbridge 22, 19, 19, 19; William Hassinger 24, 23; F. R. Wicks 19, 23, 18, 18; C. Thomas 23, 21; B. M. Shanley 20, 21.

Highland Gun Club.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 11.—W. Simonson led the gunners yesterday at the Mineola traps. Nine members participated at 16yds., 100 targets each, in strings of 25. W. Simonson scored 92 and won, while J. F. Simonson secured second place with 81. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	
Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
W Simonson	24	24	22	22	92
J F Simonson	21	20	21	19	81
S Cornwell	16	20	17	16	59
Dr Cleghorn	14	18	19	14	65
J Nohoweo	21	19	15	15	70
C Cornwell	15	15	..	..	31
F Godesky	16	19	..	..	35
S Lein	20	19	..	..	39

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—This was an ideal day for trapshooting, and consequently many good scores were made. The best work of the day was MacLachlan's run of 99 straight. There were fifty-six shooters present during the day. The scores in the regular program events follow:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
A MacLachlan	150	145	W A Davis	150	122
J R Graham	150	145	B L Kammerer.	150	116
C E Shaw	150	145	H Thwaite	150	107
J S Young	150	144	J G Parker	150	102
E O Graham	150	143	Mrs Cutler	150	99
J B Barto	150	141	C C Emery	60	56
W S Cutler	150	129	W F Kiley	60	54
J Nimetz	150	139	T P Bus	60	49
Geo Roll	150	138	J E Erwin	60	48
R Einfeldt	150	137	Mrs Fetherston.	60	46
H A Collins	150	135	Dr S Shaw	60	46
J Wilcoxen	150	135	O W Crocker	60	40
C W May	150	132	O Kausche	60	35
W Einfeldt	150	132	Mrs Taggart	60	28
J H Shrigley	150	125	L R Keller	40	27

Special event No. 1, was at 50 targets, sweepstakes; Nos. 2 and 3, 25 targets at 21yds.; Nos. 4 and 5, 12 pairs.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
J R Graham	49	25	23	19	19
J S Young	48	20	23	21	..
A F MacLachlan	48	..	..	22	20
J B Barto	48	..	..	..	..
W Einfeldt	46	..	..	..	..
W S Cutler	44	..	21	..	..
Geo Roll	43	..	..	..	..
R Einfeldt	38	..	..	..	..
J A Taggart	..	..	24	..	..
L M Fetherston	..	..	22	..	..
W A Davis	..	..	..	17	..
H E Dickerman	..	..	..	9	..

A number of practice events were also run off.

June 3.—The pleasant weather induced quite a number of shooters to come out to-day. An incoming wind made the shooting rather hard, and the marksmen had to go after them quite lively in order to get very good scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J S Young, 21	..	42	41	18	..	..	21	..
J B Barto, 20	..	47	44	18	..	..	22	..
A F MacLachlan, 19	18	41	42	17	..	..	23	..
W A Davis, 19	23	42	39	17	23	23	..	..
R Merrill, 20	24	43	38	8	..	..	14	..
C C Mitchell, 16	22	45	43	20	24	..	..	..
W S Cutler, 19	21	41	35	4	19	24	5	14
Mrs. Cutler, 16	10	31	33	..	15	17	..	..
H E Dickerman, 16	18	30	29	..	13	19	..	..
C B Barnes, 16	..	31	35	..	21	..	8	..
D Bacci, 16	13	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
J H May, 16	14	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
M O Smith, 16	..	43	..	19	..	..	..	..
C E Fargo, 16	..	27	..	9	..	..	..	..
Dr Craver, 16	8	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
Mrs May, 16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston, 16	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	..
Miss Sullivan, 16	10	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
J A Taggart, 16	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..

No. 1, practice; Nos. 2 and 3, 50 targets; No. 4, 12 pairs; Nos. 5 and 6, 25 targets each; No. 7, 12 pairs; No. 8, 25 targets.

June 4.—This was a scorching hot day, and the hot wind from the southwest did not give much relief; but it did not affect the flight of the targets much, although most all the shooters put up fine scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D E Thomas, 20	25	45	44	18	22	19	23	23	15	17
Geo Eck 19	..	42	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J S Young, 21	..	47	45	16	23	23	..	..	19	..
J A Taggart, 19	..	45	41	..	..	..	22	..	20	..
L M Fetherston, 20	..	50	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J H Shrigley, 18	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Thwaite, 18	18	37	38	..	20	21	19	..	..	..
C R Seelig, Sr, 18	..	45	34	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
C F Seelig, Jr, 16	..	42	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
W Mott, 18	..	29	29	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
C C Emery, 16	22	44	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F E Gould, 16	15	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C J Maural, 16	5	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R J Rundquist, 16	13	35	33	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
J Ecke, 16	..	33	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E S Graham, 16	24	50	45	..	25	..	..	25	..	19
R Hempson, 16	19	41	42	..	21	24	22	24	..	19
M Gill, 16	19	40	44	..	23	21	..	..	..	..
F Walsh, 16	..	47	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R J Smethels, 16	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J W Hoffman, 16	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F Rose, 16	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Taggart, 16	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	..	8	..

No. 1, practice; No. 2 and 3, 50 targets; No. 4, 12 pairs; Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 25 targets each; Nos. 9 and 10, 12 pairs each.

WM. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O.—Most of the shooting on the afternoon of June 3 was done from 20yds., hence the poor scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
H E Smith	110	93	Hill	75	58
Buchanan	100	90	Camp	80	62
Black	125	99	Shore	100	68
Kingsbury	110	85	Shilling	90	79
Webb	100	88	G Smith	75	49
Taylor	125	114	Joyce	65	53
J H Smith	70	60	Fisher	50	45
Van	150	136	Call	100	91

LON FISHER.

The Palefaces.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—The holiday shoot of the Palefaces lacked a large attendance, but the few that were in evidence thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Charlie Marden placed a dandy 96 to his credit, which included a run of over 50. This was 3 too many for Clarke, whose third event was the one that prevented a tie. Ray Richardson proved equal to the occasion of winning third average. Mrs. Park was the only lady shooter present, and had 84 for a total. The fourth event seemed to be her hoodoo, or otherwise the 90 per cent. mark would have been given a scare. Scores:

Marden	96	Williams	69
Clarke	93	Chapman	55
Richardson	91	Faye	45
Muldown	89	Dr Lyons	37
Mrs Park	84	Clapp	34

May 31.—The last shoot for May on the Paleface grounds was held to-day, and as a special attraction an impromptu team match between the Paleface team of Coots and the intercollegiate team of Beetleheads was arranged. Both teams appeared to be on their mettle, and some very good scores resulted. For the college boys, Heard and Mixter led with 92 and 91 respectively, with Charlie Morse close by with 89. For the Palefaces, three of their members were of the "pro." class—Dickey, Sibley, and Kirkwood, the latter signalizing his entrance with a clean score of 100. Geo. Hassam, of the amateur ranks demonstrated how to make high averages. Dickey with 91 was the other Paleface to secure a place in the coveted 90 per cent. ranks. Scores:

Coots.		Beetle Heads.	
Dickey	91	Wigglesworth	85
Hassam	93	Morse	89
Charles	80	Heard	92
Sibley	82	Lockwood	86
Kirkwood	100—446	Mixter	91—443

June 7.—With all the regular Palefaces at the Maine State shoot at Rangeley, just seven of the stay-at-homes presented themselves for the 100 target program. While the attendance was small, it nevertheless was an enjoyable shoot, and it is safe to say that no one went away dissatisfied. Mr. Chas. D. Cook, of Providence, again visited the grounds and kept things coming in the last 50, and with a 16-target handicap, was some 3 birds ahead of his nearest competitor, Charles, at the finish. Sam Mixter, one of Harvard's brilliant lights, won the amateur average for the afternoon.

One of the particular features of the afternoon was to see the way that Young with a 20-gauge gun and shooting gun-below-the-elbow, punched those targets. It sure looks as though some day the small bores will be in evidence at this game, and supplant the 12-gauge, which has held sway for years now. Scores:

Kirkwood	94	Charles	85
Mixter	88	Cook	80
Frank	87	Young	67
Wigglesworth	87		

Added target handicap race:

Cook	16	96	Kirkwood	0	94
Charles	8	93	Mixter	4	92
Wigglesworth	4	91	Frank	0	87
Young	20	87			

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 4.—The regular bi-monthly shoot of the Hudson Gun Club had an ideal day for the sport, some very good scores being returned. Clarence Durkee, with a total of 84 breaks managed to lead the bunch, beating out Carl von Lengerke, who scored 83, for first place.

In the Du Pont and Western trophy events there were several who managed to make straight scores with their handicap allowances; and for the club prizes Kurzell, Durkee, Williams, Jr., and Doc. Groll were the lucky ones to score 6 points.

June 18 is our next shooting date, and everybody is welcome to shoot with us. Targets are trapped at one cent each, and all brands of ammunition is for sale at our grounds.

Take the Turnpike car from the P. R. R. station at Jersey City, or at any point in Newark, get off at the west side of the Hackensack River bridge and walk north to the club house, where you will always find the bunch ready to welcome a stranger.

Our grounds are only twenty-five minutes from the Hudson River tubes at Cortlandt street, New York, so if you like trapshooting, come out some Sunday morning and give it a trial.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
D D Engle	18	21	23	22	16	..
L H Schortey	22	17	22	21	19	..
H J Burley	20	11	17	20	21	..
C von Lengerke	22	21	21	20	20	20
J Williams	20	18	15	16	17	19
W Hamilton	11	13	10	13	..	..
C A Durkee	20	20	22	22	..	..
W Sigler	21	21	19	17	..	..
Dr Groll	19	20	20	18	21	19
J Williams, Jr	13	15	20	16	12	..
W Emmons	..	18	20	20	21	22
T Kelly	..	21	20	21	20	21
J Putney	16	15	10	14	16	17
J Whitley	..	11	18	14	19	17
W O'Brien	20	19	21	19	20	20
A Kurzell	11	14	17	18	15	16
G Emmons	17	17	19	16	20	18
R Braithwaite	..	17	15	16	16	..
H Ruffer	16	17	19	15	15	..
C Austin	..	..	..	15	16	17
J Doran	..	..	..	18	18	..

T. H. K., Sec'y.

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Between April 11th and June 1st this year, fifteen trap-shooters have, by their skill, won the valuable solid gold trophies offered for amateur scores of 100 straight or better and professional scores of 125 straight or better. Here's a list of these Long Run Men:

NAME	ADDRESS	RECORD	DATE	MADE AT
J. F. Calhoun	McKeesport, Pa.	148 STRAIGHT	5/17-18/11	Du Bois, Pa.
E. F. Forsgard	Waco, Tex.	225 STRAIGHT	5/24-25/11	San Antonio, Tex.
L. S. German	Aberdeen, Md.	140 STRAIGHT	5/9-11/11	Charlotte, N. C.
	Additional Bars	138 STRAIGHT	5/18/11	Du Bois, Pa.
		210 UNFINISHED	5/19/11	Du Bois, Pa.
J. R. Graham	Ingleside, Ill	140 STRAIGHT	5/9-11/11	Charlotte, N. C.
J. Mowell Hawkins	Baltimore, Md.	160 STRAIGHT	5/18-19/11	Du Bois, Pa.
W. H. Heer	Guthrie, Okla	143 STRAIGHT	5/9-11/11	Charlotte, N. C.
	Additional Bars	169 STRAIGHT	5/18-19/11	Du Bois, Pa.
D. E. Hickey	Millvale, Pa.	107 STRAIGHT	5/22-23/11	Paden City, W. Va.
C. F. Moore	Brownsville, Pa.	101 STRAIGHT	5/23/11	Paden City, W. Va.
C. H. Newcomb	Philadelphia, Pa.	119 STRAIGHT	4/11-12/11	Holmesburg, Junct., Pa.
D. O'Connell	San Antonio, Tex.	109 STRAIGHT	5/24-25/11	San Antonio, Tex.
Geo. F. Painter	Pittsburg, Pa.	114 STRAIGHT	5/17/11	Du Bois, Pa.
	Additional Bar	111 STRAIGHT	5/17-18/11	Du Bois, Pa.
H. J. Schlicher	Allentown, Pa.	155 STRAIGHT	5/17-18/11	Du Bois, Pa.
	Additional Bar	113 STRAIGHT	6/1-2/11	Newark, N. J.
Guy Ward	Birmingham, Ala.	223 STRAIGHT	5/15-17/11	Vicksburg, Miss.
L. B. Worden	Harrisburg, Pa.	144 STRAIGHT	5/18-19/11	Du Bois, Pa.
W. R. Crosby	O'Fallon, Ill	151 STRAIGHT	6/1-2/11	Jewell, Ia.

NOTE: Additional long runs made by four of the above shooters.

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Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—Mr. J. C. Dixon achieved a notable victory to-day over the hard-to-beat Smoke in the running contest for the President's cup, and did it in spite of a handicap of 2yds. In practice Fayette led with 94 per cent.; Smoke second with 92.

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Moller	85	73	Parry	85	80
Lewis	60	44	Neighbors	60	43
Britton	80	71	Edmonson	80	67
J C Dixon	85	74	Treat	80	65
Smoke	85	78			

President's cup:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Parry, 20	50	44	Britton, 16	50	44
Lewis, 20	50	40	Smoke, 16	75	67
Moller, 18	50	43	Neighbors, 16	50	35
J C Dixon, 18	75	69	Edmonson, 16	50	39

June 10.—The hottest June day but one in forty years greeted the trap devotees to-day. Fortunately, it was tempered by a strong west wind, else the conditions would have been unbearable. All shooting was at 16yds., and Parry led both in practice and in the trophy event. Lewis was second in the one and Mr. Dixon in the other. Barr got away on the right foot and ran 83 before missing.

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Dixon	80	73	Neighbors	80	61
Smoke	100	91	Moore	25	14
Denny	40	28	Wilcox	90	73
Lewis	40	37	Johnson	70	57
Parry	60	57	Barr	110	105
Edmonson	100	81	Granberry	25	11
Britton	85	78			

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets:

Dixon	47	Parry	48
Smoke	45	Neighbors	45
Denny	41	Edmonson	43
Lewis	43		

Lehigh Valley Shooting Association.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 10.—The shoot was fairly attended. H. J. Schlicher scored 149 as high amateur and had a straight run of 116 unfinished. A. S. Heil was second with 146. Good for Al. This will enable him to get married now after his return from the Grand American. Schlicher drew $33.50, while Heil drew $26.10. Kramlich, Ball and Gerhert tied on 143 as third amateur guns.

Englert fell shy some to-day, but John holds on to the cottontail. Luddy had charge of the office and kept the ball a-rolling. "Butch" forgot his red tie, so bagged 140. "Zig" missed 5 in the first event, but broke straight in fifth and ninth events. Hawkins won high professional on 148, and had a straight run of 140. Cumberland and Apgar tied on 146 as second professional. Lewis was third with 135; well done for Lloyd, as he assisted Luddy in the office. Coffin, from Newark, made them sit up and take notice, winning fourth honors. Bitterling shot a good clip, considering his eyesight.

Everybody happy, looking for the next tournament. Heil and Englert registered for the Grand American.

C F Kramlich	150	143	R S Jarrett	150	140
J L Englert	150	136	H German	150	137
A S Heil	150	146	M S Kemierer	150	109
J C Bitterling	150	134	M Eshelman	150	124
F M Ziegler	150	130	P L Coffin	150	141
H Ball	150	143	J J Geiger	150	135
F Gerhert	150	153	H J Schlicher	150	149
F S Rader	150	135			
Professionals:					
J M. Hawkins	150	148	L R Lewis	150	135
L Cumberland	150	146	E W Moorhouse	150	132
N Apgar	150	146			

Pottsville Game and Fish Association.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 9.—The Game and Fish Association held its registered tournament to-day, with thirty-two amateurs and five professionals to face the traps. Schlicher was topnotcher of the amateurs with 192, and Hawkins scored 194 for the professionals. Half of the program was shot on a trap patented by Nathan Benner, of Mahanoy City, Pa., and was used with satisfactory results. The money-back system worked out in good shape. The total fund amounted to $140.50; losses paid, $69.50, leaving $71.00 surplus for six high amateurs. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Schlicher	200	192	Roehrig	150	123
Thompson	200	166	Keipler	200	138
Felty	200	137	Motlay	200	135
Budd	200	120	Goettler	200	170
Deibler	175	140	Confer	150	119
Bendigo	200	118	Rehman	200	167
Gable	200	170	H Rehman	200	141
Reichert	200	151	Patton	175	140
Ditchey	200	172	Daubert	200	163
Daub	200	167	O'Neil	175	135
Muller	200	166	White	85	61
Brennan	200	150	Huger	100	62
Benner	200	160	Weir	25	23
Cooper	200	167	Hartwig	50	22
Reed	200	169	Wenzel	25	16
Krause	200	154			
Professionals:					
Hawkins	200	194	Lewis	200	151
Sked	200	187	Klotz	200	166
Apgar	200	182			

The DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 11.—One of the most interesting shoots since early spring was held at the Du Pont Gun Club's grounds at Newbridge yesterday afternoon. Seventy contestants participated in the afternoon's sport, and the crowd of spectators was the largest in several months. Severn did the best shooting of the day, breaking 25 straight in the single targets, and 41 out of 50 in double targets. J. Cox, of Avondale, Pa., was also on the job, and broke 46 out of 50.

Messrs. Severn, Pratt and Slear from Philadelphia, were among the participants, as was J. W. Hessian, formerly of this city, but now of Stamford, Conn.

The club's new addition to their club house is nearly completed, and will be ready for the Eastern Handicap in July. A big shoot will be held on July 1, as a sort of preliminary to the big contest. Nearby clubs will be invited to send teams that day.

The results of the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise shoot were: Class 1—J. B. McHugh and A. H. Lobb tie at 24. Class 2—Henry Winchester, Isaac Turner and George Godwin tie at 23. Class 3—Won by D. J. Dougherty, 22. Class 4—Won by E. H. Anderson, 15.

The scores: D. J. Dougherty 22 out of 25, Guy Lambert 7, Winchester 20, Anderson 15, Bedford 15, Poffenberger 15, Smith 12, Martin 15, Hessian 20, Jones 13, Turner 23, Magahern 18, Robison 23, Lord 11, Lyon 13, Severn 20, Pratt 21, McHugh 21, Hessian 19, Joslyn 22, Reed 18, Dr. C. Jefferis, Jr., 17, Coyne 19, Curley 5, Leedom 22, Godwin 23, Rutter 13, Lukens 23, Pennington 15, Wood 17, Jensen 13, David 13, Slear 20, Mitchell 13, Wilson 18, Nickel 7, Prickett 16, Mathewson 18, Lofland 19, Spring 19, Davis 19, Robison 4, Wright 17, Grier 20, W. Jones, Jr., 13, Trott 18, Cox 23, Dr. Rumford 22, Dr. Betts 12, Doremus 16, Casey 16, Speidel 9, Hawk 16, Lobb 24, Waugh 13, Haverbeck 9, Beatson 4, Carlen 19, Wishart 8, Kenworthy 14, Dr. Darlington 8, Dr. Steele 20, Vance 16, Tuchton 18, Lindsay 19, Kerby 13, Dr. A. Patterson 16, G. Lindsay 19.

In the event for 25 pairs of doubles, the scores were Severn 41, Lukens 34, Mitchell 33, Skelly 41, Carlin 33.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Warm weather lessened the attendance at the shoot on the Analostan Gun Club grounds on the 10th. A stiff wind prevailed during the afternoon. Steubener was high gun with 91 out of 100. Dr. Stine was runner-up with 86. Everett Dufour shot well on 50, breaking 48 of them. He ran 39 straight. Drs. Harrington and Taylor were trying out new guns, and both feel well satisfied with their "single stickers." Following are the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Wagner	125	101	Hill	80	56
Harrison	110	88	Dufour	50	48
Parsons	105	86	Dr Taylor	50	44
Steubener	100	91	C S Wilson	50	43
Stine	100	86	Baker	50	31
Peck	100	85	Latimer	25	11
Green	100	71	Smith	15	10
Sharpe	80	20			

At 10 pairs the scores were: Wagner 14, Parsons 15, Hill 8, Dr. Taylor 14.

The Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—Members of the Fred Macaulay Business Men's Gun Club enjoyed their sport between showers at the Speedway traps to-day, although it was dreadfully dark, with the rain interfering, making accurate shooting almost impossible. Exceptionally good results were obtained. Wm. Trowbridge was high gun, as well as high average gunner. He was the only marksman who managed to break 25 straight and breaking 153 white fliers out of a possible 175. William Wayne was a close second with 151, and B. M. Shanley, Jr., was third with 127. The following are the shooters and their scores:

B M Shanley, Jr.	17	22	23	23	20	22
Wm Trowbridge	17	20	22	25	23	24
Wm Wayne	18	23	24	18	22	22
James Wheaton	14	17	15	14	14	..
James Murphy	19	18	18	15	20	..

SMOKELESS.

Thornburg Gun Club.

THORNBURG, Pa., June 10.—This shoot was for a gold watch fob donated by M. D. Ullery and was won by Hickey on a tossup.

	Shot at.	Hp.	Bk.		Shot at.	Hp.	Bk.
Schuyler	100	4	95	Loree	100	7	64
Hickey	100	..	95	Shaw	50	..	10
Evans	100	4	91	Shaw, Jr.	25	..	2
Baker	100	3	91	Rieber	50	..	38
Sutton	100	6	88	Huey	40	..	16
Chesney	100	5	82	Herrington	50	..	42
Ullery	100	..	80	Boyd	50	..	23
Donley	100	..	79	Parsons	25	..	20
Braun	100	..	79	Camphell	50	..	35

PAUL T. EVANS, Sec'y.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., June 6.—Out of 50 pigeons the following scores were made to-day: Clem Marshall 45, Dan McCoy 45, L. R. Bowman 43, C. H. Yanson 42, H. A. Smith 42, W. H. Tanner 41.

June 9.—Out of 100 pigeons shot at to-day the following scores were made: Dr. D. E. Sawyer 92, H. A. Smith 87, Clem Marshall 86, Wm. H. Tanner 86, L. R. Bowman 85.

At 50 pigeons: Dan McCoy 45, C. H. Yanson 43, Bert Mitchell 37.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Continued from page 940.

against the hunter's skill; but one short mile, only three powerful dives, between her and security. The breeze that brings yon fogbank down, moving over the waters like a wall of snow, bears to her ear the tide rip's roar, within the range of whose tumultuous waves experience tells her there is refuge sure. Such might be a temptation of selfish humanity, but her instincts are of nobler order. Hanging on the outskirts of the boats, she seeks, with a boldness foreign to her nature, to lure the hunters from her young; and when at length she deems her ruse successful, back she dives with caution to her nurseling's side. The exigencies of our situation and the excitement of the chase might check for a time those feelings of pity which would otherwise have been uppermost, but such unselfish devotion could not but raise within us the strongest admiration."

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A PANTHER'S den with ten kittens cuddled up in it was found a few days ago on the ranch of H. T. Richards, a few miles west of South Bend in Cass county.

Mr. Richards and some of his men noticed a cave in the side of the cañon. After enlarging the opening one of the men, Grover Otte, entered. Back in the cave ten or twelve feet he found the ten kittens. When one of them was brought to the entrance it was found to be a baby panther.

Mr. Otte is now raising the kittens at his home. Since the discovery of the kittens neither of the parent animals has been seen. Several times a strange animal has been seen in the vicinity of South Bend and farmers complained about the mysterious disappearance of suckling pigs, lambs and chickens.—Kansas City Star.

PERILS OF THE DEEP SEA.

EXPERIENCE in being wrecked and then in danger of drowning, or being burned aboard their blazing craft, gave thirty anglers a thrilling hour off Rockaway recently. The men were aboard the thirty-foot gasolene launch, Peg, and were returning to shore after their fishing sport when the Peg ran between sunken piles and nearly capsized.

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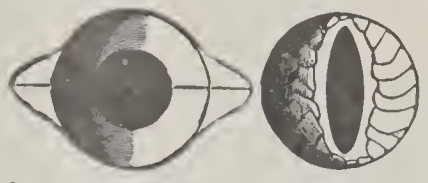

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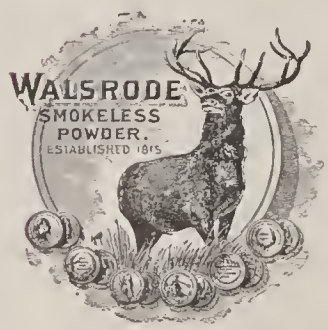

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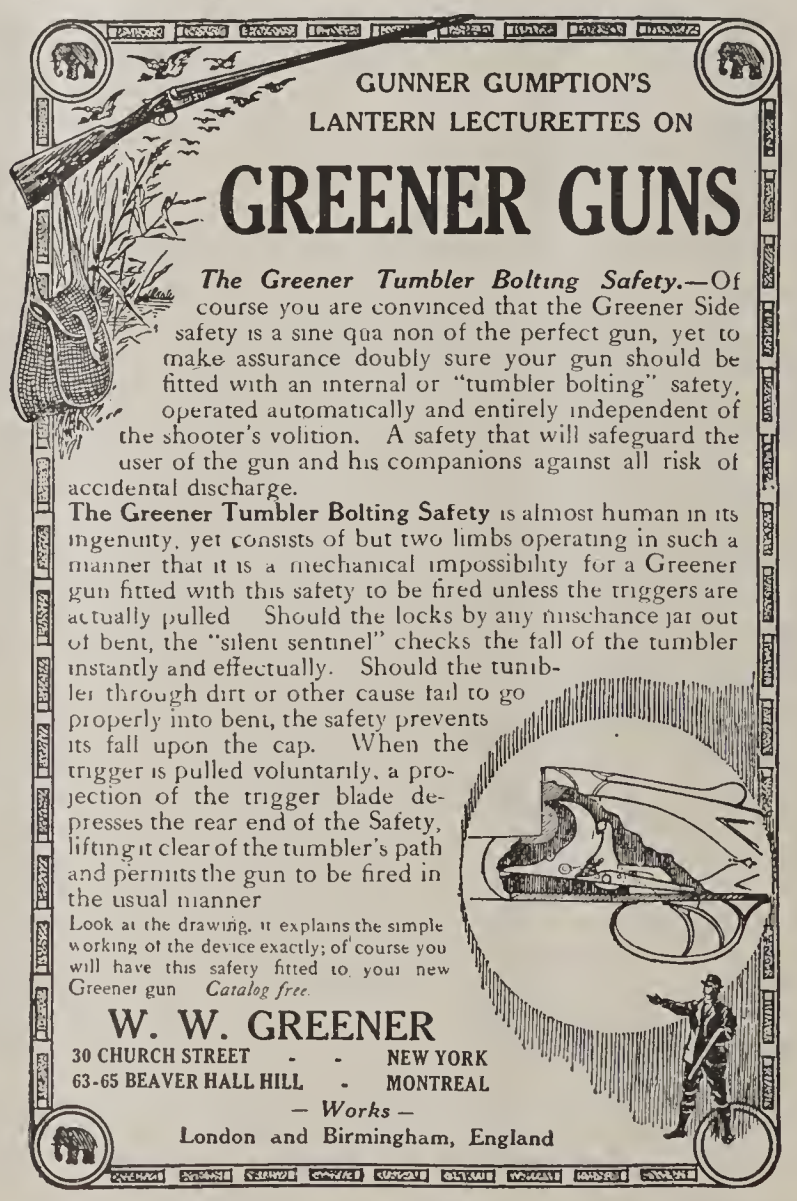

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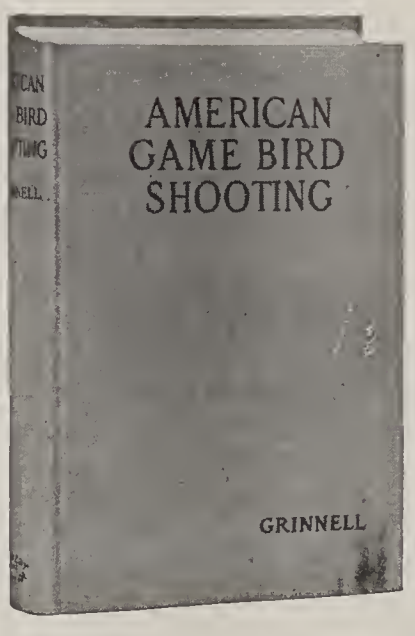

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TURTLES IN FISH HATCHERIES.

TURTLES are a menace to fish hatcheries and do a lot of damage. They are cannibals when it comes to eating fish, and because of their murderous inclinations fish wardens and students of fisheries are a unit in favor of their extermination from hatching ponds.

At the State fish hatchery at Pratt, Kas., the lake is fed from the Ninnescah River and turtles get into the ponds from that stream. They are known to be fish killers, so means are being devised to get rid of them. There are two ways, shooting and trapping, the latter being the more efficacious.

Some time ago a lot of turtles appeared in the Pratt hatchery. Prof. L. L. Dyche, State Fish and Game Warden, decided to shoot them, and since the neighborhood had a young boy of some 12 years who was an expert shot with the rifle, Dyche found him.

"Say, son," he said, "I will furnish all of the ammunition for you if you will shoot turtles. They are sticking their heads up every morning now and the shooting ought to be good."

The youngster took up the proposition gladly, for it furnished fine sport for him. The turtles come to the surface and poke up their heads and at such times the youngster did his firing. When a turtle's head is struck or knocked off by a bullet the body drops back into the water immediately. Then in about two days the body comes to the surface and floats.

The youngster shot about 300 times in one day. But there were no bodies visible. Two days later, however, the water was littered with them, and when they were gathered up in a boat it was found that the boy had killed eighty-seven, a rattling good record.

The most effective way that is being worked out on a large scale is a series of traps to be located at the intake of the water from the river into the ponds. The trap is a unique contrivance. Large boxes are to be built of half-inch meshed wire. On the river or lake side boards some six inches in width are to be laid on the sides of the wire boxes, making a sort of runway, slanted at an angle of perhaps forty-five degrees. Across the top of the boxes connecting the two runway planks will be two more planks made into trap doors. The planks are narrowed and weighted on one end with lead and set on an iron balance rod.

A turtle is a peculiar creature. It likes to crawl up on things, and these runways will tempt him. The turtle will get up on top and crawl out on the trap boards. Another will come along and push the first turtle a few inches further along. A third will about make enough weight to tip up the trap board, and down into the wire box the game will be dumped. On the four inside walls of the wire box sheet metal of some kind will be used as lining, over which the turtles cannot crawl because they cannot get a foothold.

But the biggest and meanest turtle of them all, the old snapping turtle, is a pretty bright chap. He doesn't take to crawling up on boards or doing any aerial stunts of that kind. The traps won't work on him once in fifty times and other means have been devised by the Kansas fish and game warden to capture him. He gets into the pond and there meets his Waterloo.

An iron stake is run through a fish and the stake is then driven down into the bed of the lake near the shore. Of course the whole fish is put under water. Right under the stake is placed an old-fashioned steel trap securely anchored. The old snapping turtle makes for the fish and enjoys his dinner, but in probably 50 per cent. of the cases while wading around enjoying his repast he sticks one of his short, stocky legs into the trap and is caught. You would think that a snapping turtle would fight and pull loose, even though it meant the sacrifice of a leg. But he doesn't. He yields and quits. When caught your Mr. Snapper is always a quitter. He is much like a mountain lion in that respect. A lion will raise Ned until caught in a trap and then he yields like a baby.

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fish on the stake and getting away without being caught in the trap. He will come right back to that stake again looking for more food, and a second bait will most often mean his finish.—Kansas City Journal.

AFTER RED BEAR IN KASHMIR.

WE were a party of four on the march up into the high mountains of Baltistan after ibex. By "party" I do not mean that our interests were only for the common good, for we each had our own servants, shikaris, ponies, and "bundobust" generally; but, though we traveled together, it was a case of covertly racing for our destination to secure a good nullah which should not be too far distant. This racing was rather amusing, for each man's shikari got his master up and on the road betimes, and at the halting place the last men on the road would generally pitch their tent furthest to the front, giving as a reason that the site was drier, warmer, more sheltered, etc.

Our party formed by chance at a staging bungalow under the first pass we had to cross. Two men had been there some days, unable to cross, and had spent the time in looking for red bear, which the ground round about was supposed to hold in good numbers. Still, they had had no luck beyond giving their nether limbs some first-class practice in walking on a hillside. Therefore, on our arrival we all determined to push on the next day, in spite of the route being hardly open.

There was an early start to cross the snow on the top of the pass before the sun had become powerful enough to make it bad going for our heavily laden ponies. Liking walking for its own sake, I, being on foot, soon left my companions behind, since they were riding, and their mounts found much difficulty in crossing the steep, stony nullahs and banks of frozen snow. At the start the scenery was very fine. Looking down from the bungalow one saw a long, grassy valley, with a big torrent now and then losing itself under a snow bridge—a remnant of last winter's severity—on each side rugged, precipitous hills covered with snow, and at the end of the vista a beautiful conical peak—its summit all a rosy red from the dawn—filled in apparently the whole end of the valley. On the other hand was the road to Gilgit and the west, winding up the snowy pass behind the bungalow. Our road, however, was not up this, but at right angles, up a steep ravine to the north. Here the scenery was rugged and wild without being grand, for the view was confined to the rocky walls of the winding ravine we were going up. The only wild life were some birds, something like larks and a few marmots, who screeched defiance from a distance; but they were too wary to allow themselves to be shot, darting down their holes with an extra little screech of "Sold again," so as to say, at every attempt of the stranger to draw closer.

At the top there was a very fine panorama of snowy mountain tops, conspicuous among which was Nanga Parbat—the naked mountain, thus named on account of its peak soaring up into the sky—looking beautiful in the early morning light, with the sun shining on its thousands of feet of snow and glacier. This mountain lies on the boundary of Astore and Chilas, and must have been fifty miles distant, in spite of which its general shape was beautifully clear and distinct.

It was just here I overtook another man who had also been looking for bear in these hills under the pass, and, having had no luck either, he was pushing on. So we went on together, holding an animated conversation about various mutual friends we had, as he was in a station I had till lately been living in. This we reached the brow of the pass, and were scanning the prospect of the Deosai Plateau—and a more bleak, bare, inhospitable place it has not been my lot to behold. The whole place is quite devoid of life, and is a bare plain surrounded by a ring of freezing, snow-clad peaks, not a bush, or tree, or even flower, only grass. Suddenly my tiffin coolie caught my arm. "Look, sir, red bear!" and there, sure enough, some 1,200 yards away, merely two small brown splodges, which moved about among the patches of snow below.

The bears were feeding—on the very road we were marching along. There was a lake covered with soft, pulpy snow on the right, and on the left a steep slope upward, covered with snow and intersected by several small ravines running down into the lake. At our feet was a steep snow slope, down which we glissaded for some 200 yards, and thence we moved along the slope above the bears, crawling over the snow and recovering our breath in the depressions till a position 500 yards from the quarry was reached. But from this place we had then to traverse some sixty yards of perfectly open ground in full view of the bears before reaching a very small friendly nullah which ran obliquely toward them. My companion's shikari, who was quite a young man, insisted on our firing at once. We replied that that was a useless procedure, for if we did hit the animals they would only be wounded, and probably escape, to die a lingering death far away, and we should never get their skins. Much better to try for a fair shot, and if they escaped while we were getting nearer, they might afford gratification to some other man another day.

So singly we worked our way forward into this depression in front, and slowly got up to a favorable position only 200 yards away. The bears, quite unsuspecting, had their backs turned to us. My companion whispered, "Which will you take?" As I was on the left, I said I would take the one on the left. At that moment his animal turned broadside on to him, and he fired. I fired also, though I only had a Mannlicher (with a 12-bore loaded with Lyons' bullets in reserve), and the only part of the animal I could fire at was the tail, as he was looking the other way. However, he went and sat on the edge of the lake; so, giving him a second bullet, I rushed closer, thinking him done for. But as the second bear was slowly making away up hill, and not wanting to get close underneath him, I fired three or four bullets at him, when the other man, going close, finished him off.

Then looking round at my beast, what was my astonishment to see him making off at a slow trot. Greatly excited, I also dashed in pursuit, instead of quietly firing, for after a hundred yards' running at an elevation of 13,000 feet, I got hopelessly winded, after which trying to shoot was a farce, with the foresight describing circles of a foot and more in diameter.

So the only thing to do was to follow up the tracks, which was easy in the snow. The animal, after skirting the lake, crossed several small hills, up each of which he went, inclining to the right on the slope, as his near hind leg was useless, and then at the top he doubled back along the top. This gave me the impression that he wanted to get to some place on the left. After a time, on the last ridge, which was a rocky one with no snow on it, we lost the tracks, and the tiffin coolie was all for going back, as he said the animal must have gone right away. But as the hill dominated a wide plain, which we searched without result with the glasses, and from the way he had gone up the intervening hills, I thought he must have made off to the left.

So to the left we went, and at the very end of the hill we saw him lying up in some rocks high up. Getting close to make sure this time, I let him have two bullets, whereupon he got up with a grunt, toppled over the top of the ridge, and we found him dead below.

My shikari, arriving soon after, saw the capture with great delight, saying that now, having killed the first animal we had seen, we should have good luck on our trip, which turned out true, for a wonder. The first bullet we found had broken the hip joint and raked three-parts of the body. Nevertheless, he had led us a chase of several miles over several steep hills, thus exhibiting that tenacity of life characteristic of most wild animals.—The Field.

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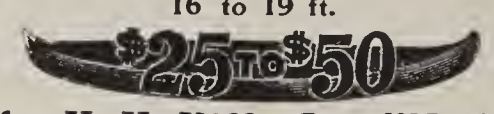

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Camp-Fires on the Florida Peninsula

By C. A. V.

IN one of those charming books written by ex-President Roosevelt, reference is made to the Peninsula of East Florida as "the land of the cypress, palmetto and live oak, of open savannas, of sandy pine forests, and impenetrable, interminable morasses." Nowhere in so few words can be found so complete a description of the topography of this land of fruit and flowers—a land of which so much has been written and of which so much yet remains untold.

Ages ago the briny waters of the Atlantic rolled where now stretch those limitless pine and palmetto-studded plains, for sea shells are found everywhere in the loose white sands. When the waters receded a race of Indians came and made the peninsula their home, leaving us mute reminders of their presence in the shape of huge shell mounds, in structure resembling the earthen mounds of the Ohio Valley. Skeletons and pottery have been found in great quantities, the former sometimes in long rows and face downward.

Ponce de Leon first set foot on the East coast in 1513, and the first settlement was begun at St. Augustine long years before the vessels of the Dutch or Puritan fathers furrowed the waters of the Hudson River or Plymouth Bay, but in spite of this early settlement, the more southern portions of the great peninsula were until a late day as darkest Africa to the major part of our people. The Rockies, the great plains and the vast, gloomy forests of the far North were long ago exploited by hunters and campers, while Florida with her many attractions was neglected, but those days are now past. The beautiful lagoon-like expanse of Indian River, Lake Worth and Biscayne Bay—those long ago haunts of buccaneers and wreckers—now echo to the chug-chugging of the motor boat, while the sailboat, too, is still in evidence. Back from the settlements and railroads the camper may still find peace and quiet and freedom from conventionalities. This is still the country of the cowboy, the 'gator hunter and the Seminole.

Here in the South as elsewhere, the fondest memories of life in the open are centered about the camp-fire. Here again are lived over the events of the day and here also you make your plans for the morrow. The joys of the day come back to you a hundred fold, while the vexations and disappointments vanish and are forgotten in the genial glow of the fire. Fred Mather once said that in referring to his notebook on one occasion he was surprised to find that during a certain trip "the mosquitoes were of large size, of great subcutaneous penetration and in vast numbers." His mind had retained no recollection of mosquitoes at all, but he could very easily recall the pleasant incidents of the

IN THE LAND OF PALMETTO AND CYPRESS.

trip, and so it is with us all—the discomforts are forgotten but memory fondly restores all the roses to the utter exclusion of the thorns. Nevertheless, the Southern camper has discomforts aplenty at times. Mosquitoes thrive in Eastern and Southern Florida and often at night you must choose between choking yourself with a smudge, smothering under a blanket or being devoured alive by the pests unless you have the foresight to always carry along a piece of netting.

Bad water is a great discomfort at times to those hunting big game on the dry prairies or flat woods sections. It is not a bad idea to boil all your drinking water during a camping trip in the wilds. Impure water, warm weather and mosquitoes are bad when combined, but add a spell of sickness caused by drinking impure water and your misery is complete, so it is always well to be careful. Medical supplies should always be taken on a camping trip. They take up little room and you never know when they may be needed.

All discomforts, however, are well repaid by the pleasures you have in outdoor life and not the least of these pleasures is the preparing of the evening meal after a hard day in the field.

Then there is the glorious camp-fire, fed with knots of resinous pine, flickering and sending tiny sparks heavenward. The embers glow and die away as you watch them dreamily from your soft blankets. Your companions moving about throw weird hobgoblin shapes upon the dark wall of forest trees which rings you round. Fancy is given free rein and you are soon lost in thought, then sleep. When you awake the fire is out, only a few coals remain to mark the place where it has been, you feel cold and damp, your companions are all asleep and you roll up tightly in your blankets, feeling just a trifle foolish and for just what reason you hardly know.

The camper in the Florida flatwoods is subjected to great extremes in regard to water. Sometimes the entire country is flooded with six inches or more of water and campsites are at a premium, while again you are obliged to dig for water. The following is the story of a trip during one of the periods of overflow:

One fine November evening a few years ago with four companions and two dogs I set out in a two-horse wagon to enjoy a few days' outing in the wilds. We took along a large tarpaulin which we intended to use in lieu of a tent, but it rained almost constantly, and it did not answer the purpose very well, making it a wet camping experience indeed.

Water was encountered before we were a mile from the settlements, and through water we floundered for four or five miles. It was hard work for the horses, and so we halted for the night. Next morning the march through the water was resumed and by noon we were on a high sandy, spruce-covered ridge and there we decided to camp. For a wonder, no rain fell

that night and we were fairly comfortable, our slumbers being disturbed only three times, once by the horses raising a fuss, once by the dogs barking and scrambling over us none too tenderly and lastly by a drove of razorback hogs which wandered into camp, and upon discovering us, ran away with a chorus of sniffs and grunts.

Did you ever hunt or camp with a lazy man? If you have you know what a nuisance one of the breed is to have along. Well, we had one of these abominations with us and he became so unbearable that we all united in making it so unpleasant for him that he longed to be back home. He stood the persecution two days and then left us, saying that he was unwell and had business which needed looking after.

The skies wept copiously and everything was wet. The greater part of our provisions were soon spoiled and we were put on a meat diet. We hunted faithfully along this ridge and in the flatwoods, but not one deer did we start. Every few hours the rain would descend in torrents and we often floundered in water up to our waists. On the higher ground quail and snipe were abundant and kept getting up all around us. I do not remember ever seeing so many quail before. Once with a single companion I became separated from the rest and saw no more of them that day. We tried stalking a few sandhill cranes without success, but a big fox squirrel ran up in a tall pine, and when the rifle cracked, he tumbled to the ground. As our larder was very low we returned to camp and got our shotguns, intending to take a try at the quail and snipe.

The quail behaved beautifully, getting up by singles and in pairs. Each killed his first bird and thus encouraged did some good work. There was much nice open shooting, but just at dark we raised a covey which flew into a dense thicket where we had much difficulty both in routing them out and in finding them when killed.

It was by this time quite dark and so we started for camp, but by some mischance we missed the ridge. We waded a great slough for several miles but saw no sign of the ridge on which the camp was situated. Finally away off to the eastward we heard the report of a gun and presently made out the faint glow of the camp-fire. Our friends, becoming anxious, were firing signals. We turned and made a bee-line for the distant fire, only to be confronted by a seemingly impassable morass of saw grass. Without hesitation my companion plunged in and began floundering across it and I followed and was soon sorry enough. The water was several feet deep and the ground underneath of such a miry unstable nature that I was often compelled to grasp the blades of saw grass which grew up in rank profusion to prevent sinking under altogether. At a point somewhere near the middle of the slough I laid my gun across two tufts of stiff saw grass, and using this as a rest, recovered my breath for the final effort. When we finally did reach the opposite side we were tired, wet, muddy and in bad humor. During the struggle my leggins had came unbuckled and were lost in the mud of the slough. They are somewhere in that marsh yet so far as I know, for I made no effort to recover them but hurried on to camp.

More days of rain and fruitless hunting followed and giving up at last, we returned home; empty-handed so far as venison was concerned, but with a rich fund of memories of happy, if disagreeable, days in the wilderness.

In striking contrast with this trip was one that followed soon after, for this time instead of hunting for a spot dry enough to camp on we were obliged to search much the same territory very carefully in order to procure enough water for ourselves and horse, and when we did find water, it was so warm and stagnant that we could hardly use it. My friend J. and myself had long planned this outing, and when the fruit crop was marketed our opportunity came. Packing our tarpaulin, bedding, guns and grub into a little light wagon, we mounted to the summit of the pile and drove away one beautiful moonlit evening. We traveled about six miles that night and went into camp near a little stagnant pond. Next morning the march was resumed. Our destination was a beautiful camping place near a large hammock where game and good water were supposed to be plentiful, but although we reached it in due time and searched thoroughly for good water, none was to be found, although we even dug down in the center of an old dry saw grass pond. We had neglected to bring along a shovel and were obliged to dig with an old bucket, which, to say the least, was a slow and laborious proceeding. We then concluded to push on to a swamp called the Horseshoe Cypress—so named on account of its shape—but thought first to secure some fresh meat for our larder.

J. took the rifle and I the shotgun, and thus armed, we pushed off through the woods in opposite directions. Pretty soon I heard the crack of J.'s rifle and knew he had found some squirrels. At the same time I espied a squirrel scampering among the branches of a large live-oak nearby, and just as I was about to shoot, a turkey called from the top of the same tree, and stepping carefully aside, I saw it perched upon a limb close to the body of the tree. It saw me at the same time and squatted to fly. It was a little too far away for the light shot I was using but I let it have a charge and tumbled it off the limb, but it recovered itself and made its escape into the thicket. Several squirrels barked and frisked about in the nearby trees, but just then I wanted turkey and refused to be comforted by the killing of such common game and so returned to the wagon empty-handed. J. came in with squirrel soon after and we moved on to the Horseshoe Cypress.

While I rigged up a sort of tent out of the tarpaulin, J. prepared a dinner of squirrel and stewed prunes. I then dug a small well which gave us a limited supply of muddy water and we were happy in the belief that we were at last located when a Seminole Indian rode by within a quarter of a mile from us with his rifle resting across his horse's neck and a long rope trailing behind. Pretty soon another swarthy son of this interesting and vanishing race made his appearance, firing the tall prairie grass as he came.

The object of these men was apparent at once; they were going to burn out the swamp and drive out any deer that might be using therein. It was also very plain to us that our camp was in danger, for the high prairie grass and dry palm fans would burn fiercely in the stiff breeze that was blowing, so pulling down our tent and packing up our belongings as quickly as possible, we began our retreat. Reaching a strip of prairie which had already been burned over, we finished our interrupted meal. Looking back over the smoking prairie to the south of us we passed some very uncomplimentary remarks about the red race and the Seminoles in particular.

Camp was made that night among the giant palms along the Sebastian River. It seemed as though every night prowler among the winged creatures for miles was attracted by the light of our camp-fire and assembled about it. All sorts of birds sang, hooted and croaked from among the tall pines and palmettos while bull bats swept about overhead uttering their queer noises.

Next morning I took the rifle and strolled along the river bank. Ospreys screamed from their nests in the tall pines, water turkeys scampered out of sight among the moss-laden cypresses, and cranes, curlews and other water birds flopped noisily away from their perches on dead limbs overhanging the stream, water moccasins were sunning themselves on the muddy bank, sliding down into the water as I approached. Finally I espied a big alligator taking his sun bath, but he saw me, too, and slid into the water like a flash. Another big fellow came tearing down the bank, plunged into the water and swam for the opposite bank. Only a small part of his head was visible, but I put a bullet into his eye. With a tremendous splash he disappeared in deep water. When I returned to the place later, however, he was lying dead in the shallow water near shore and I pulled him out. Several more 'gators made their appearance, but I did not succeed in killing any more. As I wandered along I scared up a half dozen or more of those beautiful but fast vanishing birds — the summer or wood-ducks.

Gypsy-like, J. and I did not remain long in one camp, and despite our pleasant surroundings, moved on to the Red Bear cypress swamp, at the edge of which, on a high sandy ridge, we pitched camp. A number of pleasant days were passed at this place, shooting birds, rabbits and alligators or simply idling about. One evening I announced my intention of eating fried alligator for supper. J. at first ridiculed the idea, but at last acquiesced. We had thirteen of the ugly brutes to skin before cooking the evening meal and by the time we had completed the job my appetite for 'gator steak was gone entirely. Late that night, after I had retired to my couch and was resting comfortably, J. wandered off through the pines to look after the horse, when suddenly he called out, "Come here quick!" Throwing off the blankets I ran to him, with visions of scorpions and rattlesnakes dancing before my eyes. When I came up I found no snakes, but there piled in a heap and glistening in the pale moonlight in all their hideous ugliness were the decapitated and flayed carcasses of the thirteen alligators. There are times when the English language utterly fails to portray one's feelings, and when J. laughlingly remarked that he had only called me out to select a choice steak for breakfast, I simply turned in silence and started back to the camp-fire. Presently my bare feet came in contact with a cactus, and then the

tension became too great to stand longer. I have no recollection of what I said, but I danced a war dance on my other foot with energy to spare.

When the time came for starting home we were both sorry indeed and many were the resolves made to try it again sometime. It is heart-breaking work to strike camp, and to my notion there is no sadder picture in the outdoor world than a deserted camp-site.

The Right Fly

By HUGH C. CURRY

NO one of Heacock's three friends is ever prompted him to make a small wager of rpompted him to make a small wager of a dinner for four that he would catch a two-pound trout in Buckalew's Creek before the end of the week they had set apart for a spring outing.

The four fishermen had come to a Pennsylvania resort during the second week in May and secured accommodations at a little country hotel.

A SHELL MOUND IN FLORIDA.

The day just ended had been fishless. So also had the two preceding days, as regarded any considerable number or size of trout taken, and no one in the party seemed to be sanguine of much exceeding the legal limit of six-inch fish during the two remaining days of their stay.

As this is a true story, the facts must be set down carefully, because it illustrates that the habits and customs of fish—in this instance trout—cannot always be relied upon to be followed. Reams of stuff have been written about the ways of animals and fish, but the only infallible truth about them thus far is that they still produce their young. During the growing-up period, and after the year of discretion has been reached, no nature faker may assume to say, with absolute accuracy, just what any living thing will do.

Therefore, when Heacock, with nothing but half a dozen six and seven-inch trout to his credit during the three days that had passed suddenly said, as he began refilling his pipe: "Boys, I've got a hunch that I'll take a two-pound trout out of this creek before the week is ended, and I'll bet dinner for all," every man in the party simply said, "You're on."

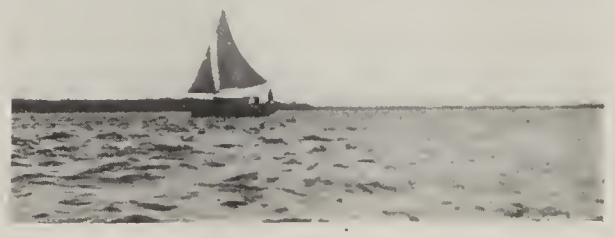
"Now, I'll tell you," said Heacock. "This is as you know a pretty hard brook to fish. You also all know that just below the Devil's Drive is about fifty feet of water we have always had to give the go-by. Eh? Well, I clum——"

"Climbed," said Ellis.

—"a tree by that piece of water to-day. Don't know why I did, but you fellows had gone on down, and as I sat there I thought I'd like to see what that water looked like. So up the tree I went, and as it hung out over the creek I had a good look at it, and I found out that an old path or a little waterway used to run down to the brook on the opposite side from me. I was very quiet while in the tree—just sat there thinking and enjoying the beauties of the stream, when all at once, guess what? Sneaking along the shore, about three feet from the edge of the water, was the slyest looking mink you ever saw. I had seen only one in my life before, but I recognized the gentleman. Looking everywhere but up into my tree he slowly got closer and closer to the water. If I hadn't seen him and followed him from the start I doubt if he could have been pointed out to me by any one with any assurance that I could locate him. But having my eyes on him I kept them there. At least I thought I did, but suddenly there was a flash—a dark flash—and that fellow went into the water so fast that he didn't make a hole—just like you'd cut it with a knife. He was up again almost before I knew he'd gone, and in his mouth he had about the nicest looking fifteen-inch trout I've ever seen. Therefore, I've got an idea."

As Heacock had said, the brook was a difficu't stream to fish, but that statement was not applicable to the entire length of Buckalew's Creek. The water has a descent of probably 300 feet in three miles, but when it is considered that during that distance three perpendicular drops of about thirty feet each are encountered with the customary rapids just above and also below the falls, it must of necessity follow that plenty of smooth water would be found by one going the entire distance. When such stretches of the quieter waters were met, one cou'd see for a distance of from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet a brook of clear, cool water, about eight to ten inches deep, just seeming to gurgle and laugh over a bottom covered with brown and with white pebbles. It is a great pleasure—and the work probably causes an added thrill—to fight one's way through brush and over rocks, and deftly drop a line into a forbidding looking pool and feel a tug without at the time seeing the fighter, but certainly nothing can excel the joy of standing, early in the spring, in the center of a brook about twenty-five feet wide, arched with trees just showing buds, and watching a trout as he thrashes back and forth, always in plain view at the end of a thirty-foot line swirling about over the ripples. The sensation does not occur often enough in one's lifetime to become irksome.

The next morning Heacock's fishing outfit was augmented by a heavy knife and a small saw, and after agreeing that the rest of the party should join him later at the place he had selected, Heacock proceeded down the brook. It took him two hours to cut and saw a passage way through the briers, undergrowth and shrubbery to the water's edge. Taking a little time to eat his lunch, and to give an opportunity for quiet to settle down where he had been sawing and hacking, Heacock fished other parts of the brook for half an hour or so, and finally returned to his pet location. For three hours he faithfully fished that fifty feet of creek. First a fly, then worms were tried. Back again to another fly, and still other flies, hoping and ever hoping, Heacock fished as he never had fished before without result. A whistle from somewhere back from the creek notified him that the rest of the party had called to accompany him



A SAILING CRAFT ON THE INDIAN RIVER.

home, and that the day was waning, and reluctantly and shamefacedly he slowly made his way through the bramble to the top of the bank.

"No luck, eh?" Heacock was asked as soon as he appeared. He looked so sorrowful that he did not receive the chaffing he was prepared to take. "Never mind, old fellow, you've still got to-morrow."

"No," replied Heacock, "I lose. I've had all I want," and he began to lead the march back to the hotel, when a shout attracted the attention of all to their landlord, seated in a buckboard, waiting a few rods further down stream on a rough log bridge.

"Now, then," he shouted, "one of you fellows get in here. I've got room for the one that's done the most work. What luck?"

"Nothing to speak of," was the reply of one of the party, as they approached and exhibited their different catches. "Mosquitoes and gnats are getting a little troublesome in the woods now, and they'll soon keep one busy if the fish don't."

"Yes, that's so. There's a hoss-fly sucking the blood out of my mare's neck now. First I've seen this summer," said the farmer.

"Just hold still a minute," said Heacock, "and I'll kill that fellow," and giving it a clip with his cap he knocked it to the ground. "Wait till I unjoint my rod," he continued, "and I think I'll claim that scat alongside you. Guess no one's worked harder to-day than I have. That fly seems to be a tough customer."

Stooping down he picked the fly out of the dust and held it by the feet, watching it work its wings. Unreeling about ten feet of line, Heacock carelessly hooked the fly just back of the head, stepped to the edge of the bridge and cast down stream into one of those pebbly bottoms. Swish! Everybody wanted to help. Whir-r-r went the reel. Heacock grabbed for the line and dropped the rod, and it fell into the water. It took him just about three seconds to run around and fall down the bank into the stream. By this time he had recovered his nerve, and clutching the rod he prepared to fish his trout. But it did not require any expert handling, apparently. Back and forth, up and down, with sometimes scarcely water enough to cover him, and not a rock or tree to hide him, the fish tugged and pulled till exhausted, Heacock calmly letting the trout have his own way, "because," as he remarked, when asked why he did not land him, "I've never had this experience before, and I never hope to have it again."

"Biggest fish I ever saw in this brook," said their landlord, when the trout was finally laid out on the grass, the hook still deep in his gills, "and on a hoss-fly. Well, of all things in Israel," which was the farmer's extreme expletive. "He'll make you a fine meal."

"He'll do nothing of the kind. That fish is going on my dining room wall down home, and although he was wholly unexpectedly hooked, and somewhat ungracefully handled, he will serve to remind me of the meals some other people will not eat—on me. Someone else may have my seat. I'm going to walk now."

The Rill.

There's something so cheerful
With yonder queer rill,
That always will chatter
And never be still.

It breaks on the view
Like a radiant smile,
And cheers me each time
That I hop o'er the stile.

Or winter or summer,
Or spring or the fall,
Its musical story
It babbles to all.

As it winds 'mid the cresses
And forget-me-nots,
Or slips in the winter
Thro' frost-bitten plots.

Full oft, when I ponder
O'er knolls and thro' dells,
'Mid patches of cedar,
Or grass in the fells,

With spirit bowed down
With the sorrows of earth,
My heart is made lighter
At sound of its mirth.

'Tis like the sweet blab
Of a meaningless child,
Whose very weak lisp
Makes the sternest man mild,

Whose aimless sweet talking
Oh—never can pall,
But makes this dull living
Worth while after all.

DARIUS DALRYMPLE.

On a Houseboat on Alabama Rivers

By ROLAND M. HARPER

In Two Parts—II.

ON the 13th we made only 11½ miles during the day, being delayed by several gravelly bars or shoals where the skiff had to be sent ahead to make soundings. We had no trouble at all comparable with that of Saturday and Monday, however, and some of these delays gave those of us who were not doing the sounding a good chance to take pictures, examine our specimens or write up our notes. About dinner time we passed the site of Lock 3, still far from complete, though the work was being pushed as rapidly as possible. There we were able to send off some mail, buy a few provisions from the commissary, and refill our water bottles. Up to this time we had been getting artesian water at the locks and more important landings, but Lock 3 had no artesian well as yet, and we were given cistern water instead. This naturally had a sort of dark brown taste, but most of the scientists preferred it to branch water, which could have been obtained almost anywhere, because they were afraid of malaria in the latter (regardless of the mosquito theory).

At this lock one of the engineers in charge of the construction kindly offered to go with us and pilot us through a shoal a few miles below after which he expected to take a short cut across a bend of the river and get back to his quarters in less time than it took to come down in the boat. The channel at this shoal must have shifted since he had last traversed it, however, for in the midst of it we suddenly ran aground without warning. In this emergency the first thing to be done was to cast off the houseboat and float it to a place of safety. We then fastened one end of the 500-foot rope to the stern of the launch as usual and took the other end to the nearest bank and walked upstream with it as far as possible. By the united strength of ten men we were then able to pull the boat back off the bar and let it drop down to one side, where the water was a little deeper. All this delayed us nearly two hours, and doubtless made our accommodating friend, the engineer, late to his supper.

We tied up for the night at Beck'ey's Landing, which is about a mile from Myrtlewood, the end of a branch of the L. & N. R. R. Wednesday morning the preacher and I, wishing to see more of the country than was possible from the river, and not caring so much about the bluffs as the geologists did, decided to walk over to Myrtlewood and across the country to Naheola, which was about fifteen miles down the river, but not more than half that distance in a direct line. We started early enough, but took the wrong road through the post oak flatwoods by mistake and went three or four miles instead of one to get to Myrtlewood, where we sent off some mail again and bought a few light groceries. From there to Naheola our route was mostly through river bottoms, inhabited only by negroes whose knowledge of the geography of the country was very rudimentary. Some of those we interrogated had apparently never heard of Naheola—which is, indeed, a very sma'l p'ace, scarcely a settlement at all—but by good luck we managed to keep the right road through the bottoms, and reached the ferry opposite Naheola at noon, which, however, was a couple of hours later than we had anticipated. No boat or human being was in sight, but as our comrades had promised to wait there for us if they arrived first, we concluded that they too had been delayed considerably beyond their expectations. There seemed to be nothing for us to do but wait. After forty minutes we were surprised to hear the whistle of the launch down the river, and hastening down the left bank we found our party at a bluff on the opposite side, about a quarter of a mile below the ferry and just out of sight from the place where we had been sitting. We afterward learned that they had also met with some delay, and had been waiting only about an hour, during which time they had found plenty to occupy them at the bluff, so our failure to arrive on time caused no derangement of their plans.

Our troubles with shoals were now over, and for the next hundred miles or so we had plain sailing. The only drawback to our perfect enjoyment from now on was that some of us had to be called away from our contemplation of the scenery once or twice a day to pump out the hull of the houseboat, which had seen years of service and was naturally somewhat leaky. Lock 2, which was not more than half completed, was passed during the afternoon. The river by this time was about twice as wide as the Warrior between Tuscaloosa and Demopolis, and the banks not so high, but the appearance of the vegetation had not changed much.

Wednesday night we tied up opposite Tuscahoma, a cotton warehouse landing 190 miles from Tuscaloosa and 171 from Mobile. Having heard that one or two steamboats were expected to pass during the night, we fastened our craft securely to two snags which happened to be in just the right position several feet from the bank, so that we would not be pounded against the bottom by the waves. The steamboats passed without disturbing us much, but some time during the night we were awakened by the voice of a negro who had probably rowed across from Tuscahoma, ostensibly in quest of tobacco, but perhaps bent on robbery. He was immediately ordered away in a stern voice, with a threat to put a hole through him, or something to that effect, and was not heard from again.

Thursday morning was foggy before sunrise as usual, but clear and pleasant later. We did a little geologizing at Tuscahoma b'uff, bought a turkey, which was shot for us on the spot, from the people at the warehouse, and started off about 8 o'clock. We were now approaching the long leaf pine region, and log, stave and wood landings became frequent, and logging railroads were occasionally seen. We also passed a few cotton warehouses every day, these usually on top of a bluff, with a cable track leading down to the water's edge at an angle of 30 to 45 degrees. Although the Warrior River below

Tuscaloosa runs through a famous cotton country, it seems to have no cotton landings on it, probably because navigation on it has hitherto been almost impossible in the fall, when the cotton is being shipped, on account of low water. Then, too, the navigable part of the Warrior has railroads within ten miles of it the whole distance, while on that part of the Tombigbee, where we were now, there was no regular railroad within twenty miles. The steamboats which passed us from now on looked much like those on the lower Mississippi.

We stopped about two hours at Wood's Bluff, a noted fossil locality, where the leading conmirror, and at the same time shuts off most of the breeze. We indeed found it a warm place, but not uncomfortably so, on account of the lateness of the season.

Later in the day we got several glimpses of the "mountains" of Southwestern Alabama, which are sandstone ridges rising 200 feet or more above the river and giving a pleasing diversity to the landscape. The same ridges extend northwestward past Meridian, Miss., where they can be seen very plainly from any of the railroads passing through that city, most of which have to wind about considerably.

Shortly before sunset, after a run of fortynorthern slopes of the mountains were densely clothed with virgin hardwood forest in which two species of magnolia and several rare ferns were prominent. The plowshare which was suspended from a corner of the pilot house to serve as a bell had to be tapped a good many times to call us all in from this beautiful place.

At noon we reached Lock 1, 251 miles from Tuscaloosa and 110 from Mobile, where one of the sons of the Nestor of our party, as well as one or two other young men from Tuscaloosa, were employed. They had heard that we were coming, and of course gave us a cordial reception. Among other things we were shown a

BRIDGE AND POOL AT MILFORD, PA.

Photograph by H. B. March.

chologist of the party gave us each a paper bag with instructions to collect everything in sight, especially the little shells a fraction of an inch in length, for those were the least known. The lowest few feet of the bluff are now permanently submerged by water backed up from Lock 1, thirty-nine miles below, which of course the geologists regretted very much, but the part above the water is a perfect mass of beautifully preserved and easily detached shells. When the spoils were counted that night, about 150 species from that locality were listed, a few of them perhaps new to science.

According to our leader, Wood's Bluff is one of the hottest places in the world, and he had poured out many a gallon of sweat there in former years. It forms almost a semi-circle, concave toward the south, and focuses the rays of the mid-day sun something like a concave

three miles, we stopped at Coffeeville landing. Our water bottles were nearly empty again, but neither artesian water nor rain water was to be had here, so we filled them from a small clear rivulet near by despite the prejudice of some members of the party against branch water.

Friday we wanted to make up some of the time lost at the shoals, so we got under way at 6:30. At that hour it was a little too chilly to be comfortable on deck and too foggy for us to do justice to the scenery, but the sun soon came out bright and warm as usual. Eight miles below Coffeeville we stopped at Hatchetigbee Bluff, the abrupt end of one of the "mountains" just mentioned, which rises about 150 feet above the river. The view of the river from the top of this bluff reminded one very much of that of the Tennessee River from Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga on a small scale, and the

curiosity in the shape of an artesian well whose water was both too hot and too briny to drink, and emitted gas besides in sufficient quantity so that it could be ignited at the top of the eight-inch pipe where the water came out. No use had yet been found for the unexpected products of this well, and it was all going to waste. For a distance of several miles around Hatchetigbee, where the strata, which are elsewhere nearly level, are folded into an anticline, there is said to be considerable salt in the water of deep wells and springs, and this formed the basis of an important industry during the Civil War, when the South was almost shut off from foreign commerce.

The tide is said to come up to Lock 1 when the river is very low, but we did not stop there long enough to verify this. About two miles below this last lock we came to the site of historic

old St. Stephens, the first capital of Alabama. Here there is a perpendicular bluff of soft whitish limestone 100 feet high, an important spot for geologists, for it is the best known section of the formation which takes its name from this very place, the St. Stephens limestone. On its summit the Spaniards, thinking that the place was south of latitude 31 degrees, the boundary of their domains in North America, built a fort about 1789, and occupied it for ten years until the United States boundary survey showed that it was about thirty miles too far north. The fort was then evacuated by the Spaniards, and soon afterward became an Indian trading post. By 1817, when Alabama Territory was separated from Mississippi, and St. Stephens made the capital, it had become a town of 3,000 inhabitants with the necessary administrative buildings, land office, schools, hotels, a bank, theater, market, etc., but no churches, it is said. In 1819 Alabama was made a State, and the capital was soon moved to Cahaba on the Alabama River. St. Stephens then began to decline, and later when railroads were built near enough to take away its trade without sensibly increasing its accessibility, its doom was sealed. At the present time no buildings are in sight from the river there, not even from the top of the bluff, but about three miles away there is a village still bearing the same name. At the time of our trip St. Stephens was still the county seat of Washington county, but even that distinction has since been taken away from it, and the seat of justice moved to Chatom, a station on a new railroad near the center of the county, so the old place has now little reason for continuing to exist.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Friday the railroad bridge near Jackson was sighted, and we tied up at the steamboat landing, about a mile and a half from the town, which is on top of a hill and not visible from the river. Here the party disbanded, as there was believed to be nothing of special geological interest along the river in the remaining 100 miles between us and Mobile, and we had already spent about all the time that could be spared from our regular occupations. Baggage and fossils were hustled to the station before dark, and seven members of the party went off on the train that night and three the next morning. The houseboat was left at Jackson to be sold, and the navigator and cook stayed with the launch until it could be brought back to Tuscaloosa.

Thus ended one of the most memorable and enjoyable trips in which it has been my good fortune to participate, and no doubt all other members of the party entertain similar sentiments.

Fish Farming

By WILLIAM S. WICKS

IN various sections of the country there exist many springs, brooks, streams and ponds, and these waters may be used for the profitable and pleasurable industry of fish-culture. The spring is the forerunner of the brook, the brook is the feeder of the pond, and they together form the home of the trout. With these homes habitated, they will supply profit to the farmer or owner and supply an anglers' paradise.

A small brook runs through a farm, an inconsequential affair at first, not a foot in width, and at times with very little water. At points in its course by placing cross embankments, ponds may be made. These ponds add to the landscape, make watering places for the cattle and rearing places for fish.

These small waters offer opportunities for a fish garden, the same as a plot of ground near the house offers space for a house garden, and advantage of the opportunity should be taken. Food fish are as valuable as fowls or vegetables; all farmers raise the latter two at considerable expense of planting and continuous care—why not raise fish at very little initial expense and no great continuous care?

Think of the sport for your friends and yourself in catching the fish.

Probably the best fish to propagate in small waters is the speckled brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). They may be purchased from the hatcheries fingerling size; that is, from two to three inches long in the early fall at the rate of one and one-half to two and one-half cents apiece, the price ranging according to the supply and the demand.

If these trout are placed in the waters in November, then by the following August they will be about seven inches in length; in the second year they will each weigh about one-half pound, and in the third year they will each weigh about one pound. The growth, of course, depends on good natural food conditions, and most waters will supply such a condition. Thus a fish costing so little and with no great amount of labor, will in the course of three years sell for many times its cost. Many fishermen will be very glad to get them at $1 a pound, and even if not so sold, the owner or his friends will have the pleasure of fishing with a certain surety of success, and will obtain food of as much value as if bought in the market in the way of meat or fish. Here is an opportunity at present taken advantage of by a few which might obtain to many.

Trout are raised in the hatchery by stripping the female trout of their eggs and impregnating with the milt stripped from the male trout. This process of stripping and impregnating occurs usually in November at the time when the fish mate. The eggs are at once placed on screens in running water, gradually they change in appearance and life. In January the fish forms and eyes show very plainly and in February they are hatched and swim off the screens into the troughs. At this stage each tiny fish is supplied with a food sack under the body on which it feeds for a couple of weeks. Soon after the sack disapears and the fish takes readily to other foods.

The fish grow very rapidly from the sack stage through the spring and summer, and by the fall of the same year become fingerlings. A great many hatcheries sell the fish at all times, extending from the fry until the fingerling stage. The loss to the purchaser is very great at the fry stage, gradually decreasing until the fingerling stage, when it is practically nil, and for this reason the purchaser is more successful in his trout rearing project if he puts off his transplanting, so to speak, until fall. No one will buy chickens until they are big enough at least to care for themselves. Chickens have pips, gaps and what not, and they are preyed on by rodents and caught by animals very readily until they are big enough to scamper away and so care for themselves. Thus it is with the young trout; some thrive and some do not. When small they have many enemies, and if put out too young are unable to withstand the changes in the temperature in the water or to protect themselves from being eaten by cannibal fish or other enemies. While at the fingerling stage they are big enough and lively enough to care for themselves.

Many hatcheries like to sell their young fish in the fry stage, because they may hatch more ova in their troughs than they can rear as trout, and hence they wish to make room. It is an easy matter for a fish establishment to hatch out many more eggs than they may care for when the fry become fish of fair size.

If the State wishes to make the propagation of fish certain, it should not transplant its fish until the fall of the year in which they are hatched. A law to the same effect also could well be applied to private hatcheries.

It is stated that an equal amount of water used in trout farming is more valuable than an equal amount of arable land, and so it is that a farmer may add the industry of fishculture to his other pursuits, and reap a good harvest of pleasure and profit.

Opening of a New Country.

By the opening of a recently constructed railway across the Sierra Nevadas, a hunting country, reported to be very good, and many streams and lakes abounding in game fish, has been rendered more accessible to the ordinary traveler.

Singularly enough the recently completed line of the Western Pacific Railroad between Salt Lake City and the Pacific ocean, crosses this range—often so jagged and threatening—by the wagon trail used nearly two generations ago by the emigrants from the East seeking the gold fields of California, and along this trail occurred many tragedies of early travel now long forgotten.

The descent on the western side follows the Feather River, choosing a course of extraordinary ease, reported to have been picked out more than forty years ago by a Scotch engineer, but not discovered by railroad people until very many years later. The grade is said to be only one foot in a hundred.

The mountains through which this railroad passes yield deer and bears, while in the country to the northward there are said to be bears, deer and panthers or mountain lion. That country contains not a few lakes large and small, which during the season of migration are great resorts for duck and geese, while upland birds are reported abundant. Many of the mountain streams and lakes abound in trout of different kinds. Altogether the region is one into which more and more sportsmen are before long likely to find their way.

Fly Fallacies

By J. BERRYMAN

THE old hand with a fly-rod, when he sallies forth to get fish as well as other enjoyments, takes with him as the best part of his equipment his lesson book of experience. Careful glances at the road over which we have trodden cannot fail to help us in the way we are treading, though a new one. The old path may have been very pleasant and full of interest, but who would pass just that way again if a better can be found affording fresh enjoyments and new knowledge?

Years ago a constant fishing companion and myself took delight in possessing and using every pattern of fly published, all tied by skilled fingers, and many sworn to loudly by their special devotees. It afforded us immense interest, many cocksure arguments, rare pastimes, a few charming successes and battalions of disappointments.

The old pathetic looking books still exist, crowded with carefully assorted and wondrous patterns, over a hundred of them tied to gut long rotten and the flies and felt leaves moth eaten, a sad memento of faded pleasures—and most pleasant fallacies. When the innovation of eyed hooks appealed to us, the books with their precious accumulations were laid aside, cases purchased and a new collection begun. That collection might have gone on till now had not bewilderment at last provoked rebellion. We who had been trying arduously for a dozen years to discover something of the ways of trout with flies, only found that we were very much at sea, that the experience of each contradicted itself, and the experiences of either contradicted the other. The more we studied the matter and tried to arrive at a few, if only a few, sure and reliable facts the more confusian became confounded. The only deduction we could make from all our careful notes and experiences was that the particular pattern of the fly itself had very little to do with the number of fish we carried home.

Then we went on a new hypothesis: that trout, after all, rarely take our artificials for the naturals we intend they should imitate. We were gradually convinced of it by many proots and experiments. Among our early investigations was the tying of the most ridiculously unlike-nature patterns ourselves and succeeding with them as well as we had ever done with any others. This led us to make a long tank with a glass bottom and see for ourselves how various artificial patterns compared with the natural as seen from below, floating and sunk, against the sky or a tree background, and how they must appear to the trout. As regards the wet fly—motionless with its hackle extended or moving with it bunched to the hook shank—the experiment exploded many of our remaining notions at once. Nothing we could get or make resembled at all any creature that the water breeds. All these years we had thought, if we thought at all, that, going by the patterns of the beautifully-got-up catalogues and the wisdom of many writers, we had been offering the fish something they would recognize as of a tribe they knew well. We saw what complacent ignoramuses we had been. For the moment I am alluding to the wet fly distinctively.

The next step was to prove a theory which the experiment could not fail to suggest; namely, that the trout took our lures not for what we intended them to look like, but for something they knew nothing about! This opened up a wide field for experiments, which culminated in my comrade making me a challenge, utterly violating all traditions. Not being quite so ardent a revolutionist, I accepted it a little disdainfully.

"Let me," said he, "choose a fly from your case blindfolded, and I won't change it. If I don't catch as many as you, call me what you like."

"Come," I said, "don't fumble all day." He was feeling among a hundred or so.

"I'm not going to choose a large one, nor yet one with too much body. I've noticed the smaller the fly the more the fish," he added sagaciously, "and numbers count to-day."

He was a little horrified at choosing a North country nondescript which I had been using on the shallows of Loch Awe, and now we were on a Somersetshire brook. I beat him by two fish that day, but verily believe it was only because I never fished with more keenness. I had stuck to my usual fly—a coachman, sometimes dry and sometimes wet, its bedraggled white wings often drawn or jerked against the stream. Where could be the resemblance to anything in nature?

On another occasion during lunch time he held up a fly with wings and hackle nearly all worn off and said, "There! I caught my last on that. Bet you I'll catch one on a bare hook!"

"Done!" I said, "I'll wager you a luncheon basket you don't." In ten minutes he flipped out a fingerling. The bet was won—and paid. Since then we have both caught older and more wary ones on a naked hook.

On another occasion a controversy sprung up between another friend and myself on this subject. I stripped a Palmer, and begged him to tie any sort of fly he liked, or could, upon the hook and promised that I would use nothing else the whole evening. He laughlingly pulled a thread from his stocking and soon handed me an ugly bunch of knotted worsted, saying, "You certainly don't mind wasting your time if you intend insulting them with that." When, with his permission, I had sheared it a little with my scissors it did not frighten me nor the trout. We each caught two brace and a half, though his were the bigger fish, and he had numerous short rises. I experimented chiefly on the most "stickley" water. At all events the trout took it.

What conclusions must be drawn? I have made similar experiments for years and the conviction has been forced upon me by such experiences that we do not deceive the trout, only ourselves; that they do not take our fanciful lures for the particular creatures we invite them to; they take it for something unknown to them, but something they can afford to taste and blow out instantly if objectionable. I do not believe the particular shape and coloring of our imitations have any special inducement or have much to do with their decision to seize it; not a tenth part so much as the way we work it. Movement is quite another and an all-important side of the art worthy of lengthy treatment, but our point here is pattern.

How is it that particular patterns kill best on certain rivers and at certain times? My experience would justify less moderation than the words I am going to use. I believe it to be a fallacy. If a fly has a reputation it is because it has had a better chance by being most used and because being most used, therefore most killing because most recommended, and for that reason only. How it gets its reputation is not difficult to understand when we consider salmon fly history. Salmon flies are creatures of men's imaginations and utterly unnatural. Some one ties a fly to his fancy, uses it, succeeds with it, and swears by it. Immediately we hear "that's the fly for this water," and we must find the eagle or the albatross that provides the particular hackle or wing or body if we want to succeed. What credulity! I go to Loch Leven or to a Cornish stream and say, "What fly?" "That is the best fly here," is the pith of all the answers. Sometimes I smile, sometimes I frown, but nearly always do I seem to half offend my kind adviser by putting on something quite opposite. It springs from a "cussedness" born of long learning; but the unvarying result is the reason my convictions are so strong. A good "driver" may almost choose his fly haphazard. Sometimes a companion says he has found the fly after failing with several. My amusement then is to use any one of those he has failed with previously and soon we are able to agree that it was not the fly but the changing mood of the trout, or other circumstances.

The sum of it is this: except on chalk streams I never budge from one of three patterns—the coachman, the alder, and the blue upright. Will any man meet me with his case full and compare notes at the end of the day?

The Complete Angler.

"JOHNNIE, come in to dinner!"

Mrs. Slater stood at the door of her cottage, looking toward a small boy who was fishing with a bent pin and a bit of thread on the brim of a puddle.

"John-nie—dinner!"

Still the boy went on fishing.

"Johnnie!"

No answer.

"If you don't come into dinner at once, my son," threatened Mrs. Slater, "I won't give you any at all."

Only a sudden tension of the small boy's frame as he gazed eagerly into the depths of the murky puddle.

Mrs. Slater's patience was at an end. Silently she crept up behind the delinquent, and then suddenly seizing him by the shoulders, shook him violently to and fro.

"You little rascal!" she cried. "Didn't you hear me call?"

"No, mother," replied the youngster, stoutly, "I didn't hear you the first three times, and the last time I had a bite!"—Exchange.

Bass Fishing

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

ONCE having outfitted to suit his taste, the bass fisherman whose experience is limited to stray trips taken now and then, is ready for the finny brethren of the lake. I see no need of the stack of outing clothing and caps some of the wise ones rig themselves out with, for the fish will not bite the better because of them.

The novices are just about of the same class the world over. They wait until they are right on the scene of the day's fishing to learn how to handle the rod, and then they start in with a meed of oaths characterized to bring the fishing pastime to the right level. Some who are more sane have the unusual foresight to practice beforehand at home on the lawn or on a field nearby, and their day of sport goes along more smoothly in consequence. It is a good idea to practice several evenings before the eventful trip with a weight of about the heft of the frog attached to the line. Of course, it is best to learn to cast on the water, but this is not really necessary. The preliminary practice will help materially. Some scoff at the idea. Casting looks easy to the man who is not actually in the game, but let him take the rod and try to cast; he will find that it is not easy.

One must learn to place the bait where he wishes, with a careful gauging of the distance and without haste or blunder. And that takes practice, plus a certain amount of ingenuity, when you come to study the fish you are after. I have seen an amateur send a bait over the water like a shot, the bait skidding along the surface and finally sinking to the bottom, while the fisherman was busy untangling the line, which overran on the reel.

Having jointed the rod, fasten the reel firmly on the seat, thread the line through the guides and fasten on the weight, presumably a piece of lead. Then take a position facing the open space with the rod held easily, tip down. The bait should be reeled in to about six inches or so from the rod top and the line should run out easily without the click on. The right thumb is held firmly on the line. The rod is swung backward then forward sharply, and the thumb is allowed to gradually ease on the line, but is not removed, since it entirely controls the bait. When it is seen that the bait is close to the water, the thumb pressure is increased gradually and the bait drops.

In reeling in the line, place the butt of the rod against the stomach with the tip slightly up. The thumb and forefinger of the left hand guide the line into place on the spool while you are reeling in with the right. Hasty reeling is often the cause of a backlash in the cast that follows, since the line may be spooled unevenly, and is easily tangled when brought forth in a smart cast; therefore, care should be taken to spool the line evenly. This is easy to learn; much of the success lies in making the thumb obey one's will. If the reel spins easily, then the thumb must be pressed on the line a certain space before the bait strikes the water.

The bait should not be allowed to sink, and changing the rod from one hand to the other should take place quickly. With practice this becomes easy and clock-like in its regularity. When you have attained a general knowledge of the trick, it becomes fun, pure and simple. Always there is the satisfaction of knowing that each cast is a mite better placed than the previous one, and there is the constant expectation that a big bass may be taken.

I think that the best thing to do is to work the thing out yourself. I have derived not a little satisfaction in reading books by the authorities, finding things already known to me, and, then again, striking a fund of knowledge that I had not realized. We always learn, and there is not a veteran fisher who will say he is a master of the subject. Bass are so uncertain in their habits that it is impossible to get them listed correctly. Bass are easier to be caught the first two or three weeks in June or earlier than in the open season. They then take bait with avidity. They are in the shallows at that time and live bait is sure to bring them in. I have often cast a live frog, allowing it to sink to the bottom, and then hiding, watch a big fellow come along and gather it up. One who fishes each day for two weeks will find that luck is with him sometimes in the stormiest weather, when it is almost impossible to cast a bait with skill. In stormy weather I often hunt out coves or little bays where the water is quiet. There beside the rocks I have often landed some nice ones. Let the boat creep into the bay or cove and make your cast carefully. Early in the morning, just as the sun has topped the eastern heavens, the bass will take bait, later they may refuse. Then again at noon one may have success, but it is uncertain. At twilight they again come into the shallows, and by rowing a boat just outside of the weeds and casting inshore there may be luck for the angler. They often lie beside weeds and lilypads. The frog should be lively, since only action attracts the bass. The bait should drag alongside the weeds or a little to one side. Most bass do not strike instantly, but follow up the bait and nip at the legs. The usual method is for one man to row the boat while the other does the casting. When the bass strikes, an upward movement of the rod tip will set the hook firmly in the jaw of the fish. The black bass has a reputation for being a staunch and true fighter, and once realizing that he is held, he sets about to free himself. He may be inclined to go around in a slow circle; then he gathers momentum and rises, shaking his head viciously in an attempt to dislodge the hook. The man at the oars should help the man fighting the fish. Slack line should be avoided, as much as possible, for it is under these circumstances that many good bass are lost. Often the fish will make a dart for the boat and get under it, in which case the oarsman must do some quick work, and the angler must keep cool and collected, or there will be a mess of the whole business. When the fish is brought up to the surface the oarsman should have the net ready and scoop him out. Fish should be kept in a basket filled with leaves or wet grass, as then they will be in better condition than when hung out over the end of the boat and allowed to trail in the water—a method I am not much in love with.

If the bass refuse to take in shallow water, it is a good idea to row out a little further where the water is deeper and still-fish for them with angleworms hooked on in small bunches to make a crawling mass. Or helgramite or frogs may be used. In still-fishing bass may be caught long after dusk. While the artificial minnow is good in some lakes, it is just the opposite in others. In the Northern lakes they are undoubtedly the best thing to be used—but in Minnesota they are not infallible. As a rule, our bass are taken with live bait. Fly-fishing is rather rare, though there are excellent places for this purpose in the State.

THE TOP RAIL.

A CURIOUS device has been made by an Englishman who calls it a shot cork. It is intended not for use in a gun, as its name implies, but in the angler's kit. It consists of a cork cylinder closed at one end, while for the other end there is a stopper; in fact, a cork. Filled with split shot, it will not disturb the meditations of silent fishermen—for the maker calls it the silent fisherman's shot cork — hence it is assumed that noisy anglers will have none of it. The price should not prove prohibitive, for it is only four cents.

Why does not someone make a waterproof matchbox in the same way? Good cork is impervious to water, and it will float, which cannot be said of most of the so-called waterproof matchboxes. Besides, the stopper can be manipulated without using a Stillson wrench, and with one hand. When one is waist deep in a swift trout stream, and wishes to light his pipe, he wants a match at once, and in a receptacle that can be managed with one hand. In sailing a canoe, also, a third hand to light one's pipe would be handy. When you are hiking out to windward on a long sliding seat, one hand on the tiller, the other assisting in your acrobatics, if not ho'ding the main sheet, and the desire to smoke seizes you, you are like the woman who, when her horse ran away, loosed the reins and hung on to her picture hat. To do one thing at a time, and do it well, was an aphorism invented before the time of sliding seats and picture hats. But she saved the hat.

There is perhaps no better pocket matchbox than two brass shells—a 10 and a 12 gauge, or either one with a cork stopper; but for one who smokes as Nessmuk did, two navy gun shells would be nearer the correct size, and that would call for a swivel and sling strap.

* * *

NESSMUK'S story? It was to'd by Charles L. Schember who, on first meeting the little veteran, informed him that he had read all of Nessmuk's books and articles with a great deal of pleasure; but he added, his only criticism was that Nessmuk used so many periods.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Nessmuk; "when I am writing I forget all about my pipe and it goes out. And every time I stop to light my pipe I've got to put a period to the sentence."

GRIZZLY KING.

GAME BAG AND GUN

Game Matters.

BERKELEY, Cal., June 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The announcement has been made that a number of sportsmen from Los Angeles, headed by Walter Armstrong, had secured on option on a tract of land east of Oroville on the North Fork of the Feather River, and that this would be used as a game preserve. Deer and quail abound there and a fine trout stream runs through the property. Old placer diggings are also located on the property, and it is the idea that those who tire of hunting and fishing can find amusement in working these.

The board of supervisors of Alameda county has just passed an ordinance opening the deer season in that county on July 16. In the past the season has opened on July 1, but the deer there are fast disappearing, and the season has been curtailed as a result. The season will close there on Aug. 1.

Miss Libby, of Southern California, the members of the Audubon Society, who rendered good service at the recent session of the State Legislature, and whose influence saved the meadow lark from wholesale slaughter, has been made a deputy by the Fish and Game Commission and is spending her time lecturing on bird life before the pupils of the public schools.

Visitors to the great bird reservation in Northern California and Southern Oregon, established by former President Roosevelt, state that more birds are now breeding on Bird Islands in Lower Klamath Lake than ever before, these including ducks, geese, pelicans, cranes, cormorants, gulls and small birds in great numbers. One small island has been taken by the Caspian tern, said to have been a rare bird in that section formerly. Last year some Klamath Falls parties staked out guano claims on certain of the islands, but they have not been allowed to take the guano away.

The Government is planning to establish a game preserve in Trinity county and the lava beds of Northern California. Cattlemen have objected to this, but have been informed that the grazing privileges would not be curtailed.

The game farm of M. G. Crellin, near Hayward, is to be stocked shortly with elk, a herd of twenty-five young ones to be brought here from Southern Nevada. There are now on the farm over 800 pheasants, many mountain quail, and next season several other varieties of game birds will be raised.

In Fresno county, and several of the counties of the San Joaquin valley, crusades have been commenced to exterminate the ground squirrel, this work being in charge of the Federal officials. It has been definitely established that bubonic plague exists among the ground squirrels in ten counties of the State, and the rodents are to be thinned out as much as possible. Some objections have been made to the commencement of this campaign on the grounds that the scattering of large quantities of poison is always dangerous and results in much loss of bird life. The Federal officials, however, promise that modern methods will be used and that wherever possible gases will be used to kill the squirrels.

GOLDEN GATE.

Depositions Required.

UTICA, N. Y., June 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Judge F. H. Hazard, of Oneida county, has handed down two interesting decisions.

Henry Gardner was caught hunting without a license last autumn by Protector Charles Worden, of Oriskany. He was tried before a justice, found guilty by a jury and fined.

Henry's brother, George Gardner, was arrested by Worden and Warden John Willis, of Oneida, for killing a great American bittern. The defense claimed that the bird was a mudhen, and as it was taken in November during the open season, that no misdemeanor had been committed. Two naturalists from Syracuse testified that the bittern is sometimes called a mudhen by those who do not know any better, but this bird was a bittern and the jury believed them. George was fined $45, which he paid.

The Gardners appealed to the county court and won on a technicality. The lower court was reversed in each instance, and the fines ordered remitted. The attorney for the defense maintained that the warrants were sworn out "on information and belief" that the alleged violation had been committed. He said that this was all right so far as they went, "but according to a line of decisions through the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals it had been held that such a warrant should be accompanied by a deposition, stating what facts the protectors knew about the case and thereby giving the grounds for the arrest. The county judge held that this is plainly the law, and therefore reversed the justice court.

E. A. SPEARS.

MR. DANVERS' AFRICAN TROPHIES.

African Trophies.

DENVER, Colo., June 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Reading FOREST AND STREAMS carries me back thirty years to the excitement and privations of a hunter and prospector's life in many parts of big and silent Africa. Perhaps the accompanying photograph of an African collection of antelope horns may interest readers.

1. Gnu or blauw wildebeeste, shot at Mopies Post, Kama's country, N. Bechuanaland.

16. African buffalo bull, shot on the Pungeve flats.

17. African buffalo cow, shot 130 miles northwest of Post Beira.

15. Rei-bok, shot near Bredasdorp, Cape Colony.

18. Hippo teeth and tusks, shot on the St. Maria River, north of Delagoa Bay.

Koodoo bull measures (largest pair): Spread, 27 inches; curve, 53 inches; straight, 39 inches; base, 10½ inches.

Eland bull measures: Length, 28 inches; base, 13¼ inches.

Eland cow measures: Length, 31 inches; base, 7½ inches.

Gemsbok measures: Length, 37½ inches; base, 7 inches.

Roan antelope measures: Curve, 30 inches; base 9 inches.

7. Koodoo bulls, shot in Letaba district, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, South Africa.

5. Eland bull, shot near Lake Kunua, near King Kama's old town, Mangwater, North Bechuanaland.

5A. Eland cow, shot at Shepadza's Kraal, Mazoi district, Rhodesia.

3. Oryx or gemsbok, shot northwest of Mafeking, on border of Kalahari Desert.

13. Roan antelope, shot at Cassenga, Portuguese West Africa, Post Mossamedes.

14. Water-buck or Kringgaat, shot on Pungese Flats, ninety miles northwest of Post Beira, Mozambique, East Africa.

2. African bush buck, shot at the Limpopo River, North Transvaal, also at Buzi River, Mozambique.

12. Springbok, shot near Mafeking, Bechuanaland.

9. Blesbok, shot near Kanya, Bechuanaland.

Bontebok, species of blesbok, is royal game, and license must be had to shoot these bucks. Shot near Bredasdorp, Cape Colony, South Africa.

6. Rooibok, shot at Letaba River, Zoutpansberg, North Transvaal.

11. Reidbok, shot at Koodoos River, Zoutpansberg, North Transvaal.

19. Rooi hartebeeste, shot near Mopies Post, Kama's country, Bechuanaland.

AUBREY DANVERS.

Never Too Late to Mend.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My early boyhood days were passed amid the rugged hills of rockbound Sullivan, and oft have I tramped through the wild yet beautiful section of the great Empire State with dog and gun in quest of game, which twenty-five years ago was plentiful everywhere. To-day in the quiet solitude of my home, memory runs back to those good old days when in every little copse and swale, on every hillside and towering summit of the miniature mountains, so plentiful here, partridges or ruffed grouse were found in great numbers.

It is difficult now to imagine, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, conditions as they then existed throughout Sullivan county. One may tramp the entire day at the present time, and if a dozen birds are flushed, the sportsman considers himself in luck. I have shot six partridges in those days in less than twenty minutes and without a dog, too, while a few years later I well remember a local sportsman, who with his beautiful and well trained dog, Black Bess, shot in one afternoon forty-six ruffed grouse, and he to'd me the ground especially through a black alder swale which contained perhaps six acres, and where the greatest slaughter was made, was literally covered with feathers. Many of these birds were flushed and flew out on the hillsides and were again driven into the low ground and killed during the afternoon.

Do not for a moment think that we consider such wanton slaughter of those noble game birds sportsmanlike or right, for we do not. We have always condemned it both by voice and pen and will continue to denounce any method that tends to materially reduce game in our State. Nothing in nature could withstand such destruction.

Unless some active legislative measures be introduced and increased in forest preserves established throughout our State, the outlook for game in the future, so far as Sullivan county is concerned, is, to say the least, not bright. Nowhere within the borders of our State are conditions found more favorable for State forest preserves where game and fish of all kinds suitable for this section may be developed and protected than in Sullivan county. Nature has with more inspiration and a more delicate touch than a Raphael or a Michael Angelo painted and embellished our county with rugged and crude beauty. Our wooded hillsides with here and there a spring brook dashing down its slopes to join some larger stream in the valley; our beautiful lakes of pure water scattered everywhere throughout the county, nestling in quaint little nooks surrounded by woodland or high up on the mountain which casts its shadows far out upon the placid waters—these waters should be stocked and protected, something like our old-time conditions. Tanneries and saw mills, so destructive to fish, are gone and conditions are ripe for great improvements. The hills and valleys, now almost worthless, should be made a sportsman's paradise, and will be if progressive and protective measures are introduced.

Why not urge the State to acquire all these lands not suitable for agriculture, but charming in crudeness and natural beauty, and give to the weary, tired, over-wrought brains from our great centers of population a restful, beautiful locality in which to camp; and there amid nature's wildness—with a landscape which in variety and beauty, either in the valley or upon some hilltop or along some crystal, rippling brook filled with fish life as of yore, and with nature's forest life and activity about him just as they existed and were depicted by James Fenimore Cooper in his Leather Stocking Tales, and which is a possibility of the near future—should proper action be taken. What a boon to weary and discouraged humanity this would be.

Something must be done in this direction. Remember the fate of the passenger pigeon. Countless thousands of them were recklessly slaughtered in Sullivan county alone.

How many there are in our county at the present time who can remember the myriads of pigeons that semi-annually visited Sullivan county. We have seen the heavens black with them for hours. As one flock followed another, oftimes the sun was obscured, while farmers was in darkness and shadow, while farmers came out of every crossroad with wagons loaded down with them upon specially built boxes, en route to Newburgh or some other outlet to the New York market, every wagon containing from 1,500 to 2,000 birds which had been caught in nets. During the nesting season the trees in the town of Denning and adjoining towns in northern Sullivan were trembling under their weight, and the crash of broken limbs could be heard long before the nesting grounds were reached.

The nests were generally built quite low, of dry sticks and never contained but one egg or one squab. Men in those days from all parts of Sullivan, Orange and Ulster counties would visit these nesting places. Mingled with the constant noise of the pigeons and broken branches and treetops, which could not withstand the weight, the crack of guns on all sides told us beyond a question of doubt, that the slaughter had commenced, and the doom of these beautiful and graceful birds was sealed. Nor was this enough, for when night came these men would again visit the nesting grounds with torches and clubs and complete the destruction. Do you wonder that rewards of thousands of dollars are still offered for a passenger pigeon's nest and egg, and that reports sent in to the committee which has investigated have only proved to be nests of doves containing two eggs?

This picture is not overdrawn or unduly embellished. I have kept myself well within the scope of truth, and it could be written up even stronger and yet be true as many now living in Sullivan county can prove. But we hope what game is not extinct will have better protection, and we are getting it gradually. The varied and changing vicissitudes of politics have recently made a change in the game warden of the county and these changes are just, for to "the victor belong the spoils."

During the past few years Hon. Edward Bisland has represented our county as an officer of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, and he made a thorough and efficient official, giving on all sides the best of satisfaction and meeting with the full approval of the commission. Recently the department appointed as custodian of our natural forest preserve and parks our honored townsman, ex-Sheriff David S. Avery. No wiser choice could have been made and no appointment in the State will meet with more general approval than that of Sheriff Avery. Mr. Avery is not only a thorough and experienced sportsman himself, but like his predecessor, is of high character, capable and competent, a man who will always have at heart the best interests of our State parks and the game and fish within them. He will show no favor to friend or foe, and no better guardian of our natural forest preserve could have been selected than ex-Sheriff David S. Avery, of Monticello. Under his administration as under that of Mr. Bisland whom he succeeds, there will continue to be an increase of fish and game in our State forest preserves, and wise appointments and competent officials such as Mr. Bisland was, and Mr. Avery's past record and character stamp him to be, and with increase of forest preserves in Sullivan county and elsewhere throughout our State, it should tend to redeem much of that which we have lost in the past by lax law and ruthless slaughter of game. J. F. C.

$25,000 a Year Declined.

A SPECIAL meeting of the board of directors of the National Association of Audubon Societies was held on Friday, June 16, for the further consideration of the offer from a group of gun and powder manufacturers of $25,000 a year for five years, to be used for game protection. Seven directors attended the meeting, among them Dr. T. S. Palmer, of Washington, one of the vice-presidents, and Frank M. Chapman, who for some months has been absent in South America collecting material for the American Museum of Natural History, and who had only reached New York the day before.

It will be recalled that when the offer of this money for this purpose was made to the Audubon Society, it met with much adverse criticism, chiefly from persons who did not belong to the Audubon Society, but to some extent also from members.

So active was this criticism that a member of the board who had previously voted for the acceptance of the donation moved a reconsideration of the resolution accepting it, and when this was passed, the question of acceptance was taken up on its merits.

Frank M. Chapman, who, having just returned, was ignorant of the whole question and of all the criticism, took the ground that the Audubon Society was primarily organized for the protection of song and insectivorous birds. He declared that at the time when the society was organized, there were many game protective associations which were expected to look after the protection of the game birds, but that the song and insectivorous birds were without friends and helpers until the Audubon Society was formed to look after their protection. Mr. Chapman believed that if it went into the work of game protection, the Audubon Society would be leaving its own field and taking up new work, and that its old and most important field might thus be neglected.

The matter was discussed at considerable length. Dr. T. S. Palmer made a really stirring speech in opposition to the acceptance of the gift. Gifford Pinchot and Witmer Stone, members of the advisory board of direction of the Audubon Societies, also spoke against it. When the vote was taken toward the end of the afternoon, it stood five to two in favor of declining the gift.

NATURAL HISTORY

Home Life of a Golden Eagle.

OF late years the camera has become so marked an aid in natural history study that the most beautiful illustrations no longer cause us surprise. Black and white halftones of photographs and even three color work, such as is seen in Mr. Chapman's beautiful volume, "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist," have come to be almost expected.

A volume illustrated in a somewhat different way is the "Home Life of the Golden Eagle," by H. B. MacPherson, which is illustrated by thirty-two halftones, mounted on heavy paper and bound in the back of the book. This is not a large volume, only forty-five pages, but it tells in extremely attractive fashion the story of two or three months of patient watching of the nest of a golden eagle in the Grampian Hills. It is published by Witherby & Co., of London.

It was in April, 1909, that Mr. MacPherson learned that the bird was sitting on two eggs, and by the last of May he had seen and photographed the eagle and had dug out for himself a shelter in the side of the rock ledge on which was the nest, building sheltering walls for concealment, and disguising them with heather and moss so that the birds scarcely regarded the change in the landscape. An opening gave entrance into this shelter on the side away from the nest, and there were peep holes through which the lenses of the camera projected.

MOTHER AND SON.
The Home Life of the Golden Eagle.

The story of the growth of the young eagle from the egg to the time when it spread its wings and finally left its nest, of the habits of the parent birds, of the way in which the young one occupied itself and the games it played, are extraordinarily interesting. To make these observations, and to take these pictures required great patience with a readiness to suffer cold and wet, and all the many other minor hardships which are the lot of the field naturalist.

Here is the record of half a day as Mr. MacPherson tells it:

"With a rush of wings she came again, and this time deposited a grouse ready plucked on the ledge. It was now 3 P. M. and the eaglet was hungry, but she evidently considered that it was too early for supper, and again departed. In less than five minutes the cock dropped in with another grouse, also plucked clean of feathers and headless, and as soon as he had departed, the hen returned with a third, and as quickly vanished. This store of food had evidently been accumulated by them somewhere outside the eyrie, and I subsequently discovered several places among the rocks where game had been plucked, for no bird is ever brought to the young without being stripped of its feathers. As we shall see later, hares are sometimes brought unplucked at another stage, but while the eaglets are still in the first down, both hares and rabbits are stripped of fur, but not skinned, before being brought to the eyrie. Other places were found later where the refuse from the nest was deposited, for during the first two months the eyrie was kept remarkably clean. These 'middens' were not used for plucking, but were kept for their own purpose as storehouses for refuse.

"The eaglet was now very excited and would not settle down again to sleep, searching the sky for his parents, his eyes rolling with anticipation of the coming feast. At 3:45 the cock appeared with a fourth grouse and turned sidewise upon the ledge, standing upon the prey with both feet. Suddenly, with a terrific blow of his powerful claw, he ripped the bird open from breast to tail, and then again took his departure.

"In a few minutes the female returned to the eyrie, and picked out the grouse which the cock had prepared, choosing it carefully from among the other carcasses. Seizing it in one foot, she shuffled forward toward the eaglet, and placed the prey in front of the expectant youngster with its legs sticking up into the air. The young one was now expecting to be fed, but she suddenly changed her mind and flew away once more.

"In the evening, about 6 o'clock, the female eagle returned once more to feed her young, and I secured a picture of her in a characteristic attitude. The light was now failing and dark clouds rolled up from the west, putting an end to all possibility of instantaneous work. The scene which followed was, however, well worth a long day's patience, for the eagle picked out the prepared grouse again and carried it to the far side of the eyrie in her beak. Here, beyond reach of the young one, she gorged herself upon the entrails, coming forward at intervals to the eaglet with a tidbit of liver or other dainty morsel, which he greedily pecked from her beak. When she herself was satisfied, she brought the prey nearer and proceeded to gorge the youngster till he settled down contented in the nest. She then seized the remains of the carcass in her beak and bore it away out of my sight.

"A moment later, having disposed of the refuse, she returned and again settled herself down beside the eaglet to shelter him for the night. As this position had been already photographed, I slipped quietly away without disturbing her, having slipped caps over the lenses to shield them from the rain."

The thirty-two plates which illustrate this book show the nest with its two eggs, the young eagle — one of the two hatched died — in all stages of its growth, and the parent bird in a great variety of positions. It is an exceedingly interesting piece of work, and, with a number of similar pieces of work done in the United States and the old world, is very suggestive. Details like those furnished by such long continued, and often hour to hour, observations give us an intimate knowledge of the every day life of our birds, such as may not be had in any other way.

To the Aleutian Islands.

A. C. BENT, of Taunton, Mass., a fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, is organizing an expedition to the Aleutian Islands for the purpose of making a biological survey of that chain. It is hoped that the use of a revenue cutter may be secured for this purpose, and it is possible that the United States National Museum and the Biological Survey may be represented on the trip.

The Aleutian Islands are of peculiar interest to sportsmen because of the great variety of forms of ptarmigan found on them. The ptarmigan of the various Alaskan Islands, once perhaps all quite alike, became separated when the islands were formed, and have become specialized in a great variety of directions, so that now they are known by nearly a dozen different names.

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TRAVEL. NATURE STUDY. SHOOTING. FISHING. YACHTING.

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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THEIR CONTRIBUTION DECLINED.

THE Audubon Society, as reported elsewhere, last week declined to accept from a group of manufacturers a continuing contribution of $25,000 a year for five years, to be devoted to game protection. To some Audubon members, and to many persons who are not members, this action will be very gratifying, but to others who are genuinely interested in the progress of the Audubon work and the protection of wild life, it is more or less puzzling, if not alarming.

From the report of the meeting it is inferred that the contribution was declined because the directors believe that the work of the Audubon Society should be confined strictly to the protection of song and insectivorous birds, and that to go outside of that field will be to endanger the proper carrying out of this main work.

Such a narrowing of the work of the Audubon Society is quite unexpected. It does not seem at all to agree with the Society's course in advocating better game laws and plumage bills before legislative bodies, nor with the view generally held that the National Association of Audubon Societies—as its title declares—is devoted to the protection of wild birds and animals. This is the view held by William Dutcher, whose work is everywhere so admired and respected, and by many others whose efforts in behalf of bird protection cover at least a quarter of a century.

It is not credible that any large number of the members of the Audubon Society—or even the directors who voted to decline the donation from the manufacturers to be used for game protection—wish to limit the field of the Audubon Society's work as they are reported to have announced. Yet they seem to have declared a policy which later may prove most embarrassing.

THE COMMON GROUND.

FROM the time—now nearly forty years ago—when FOREST AND STREAM first began to be published, the relations existing between the paper and its readers and between the readers themselves have been peculiarly intimate. It is for this reason that contributors constantly speak of the FOREST AND STREAM family, and have the feeling that in FOREST AND STREAM they have rights and interests far more close than those which usually subsist between a newspaper and those who subscribe to it. In other words, between the readers and the paper in which they had a common interest, there has always been a close personal touch.

Who among the older readers of the paper has not felt a warm personal affection for Rowland E. Robinson, Nessmuk, Fred Mather, Manly Hardy, and to speak of a living man, C. H. Ames.

In FOREST AND STREAM each man has always had the opportunity to tell of the joys and sorrows that have befallen him, of the odd experiences that he had met with in shooting and fishing, of the curious natural history observations that he has made; and to the great FOREST AND STREAM family he has appealed for information on a great variety of matters which were obscure to him.

In the years that have passed, vast changes have taken place in American life and in American methods. To-day we are perhaps less frank and less simple than we were forty years ago; but in the sports of the field, in shooting and fishing and natural history and yachting, the possession of a kindred feeling makes men wondrous kind to one another, and tends to break down the various artificial barriers which wealth or education or social position often seem to build up between man and man.

On the common ground of FOREST AND STREAM we can all meet on the level of our common interest, and letting the cares of daily life roll off into temporary oblivion, can become again the simple men of the woods.

IT was partly business policy which prompted the Fish and Game Board to allow one-day visitors to fish free in Newfoundland, and is proving a real convenience to one class of visitors while not injuring the fishing at all. That no one goes to Newfoundland for one day's fishing is conceded. At the same time many tourists, not anglers, who stop there for one or two days, take advantage of the board's courtesy without being compelled first to secure a season's license in order to enjoy a day's trout fishing. On the island these tourists are known as trippers. They come from all over America. Many pass their vacations in swinging around a great circle, through the Canadian Provinces and the New England States, or vice versa, including a brief sea voyage to Newfoundland. To many tourists a journey to the island without a brief try for trout would be like Egypt without the pyramids. It is not the casual angler that depletes game fish waters, and these visitors of a day pay enough as it is for their brief sojourn in the rock-bound island.

So far the widely heralded seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in large numbers in certain portions of the East. In a locality where they are working, the trunks and limbs of the trees are thickly dotted with them, and the noise they make is exceedingly trying to human ears. It may be described as at times a continuous roar which drowns other noises, while merging into the low roar is a high-pitched discordant note irritating to the nerves. Bird songs are drowned by it, and even the drumming of the ruffed grouse can hardly be heard at a distance. The hole left by the locust when it emerges from the ground is a trifle larger than a lead pencil. In places several of these holes may be covered by one's hand, while the insects are seen in every tree, inert or moving slowly about. On the wing they are clumsy and feeble. At present they infest certain localities, while a few miles away they are scarce or absent.

A BILL has been presented by the Government of Uruguay having for its object the increasing of the forestry acreage in that South American Republic. Bonuses will be given, taxation reduced and seeds gratuitously supplied. To those proprietors who refuse to extend their tree-growing areas an increase of taxation will be made. Millions of trees from all parts of the world have been planted on lands otherwise of little value which are now sources of timber supply, the area being increased each succeeding year, the Government paying large sums to those having great areas of artificially planted trees.

GOVERNOR DIX has appointed James W. Fleming, of Troy, to be Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner of New York, to succeed Thomas Mott Osborne, who recently resigned. Sportsmen generally are disappointed at the Governor's action, for they had hoped that he would select as the head of the commission John B. Burnham, now deputy commissioner. The conservation commission bill favored by Governor Dix is being considered by the Legislature, and it is said that if it becomes law, Mr. Fleming will be made one of the three commissioners provided for in the bill.

IN November and December next an international exhibition will be held in Paris. It will be devoted to fishing and fish culture, oyster culture and manufactures relating to these subjects, navigation, hydraulics, water sports, and to the conservation and use of water for every purpose. It will be under the patronage of the French Government, and will be held in the Grand Palais. Among those on the committee of arrangements is the Prince of Monaco, who has devoted so much time and money to the study of oceanography.

Japan is to listen to and admire the sonorous voice of the American bullfrog; that is, if the plans of one of her citizens attain maturity. One of the graduates of the Connecticut Agricultural College is reported to be on his way home with a crate of bullfrogs, which he hopes will thrive in the marshes of Japan.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

A Liberal Concession.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The first batch of American anglers has arrived on the west coast, and as the weather conditions just now are ideal and the fish running well, the sport opens auspiciously.

There are now eighty salmon rivers wardened and well protected for the coming season. This number does not include several fine, but not easily accessible, rivers on the northeast coast, and excepting one river on the Labrador, it does not take note at all of the rivers on that coast which equal, and in some cases excel, the best streams in Newfoundland.

The Fish and Game Commission has issued orders to all wardens, guides and other officials of the board not to fish in any stream or pool while any visiting angler is in their territory. A warden or guide may fish for food if necessary, but not to the extent complained of by some visiting anglers when the guides monopolized the best places in the pools to the exclusion of the party they were conducting.

A trouter's license, allowing a visitor to fish in lakes and ponds for trout only, has been issued by the board for the nominal sum of $1. During the summer many parties of round trippers come from cities in the United States, and they only stay for a day or two. Up to last season this class used to avail of the time at their disposal and take a run to the nearby ponds which are numerous in the vicinity of St. Johns and enjoy an evening's fishing. The $10 license put a stop last season to the enjoyment of that class of visitors.

An influentially signed petition was lately presented to the board, pointing out that a day's trouting was a great attraction to many of those visitors, and that the few trout caught did not matter as much as the day in the country with congenial companions.

Many local business men were in the habit of taking out visitors who happened to be in the city on the weekly half holiday—each Wednesday in the summer is set aside for a commercial half holiday—and giving them a pleasant evening, but owing to the $10 license fee exacted this practice was stopped. Now with only a nominal fee charged, people who do not want to angle for salmon may spend a pleasant day or so catching trout, and if a business man wants to take out a guest or so, he will not have to pay an exorbitant price for the privilege.

Some of the reports already beginning to come in are sufficient to "make your mouth water," as the saying is. I send you some clippings from last night's papers:

"Seven dozen mud trout were taken at the Narrows, Terra Nova, weighing forty pounds; no salmon."

"G. W. Beal caught one ten-pound salmon in Rendell's pool, South Branch. Peter O'Quinn caught one dozen trout weighing from one-quarter to one pound each."

"M. F. Murphy and John Barron, who were trouting at Petty Harbor Ponds, returned to the city with ten dozen trout."

We had about 210 American visitors last year and they caught about 3,500 salmon.

With the protection afforded the rivers last year and the increased vigilance provided for the coming season, we have room for one hundred times that number of anglers with a corresponding increase in the catch of fish. Last year the salmon in the Humber were in incredible numbers and very few were caught. Mr. Blakney, an American angler, estimated that the number jumping at the Big Falls totaled 250 fish a minute. W. J. CARROLL.

What Killed the Fish?

NEW YORK CITY, June 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* An absorbing topic was under discussion at Craig-e-Clare.

My suggestion that the stream had been dynamited met with rigorous dissent from my fishing companion, Mr. W., while our host was inclined to side with me, as in no other way could he account for the many dead trout.

The fishing had been unusually poor. Very low water, extremely clear, abundance of natural food, and a bottom foul with vegetation because the spring had been open with no freshets or ice jams. And now in the stream the dead brown trout began to appear in numbers. One day my friend counted seven in one pool, all fine large brown trout, and apparently most of them had not been dead over a day or two.

We had run up on May 20 to enjoy a few weeks' fishing in the Beaverkill, and at Craig-e-Clare had encountered these conditions.

Every day for nearly two weeks we found numbers of dead fish, some lying on the bottom of still pools, others floating down stream in the swift water, and not one native trout among them. They were invariably brown trout, and generally large. We found none under eight inches, while many of them weighed from 1¼ to 1¾ pounds.

While we were discussing the cause of the trouble, Mr. B. came up from the stream and his creel contained just one beautiful brown trout weighing 1¾ pounds, fresh and brilliant, which he had picked up dead. Our host dissected that trout while we all looked on. Not a blemish could be found anywhere. The gills were perfect and blood red, and all the organs appeared normal. No solution of the mystery was found in that fish.

Two smaller ones, brought to the house the following day, showed two punctures on each fish, one on each side about one-third up from the tail, about the size of a No. 8 shot. The holes were little more than skin-deep, and absolutely clean. There was no perceptible evidence of a parasitic character and we decided that the punctures were not a cause but a result of death.

Up and down the stream from Lew Beach to Roscoe numerous explanations of the trouble were attempted. The dead fish were found over this entire stretch. The destruction was undoubtedly the effect of one of three causes—epidemic, dynamite or poison.

It is difficult to conceive that it could be either of the last two, since the fish were found fresh, having died each day, over a period of two weeks, and some were seen at the dying point, as they flopped around on the surface and sank to the bottom.

Had it been dynamite or poison, the native trout and the chubs would have been affected, which was not the case.

What caused it? This is an important question, and I hope that some of the clubs on the celebrated stream have laid the matter before the fish commission for investigation.

It would be interesting to hear from anglers who were on the stream from May 20 to June 5 and who must have encountered this sad condition of things, so unprecedented on the Beaverkill. HERBERT JANES.

Tuna Club.

THE winter tournament of this club of Avalon, Cal., closed May 1, and the list of prizes awarded has just been announced, as follows:

Yellowtail*—For largest of season, Eddy cup, Francis medal, club medallion: Won by Mrs. Evelyn Garrett, of Los Angeles; weight of fish, 45 pounds. Second, club medallion, Colonel John E. Stearns, of Los Angeles; 44 pounds. Third, W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N. S.; 42¾ pounds.

White Sea Bass*—Largest, club medallion, A. E. Eaton, of Avalon; 38 pounds. Second, medallion, H. W. Mataline, of New York city; 26½ pounds.

Albacore*—For largest of season, Banning cup, Streeter medal, Club medallion (gold): C. R. Guertler, New York city; 51¾ pounds. For second largest, club medallion (silver), W. D. Flagg, Boston, Mass.; 47½ pounds. For third largest, club medallion (bronze), Mrs. Meade Goodloe, Susco, Ariz.; 47 pounds.

Three-Six Class—Potter prize for largest yellowtail of season, Chubb Three-Six rod, Gustave Pabst, Milwaukee, Wis.; 24½ pounds.

*Light tackle class tackle specifications.

Boatmen's Prizes, Yellowtail—For boatman to angler taking largest of season, Dyas-Cline prize, Three-Six rod, Captain Newberry.

Albacore—For boatman to angler taking largest of season, W. H. Hoegee Co. prize, nine-ounce rod, Captain Nichols.

Bonita—For boatman to angler taking largest of season, Western Hardware & Arms Co. prize, 900 feet nine-thread line, Captain Goulding.

Buttons Issued—Bronze, 20; silver, 2; gold, 3.

His Best Brown Trout.

BERLIN, N. Y., June 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Tuesday afternoon I took the largest brown trout which has been captured in this town thus far this season. It weighed 2 pounds 6 ounces. The water was very high and roily from a severe shower in the forenoon. I was baiting with angleworms and had light tackle, my hook being a No. 8 with a single snell. Fishing from a bridge, it was necessary to climb a fence in order to reach the brookside. The heavy strain which I kept on the fish finally tired him to such an extent that I was able to draw him up to the bank and insert my fingers in his gills. He was my record trout and his strength was a revelation to me. Just how long I was fighting him I do not know. SANDY.

Fishing in California.

BERKELEY, Cal., June 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The season for black bass opened June 1 in all of the fish and game districts of the State and will extend until Jan. 1, except in places where local ordinances cut down its length. The limit catch of this fish is fifty a day. On the opening day a number of San Francisco anglers went to Prospect Slough, but the results secured were disappointing. All the streams with headwaters in the sierras are still high, and this is probably the reason that black bass are not to be found in great numbers in their usual haunts. The waters of the San Joaquin and the Sacramento rivers are now spread out over the lowlands and the bass are in the shallows in search of food. When the waters recede, the bass will again be found in the deep stretches of the river and in the favorite pools. Black bass are being rapidly introduced into lakes and streams that are not now stocked. The black bass here are not quite as large as in the Eastern States, but they are very gamy. Most of these taken here are caught with minnows and other live bait by casting and trolling.

Trout fishing is steadily improving, but it will be the first of July, or even later, before it is at its best. There is still much snow in the mountains, and most of the streams are high, although clear water is the rule. In many localities where the best fishing is usually to be had about the first of May, anglers are just now commencing to find the fish plentiful, indicating how late the season is. The mountain streams are well filled with fish and the present season should be successful. The excellent work of the State commission in stocking streams is commencing to have its effect, and good fishing is now to be had in streams that were without fish. A fine lot of fry are now on hand for distribution.

The fish distributing car of the commission is now being made ready, and the active work of planting trout fry in the streams of the State will begin this month. The take of eggs at the various hatcheries has been very successful and all the fry desired have been hatched out. At the Sisson hatchery 1,200,000 Loch Leven eggs have been taken, 1,000,000 rainbow trout eggs and about 900,000 Eastern brook trout. At the Klamath River station 1,500,000 wild rainbow trout eggs were taken and on Shovel Creek about 1,000,000 of the same. The Eel River station will furnish about 1,900,000 steelhead fry, the Scott Creek station in Santa Cruz county 1,300,000 steelhead fry, and the Price Creek station about 130,000 of the same. The catch at the latter station was light, owing to high water. At Tallac about 2,000,000 eggs have been taken to date. It is intended to take four or five million this season. A station is to be opened at Wawona, but no eggs will be gathered there, this to be a hatching station and distributing point for the Yosemite district.

A number of complaints have come to the Fish and Game Commission in regard to conditions at the Empire Weir in Kings River below Kingsburg, and this matter has been looked into by A. D. Ferguson, who has the San Joaquin district in charge and who was in San Francisco recently filling a place in the local office during the absence of one of the assistants. The complaints allege that the weirs keep the fish from coming up stream and state that a difference in level in the river is maintained here of fully eleven feet, and that the boards in the weir are in place, making the height that would have to be cleared by a fish fully twenty feet. The fish are gathered below the weirs in great numbers coming up from Tulare Lake and are being caught by the sackful by market fishermen, catfish being the most abundant. Dip nets are being used extensively, and the fish caught but not desired are allowed to rot in the vicinity. The local officials state that the fish ladders are in place, but that conditions are so ideal at the foot of these weirs that the catfish do not care to use them. Visitors have noted the fish ladders and have watched them to see fish pass over, but seeing none have concluded that they are ineffective. As Chief Deputy Babcock has remarked, the average person does not understand the construction of a fish ladder and does not know that the fish is supposed to make his ascent through the opening provided below the overflow.

William Ehrich, of New York, with Sam Wells, of San Francisco, has gone to the Big Meadow country. From reports sent down by them the sport in that section has been all that could be desired and some fine large fish have been taken. These anglers have been using flies exclusively. No fish are taken weighing less than a half pound, and five-pounders are not infrequently landed.

Mrs. M. L. Church and Mrs. Winnie Patterson, of Berkeley, have been about the first women to make the trip into the trout regions of the sierras and are spending a month fishing on the Feather River between Sloat and Portola. While the river has been rather high, they have made fair catches and have secured many large fish. Before their return they plan to visit Gold Lakes in the vicinity of Johnsville and try lake fishing.

The California Anglers' Association has been showing in its club rooms in the Dunne Building a set line recently found in a favorite striped bass fishing grounds by one of its members, Emil Medeau. The line was anchored beneath the water and had almost fifty freshly baited hooks on it.

Twenty-five prominent sportsmen of San Francisco and Stockton have formed a new country club and have secured a preserve of about 7,000 acres in the Sierra Nevadas north of Truckee. The tract includes in its confines Webber Lake and several small streams which will be stocked with trout. Among the members of the new club are: George McNear, R. M. Davis, W. B. Tubbs, F. S. Moody, J. D. McKee, J. A. Chanslor, E. A. Stent, W. O. Wayman, J. R. Howell, W. C. Murdock, W. A. Bissell, A. S. Hodgkins, W. C. Neumiller, Edgar Painter, James Irvine, A. D. King, F. H. Buck, C. O. Hooker and J. C. Wilson.

GOLDEN GATE.

A Satisfied Party.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our party, consisting of William Wolfarth, Geo. A. Murrell and myself, all old members of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club, who annually visit the northern streams of Wisconsin, and regularly obtain our non-resident hook-and-line license in that State, where some of the best game and fish laws apply, finds the streams and lakes of that State are being constantly replenished from the large license fund yearly obtained by a wisely enacted law, to the discredit of the State of Michigan and her poor fish laws.

We again spent seven days among the speckled brook trout (*Fontinalis*) where joy meets the angler's heart, and where the waters are so bountifully supplied that we, "Billy," George and I, naturally curtailed our zeal to what we normally consume with a big appetite, and to bring home the lawful number. It was not difficult on any reasonably good day to take the limit and of lawful size, if one was so disposed.

We found the gray Palmer, professor, grizzly king and queen of the waters in the order named the most efficient; in fact, we did not angle with or cast but with the artificial fly.

H. A. NEWKIRK.

Chicago Fly-Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following scores of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club were made to-day:

Half-ounce accuracy, bait:

H. W. Perce	99.3	H. P. Anderson	95.6
O. J. Loomis	98.3	Dr. Spruce	94.3
H. Lindauer	98.8	W. S. Robinson	94.7
†H. Whitby	98.8	*H. W. Perce	99.1
†F. Kleinfeldt	98.7	*O. J. Loomis	98.9
E. R. Letterman	98.6	*H. Whitby	98.4
John Hohman	98.0	*F. N. Peet	97.9
F. N. Peet	97.8	*Luckie	88.7
F. P. Naylor	97.8	*H. Noyes	93.3
J. M. Smith	97.7	*A. G. Schultz	96.4
Luckie	97.0	*H. P. Anderson	96.4
H. Noyes	96.9	*W. S. Robinson	92 4
A. G. Schultz	96.2		

Half-ounce distance, bait:

	Feet.		Feet.
H. W. Perce	84 3/5	F. P. Naylor	99 3/5
†H. Whitby	166 1/5	A. G. Schultz	118 1/5
O. J. Loomis	123	*O. J. Loomis	117 1/5
†F. Kleinfeldt	64 1/5	*F. N. Peet	121 2/5
F. N. Peet	107 3/5		

Distance and accuracy, fly:

O. J. Loomis	99 9-15	J. M. Smith	98 1-15
F. N. Peet	98 8-15	*O. J. Loomis	99 2-15
H. W. Perce	99 3-15	*F. N. Peet	90 6-15
A. G. Schultz	98 3-15	*H. W. Perce	99 5-15
W. S. Robinson	98 7-15	*A. G. Schultz	99 1-15
H. P. Anderson	98 4-15	*J. M. Smith	98 9-15
H. Lindauer	97 8-15		

Long distance, fly, heavy rod:

	Feet.		Feet.
F. N. Peet	115	Cal McCarty	98
A. G. Schultz	85		

*Re-entries. †Visitors.

JOHN HOHMAN, Sec'y.

Kansas City Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—June 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following scores were made by members at Rock's Lake, June 11:

HALF-OUNCE ACCURACY.

E. G. McLean	99.3	Geo. L. Robirds	96.9
J. C. Kerner	98.2	N. F. Noland	96.6
E. M. Meier	98.0	J. G. Hollingsworth	96.3
W. L. Rock	97.9	U. H. Hosterman	96.1
C. E. Heite	97 8	O. H. Pitkin	95 1
F. B. Robinson	97 1	G. W. Woolworth	95.0
C. H. Cheney	97 0	C. H. Doyle	93.9

On account of the high wind the quarter-ounce and the accuracy and distance fly events were postponed.

E. G. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

Newark Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following scores were made at the first contest of the Newark Bait- and Fly-Casting Club June 10:

	½oz. Accuracy.	½oz. Dist. Best.	½oz. Dist. Average.	Dist. Fly.	Accy. Fly.
F. T. Mapes	97.12	157	143	104.6	99.1
C. T. Champion	97.9	160	94.2	89	98.7
P. Muldoon	97.6	137	120.4	88	99
A. J. Neu	96.6	160	125.2	73	w
D. F. Mercer	....	....	....	74.6	w
R. R. Eichlin	96.2	139	100	....	....
T. Glaister	....	....	0	....	....
L. L. Sands	97.1	116	76	....	....
A. J. Marsh	97.8	117	140.3	85.6	99.1

F. T. MAPES, Sec'y.

Big 'Gator.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Albert Heitzman during the week captured an eight-foot alligator near Dunbar's canning factory in Bay St. Louis and shipped the saurian to New Orleans. It had evidently come from the marshes nearby and was on the roadside when Heitzman, with the aid of a companion, captured it. A dealer in New Orleans paid a handsome price for the alligator, as it was one of the largest taken alive in some time. Large alligators are becoming very scarce and a number of sportsmen are advocating the passage of a law by the next Legislature forbidding the hunting or trapping of alligators in Louisiana for a period of years. It is believed such a bill will meet with favor by the general public.

The closing of the various schools and colleges here during the week for the summer vacation of three months has served to increase the number of fishermen at the several resorts on the gulf coast and elsewhere in this State. The college and school boys are very fond as a rule of the sport, and many of them have gone over to Chef Menteur, the Rigolets, Lake Catherine, Bay St. Louis, Waveland, Gulfport and Pass Christian and other places, and they are now enjoying the sport. Many of the college boys are expert fishermen. The fresh water streams in the center and northern portion of this State are just now yielding some fine trout, catfish and other species.

Splendid luck is reported by all the fishermen.

Several of the fishing clubs are entertaining visitors who are spending a short time in New Orleans. The resorts are more generally patronized this summer than for several years. The season was somewhat later than usual in opening this year. F. G. G.

Green River Trout.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., June 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* So far this season the fishing near here has been rather poor. I have been several times to Green River for rainbow trout and have always killed a few, but the spring was rather cold, and since warm weather began, the water, where I have been, was only once what it should be for fly-fishing.

One day in May I had fairly good sport, but it was Saturday, and the mill hands and many others were also fishing and kept the stream disturbed. On that day I had an interesting little experience with my largest trout of the season, one of a pound and a half. I had almost reached the head of the deadwater nearly two miles above the power plant. Just here there is a shelving rock and a small stretch of good water. I had fished it going up and was fishing over the same water on my return down stream. There is a bank fringed with laurel and ferns and a large spruce with plenty of shade there, and from this bank a log lies one end in the bushes and the other thrust well down in the middle of the deepest part into the sand bottom of the river. When about thirty-five or forty feet above this log I cast over and beyond it. I was using three flies attached to a six-foot leader, the tail fly a royal coachman, the middle fly a silver doctor and the upper dropper a Cahill. My trout selected the silver doctor, and when he had done so, instead of promptly leaping from the water as the rainbow trout so often does, he rushed under the log toward me, and then turned and fled down stream, but not till he had first gotten over the log. Of course the upper fly caught on the log and there we were fast.

There was but one thing to be done and that was to secure that trout. To do so I took in my line, walking down till I was waist deep. I then took my landing net and dipping down deep till I was almost to my shoulder I succeeded in getting the net under the trout, and lifting it nearly to the surface of the water, was able to get the fingers of my left hand in the fish's gills. My trout was soon safely in my creel.

Then to save leader and flies I turned the reel down against the line following it to the leader, and the line parted only a few inches from the end of the leader, leaving the leader still attached to the log. I then went to the bank and leaving the rod, creel and net, I cut a stick five or six feet long and about four inches of a limb at one end for a hook, and with this I returned to the water. I used this hook stick, feeling along the log until I succeeded in securing my leader with the three flies intact.

Going down to a stretch of good water below the power plant dam, I again began fishing a pretty bit of water with a big log lying in mid stream straight down its middle. At the first cast on the right I secured a trout of eleven inches. A cast to the left and a better one joined it in my creel, but even as I killed this trout before putting it in the creel, I heard voices above me, and looking up I saw a mill hand and a small boy with "poles." I knew that every trout there had seen these fishers and gone into hiding, and so it proved.

I moved on down stream for a last effort, when just as I began a number of little fishers, children from the mill village, ran down a trail to the bank overlooking my flies. The little fellows were also out for "fish and fun," and I had some, so without a word I quietly reeled up my line and quit. I hope they did as well as I.

ERNEST L. EWBANK.

North Shore Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The scores for June 10 follow:

	½oz. Bait.	Accuracy.
Bellows	98.0	99.3
Hinterleitner	98.0	96.13
Liddell	97.3	96.5
Dorchester	98.0	98.4
Marshall	98.5	....
Hall	97.8	....
Adams	99.2	....
Clausin.	96.7	....
Lambert	98.6	....
Madson	96.5	....
Benz	98.2	....
Lyon	98.6	....
Ercanbrock	96.0	99.6
Dr Waters	94.0	....
Moeng	92.0	....
Forsyth	97.7	97.11
Luthy	97.1	....
Goodwin	95.3	98.3

The captain finds the present method of providing judges and scorers very unsatisfactory. He thinks it unwise to fail to provide the same in advance of an event. It is of much importance to the participants that the judging and scoring should be correct. As the active members are particularly interested, the captain has decided to call upon them to serve in the capacity of judges and scorers. Scorers of bait events will be chosen (also judges) from the bait-casters; fly judges and scorers from the fly-casters.

As a member will not be asked to serve a second time in any event, and as a member can re-enter for an event on any day on which a similar event is cast, and as there are three special re-entry days, it will be seen that this service will not be a hardship on anyone.

In case it should not be convenient to serve on the day appointed, it will be an easy matter to find a willing substitute. The captain makes the following appointments:

June 24.—Bait, Goodwin, Benns; fly, Bellows, Luthy.

July 1.—Bait, Adams, Lambert; fly, Hinterleitner, Hall.

July 8.—Bait, Dorchester, Lyon; fly, Goodwin, Liddell.

C. O. DORCHESTER, Sec'y-Treas.

Asbury Park Fishing Club.

THE eighth annual announcement of the club's fishing season from April 1 to Oct. 31 has been received.

The rules affecting the award of prizes follow:

Prizes awarded shall be subject to the following conditions and rules:

1. Winners must be members in good standing in the club at the time the prize fish is taken.

2. Fish must be taken with the usual angler's outfit (rod and reel).

3. Fish must be caught from shore or some structure directly connected with the shore, unless otherwise stated.

4. All fish must be caught within the territory bounded on the north by Sandy Hook, and on the south by the north side of Little Egg Harbor Inlet.

5. Fish must be weighed at the club house, or at John F. Seger's store, 703 Cookman avenue, and the weight must be attested by at least one witness, who must be a club member.

6. A prize winner is entitled to but one club prize. If in line for two he must choose one.

7. Prize fish must be caught between April 1 and October 31, inclusive, unless otherwise stated.

8. In order to be a prize winner the fisherman must cast his line, hook and land his fish without assistance, except in beaching the fish.

9. In case of a tie for any prize, slips must be drawn. No. 1 slip to take the prize, and No. 2 slip to take the next prize, and so on, until the tie is run out.

10. The prize for the first striped bass, kingfish, bluefish or flounder taken is to be awarded at once, rule six being eliminated in this case.

11. Special prizes to be subject to same rules, unless otherwise specified by donor.

12. Off shore fishing—fish must be brought to gaff with rod and reel unassisted.

STRIPED BASS.

First Prize—Largest, reel. Second choice, split bamboo rod.

Second Prize—Second largest, reel. Second choice, greenhart rod.

Third Prize—Third largest, reel. Second choice, greenheart rod.

Fourth Prize—Largest number taken, casting reel.

Fifth Prize—Largest number of pounds taken, casting reel.

Sixth Prize—First taken, tackle and tackle book.

(*Continued on page 997.*)

YACHTING

Yachting Fixtures.

JUNE.

24. Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., annual.
24. New York A. C., Block Island race.
24. Larchmont Y. C., inter-club class.
24. Crescent A. C., second championship, G. B. Y.R.A.
24. Bristol Y. C., open.
24. Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, ocean race.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Quincy Y. C., club.
24. Royal Canadian Y. C., cruising race.
24. Beverly Y. C., club.
24. Columbia Y. C., club.
24. Hingham Y. C., club, Crow Point.
24. Manchester Y. C., one-design.
24. Sippican Y. C., sonder, Marion.
24. Toledo Y. C., Taft cup elimination trials.
24. Winthrop Y. C., club.
25. Squantum Y. C., moonlight sail.
29. Indian Harbor Y. C., race to New London.

Some News and a Little Gossip.

ELENA has sailed her first race. She attracted much attention in the regatta of the Larchmont Y. C. and a large fleet of steamers and motor craft followed the racers over the course. She looked well and did well under the conditions, but she had to beat only Irolita, formerly Queen, a yacht now in her fourth year. The wind was light and the course twice around a triangle 15½ miles in length, had 12 miles of windward work. On this leg the tide was fair. Elena was very fast reaching and at the end of 6 miles, with the wind over her quarter, she led Irolita by 7½m. On the wind, however, Irolita reduced this lead somewhat. On the second round Elena did not make such a big gain, but Irolita was helped by a freshening wind at the finish. Irolita was handicapped through having trouble with her board. It dropped through the trunk and Mr. Clark feared it was lost. It will be very interesting to see what the new yacht will do against Westward and Queen in a fresh breeze. Elena should, however, hold Irolita safe in spite of the time she has to allow.

In the P Class Joyant again defeated Corinthian by 1m. 2s. in 11 miles. Joyant seems to be steadily improving and now has beaten Corinthian three times out of four. All these races have been sailed in light winds and yachtsmen are anxious to see the yachts tried in a fresh wind. In eastern waters Italia has been defeated again, this time by Timandra, but this race was sailed in light fluky winds.

In the hard blow of Saturday, June 10, Grayjacket, champion of the Q class last season, and Suelew, the new Mower boat, owned by Commodore Luckenback, of the Crescent A. C., were badly damaged. A coasting schooner dragged her anchor and fouled the two yachts, driving them on the beach. Suelew had a big hole stove in her side, and it took a week to make repairs. Grayjacket had her side stove in, frames broken and deck split. She was taken to City Island and it is hoped that she will be put back in as good condition as she originally was.

Ocean races are on the program for next week. The sixth annual race from Greenwich to New London of the Indian Harbor Y. C. will be sailed on Thursday, June 29. This race is for all classes, including the New York Y. C. 30-footers over 25 rating enrolled in any recognized yacht club. Suitable trophies are offered by the flag officers of the club and others as first prizes in each class. There will be second prizes in each class in which four yachts start. All yachts will sail in cruising trim except that club topsails may be carried. The start will be made from a line between a stake boat anchored one-half mile south of Great Captain Island light and a white flag on the committee boat, and the finish line will be between the foremast of Bartlett Reef light vessel and a white flag of the committee boat. Distance, 72 miles.

On July 1 two races will be started from New London. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. has arranged a cruising race for yachts of the Harvard and Yale yacht clubs which will take the yachts to Oyster Bay. There will be quite a large fleet of these boats. The Eastern Y. C. will start its race from New London to Marblehead and for fifteen days this club will have lots of racing. The most important prize in the long race from New London is the $1,000 gold cup offered by Commodore Clark for first division schooners. This is to be won three times by one owner, but a silver replica will be awarded to each yacht winning a race. The race for this valuable cup is an ocean event from New London to Marblehead, which will be started from the former port Saturday, July 1. The race is open to schooners over 55 feet rating. In addition a cup has been offered by Capt. C. C. Rumrill for the second division schooners, all not over 65 feet rating; a club cup for sloops and yawls, over 46 feet rating, and a cup by Capt. L. H. Armour for auxiliary yawls, over 55 feet rating. Including the above, prizes will be awarded in each class thus: A first prize, if two or more start in a class; a second if four or more start; a third if seven or more start.

On the same day that the New London-Marblehead race is started, the club will hold races off Marblehead.

Independence Day will be celebrated by the Eastern Y. C. with the club's annual open regatta for 1911. For the race among the first division schooners, all over 70 feet, the club has offered a $500 cup, which, with the ocean race around the cape, it is hoped will bring to Marblehead the majority of the big racing schooners.

The Puritan cup will be awarded for the year to the yacht of the Eastern Y. C. making the best corrected time over the course sailed by the larger yachts.

Starting from Marblehead Friday morning, July 7, with the first run to Portland lightship, the fleet of the Eastern Y. C. will continue along the Maine coast on the annual cruise until July 15.

The cruise will disband at Bar Harbor, Saturday, July 15, where the annual dinner will be held that evening. On the following Monday morning the yachts will race back from Bar Harbor to Marblehead for the Norman cups.

In order to make the passage of the Eastern 31-raters interesting when they come around the Cape to try and capture the Manhasset Bay challenge cup, a race has been suggested. These boats, Amoret, Italia, Sayonara and Timandra are, to come here to race on July 10. They will meet Cara Mia, Joyant, Corinthian and Windward. The cup is now held by the American Y. C., and seven clubs will endeavor to win it away. The Manhasset Bay Y. C. has offered a cup for a race between the Eastern boats from Marblehead to Manhasset Bay, which is to be under the joint management of the Corinthian and Manhasset Bay clubs. It is stipulated that there shall be three or more starters. This prize will be an incentive to the yachtsmen to do their best on the long voyage. It is not at all unlikely that when the New York boats go to Marblehead for the inter-city match in August another cup will be offered for a race from Newport.

The model committee of the New York Y. C. has recently added to the club's collection a full rigged model of the famous Scotch cutter Madge, which came to this country more than thirty years ago and raced so successfully against American yachts. She was built from designs by the late George L. Watson and sailed by the late Capt. John Barr. James D. Sparkman is chairman of the model committee and he has helped much to add to the famous models in the club. The model of the Madge was made by G. L. Watson & Co., and is made on a scale of three-eights of an inch to the foot. The model was presented to the club by James B. Ford, owner of the schooner Katrina, who previously presented models of the Genesta and Galatea, two cup challengers.

The race for sailing yachts from Boston to Bermuda has been declared off. H. S. Vanderbilt was ready with his schooner Vagrant, but Sunshine, the other schooner entered, could not be got ready and was withdrawn. This left only the sloop Arab to race against Vagrant and Mr. Vanderbilt declined to start with only two yachts in the race. The city of Boston had appropriated $500 for first prize for this race and a cup has been made. Boston now has a piece of useless silverware on its hands.

The motor boat race, which was to have been started last Saturday from New York, has been postponed until the fall. The new boats, it was announced, are not ready and the committee hopes to be able to start the racers early in September.

Long distance racing over ocean courses is not popular with yachtsmen this year, or perhaps it is because those who are responsible for the races arranged have not selected popular courses.

Yachtsmen seem to have tired of visiting Bermuda early each year. It takes too much of their time to take part in the race. First there is the time and cost of fitting the yachts for a long ocean journey, then comes the race itself. There is usually a week spent at Hamilton and then there is the journey home. This means in all at least four weeks taken out of the yachting season, and it is not every one who can spare so much time.

If these ocean races are to be continued it would be better if different courses were selected each year, so that those yachtsmen who favor these races may have some variety. There are many places that will make the end of a good course, and if Halifax, Old Point Comfort, Portland, Jamaica for a long distance race, or some other place was chosen the races might still be as popular as they ever were. What seems to please yachtsmen best is a race over a course that will not take more than two or three days to sail. The Block Island race is popular because it is only 100 miles in length and it does not take much time to take part in it. For the same reason the Marblehead and Albany races of the power boat men have become popular, and this year they will in all probability attract more entries than ever before.

Beverly Y. C.

THE Beverly Y. C. opened its season on Buzzard's Bay last Saturday with a club race off Wing's Neck. The yachts had wholesail breeze.

The old racing crafts that sailed in the regattas last year showed up well, and some of them give promise of repeating their good work of last season. In the 21-foot class "Dave" Whittemore's new racer, Foraminifer, showed her heels to the rest of the fleet with ease.

Scallop, which is suited for the kind of rough weather the boats had to-day, was just 50s. behind the Whittemore boat. Saracen, sailed by Robert Winsor, Jr., made a good showing, coming in third. The 21-footers and the Sonder class were sent over a 11¾-mile course.

In the Sonder class Seacoon, one of the fast boats last year, carried off the honors to-day. Picotte, in this class, met with mishap down the bay and had to pull out of the race.

21-Foot Class—Foraminifer, 2.05.09; Scallop, 2.05.59; Saracen, 2.06.59; Terrapin, 2.08.22; Makabaro, 2.08.41; Lethe, 2.14.55; Phantom, 2.18.01; Polliwog, 2.28.40.

Sonder Class—Seacoon, 2.11.41; Sally VIII., 2.14.07; Joyette, 2.15.07; Picotte, disabled.

15-Foot Class—Rebekah, 1.38.45; Yalu, 1.41.07; Bantam, 1.42.50; Pronto, 1.42.51; Pheasant, 1.43.45; Polly, 1.43.46; Endeavor, 1.46.02.

Larchmont Y. C.

ELENA, Morton F. Plant's new schooner, made her first appearance in a race at the regatta of the Larchmont Y. C. last Saturday. She sailed against Irolita, formerly Queen, owned by E. Walter Clark, and as was expected, she won easily. Elena rates 89.6 and Irolita 85.1, so that the new yacht had to allow some time, to be exact, 3m. 6s. over the course of 30.5 nautical miles. This was somewhat of a surprised, as it has been generally thought that Elena would rate in class B and not in class A. The yacht made a fine appearance and did well in the light wind. The course was twice around a triangle going to the eastward first. The wind was light from S. by W. It strengthened a little and hauled to S.W. before the finish. Reaching, Elena drew away from Irolita, but on the wind Irolita made a decided gain. This may, however, have been due to different winds, and it will take a good thrash to windward to determine which is the better yacht. At the end of the first round Elena led by 7m. 13s., and at the end of the second round the difference was 12m. 10s., so that Elena did not make as big a gain on the second round as on the first. Irolita was, however, helped by a freshening wind.

In class M of sloops there were Gardenia, Adventuress and Irondequoit. These yachts sailed twice around a triangle of 11.5 miles, 23 miles in all. At the end of the first round Gardenia had the race well in hand, but on the second round she made the mistake of carrying too big a jib topsail and held in too far to the Long Island shore getting out of wind and tide. Adventuress finished first with Irondequoit second. On corrected time Irondequoit won the race.

In class P, Joyant, Corinthian and Windward met and sailed twice around a triangle of 5.5 miles, rather a short course for such boats. This, however, was a mistake which will be remedied in future races. Joyant took the lead at the start and held it to the finish with Corinthian second.

From a class of eleven starters, Ralph N. Ellis won with his 30-footer Caprice. This is his first victory of the season. Alera was second and Phryne third. The regatta was the largest of the season so far, and was a good one. Horace E. Boucher, Rutledge Schmidt and Butler Whiting were members of the committee in charge and handled the boats well. The times follow:

Schooners—Classes A and C—Course, 3.05 Miles.

Elena	3 32 40	Irolita	3 44 50

Corrected times: Elena, 3.32.40; Irolita, 3.41.44.

Schooners—Class E—Course, 23 Miles.

Miladi	4 15 12	Eclipse	4 48 00

Corrected times: Miladi, 4.03.08; Eclipse, 4.48.00.

Sloops—Class M—Course, 23 Miles.

Adventuress	3 53 26	Gardenia	4 01 29
Irondequoit	3 57 43		

Corrected times: Irondequoit, 3.50.39; Adventuress, 3.53.26; Gardenia, 3.55.12.

NewYork Y. C. 30-footers—Course, 15¼ Miles.

Caprice	2 40 17	Ibis	2 45 07
Alera	2 40 37	Yolande	2 48 53
Phryne	2 40 59	Dahinda	2 49 46
Nepsi	2 41 41	Carlita	2 50 50
Juanita	2 43 32	Asthore	2 53 04
Rowdy	2 43 54		

Sloops—Class P—Course, 11 Miles.

Joyant	2 06 15	Windward	2 12 35
Corinthian	2 07 37		

American Y. C. Raceabouts—Course 11 Miles.

Cliphora	2 35 10	Amanita IV.,	2 49 29
Maryola	2 38 39		

Handicap Class—First Division—Course, 11 Miles.

Alert	2 23 46	Sally IX.	2 30 31
Interim	2 24 25		

Corrected times: Interim, 2.19.23; Sally IX., 2.21.53; Alert, 2.23.46.

Handicap Class—Second Division—Course 11 Miles.

Scud	2 33 44	Naiad	2 38 15
Fearless	2 34 19	Red Wing	2 39 43

Corrected times: Scud, 2.28.21; Naiad, 2.31.20; Fearless, 2.32.47; Red Wing, 2.39.43.

Handicap Class—Third Division—Course, 11 Miles.

Chinook	2 32 20	Natoma	2 32 52

Corrected times: Chinook, 2.27.00; Natoma, 2.29.49.

Handicap Class—Fourth Division—Course 11 Miles.

Dolly	2 49 20	Robin Hood	3 06 37
Grace II.	2 51 41		

WITH EVERY STITCH SET.

From the Country Gentleman.

Corrected times: Grace II., 2.41.31; Dolly, 2.43.24; Robin Hood, 2.59.51.

Inter-Club Class—Course, 11 Miles.

Salas	2 32 07	Dagmar	2 37 03
Lewanna	2 33 36	Babette	2 42 47
Yukan	2 34 09	Le Cygne	2 44 33
Festina	2 34 25		

Sloops—Class R—Course, 11 Miles.

Hoyden	2 40 59	Hamburg	2 50 19
Ogeemah	2 48 09		

Manhasset One-Design—Course, 11 Miles.

Scylla	2 46 46	Mlle. Boss	2 51 55
Ardette	2 49 06		

Manhasset Old Class—Course, 11 Miles.

Arizona	3 11 10	Chichioker	d.n.f.
Pixy	3 13 06	Santoy	d.n.f.

Jewel S. Class—Course, 11 Miles.

Opal	2 45 34	Aquamarine	2 52 56
Jade	2 50 00	Garnet.	d.n.f.

New Rochelle Class—Course, 5½ Miles.

La Rochelle	1 42 10		

New Rochelle Special—Course, 5½ Miles.

Avis	1 35 24	Edith	1 36 00

Star Class—Course, 5½ Miles.

Little Dipper	1 29 44	Cynosure	1 38 03
Vega	1 35 20	Snake	1 38 24
Twinkle	1 37 42		

Sloops Class S—Course, 11 Miles.

Nereid	3 18 35	Midget	d.n.f.

Bug Class—Course, 5½ Miles.

Incy	1 45 02	Scarab	1 48 17

Dories—Course, 5½ Miles.

Tautog	2 13 08	Rocky	2 20 00
Alice	2 16 30		

New York C. C.

THE first championship regatta of Gravesend Bay for this season was sailed last Saturday under the auspices of the New York C. C.. As Grayjacket and Suelew, two of the class Q boats, had been badly damaged in the storm of June 10, the association, at the request of the owners of other yachts in this class, decided that the race for this class should not count for the championships. Grayjacket had not been repaired and Suelew was launched only in time to start. That yacht had some more hard luck then. She was run into by a motor boat and had a hole knocked in her side. The hole was plugged and she took part in the race.

The wind was very light from S. W., and the yachts could get around the course only once. The first leg was to Sea Gate and this was windward. W. A. Barstow's last year's boat, Soya, won in class Q, defeating Suelew 1m. 10s. in a course of 6 miles. In the other classes the new boats were also beaten. The class S race was won by Gunda with M. and F. second, while the craft built this year finished third and fourth respectively. On both corrected and actual time Joy won the percentage class and Mouse was the winner among the X boats. Once more Aries led home the dinghies of the New York Canoe Club.

The race was managed by John R. Brophy, chairman of the regatta committee. His assistants were Commodore L. M. Pultz, Fred Speidel, Louis S. Tiemann and former Commodore D. D. Allerton. The committee boat was Carrie M. Potter. The times:

Sloops—Class Q—6 Miles.

Soya	1 18 55	Spider	1 20 49
Suelew	1 20 05	Alice	1 21 39

Handicap Class—6 Miles.

Joy	1 21 03	Careless	1 33 07
Miana	1 31 05	Wahken II.	1 38 09
La Cubana	1 33 18		

Corrected times: Joy, 1.31.03; Careless, 1.23.48; La Cubana, 1.26.20; Wahken II., 1.28.25; Miana, 1.29.03.

Sloops—Class S—6 Miles.

Gunda	1 36 54	Wink	1 42 20
M. and F.	1 42 12	Cyric	1 43 08

Sloops—Class X—4 Miles.

Mouse	1 06 15	Scud	1 09 32
Slow Poke	1 06 35	Pike	1 11 39
Suffragette	1 07 38	Chico	1 13 09
Skylark	1 08 39	Lassie	1 14 25

Sloops—Class Y—Course, 4 Miles.

Aries	1 07 25	Viva	1 13 44
Bullfinch	1 08 57	North Star	1 16 06
Skeets	1 09 07		

Rhode Island Y. C.

LIGHT paltry winds coming from all directions spoiled the regatta of the Rhode Island Y. C. last Saturday. Those who kept down the middle of the bay came back winners and those who went toward the west shore looking for a breeze from that direction were either becalmed or had to do some lively work to get around the Nayatt stake in time to keep in sight of their more fortunate rivals on the way back.

Isuelo carried off her fourth consecutive win in the Q class. E. L. Arnold and his friends tried to convince themselves that they were dubious as to the outcome when she went off in the light breeze, but every puff seemed to increase her lead. She was nearly 8m. ahead of Gazelle at the finish mark, with Idler, Molly and Paloma trailing along behind.

The big class D cats crossed the finish line with hardly a minute between each boat, Marguerite winning on the corrected time by less than a minute.

The class E cats crossed the line a minute apart in the following order: Gilt Edge, Trinket, Bother and Netor.

In the 18-foot class Wanderer VI. went down toward the cove behind Conimicut Point looking for a westerly breeze and found a dead calm, where she flapped around until the others had got a nice lead in the middle of the bay by floating along with the tide and using what little breeze there was. After they turned the Nayatt Point buoy the westerly breeze made things interesting, and Arrow came up to the finish a winner among a big fleet, with Dorothy, Wanderer VI., Answer, Mouse and Bat all within close range.

In the second division of the 18-footers Bonito had a mile lead after passing Greene's Island, until Grayling and Mystery struck a breeze that sent them along at a great rate under full sail, while Bonito was tacking. Grayling took the lead by setting her spinnaker, and kept it throughout the race, but was disqualified on a protest from Bonito afterward for passing inside the Greene's Island buoy. Bonito rounded the Nayatt Point buoy the last of the trio, but passed Mystery on the way back. She could not catch Grayling, however, although she got the first honors through the latter's disqualification.

In a hotly contested race in the Z class, Little Mother walked away from Rube and Bud. The six boats in class X were well strung out, Alma coming in with a 2m. lead.

Boston Y. C.

RACING off the Hull station of the Boston Y. C. opened last Saturday. There were forty-four yachts in the regatta and all but the Cape catboats finished. Much of the interest in the race was centered around the match between the 46-footers Altair and Acushla II., which was sailed over an outside course. In the light to drifting breeze Acushla gave Altair a decisive beating.

These boats were started off the club house, sent out through Hull gut and then over a triangular course back to a finish inside. Outside the gut the two sloops found even less air than in Hingham Bay.

The other racers had a course inside. The 31-raters and Flirt of the first special rating class had the southeasterly breeze they started with. The other racers finished in a rather smart northerly air.

Every boat in class P, except Amoret, led at some time during the race. The start went to Italia, then came Timandra, Amoret and Wianno in order. At the first turn the Italia was leading, but before she got by Bumpkin Island on the run to Quincy Great Hill mark, both Timandra and Wianno passed her. At the finish Timandra led Italia by nearly 5m., which goes to show that the Fallon 31-rater is a wonder in light airs. The times:

Special, 46-footers—Achushla II., 2.38.40; Altair, 2.51.47.

Class P, 31-raters—Timandra, 1.42.39; Italia, 1.47.21; Wianno, 1.49 43; Amoret, 1.51.08.

Class L, 18-footers—Arrow, 2.10.07; Mirage II., 2.11.10; Moslem II., 2.11.20; Cheroot, 2.11.24; Kittewake V., 2.11.40; Aurora, 2.11.52; Bonitwo, 2.11.33; Aspinquid II., 2.12.40; Acanthus, 2.14.00; Dorchen II., Disabled.

Class X, Dories—Bessie A., 2.08.24; Teaser, 2.11.25; Sunny Jim, 2.12.15; Spray, 2.12.39; Naiad, 2.13.03; Elizabeth, 2.15.20; Terror, 2.15.50; Anemone, 2.22.23; Question, 2.24.38; Pioneer, 2.29.28.

Hull One-Design—Knick Knack II., 2.06.10; Bonifor, 2.06.12; Eagle, 2.06.59; Kid, 2.07.12; Meave, 2.09.40; Wa Wa, 2 13.20; Beta, 2.14.15; Toogles, 2.19.15; Hoopoo, did not finish.

First Special Rating—Flirt, 1.51.55; Nutmeg, 2.18.01; Novice, 2.18.34; Virginia, 2.18.47; Perhaps, 2.22.55.

Second Special Rating Class—Plover, 2.15.49; Gringo, 2.15.59; Idol, 2.17.34; Hobomack, not measured.

Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C.

T. B. BLEECKER'S 15-footer won the weekly race for boats owned in the club sailed off the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. house at Oyster Bay. The wind was light from the southwest. The times, start 3:15: Sabrina, 1 28.50; Iris, 1.29.02; Thelma, 1.30.02.

American Sonders Win.

THE first race of the series between the German and American Sonders at Kiel was sailed last Monday. The American boats finished first, second and third in the race. The times were: Beaver, 2.49.15; Cima, 2.49.18; Bibelot, 2.49.30; Tilly XIV., 2.52,58; Seehund III., 2.56.16; Wannsee, 2.56.31. The wind was brisk at the start, but later moderated, and a smooth sea favored the Americans.

The victory which inaugurated Kiel Week was a brilliant one. After the first leg the race became a double contest, the Americans fighting nip and tuck for first honors, and the German racers see-sawing by themselves in a second group. The race was over a triangular course, twice around, and with the first leg a thrash to windward, the second a reach followed by a spinnaker run.

This is the first time that American Sonders have won in German waters. In their visits to this country the German yachtsmen won a race each time. The series is continued until one yacht has won three races, but after the third race only those having scored a victory can compete. The prize is the German Emperor's cup, and the second prize the Prince Henry of Prussia cup.

New York Y. C. Yearbook.

THE New York Y. C. year book for 1911 has just been issued. It is much smaller in size than those heretofore issued and is thus much more convenient because more easily handled. It contains all the necessary information for the use of its members and others. The size of the book is 5x7 and it weighs 16 ounces.

Motor Boating

Motor Boating Fixtures.

JUNE.

24. Camden Motor Boat Club.
24. New York Motor Boat Club, club.
24. New York A. C., Block Island.

Inspectors Hold Up Races.

UNITED STATES government inspectors are responsible for bringing to a close the opening races of the Jubilee Y. C. at Beverly, Mass., last Saturday, in the power boat events. The inspectors stopped boat after boat as they were speeding toward the mark in the opening event of the season to make an inspection to see if the boats were properly equipped according to law.

Each racing boat displayed a club flag and a number. So many boats were held up and the holdups coming at a time when seconds were valuable, the judges, after a conference with the various entrants, decided to call the race off. The action of the inspectors aroused a wave of indignation among the members of the club and protest is to be sent to Washington. Members think that boats could have been inspected before the race. President William H. Taft is a member of the club and also Secretary of Navy George Von L. Meyer and Congressman A. P. Gardner, and personal letters are to be sent to them in regard to the action of the inspectors.

National Y. C.

THROUGH the disqualification of Edgar F. Luckenback's Empire in the power boat race of the National Y. C. the other day, the first prize in the contest was won by Kitsix, the recently built Marblehead racer of F. D. Gheen. The Empire was disqualified for not passing the Southwest Spit buoys. The summaries:

Power Boats—Start, 2:30—Course, 29¾ Miles.

Empire, E. F. Luckenbach	2 46 21	Disqualified.
Kitsix, F. D. Gheer	2 31 43	2 31 43
Suis Moi, R. Heinke	3 10 23	2 43 21

New Rochelle Y. C.

THE New Rochelle Y. C. had a most successful regatta for motor boats owned by members of the club last Saturday. These boats were divided into three classes and went over a course 19½ miles in length. They were handicap events, and each boat was started on its handicap, so that the first to finish in each class was the winner. This is a good way to start motor boat races, and it increases the interest very much. In the first class L. D. Huntington, Jr.'s, Elizabeth, the smallest, finished first and won. In the second class F. Brainin's Vincent was the winner and in the third G. W. Quintard's Milwin, the scratch boat, finished first. The times:

Motor Boats—First Division—Course, 19½ Miles.

	Start.	Finish.
Elizabeth, L. D. Huntington, Jr...	3 00 00	5 27 32
Albina, G. A. Fisher.....	3 01 46	5 38 10
Wontrela, W. P. Taylor.....	3 23 13	5 53 14
Knobuze, E. Chouinard	3 26 59	5 55 18
Millie O. J. T. Lewis.....	3 13 42	Withdrew.
Elmo II., F. D. Giles, Jr.....	3 20 55	Withdrew.
Second Division—Course, 19½ Miles.		
Vincent, F. Brainin	3 40 55	5 45 46
Eileen, W. S. Creevey.....	3 45 59	5 46 09
Muskegat, C. W. Voltz.....	3 45 46	5 47 18
Psyche II., M. F. Bantham.....	3 45 19	5 48 53
Hopalong, W. King, Jr.....	3 51 48	5 57 42
Gypsy, F. M. Miller.....	3 32 34	5 59 45
Carolina, C. W. Mead.....	3 46 51	6 02 48
Alice II., L. R. Smith.....	3 49 36	6 24 42
Wangan, E. T. Cunningham.....	3 32 53	Withdrew.
Third Division—Course, 19½ Miles.		
Milwin, G. W. Quintard.....4	10 29	5 50 48
Triune, M. W. & C. C. Houck.....	3 58 21	5 52 02
Marie, Dr. Newman	4 01 01	5 57 20
Uonda, H. F. Bullock.....	3 52 46	5 59 24
Florella II., A. H. Bullard.....	4 06 18	6 10 34
Apache II., G. A. McGill.....	3 56 48	6 14 58

Larchmont Y. C. Races.

THE Larchmont Y. C. had some races for motor boats last Saturday. Edmee, owned by Rear-Commodore R. J. Schaefer, and Avis, owned by F. C. Havens, had a match race over a course of 43 miles. Edmee was built in 1905 by the Gas Engine Company, and is 76 feet long. Avis was built in 1903 and is 65 feet long. Avis is from H. J. Gielow designs. They raced on even terms, although Edmee has the most power. At the start Edmee started off so fast that it looked as if she would win with lots to spare, but Avis caught her, and as they passed the Larchmont Breakwater coming back from Green's Ledge, only 10s. separated the two. Then it was nip and tuck and near the finish Edmee crowded Avis so that she fouled the buoy and had to turn out of the course. In spite of this, Edmee finished only 10s. in the lead.

Ten yachts started in the other race and Lady Jane finished first with Blue Peter IV. second. These boats have to be measured before the winner is determined. The summary:

Motor Boats—Course, 43 Miles—Start, 10:05.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Lady Jane, J. F. O'Rourke.....	1 59 36	3 54 36
Blue Peter IV., J. H. Brookfield...	2 12 34	4 07 34
San Toy II., W. L. Marshall.....	2 31 27	4 26 27
Dorothy B., H. B. Stokes.....	2 31 31	4 26 31
Caroline, M. F. Dennis.....	2 37 16	4 32 16
Raeo, R. S. Townsend	2 51 06	4 46 06
Santee, F. L. Field.....	2 51 39	4 46 39
Eronel, S. Cochrane	3 12 57	5 07 57
Thistle, J. H. Wallace.....	3 31 41	5 26 41
Gloriosa, G. B. Stearin.....	3 34 07	5 29 07
Match Race—Course, 43 Miles—Start, 10:20.		
Edmee, R. J. Schaefer.....	1 54 04	3 34 04
Avis, F. C. Havens.....	1 54 14	3 34 14

Motor B. C. of New York.

THE Motor Boat Club of New York had a race from off its club house at the foot of West 147th street to Tarrytown on June 18, in which eleven yachts started. Ten finished, Nala being the only absentee at the end. The distance was 32 nautical miles. Rex, owned by H. J. Allen, which started at 11:10:40 was the first boat sent away and she was the first to finish. She crossed the line at 4:41:30, beating Monreve, owned by E. E. Barney, by just 30s. The third boat to finish was the Arlington, owned by J. Klipper. The handicapping was done on the past performances of the boats and as an indication of how well it was figured five of the boats finished within 10m. of one another. The tide was against the boats on the trip down the river and fair for them going up. There was a light breeze from the southwest all day. The summary:

	Start.	Finish.
Rex, H. J. Allen.....	11 10 40	4 41 30
Monreve, E. E. Barney.....	12 40 08	4 42 00
Arlington, J. Klipper.....	12 20 00	4 42 38
Seafox, C. J. Breck.....	11 45 20	4 49 23
Respite, Dr. Y. C. Pendersen.....	1 12 16	4 51 23
Bunk III., Meakins & Firth.....	12 45 05	4 59 58
Edith M., W. G. Madison.....	12 05 36	5 02 12
Genevieve, A. J. Adams.....	11 25 36	5 02 34
Kid II., C. H. Dugliss.....	12 08 16	5 05 08
Peggy, J. Selden.....	12 39 44	6 04 20
Nais, W. Sanford	2 01 20	d.n.f.

Elapsed times: Rex, 5.30.50; Monreve, 3.55.52; Arlington, 4.22.38; Seafox, 5.04.03; Respite, 3.39.07; Bunk III., 4.14.54; Rex won from Monreve by 30 seconds.

The Danger of Fire on Motor Yachts.

TAKING into account the large number of petrol motors annually in use afloat in boats, launches, and auxiliary yachts, it can hardly be said that the number of accidents occurring therein from fire or explosion shows that the risk is really great; but at the same time it must always be acknowledged that wherever petrol is stored or used, either ashore or afloat, a certain combination of circumstances may produce these undesirable results, for it is only because of the fact that a mixture of petrolic vapor and air can be ignited in a cylinder by an electric spark that this spirit has, so to speak, created the modern motor, whose marvelous influences on civilized life are so apparent, and whose future influences in this direction are beyond the scope of conjecture. Unfortunately, the ignition, which within the cylinder of the motor is turned to so useful an account, can equally easily take place outside the cylinder, where its effects may be disastrous.

The ideal fuel for motor use would be some sort of spirit which, without any preliminary heating, could only be ignited under compression, for with such a fuel the ignition within the cylinder would take place just as easily as it does with petrol, but all outside ignitions would be impossible, as the mixture would not be under compression. No doubt some day our chemists will give us such a fuel, perhaps something of the nature of a modified or diluted alcohol; but until this happy era arrives we must make the best use of petrol, and endeavor to minimize the risks inherent in its use.

A fire or explosion can only take place in a vessel if either liquid or vaporized petrol (gasolene) be allowed to escape into the hull, and a study of the causes of the various accidents recorded, as far as they can be traced, shows that this escape has always happened either from what may be termed gross personal carlessness on the part of some one, or from a mechanical defect either in the motor or some part of its installation. Thus tanks may leak through corrosion or mechanical damage, or they may overflow with liquid or vapor from careless filling; joints may leak through defective construction or material, or from want of tightening up, and carburettors may leak from similar causes; but if the motor has been properly installed on board in strict accordance with modern principles, all the foregoing possible causes of accident may practically be ignored, except those due to personal carelessness, which human failings seems to be always with us. So it comes to this, that if we wish to avoid all possibility of risks afloat, it will be better to use paraffin as a fuel instead of petrol, for if a proper brand of the former fuel be selected, with a suitable flash point according to the weather, risk of fire need be no more anticipated than in the case of an ordinary motorless yacht using paraffin for its lighting and heating lamps.

Unfortunately, the use of paraffin in a motor entails certain disadvantages, such as dirt and smell, for if any of the liquid gets spilt it will soak into wood, and it is apt to creep about the surface of anything it comes in contact with; and another point is that it will take anything from eight to fifteen minutes to start the motor from all cold; and yet a further objection is often urged against it for choking up pipes, strainers, etc., owing to some material of a glutinous nature which appears to be often left in it after refining. Against these disadvantages must be set the cheapness of the fuel, and also the ease of obtaining it in out-of-the-way places.

Petrol possesses so many advantages as a motor fuel, such as its general cleanliness and freedom from smell, the possibility of obtaining an instantaneous start, whenever the propeller is required, and the absence of all such things in the engine room as heating lamps, etc., that most owners prefer to take the risk of using it in their launches and yachts. Generally speaking, the risks attendant on its use in open boats and launches are not great, as, even should there be any leak, the vapor can so easily escape into the open air that it is not likely to form an explosive mixture. When we come, however, to decked vessels, it is a different thing, for in such craft any vapor from leakage would tend to accumulate beneath the platforms, owing to its being considerably heavier than air, and here it may remain until the proximity of a light causes it to indicate its presence by an explosion or conflagration.

When an owner of a yacht has been unfortunate enough to witness one or two such accidents with petrol, as would appear to have been the case of a correspondent in a recent issue of the Field, it is only natural that he should feel very doubtful about fitting his yacht with auxiliary power: but the very many advantages which such an addition offers for cruising have been so thoroughly proved by now that it is of great importance it should be generally known that they can be enjoyed without undue risk. One great point about the use of a motor as auxiliary power is not generally known among yachting men, and that is that its benefits are not confined, as many suppose, to calms and light breezes, but its greatest services may be rendered in the heaviest weather, such as when lying to in a gale, in order to bring the course of the vessel's drift nearer to the wind, and also to enable a yacht in this position to get round on the other tack without having to set more canvas, when, owing to the wind shifting, it is clear that she will take the seas easier by so doing.

Where an owner is desirous of using petrol for a motor below decks, the best plan is to utilize one of the special safety systems which were introduced by me in the pioneer days of marine motors, a study of which will show that

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when they are used an escape of liquid or vaporized petrol below decks should be practically impossible.

Another system which has been brought to a practical stage by the Ailsa Craig Motor Company is that in which the motor, together with its fuel tank, ignition, etc., complete, is fitted in a stout teak box, firmly secured on deck. The propeller is fitted on to the end of a spar, which carries the shaft, and is held along outside the yacht, its end dipping down under water, so as to immerse the propeller, and the shafting is driven by bevel gear from the motor. When sailing, this spar, with its propeller and shaft, are triced up level just outside the bulwarks so as to be free of the water. Of course, an additional advantage of this system is that the whole of the accommodation is available for the owner, as none of it is used by the machinery.—E. Du Boulay, in the Field.

The Scripps Cruise.

THE different cities where the Scripps cruise will visit this coming August are making great preparations in order to entertain the members of the cruise, and the different boats which will accompany them, and it promises to be one of the most enjoyable vacations which has ever been undertaken by the cruiser, as the different members will get a chance to meet a large number of their fellow yachtsmen from the different cities.

In addition to this it will give the people at the different ports where these boats visit an excellent opportunity to see just what kind of boats are being turned out by the different companies in order to secure the highest grade of efficiency, and it will, no doubt, do a great deal to boom the power boating game throughout the country and dispel from the minds of many the idea that a power boat is not absolutely reliable in all its equipment.

H. H. Boggs, of Detroit, Mich., Secretary of the Great Lakes Power Boat League, reports a large number of inquiries and a number of entries for the cruise. Copies of the rules may be had by anyone interested by addressing him at Detroit, Mich.

Canoeing

Eastern Division Regatta.

THE annual regatta of the Eastern Division, A. C. A., was held on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., May 27, 28, 29 and 30. The 175 canoeists present declared it was the most successful meet in the history of the association. All had unstinted praise for the Tatassit Club and for the lake. The racing was most successful, and the big program was carried through without a hitch.

There was a close competition for the club honors. With one event still to be decided, Dedham Boat Club had 21 points as against 18 points for Lawrence Boat Club. Lawrence got first place in the final number on the program, but Dedham annexed the other two places, and so fell behind only one point on the event. The official records then showed that Dedham had tucked away the championship with a total of 25 points. Lawrence had 23 points, and Medford Boat Club, which received third honors, had nine.

Vice-Commodore John B. Howard, of the association, and Arthur G. Mather, a clubmate in the Medford Boat Club, have attended every regatta of the Eastern Association for fifteen years. Both declared with enthusiasm that in all their experience they had never encountered such ideal racing conditions.

The officials in charge of the racing were: William W. Crosby, Innitou Canoe Club, Woburn, starter; William Heath, Swastika Canoe Club Providence, referee; Fred E. Leathe, Innitou Canoe Club, clerk of course, and William Jaegers, Capt. Jenks, Dr. Lambert, Tatassit Canoe Club, and Arthur G. Mather, judges. Starter Crosby and Mr. Mather also held the watches.

One of the disappointments of the racing was the poor showing of the Swastika canoeists. The Providence paddlers managed to annex only one third. As has been anticipated, William French had little difficulty in winning the single singles. The Pawtuxet paddler assumed the lead early in the race and easily fought off Simpson, Lawrence and Walking, Medford, who had a great fight for second honors. French won by two open lengths from a field of ten starters. He was nowhere near the record of Mather of 4m. 27½s.

The race between the war canoes was a pretty contest. Dedham went into the lead after the first few strokes, with the two Medford crews and Swastika trailing close behind. As the race progressed the boats separated somewhat, but maintained the same order throughout. Dedham won by one and one-half lengths. The time of 6m. 26s. does not compare with the record of 6m. flat, made by Medford Boat Club, stroked by Jack Howard, at Lawrence, in 1907.

There was a great finish in the tandem single blades. Though Daniels and Wardle, Dedham, were in front most of the way, they had to put in their best licks to stay there. Merritt and Ames, also of Dedham, just managed to point their bow in front of Ritchie and Wiswall, Lawrence, in the final spurt.

In the single doubles, Daniels, Dedham, went into the lead, but soon was passed by Horn, Lawrence, who kept increasing his lead until he had opened up a gap of six open lengths. Ericson, Medford, who was the only one of the seven starters to sit down in his canoe, rowed steadily and crept up on Horn, but was four lengths behind at the finish. Ericson never departed from an even, steady stroke, and was not there with the spurt, and Cummings, Lawrence, all but beat him out for second place.

The tandem doubles was all Lawrence. Horn and Woodcock, the winning pair from that club, had the center of the course, and after getting into the lead, managed to keep it. Nearing the finish line, however, Ericson and Walking, Medford, came up within striking distance, but their effort failed, and Ritchie and Simpson, Lawrence, with an heroic effort, came from behind and beat them to the finish line by inches only.

Both the events for club fours were interesting. In the single blades one of the Medford crews was forced out early by a broken paddle. Swastika assumed a slight lead, just nosing its bow out in front of the two Dedham crews on either quarter. This race furnished the most thrilling finish of the day.

As they neared the finish line, all the canoes practically were abreast, with Swastika slightly in the lead. Then Daniels started a snappier stroke for Dedham No. 1 crew that carried their canoe into the lead by about two feet. Swastika spurted and came up on even terms. Meanwhile Dedham No. 2 was being stroked at its fastest clip by Merritte, with the bow right on Swastika's quarter. Dedham No. 1 made one final spurt and half a dozen strokes of the paddle sent the canoe across the line with a lead of perhaps three yards. Swastika was all in and was nosed out by inches only by Dedham No. 2, right at the line.

Better stroking won the club four doubles for Lawrence. Though they led all the way, they never were more than half a boat's length to the good. Cartwright hit up the stroke on the Dedham No. 1 canoe in the last stages, but he gained only slightly. Dedham No. 2 was hugging the others right along, and it was a close finish, in the order named.

The Dedham club received the Schaefer cup for winning the most points. Perpetual trophies and special cups went to the winners of all the events. Summary:

War Canoe Race—Won by Dedham Boat Club, G. Merritt, stroke, C. Houghton 2, R. Bishop 3, E. Cartwright 4, R. Wardle 5, S. Merritt 6, G. Louden 7, G. Ames 8, C. Daniels stern; Medford Boat Club first crew, Dan Daly, stroke, Waldo S. Manson 2, Ralph Day 3, Albert C. Walking 4, Walter Manton 5, Richard Saville 6, Edward I. Ericson 7, Richard C. Smith 8, William J. Hyde stern, 2d; Medford Boat Club second crew, Charles Smith stroke, Chester J. Pike 2, John Keegan 3, Henry Perrin 4, Ralph Mappleback 5, Walter Leavitt 6, Ralph Keay 7, Frank Gerlach (Winchester Boat Club) 8, Eugene Cummings stern, 3d; Swastika Canoe Club, Providence, 4th. Time, 6m. 26s.

Single, Single Blades—Won by William L. E. French, Pawtuxet Canoe Club, Providence; J. R. Simpson, Lawrence Boat Club, 2d; Albert C. Walking, Medford Boat Club, 3d. Time, 4m. 43s.

Tandem, Single Blade—Won by C. Daniels and R. Wardle, Dedham Boat Club; S. Merritt and G. Ames, Dedham Boat Club, 2d; Ritchie and Wiswall, Lawrence Boat Club, 3d. Time, 4m. 17s.

Single, Double Blades—Won by Horn, Lawrence Boat Club; E. I. Ericson, Medford Boat Club, 2d; Eugene Cummings, Lawrence Boat Club, 3d. Time, 4m. 32s.

Club Fours, Single Blades—Won by Dedham Boat Club first crew (Daniels, Ames, Wardle, S. Merritt); Dedham Boat Club second crew (G. Merritt, Holt, Clapp, Shaughnessey), 2d; Swastika Canoe Club, Providence (Bruce, Taylor, Berry, Welch), 3d. Time, 3m. 55s.

Tandem, Double Blades—Won by Horn and Woodcock, Lawrence Boat Club; Ritchie and Simpson, Lawrence Boat Club, 2d; Ericson and Walking, Medford Boat Club, 3d. Time, 4m. 16s.

Club Fours, Double Blades—Won by Lawrence Boat club (Ritchie, Woodcock, Simpson, Horn); Dedham Boat Club first crew (Cartwright, G. Merritt, Clapp, Holt), 2d; Dedham Boat Club second crew (Wardle, Ames, Lenihan, Smith), 3d. Time, 3m. 47s.

Recapitulation of points:

	War Canoes.	Singles, S.	Singles, D.	Tandem, S.	Tandem, D.	Club Fours, S.	Club Fours, D.	Total.
Dedham B. C....	5	0	0	8	0	8	4	25
Lawrence B. C....	0	3	6	1	8	0	5	23
Medford B. C....	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	9
Pawtucket C. C..	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Swatiska C. C....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Ira B. Thomson, 312 Belleville avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., by E. H. Weidman; James Elmer Gailey, 2420 No. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., by George G. Richards.

Central Division.—Arthur W. Durr, 410 Todd street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Carl W. Dickinson, 1036 Rebecca street, Wilkinsburg, Pa., both by W. H. D. James. Louis Walter Heinmiller, 7524 Bennett street, Pittsburg, Pa.; John W. Sheedy, 5323 Broad street, Pittsburg, Pa.; William J. Hart, 257 Dunlap street, Pittsburg, Pa., and Charles A. Heckman, 2919 Webster avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., all by J. E. Clune; Harry A. Logan, 202 Gray Apartments, Wilkinsburg, Pa., by F. D. Newbury.

Eastern Division.—Frank A. Smith, 203 Summer street, Worcester, Mass., by J. B. Howard.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Eastern Division.—6231, Frederick Coulson, 12 Lenox street, Worcester, Mass.

Atlantic Division Meet.

THE annual meet and camp of the Atlantic Division, A. C. A., will be held at Hermit Point, Interstate Palisades Park, Hudson River, June 30 to July 4, inclusive. The executive committee investigated several sites but found none as good as Hermit Point. The camp can be reached from Riverdale by launch, and a launch carrying the A. C. A. flag will run on schedule during the meet.

On July 1 the election of officers will be held. The regatta committee has arranged an interesting program of events. Among the trophies to be raced for are the Elliott, decked canoes; Lady Bug, open canoes, and Maclister, paddling. Twelve events are on the program.

B. F. Cromwell, Jr., 224 Church street, New York city, is chairman of the camp site committee and will furnish all particulars to canoeists who wish to take part in the camp.

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High General Average, C. S. Randall, 559 x 600, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
Guides & Wardens Match, Ernest Godwin, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
Maine State Team Race won by Haines Landing Team, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
Intercity Match won by New York City Team, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
Longest Run, E. A. Randall, 100 straight, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

VERMONT. **Championship Event** won by Dr. C. H. Burr, 95 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun.
High Amateur Average won by C. E. Davis, 274 x 300, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

WISCONSIN. **Championship Event** won by F. J. Dreyfus, 96 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
2d. J. Johnson, 95 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

MISSOURI. **Missouri Handicap** won by E. L. Collier, 91 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
High Amateur Average, Riley Thompson, 420 x 450, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

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TRAPSHOOTING

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Fixtures.

June 24.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C.
June 24.—Bergen Beach (L. I.) G. C.
July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) tournament. E. W. Poindexter, Sec'y.
Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. ninth annual tournament. Western New York Championship. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—Fort Dodge (Ia.)G. C.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C.
Aug. 29-31.—Des Moines, Ia.—The Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

June 24.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
June 26-27.—Kenmare, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Kenmare G. C. H. E. Peck, Sec'y.
June 27-28.—Brownsville (Pa.) R. and G. C. H. O. Hornbake, Sec'y-Treas.
June 28.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
June 28-29.—Huntingdon, Pa.—United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. J. F. Meehan, Mgr.
June 28-29.—Cape Girardeau (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Kinder, Sec.
June 28-30.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. R. B. Randolph, Sec'y.
June 28.—Revelstoke (B. C., Can.) G. C. A. J. MacDonel, Sec'y.
June 30.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec'y.
June 29-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thomson, High Scribe.
July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Can.) G. C. C. L. Burtch, Sec'y.
July 3-4.Upper Creve Coeur Lake, Mo., Falstaff G. C. Fred C. Suhr, Sec'y.
July 4-5.—Calgary (Canada) G. C. H. C. Andrew, Pres.
July 6-7.—Webster City (Ia.) G. C. N. M. O'Connor, Sec'y.
July 6-7.—Chatham (Canada) G. C. W. E. Elliott, Sec'y.
July 7-8.—Lethbridge, Alberta, Can.—Alberta G. C. H. D. Johnson, Pres.
July 8.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. H. W. Osmun, Sec'y.
July 8-9.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. Wm. C. Butts, Sec'y.
July 9-10.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, M.D., Sec'y.
July 11-12.—Manning (Ia.) G. C. E. E. Breckenbridge, Sec'y.
July 11-13.—Wilmington, Del.—The Interstate Association's sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11-12.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Sec'y.
June 12-13.—Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Fort Garry G. C. E. H. Houghton, Mgr.
July 13.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
July 14.—Salisbury (Md.) G. C. T. B. Lankford, Capt.
July 17-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Massachusetts State Trapshooting Association's State tournament, under the auspices of the Palefaces. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
July 18.—Coraopolis, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
July 18-19.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe county F. and G. P. A. J. R. Price, Pres.
July 19.—Barre (Vt.) Auto G. C. F. E. Adams, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Seattle (Wash.) Trapshooters' Association H. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
July 19-20.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. A. F. Dodson, Sec'y.
July 20.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. Traxler, Sec'y.
July 21-22.—Duluth, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Duluth Central G. C. H. P. Curren, Sec'y.
July 22.—Coatesville (Pa.) G. C. H. A. Nichols, Sec'y.
July 22.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
July 24-27.—Betterton (Md.) G. C. J. R. Malone, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama State tournament, under the auspices of the Birmingham G. C. H. McDermott, Sec'y.
July 25-26.—Valley Junction, Ia.—Valley G. C. Chas. P. Waldron, Sec'y.
July 26-27.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec.
July 26-27.—Hannibal (Mo.) G. C. Geo. H. Carter, Pres.
July 31-Aug. 2.—Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. M. Sprague, Sec.
Aug. 1-2.—Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hawkeye G C.. A. J. Smith, Pres.
Aug. 2-3.—Pawnee, Okla.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Aug. 2-3.—Portsmonth (O.) G. C. Messrs. J. E. Nutt and F. M. Edwards, Mgrs.
Aug. 3-4.—Wilmington, N. C.—New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
Aug. 5.—Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan R. and G. C. John H. Look, Mgr.
Aug. 8-9.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
Aug. 8-10.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's sixth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C.; $1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 10.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader. Sec'y.
Aug. 10.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. Geo. L. Friedrich, Sec'y.
Aug. 12.—Chicopee Falls (Mass.) R. and G. C. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-15.—Evansville, Ind.—Recreation G. C. G. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
Aug. 15.—Allegheny, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Aug. 15-16.—Laurel (Miss.) G. C. Charles Green, Pres.
Aug. 15-17.—Charlotte, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte G. C. J. E. Crayton, Pres.
Aug. 16.—Westminster (Md.) G. C. Geo.E.Baughman, Sec'y.

Aug. 16.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
Aug. 17.—Xenia, O.—Green County G. C. A. C. Blair, Sec'y.
Aug 17 18.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
Aug. 19.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Seaside G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Aug. 21-23.—Victor, Colo.—Two Mile High G. C. M. R. Valentine, Sec'y.
Aug. 22.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-23.—St. James (Mo.) G. C. R. H. James, Sec'y.
Aug. 22-24.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under the anspices of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y.
Aug. 23.—Tomah (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Schultz, Mgr.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls (S.D.) G. C. J. J. Burns, Sec'y.
Aug. 24-25.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Verona, Sec'y.
Aug. 25-26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. J. McGrath, Sec'y.
Aug. 26.—Reading, Pa.—Berks County League of Gun Clubs. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
Aug. 29.—Wilkes Barre (Pa.) G. C. E. L. Klipple, Sec'y.
Aug. 29-30.—Dorchester (Neb.) G. C. J. Freehouf, Sec'y.
Sept. 1.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow Gun Range. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
Sept. 3-4.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. F. A. Grundmann, Asst. Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Salem (O.) G. C. J. H. Pumphrey, Pres.
Sept. 4.—Wilmot (O.) G. C. E. E. Ellis, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Shooting Association. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
Sept. 4.—Longmont (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keef, Cashier.
Sept. 4.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. E. H. Bailey, Pres. W. C. T. S. L.
Sept. 4.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. Frank A. Anderson, Sec'y.
Sept. 4-5.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Lynchburg G. C. J. D. Owen, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Wheeling, W. Va.—Big Game Rifle, Rod and Gun Club. H. C. Friedrichs, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingman, Sec'y.
Sept. 5-6.—Charleston (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Howlett, Sec'y.
Sept. 6.—Wellington (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keef, Cashier.
Sept. 6-7.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Trap Shooters' League of Indiana State tournament. Harry W. Denny, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Ft. Collins (Colo.) G. C. H. C. Keefe, Cashier.
Sept. 7.—Downs (Kans.) G. C. W. H. Charles, Sec'y.
Sept. 9.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Cainesville (Mo.) G. C. G. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Sept. 13-14.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
Sept. 14-15.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. H. S. Connely, Sec'y.
Sept. 20-23.—Atlantic City, N. J.—The Westy Hogans of America. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y, York, Pa.
Sept. 21.—Braddock, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' Association. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
Sept. 27-28.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
Oct. 4-5.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Oct. 10-12.—Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa State tournament. C. W. Budd, Chairman Board of Directors.
Oct. 17-18.—Scammon (Kans.) G. C. G. K. Mackie, Pres.
Oct. 25-26.—Kansas City, Mo.—Big Four League's tournament. Dave Elliott, Sec'y.
Nov. 28-29.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The tournament scheduled for Denver, Colo., Aug. 14 to 19, which carried with it an announcement of $5,000 added money, has been postponed until 1912.

The tournament scheduled for Victor, Colo., Aug. 21-23, is to be the State tournament given under the auspices of the Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association.

The Du Pont Gun Club was organized in November of last year. The club house and grounds are delightfully arranged with a view to the comfort of the members. The grounds are reached by two trolley lines along cool, shady streets. The membership of the club is 400.

The Squier money-back system proved eminently successful at the New York State shoot on June 13-15. The net purse created under the system, including $300 added by the Interstate Association, amounted to $831.05; Losses paid in full, $364.45; surplus to 30 high guns, $466.60.

Five men tied for the amateur championship of Ohio on June 15, at Columbus—Edwards, Volk, Burns, Kistler and Doolittle, each breaking 48 out of 50. Kistler won the shoot-off with 25 straight breaks. R. O. Heikes, of Dayton, did some remarkable shooting with a run of 180 straight breaks in two days.

The Interstate Association has issued a very comprehensive program of the sixth Eastern Handicap tournament, to be held July 11-13, under the auspices and on the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club. It will be well for every contestant to read carefully the program, as some very radical changes from the usual program are incorporated therein.

The regular meeting of the New York State Sportsmen's Association was held on the 14th inst. Many prominent members of the Association were present, and President H. W. Smith was instructed to appoint a secretary from each of the thirty-seven counties of New York State, who in turn, is to keep in close touch with the shooters of his county and to advance all game protection bills under instruction of the State Association. It is confidently expected that through the efforts of these secretaries, a very owerful game protective association will be formed.

Paul T. Evans, Secretary Thornburg (Pa.) Gun Club, writes: "In mailing the scores of our club shoot, held 10th inst., I failed to mention an item of interest to shooters in this neighborhood. The Du Pont trophy was won by Judge F. W. Hughey. The Judge won the first leg on Good Friday, and on account of business pressure, was not able to shoot again for same until last Saturday. Besides holding the office of President of the Thornburg Gun Club, he is an ardent sportsman, and we all congratulate him, especially so because he still sticks to his old hammer gun and catches them on down grade, about as good as the best."

Big Four League Tournament.

COLUMBUS, Neb., June 10.—The two-day registered tournament of the Big Four League, under the auspices of the Columbus Gun Club, ended this afternoon. C. C. Tappan was high amateur for the two days on a score of 270 out of 300, closely followed by S. A. Gates with 269. Geo. W. Maxwell led the professionals with 280. Forty-two men attended the tournament. All hut three shot in every event. Scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	Total.
W D Townsend	131	124	255
C A Thorpe	131	120	251
B A Dixon	134	118	252
Geo Rogers	123	103	226
G A Schroeder	137	127	264
S A Gates	137	132	269
D D Bray	140	123	263
Wm Amagost	120	109	229
W F Howe	113	94	207
Al Bahr	138	100	238
E Amagost	119	119	238
John Lewis	116	110	226
M F Koster	121	100	221
A D McDowell	133	115	248
H Richardson	129	125	254
W H Illion	131	113	244
C Linderman	130	118	248
Wm Douglas	109	...	...
Fred Osterman	111	120	231
Frank Miller	136	120	256
E A Varies	137	126	263
N D Thore	138	124	262
H F Magnussen	71	86	157
Joe Tanon	130	121	251
E O Hutchinson	122	114	236
W E Magnussen	130	113	243
Fred Tallon	108	95	203
C C Tappan	145	125	270
C D Wentworth	122	109	231
G K Mackie	124	122	246
F Arteswein	127	116	243
Geo Nicolai	129	123	252
A Buck	...	123	...
Professionals:			
D D Gross	129	129	258
F G Bills	142	137	279
I T Day	139	127	266
Ed O'Brien	145	133	278
G L Carter	134	117	251
I W Garrett	130	131	261
Geo W Maxwell	141	139	280
Funk	...	115	...

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—The extreme heat of the past few days and quite a number of our members attending shoots at Milwaukee and the South Shore, combined to cut our attendance down considerably. Several are beginners at the traps, while a few showed lack of practice, not having been here for some time. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	50	50	25	25	12p
C B Barnes	21	31	28	19	23	15
O B Goode	13	35	31	..	..	..
R Clampson	23	44	45	..	..	17
L M Fetherston	15	..	..	..	..	..
G A Oliver	18	37	46	..	..	14
G Kontsombros	4	11	18	13	10	6
F B Fox	..	..	..	13	..	11
E K Hammond	..	..	..	9	17	..
Dr W A Bruetti	8	..	..	10	14	..
J V Hall	10	..	..	10	19	..
Miss Walker	5	..	..	..	..	..

June 11.—The cool wind from the west again came as a relief to the hot spell, and quite a number took advantage of it for the afternoon. Thomas was at the head of the line most of the time, tying with Schultz in the practice events at 25 targets, each breaking 24. In the club event, No. 2, at 50 targets, 16yds. rise, Thomas scored 48, Eck and Fetherston making him hustle to keep the lead, as they each broke 47. In the 50-target handicap event, Thomas, Eck and Riley tied for first place with scores of 42, Thomas breaking his from 20yds., while Eck and Riley both shot from the 19yd. line. Tucker and Oliver each broke 23 out of 25 in the next event at 25 targets, Thwaite, Kumpfer and Schultz each scoring 22.

Several handicap races were shot between Thomas, Fetherston and Taggart, one of 50 targets from 20yds., in which Fetherston broke 46, Thomas 45 and Taggart 41. At 23yds., Thomas and Fetherston tied on 23 breaks, while Taggart scored 21. At 19yds. Fetherston broke 24, Thomas 23, Harry Dare 21, while Thwaite and Oliver each scored 20.

Tucker is a visiting shooter from Rockford, Ill., and he thoroughly enjoys trapshooting, and he grinds the targets to dust in fine shape.

Mrs. Cutler's scores are gradually going higher, one of 19 to-day being her highest up to date. Mrs. Fetherston also landed one 19 and an 18.

Events	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	25	50	50	25	25	25	25	25
D E Thomas, 20	24	48	42	..	23	23	22	23
H Thwaite, 19	18	41	41	22	20	..	..	..
W F Riley, 19	22	39	42	23	..	..	..	..
L Kumpfer, 18	..	41	39	22	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston, 20	..	47	40	..	24	24	22	23
J H Shrigley, 18	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
C R Seelig, 18	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Geo Eck, 19	..	47	42	..	..	..	..	..
C F Stemm, 19	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Mott, 16	14	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
C W May, 18	19	38	38	21	..	..	..	..
J Schultz, 18	24	43	34	22	..	..	..	..
B L Kammerer, 18	21	40	36	16	..	..	..	..
Mrs Cutler, 16	13	33	35	..	..	..	..	..
C F Seelig, 16	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
O Kausch, 16	15	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
F P Bue, 16	14	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
A J Rundquist, 16	13	31	34	..	..	..	..	..
F Ross, 16	20	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
A G Oliver, 16	18	40	..	23	20	..	..	..
F Cook, 16	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Dare, 16	..	34	44	..	..	21	..	..
A C Rhoades, 16	..	38	30	..	..	..	..	..
W C Porter, 16	..	40	33	..	..	..	..	..
Geo Porter, 16	..	31	39	..	..	..	..	..
H Nichol, 16	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
P J Slazle, 16	..	40	..	17	..	..	10	11
Mrs Fetherston, 16	..	37	..	..	..	..	11	..
J A Taggart, 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	20	21
Mrs Taggart, 16	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
A B Tucker, 16	22	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
E Hanson, 16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Supplementary G. A. H. Entries.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 12.—Inclosed we send you a supplementary list of thirty-four more entries for the Grand American Handicap, making a total of 356 entries to date:

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Bell, F. C., Lexington, Ky.
Burt, C. H., Laingsburg, Mich.
Brown, Henry, Milwaukee, Wis.
Connor, A. C., Springfield, Ill.
Conner, J. W., Sterling, Ill.
Crothers, E. K., Bloomington, Ill.
Coburn, H. H., Memphis, Mich.
Demitt, C. E., Morrow, Ohio.
Dull, Wm. H., Goshen, Ohio.
Davidson, C. I., Springfield, Ill.
Ditto, Chas. H., Keithsburg, Ill.
Dimock, Geo. E., Elizabeth, N. J.
Englert, John L., Catasauqua, Pa.
Geach, John, Granville, Ohio.
Glover, Arch., Ambia, Ind.
Hoon, W. S., Jewell, Ia.
Hulshizer, John R., Granville, Ohio.
Hobbie, Chas. W., Fulton, N. Y.
Lee, Frank, Hoopeston, Ill.
Mooney, J. S., Rock Falls, Ill.
Miller, Del., West Allis, Wis.
Maland, J. E., Jewell, Iowa.
McNeir, F. W., Houston, Tex.
McKinnon, M. B., Brunswick, Ga.
Norviel, Homer, Huntsville, Ohio.
Orr, J. L., Newark, Ohio.
Rambo, L. S., Delong, Ill.
Ridley, Wm., What Cheer, Ia.
Simpson, R. E., Laingsburg, Mich.
Stoner, W. W., Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Voige, Alfred M., Fort Thomas, Ky.
Warren, Thos. A., Hot Springs, Ark.
Wettleaf, Wm., Nichols, Ia.
Ward, P. C., Hickman, Ky.

Newmanstown, Pa., June 17.

TWENTY-FIVE members took part in the shoot of the Newmanstown Gun Club. Elmer was high amateur with 144 out of 150. Hawkins took first professional, 146.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Elmer	150	144	E H Adams	150	132
H Ball	150	136	F Coleman	150	141
F Gerhart	150	137	C H Adams	150	126
F S Rader	45	39	Cal Prutzman	150	115
H Weik	150	116	A Moyer	150	125
W D Ibach	150	94	Allen Heil	150	143
J Hoffman	150	119	J L Englert	150	135
H Beckelman	150	113	H J Schlicher	150	142
Wm Werth	150	118	Arrow	150	137
F F Kintzer	150	120	Burns	150	130
M Shaneman	150	119	Stapleton	150	58
G M Zellers	150	122	J N Keller	105	81
M R Eshelman	150	130			
Professionals:					
J M Hawkins	150	146	L R Lewis	150	128
O S Sked	150	144	L S German	150	139

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Maine State Shoot.

THE Maine State tournament was held at Haines Landing, June 8, 9 and 10, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic Gun Club.

On the first day the guides' and game wardens' event was won by E. Godwin with 88. The Rangeley Lakes preliminary was won by E. A. Randall, after a shoot-off with Fred Hodgeman, of New York, both broke 96 and in shoot-off Randall went straight, Hodgeman dropping four birds. E. A. Randall ran 80 straight in the last four events of the day and added 20 in the shoot-off, making a straight run of 100 without a miss.

High average for the day was tied between C. W. Billings, Fred Hodgeman and C. S. Randall with 188 each.

The five-man team championship of the State was the feature of the second day and was won by Mooselucmaguntic Gun Club.

Mooselucmaguntic	G.	C.	Portland	G.	C.
G A Hobart		94	C S Randall		92
H L Welch		91	W N Taylor		91
R L Spotts		91	S B Adams		88
E Godwin		90	A Dow		89
W D Hinds		84—450	E A Randall		88—448

The Rangeley Lakes championship was a tie between F. Hall, E. A. Randall and G. R. Steele, all with 95. The shoot-off was won by G. R. Steele with 19.

On the third day the inter-city 5-man team match was shot with these scores: First, New York City, first team, 456; second, Portland, first team, 446; third, Haines' Landing, 443; fourth, Portland, second team, 437; fifth, Boston, 433; sixth, New York, second team, 414.

In the State of Maine individual championship there were five ties—A. H. Waldron, S. B. Adams, A. Dow, G. R. Steele and F. A. Hodgeman. Steele and Hodgeman were eligible to shoot for the purse only and did not go into the shoot-off as the five divided. In the shoot for the diamond and gold medal that went with the championship, A. H. Waldron broke 25 straight, Adams and Dow each dropping one bird. This makes two years in succession that Waldron has won the State championship, and last year he and Adams were tied with 98 each, Waldron winning out in the shoot-off.

A. Dow won the leg on the Elm House cup, breaking 24 out of 25 from the 20yds. mark.

E. A. Randall won the gold medal for high amateur for the three days with 559 out of 600, and the silver cup for the longest continuous run, having 80 straight to his credit.

Complete scores follow:

	1st Day		2d Day		3d Day	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke
C W Billings	200	188	200	182	200	181
G H Hobart	200	185	200	183	200	183
Frank Hall	200	181	200	189	200	188
T J O'Donohue	200	169	200	154	200	167
F Schauffler	200	181	200	179	100	85
A H Waldron	200	177	200	177	200	185
A E Small	200	141	200	133	200	139
E E Sinnett	200	171	200	173	200	179
F Coleman	200	180	200	178	100	88
H M Brigham	200	176	200	174	200	187
E A Ramey	200	165	200	177	200	175
F Hodgeman	200	188	200	179	200	189
W A Taylor	200	170	200	171	200	161
W B Short	200	159	200	171	200	171
S B Adams	200	186	200	179	200	187
W D Hinds	200	183	200	175	200	178
C S Randall	200	183	200	185	200	184
E Godwin	200	172	200	176	200	165
W P Hunt	200	160	200	153	200	157
E A Randall	200	187	200	183	200	189
H L Welch	200	179	200	177	200	178
A Dow	200	171	200	180	200	180
J Coleman	200	169	200	160	200	165
A W Reed	200	153	200	159	200	168
J Wilcox	200	167	200	162	200	167
W F Clarke	200	178	200	164	200	163
Geo Hassam	200	183	200	178	200	158
Roy Hodsdon	200	163	200	173	200	167
G R Steele	200	173	200	189	200	190
P Osborne	200	165	200	174	200	174
S W Dimich	200	167	200	168	200	166
R L Spotts	200	177	200	181	200	178
A W Church	200	154	200	156	200	171
D Blodgett	200	165	200	169	200	169
D McMahon	200	144	200	153	200	162
S Harden	200	170	200	171	200	160
E Thurston	...	...	200	164	100	89
Dr Bray	...	...	120	60	100	72
B Gile	...	...	...	...	180	107
Professionals:						
J S Fanning	200	181	200	188	200	184
W B Darton	200	184	200	179	200	184
W G Hill	200	182	200	182	200	176
G H Chapin	200	176	200	183	200	179
G M Wheeler	200	172	200	153	200	161
F M Fay	200	147	200	154	200	157
O R Dickey	200	168	200	180	100	95
H A Kellar	100	75	200	148	200	137

St. Paul, Minn., June 11.

THE weekly shoot of the St. Paul Gun Club was largely attended, and with charming weather and no wind, the conditions were beyond complaint. A point on the Murphy trophy was won by J. L. D. Morrison, with 90 out of 100; he also was high man in the doubles, breaking 20 out of 24. Dr. Murphy scored another point on the Thorp cup, while Sarles gained a point on the Wood trophy.

High professional score was made by Rintel, 95 out of 100.

The next shoot will be held on the 25th, at 100 targets—one 10-target and six 15-target events.

New York State Championship

WON BY FRANK S. WRIGHT,

Score 488 x 510, with

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotgun and "Leader" Shells

Mr. Wright also made High General Average score of 432 x 450, and won the Merchandise Handicap from 20 yards with a score of 49 x 50. Second prize in this event was won by Mort Mayhew with "Leader" Shells.

A CLEAN SWEEP FOR THE W BRAND

OHIO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

WON BY GEO. KISTLER, With

WINCHESTER REPEATING SHOTGUN and "LEADER" SHELLS

High Amateur Average won by C. G. Westcott with Winchester "Leader" Shells. Score, 432 x 450.

WINCHESTER GUNS AND SHELLS NEVER FAIL TO HOLD THEIR PRESTIGE IN A RACE.

GRAND MISSOURI HANDICAP

WON BY E. S. COLLIER, With a

WINCHESTER REPEATING SHOTGUN Score 91 x 100

The trap shooting event in Missouri carried off by the responsible and responsive Winchester. :: :: ::

AGAIN CONFIRMING THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE U. S. ORDNANCE BOARD.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 18.—We had an attendance of twenty-one shooters at the bi-monthly club shoot of the Hudsons this morning. The Western Cartridge Co.'s trophy and the trophy donated by the Du Pont Powder Co., which the club members have been competing for in the past several shoots, were decided and returned W. Emmons the winner of the Western Cartridge trophy and Tom Kelley the lucky shooter that will wear the Du Pont fob.

In the club prize event there were several ties for 6 points, which brings all the contestants very close.

High gun this morning was Carl von Lengerke, scoring 89 per cent. R. Higgs was the runner-up with 85, while D. D. Engel, who was shooting a strange gun, was third with 84 per cent.

At our next shoot, Sunday, July 2, Harry Ruffer, who has only lately taken up trapshooting, will shoot a match at 100 targets with Clarence Durkee, the loser to pay for dinners for five of their friends. There is also a very suitable purse for the winner.

Everybody is welcome to shoot with us. The Turnpike car from Pennsylvania Ferry at Jersey City, to the Hackensack River Bridge, will reach us. So there you are. Lots of targets and lots of shells always on hand.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
C Banta	19	19	15	19	21	20
C Durkee	19	14	15	19	..	..
J Williams	12	10	12	14	21	..
D D Engel	21	24	21	20	20	20
R Higgs	19	20	23	23	..	..
J Williams, Jr.	18	15	15	17	15	..
H Pape	15	19	16	16	..	..
T Boothroyd	16	14	15	17	..	..
E Malcomb	13	13	16	18	16	..
C von Lengerke	21	22	22	23	24	..
Dr Groll	20	17	15	17	21	19
T Kelley	20	20	20	24	..	..
W Emmons	22	20	21	18	20	20
J Whitley	19	12	18	21	19	..
C Kurzell	18	19	19	19	19	..
G F Hutchings	..	22	20	20	..	..
W O'Brien	20	20	22	20	..	..
F Vetter	..	19	17	17	17	15
R Strobel	..	16	18	16	19	19
J Young	..	..	..	..	15	17
F Madden	..	..	..	16	16	23

T. H. KELLEY, Sec'y.

New York State Tournament.

TEN squads of professional and amateur gunners constituted the advance guard of shooters that participated in the fifty-third annual shoot of the New York State Sportsman's Association, held in Syracuse on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. They shot for two hours at the Lakeside range on the 12th in a practice event until compelled to give way by the drenching rain. Considering the poor light and the interruptions of Jupiter Pluvius, many good scores were registered. Vanderhoof brought down 112, and was high gunner of the afternoon. Other high amateurs of the day were Kahler with 111, and Lamphere 110.

The officers and a number of shooters met in the assembly hall at the Yates Hotel on the 12th, at 8 P. M., and threshed out a number of rules on the program. The $300 which were donated to the tournament by the Interstate Association, as a part of the Squier money-back system, was thrown open to all.

First Day, June 13.

M. E. Barker, of Gloversville, proved to be the star of the afternoon, shooting through all events, with a record of 203 breaks out of 210 targets. George Brown, of Seneca Falls, ranked second among the amateurs with a score of 201 shot out of 210, and was trailed closely by H. Schlicher, of Allentown, Pa., and F. S. Wright, of South Wales, who scored 200 each. J. Martin, of Brooklyn, was next, with 197 to his credit, while G. N. Fish, of Lyndonville; G. H. Hendrickson, of Jamaica; F. G. Wilcox, of Rome, and J. D. Green, of Avon, followed with 196. J. H. Lamphere, of Seneca Falls; H. W. Walker, of Auburn, and F. B. Stephenson, of Brooklyn, made scores of 195. H. S. Welles, of New York city, a manufacturers' agent, was high among the professionals with the splendid score of 205 targets. Wells' shooting was a feature of the card. He broke 120 targets without a miss. Sim Glover broke 145 out of 150, tying Welles.

At the annual meeting of the Association, held last evening, Hurlbut W. Smith, of Syracuse, was elected President for the ensuing year; J. L. Talcott, of Buffalo, Vice-President, and L. H. Schortemeier, of New York city, Secretary and Treasurer.

Most of the evening was devoted to the discussion of game laws and new gun clubs. Although the sweepstakes were thrown open to shooters of the world for the first time in the history of the State shoot, the attendance at the opening day's events was a dissappointment. Only eighty faced the traps. Many amateurs would not come to a shoot, it was freely said, if they thought they would have to shoot against cracks of the world. Many expressed regret that with the ideal conditions at the traps, the attendance should have been so low. Scores, ten events at 15 targets, and three extra 20-target events:

J A R Elliott....	129	..	W E Skidmore..	103	43
H Schlicher	141	59	J L Talcott.....	135	54
C G Blandford..	134	56	E A Guenther...	136	57
G H Pumpelly..	129	55	Geo Brown	143	58
O R Dickey.....	136	..	E Wadsworth....	127	55
S E Helmer.....	121	..	S D Fowler.....	114	48
F Wildner	130	..	C J Dalley.....	112	55
W Vanderhoof...	134	51	C W Brown.....	126	52
T E Sheldon....	133	48	A E Sibley.....	136	..
D Wadsworth...	126	52	H C Kirkwood..	142	..
T E Clay.....	131	55	H H Valentine.	132	51
H W Smith.....	119	46	J De Bee.....	137	56
O E Carpenter..	138	55	C S Cottle.....	137	..
W E Corfield...	139	55	C L Frantz.....	135	55
H Bragman	132	55	M E Barker.....	144	59
W E Hookway..	135	42	J D Greene.....	139	57
H S Welles.....	145	60	S H Loomis.....	129	..
Geo Phillips	130	57	H T Brown.....	133	..
A W Meagher...	122	53	E G Southey....	138	56
J H Lamphere..	140	55	C Sherwood	120	52
A E Conley.....	135	55	C C Farnum....	127	..
F S Wright.....	144	56	H McMurchy...	133	60
E E Hilliker.....	140	54	C W Hobbie....	136	57
F D Kelsey.....	137	54	J Reed	123	54
G N Fish.....	139	57	B Covert	138	54
H H Stevens...	144	..	E F Hammond.	132	58
T H Keller, Jr.	133	..	A C Suckow....	135	49
H W Kahler....	141	54	F Wise	113	..
Sim Glover	145	..	Theo Lange	135	..
Neaf Apgar	141	.	M L Welling....	89	..
W Hopkins	122	46	N Armstrong ...	107	..
F B Stephenson	137	58	J Montgomery...	131	..
Kelly	129	53	H E Mills.....	98	41
J H Hendrickson	142	54	M Mayhew	121	54
A H Durston....	134	56	E F Burnett.....	125	..
C E Gammage..	132	57	W S Collier.....	...	46
H V Fellows....	131	51	G L Bartoo	...	49
F G Wilcox.....	139	57	W Morris	...	51
J H Putnam....	108	..	L Haney	...	9
Schorty	128	52	G H Heinly	...	17
J Martin	140	57	E E Moir.....	...	15
J G S Dey.....	122	49			

Second Day, June 14.

To-day the attendance was increased by four or five squads, owing to the merchandise event. F. S. Wright, handicapped to the limit—shooting from the 20yd. mark—broke 49 out of 50 targets and won first prize, which was a $350 piano, donated by the Onondaga Gun Club. Mort. Mayhew, of Marcy, drew the $125 L. C. Smith gun, with a score of 48. Five shooters tied for third prize with scores of 47 each. They were G. N. Fish, George Brown, C. J. Dalley, E. W. Brown and M. E. Barker. In the 46 class were five shooters—James Montgomery, G. H. Pumpelly, of Oswego; W. E. Corfield, of Utica; J. H. Lamphere, and Chas. W. Marvin. Pumpelly won on the shoot-off, miss-and-out, with 15 targets from the 19yd. mark. In the ten regular 15-target money events, H. Schlicher, who was third high in the opening day shoot, came out in front to-day and led the amateurs with 145 out of 150. He made six straight strings of 15. A. E. Conley, of Cohocton, and Harry Kahler, of Philadelphia, Pa., tied for second with 144 out of 150. Honors among the manufacturers' agents went to H. H. Stevens with 145 out of 150, while J. A. R. Elliott, of New York, and Sim Glover, of Rochester, tied for second with 144 each. To-day's scores are as follows, ten 15-target events and the merchandise event, 50 targets, handicap:

	Reg.	H.	B.		Reg.	H.	B.
J A R Elliott.	144	20	42	C L Frantz...	136	18	45
H Schlicher...	145	..	..	M E Barker..	137	20	47
C G Blandford	140	20	44	J D Greene...	142	19	44
G Pumpelly...	139	19	46	S H Loomis..	130	18	43
O R Dickey...	140	20	44	H T Brown..	133	18	44
S E Helmer...	117	17	37	E G Southey.	135	..	..
F Wildner.....	131	18	42	C Sherwood..	128	..	..
T E Sheldon..	125	18	42	C C Farnum..	122	16	40
D Wadsworth.	124	18	40	H McMurchy.	138	20	46
T E Clay.....	140	19	45	C W Hobbie..	139	18	44
H W Smith...	130	18	37	J Reed	134	17	45
O Carpenter...	143	19	43	B V Covert...	140	19	44
W E Corfield.	137	19	46	E Hammond..	133	..	..
H Bragman...	140	18	43	A C Suckow..	129	18	44
W E Hookway	129	17	38	F Wise	123	16	37
H S Welles...	142	20	40	Theo Lange ..	131	18	41
G Phillips ...	128	18	45	M L Welling.	99	..	..
A W Meager..	134	17	35	N Armstrong.	98	..	..
J Lamphere...	142	20	46	J Montgomery	129	18	46
A E Conley...	144	19	40	E M Funk...	135	..	..
F S Wright...	142	20	49	M Mayhew...	132	17	48
E E Hilliker.	136	18	45	E F Burnett...	133	..	..
F D Kelsey...	138	19	40	Edw Cox	134	18	36
G N Fish.....	140	19	47	W H Smith..	137	18	39
H H Stevens.	145	20	46	C Lambert ..	140	18	41
T H Keller, Jr	131	20	42	J A Benedict.	127	17	40
H W Kahler.	144	..	..	H H Park.....	109	17	38
Sim Glover....	144	20	45	A C Skutt....	139	18	45
Neaf Apgar...	141	20	46	G S Meagher	120	16	43
Wm Hopkins.	133	18	39	J Frateschi ...	114	17	44
F Stephenson.	132	19	43	J C Howland.	121	17	45
Kelly	131	19	45	G G Jones....	138	18	43
J Hendrickson	140	19	43	E D Borden...	142	18	43
A H Durston	138	20	44	G L Barto....	...	16	38
C Gammage..	139	18	42	H G Phelps..	...	16	36
H V Fellows..	130	18	39	M Windhausen	...	18	31
F G Wilcox...	142	18	44	T Cawley	...	17	40
J H Putnam..	117	16	35	Jas Breen	...	16	33
Schorty	128	18	42	Thos Lundy...	...	16	35
J Martin	142	20	46	H L Henry..	...	16	28
J G S Dey....	128	16	40	Fred Fenn ..	...	16	39
W Skidmore..	108	16	40	C W Cragin..	...	16	34
J L Talcott...	140	18	41	W Morris ...	...	18	41
E A Guenther.	136	18	41	J Chapman...	...	17	38
G Brown	140	19	47	J F Fellows..	...	18	38
E Wadsworth.	134	18	30	A E Mason...	...	16	24
S D Fowler...	113	..	..	J Borne	...	16	27
C J Dally.....	127	18	47	D Storrier ...	...	16	35
C W Brown...	133	17	47	J Marcellus...	...	17	41
A E Sibley...	131	20	44	F Earnshaw...	...	16	32
H C Kirkwood	129	20	42	G H Mann....	...	18	43
H H Valentine	129	18	40	C W Marvin.	...	17	46
J De Bee.....	142	18	41	J H Meagher.	...	16	42
C S Cottle....	138	20	42				

Third Day, June 15.

In the regular events to-day Harry Kahler led the entire field with 146 targets out of 150, until, in a later squad, F. S. Wright, the State champion, succeeded in tying him. George Brown, of Seneca Falls, was second with 145, and John Martin third with 144.

High averages for the entire shoot were as follows, out of 450 targets: F. S. Wright 432, H. W. Kahler 431, H. H. Schlicher 428, George Brown 426, John Martin 426, J. H. Lamphere 421, J. D. Green 420, F. G. Wilcox 419, G. N. Fish 418, M. E. Barker 417, E. C. Hilliker 416, John Hendrickson 416, E. V. Covert 415, T. E. Clay 415, Jerome De Bee 413, F. D. Kelsey 412, O. E. Carpenter 411, J. L. Talcott 411, A. E. Conley 410, C. G. Blandford 410, F. B. Stephenson 410, Dr. Guenther 410, C. L. Franz 410—all of whom participated in the general division of average money.

Sim Glover was high professional with 432, tying the high amateur. H. H. Stevens was second with 430, Neaf Apgar and H. S. Welles, of New York, tied for third average with 424.

In the double events the first prize, which was an L. C. Smith single-trigger gun, Harry Kahler, using a strange gun, broke 43 out of 50 on his first trial, which record remains high. G. N. Fish, of Lyndonville, and B. V. Covert, of Lockport, tied for second and divided second and third prizes.

The efficient manner in which the tournament was conducted, the speed with which the events were run off and the courtesy of the tournament officers call for nothing but praise from those who shot through. The grounds were the best on which the State shoot has ever been held. The targets were thrown over Onondaga Lake, against a sky background, which accounts for the high class of scores made, in spite of the strong wind that prevailed during the shoot. Third day's scores at ten events of 15 targets each:

J A R Elliott.....	142	J H Putnam.....	121
H Schlicher.....	142	Schorty	135
C G Blandford.....	136	J Martin	144
G H Pumpelly.....	133	J G S Dey.....	128
O R Dickey.....	141	W E Skidmore.....	119
S E Helmer.....	121	J L Talcott.....	136
F Wildner	127	E A Guenther.....	138
W Vanderhoof	134	Geo Brown	145
T E H Sheldon.....	130	E A Wadsworth.....	106
D Wadsworth	132	S D Fowler.....	118
T E Clay.....	142	C J Dalley.....	123
H W Smith.....	124	C W Brown.....	138
O E Carpenter.....	130	A E Sibley.....	136
W E Corfield.....	132	H C Kirkwood.....	140
W E Hookway.....	128	F Wise	122
H S Welles.....	137	J De Bell.....	134
Geo Phillips	133	C S Cottle.....	126
A W Meager.....	123	C L Frantz.....	139
J H Lamphere.....	139	M E Barker.....	136
A E Conley.....	131	J D Greene.....	139
F S Wright.....	146	S H Loomis.....	137
E E Hilliker.....	140	H T Brown.....	134
F D Kelsey.....	137	E G South.....	134
G N Fish.....	139	C Sherwood.....	126
H H Stevens.....	141	C C Farnum.....	115

T H Keller, Jr.....	130	H McMurchy.....	137
H W Kahler.....	146	C W Hobbie.....	134
S Glover	143	J Reed	135
Neaf Apgar	142	B V Covert.....	137
W Hopkins	131	A C Suckow.....	127
F B Stephenson.....	137	H E Mills.....	106
Kelly	137	C F Lambert.....	125
J H Hendrickson	134	Theo Lange	140
A H Durston.....	135	M L Welling.....	99
C E Gammage.....	138	N Armstrong	98
H V Fellows.....	134	J Montgomery	130
F G Wilcox.....	138	E F Burnett.....	131

Dean Richmond Trophy:

Onondaga.		Seneca Falls.	
Carpenter	22	Geo Brown	21
Clay	23	C W Brown.....	20
Wheeler	24—69	Frantz.	23—64
Buffalo.		**Messina Springs.**	
Wright	23	Dey	19
Hilliker	21	Hookway	19
Reed	24—68	Phillips	23—61
Hunter Gun Club.			
Windhausen	17	Brugmann	17—56
Montgomery	22		

Greater New York Cup:

Bergen Beach No. 1.		Buffalo Audubon.	
Kelly	40	Wright	49
Stephenson	48	Hilliker	43
Hendrickson	47	Reed	36
Martin	45—180	Talcott	47—175
Bergen Beach No. 2.		**Messina Springs.**	
Guenther	43	Phillips	41
Skidmore	40	Hookway	44
Schorty	45	Fellows	45
Hopkins	48—176	Hobbie	42—172
Remington Gun Club.		**Onondaga.**	
Gammage	46	Clay	45
Barker	47	Carpenter	48
De Bee	45	Wheeler	41
Corfield	41—179	Lamphere	45—179

Soo Gun Club Tournament.

INTEREST in trapshooting in Iowa is evidenced by the large attendance at the shoot of the Soo Gun Club, held at Soo City, Iowa on June 6, 7 and 8. Seventy-six guns faced the traps and the scores indicate a very high average of breaks.

The Interstate cup was won by C. A. Thurston, of Onawa, Ia., with 38 straight.

	1st Day		2d Day		3d Day	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke
W F Duncan	210	193	205	189	210	190
J A Duncan	210	175	205	184	210	180
E J Steern ...	210	180	205	169	210	190
J W Gray	210	183	205	161	210	171
Jas Rae	210	190	205	181	210	191
Ed Troch	210	195	205	186	210	188
A French	210	195	205	175	210	178
J P White	210	205	205	196	210	202
Fred Slocum ...	210	174	205	190	210	196
E A Anen	210	198	205	192	210	198
N Munsey	210	193	205	171	210	197
J S Frind	210	195	205	162	210	181
E A Beedle ...	210	165	205	166	150	106
H W Converse..	210	184	205	171	210	182
R Willoughby .	150	84	150	110	150	122
W S Hoon	210	196	205	182	210	186
Dr Okey	210	123	205	173	210	194
A Wallace	150	131	150	131	150	133
Guy Taylor	210	205	205	175	210	186
H C Dorton	210	177	205	173	210	170
Fred Kenning ..	210	197	205	170	210	183
E Young	210	178	205	167	210	175
Geo Hughes ...	210	194	205	172	210	183
Jos Kautzky ...	210	202	205	191	210	191
E C Henshaw..	210	174	205	173	210	185
C E Ellis.....	210	164	205	165	210	165
S A Huntley ..	210	206	205	189	210	198
F M Baughman	190	148	150	115	150	121
H A Anderson.	210	177	165	132	150	117
J J Burns	210	191	205	176	150	116
E J Nelson	210	176	205	162	150	115
D A Bragstal..	150	75	150	97	150	121
H Huss	210	188	205	184	210	190
H A Walker ...	150	120	165	131	150	125
F C Bitter	150	113	165	146	150	122
C A Thurston.	190	163	165	146	210	192
W C McNamara	210	170	205	139	150	104
W J C Meyer...	150	100	...	...	...	...
J H Kerr	210	172	205	172	210	176
W H Knight ..	210	192	205	177	210	176
P G Riedesel...	210	176	165	129	...	...
Ed Spatz	210	183	...	...	...	...
Geo McPheron..	150	95	...	...	...	...
F Miller	150	128	150	126	150	121
Robt Voss	190	156	...	...	...	...
Wm Heilman ..	150	110	150	109	150	97
J A Hartigan...	150	132	165	135	150	133
A Sutton	150	129	165	136	150	127
E O Fisher ...	150	124	165	138	150	128
J W Fairchild..	150	119	165	139	150	110
C Thurston	150	124	165	128	150	112
W L Ross	150	110	150	89	150	65
C H Hunter ...	60	50	60	53	30	25
John Redfern ..	210	189	165	136	150	119
L W Cleveland	205	160	165	129	...	...
G Rume	150	111	60	50	...	...
H Hollister	210	185	165	145	...	...
Geo Agersbond.	120	91	...	...	...	...
A E Rodebaugh	210	182	205	161	210	177
Chas Kilh	60	50	150	121	...	...
Wm Pelow	60	44	60	34	...	...
J S Map	90	61	...	...	...	...
W A Brown ...	...	...	205	182	210	182
A H Raven	...	...	150	105	...	...
J Winters	...	...	90	66	...	...
Bert Barber ...	...	...	60	24	...	...
R L Melchior ..	...	...	30	21	...	...

Topping	...	...	15	7	...	...
Cunningham	...	...	15	10	...	...
H D Mohr	...	...	70	60	...	...
A Thompson	...	...	...	...	30	25
Bader	...	...	...	...	30	11
Metcalf	...	...	...	...	30	20
H H Hawman	...	...	15	9	...	...
W D Hogan	...	...	15	12	...	...
J E Young	...	...	15	10	30	16
Professionals:						
Geo Kreger	210	200	205	195	210	197
R R Barber	210	191	205	187	210	192
J W Garrett	210	200	205	191	210	198
Tom Marshall	210	185	205	175	150	121
A Olson	210	188	150	138	210	195
H W Vietmeyer	200	171	205	186	210	181
H G Taylor	210	198	205	191	210	199
W S McGill	210	135	205	130	...	...
W Stockberger	...	...	...	...	90	70

Grand Chicago Handicap.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—W. F. Riley won the Grand Chicago Handicap, held here to-day, with a score of 93 out of 100. The attendance was large. Scores:

	Yds.	Tl.		Yds.	Tl.
J R Graham	22	85	L R Sawyer	18	84
B Lewis	21	86	A Vance	18	86
Jesse Young	21	88	Wm Veach	18	82
Joe Barto	20	88	R Winter	18	91
Hugh Clark	20	63	J R Wilcocksen	18	85
J W McNeir	20	80	Sothern	18	69
W J Pump	20	78	H Brown	17	76
Geo Pell	20	77	L C Hopkins	17	88
L M Fetherston	20	82	R Loring	17	82
Chas Antoine	19	81	Kammerer	17	73
B T Cole	19	81	Ed Seidel	17	60
A C Connor	19	76	C W May	17	65
W L Darlington	19	74	W P Northcott	17	88
H Dixon	19	77	F P Sullivan	17	72
Geo Eck	19	77	G R Weir	17	69
Galbraith	19	91	B F George	17	62
E N Gragg	19	80	C P Zacher	17	75
Tom Graham	19	85	R S McDermott	17	76
H Hammersmith	19	71	Miss Rieker	17	75
E Heath	19	76	L C Buckles	16	77
R Kuss	19	78	W A Davis	16	77
R Merrill	19	80	H G Dare	16	63
A C Southard	19	62	C C Emery	16	92
C C Shaw, Jr.	19	76	C M Franke	16	55
J F Wulfs	19	87	F A Sparet	16	65
T A Warner	19	77	O Kliva	16	64
H Wehmhoefer	19	79	C Nitschke	16	57
J Nimetz	19	77	W F Riley	16	93
J Barker	18	76	John Lever	16	83
H O Burnham	18	76	W Spencer	16	78
Ed Cliff	18	67	A J White	16	76
W S Cutler	18	85	P Burns	16	86
John Cook	18	86	W F Holtz	16	86
B Connelly	18	73	J H Amberg	16	82
C Dale	18	75	F S Parker	16	46
J C Davidson	18	78	H Kennicott	16	67
Wm Jackson	18	87	W F Phillips	18	77
L Kumpfer	18	87	J Taggart	18	50
J R Leib	18	88	W H Simpson	16	82
John Lewis	18	75	Dr S Shaw	16	76
A F MacLachlan	18	88	F P Stannard	16	79
H M Peck	18	82	T Bue	16	79
Geo Stukley	18	87	C B Barnes	16	67
C S Schendel	18	75	J H May	16	64
H Stade	18	78			
Professionals:					
F G Bills	22	80	Ed Graham	20	84
Ed O'Brien	22	79	C Goodrich	20	81
C G Spencer	22	88	Geo Maxwell	20	72
C A Young	22	73	W D Stannard	20	75
P W Clancy	21	77	Cadwallader	19	84
J W Garrett	21	83	Matthews	18	78
J S Day	20	81	H Sherman	18	72

Nebraska City Gun Club.

THE first annual shoot of the Nebraska City Gun Club, held in Nebraska City, Neb., June 14-15, proved successful beyond expectation. There were twenty-seven entries and several good scores. W. D. Townsend, of Omaha, broke 119 without a miss. High average was taken by L. A. Gates, 286 out of 300; W. D. Townsend second, 280; F. C. Nicholson third, 279. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
L A Gates	150	144	150	142
John Den	150	133	150	126
Geo Rogers	150	131	150	137
W D Townsend	150	143	150	137
Geo Nickoli	150	134	150	132
F B Veach	150	143	150	135
J P Bauer	150	136	150	134
Gus Schrader	150	141	150	137
N Thorpe	150	138	150	134
C Brock	150	120	150	109
F C Nicholson	150	140	150	139
Chas Allen	150	136	...	...
P Thennan	150	138	150	133
L A Suets	150	114	150	122
R Wealherhead	150	126	150	108
W D Nichols	150	113	150	137
F Wealherhead	150	142	...	...
H B Smalley	150	100	150	110
Professionals:				
Fred Bills	150	148	150	148
Geo Carter	150	141	150	139
Ed O'Brien	150	146	150	140
Dell Gross	150	146	150	140

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Vermont State Tournament.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 15.—For the eighth time, Dr. Burr, of this city, won the State championship, winning the Montpelier Board of Trade individual cup with 92 out of 100. G. H. Chapin, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., made a new record for the grounds with 98 out of 100. W. G. Hill made the highest professional average, breaking 376 out of 400.

The high amateur average, 362 out of 400, was scored by Douglass Barclay, of Barre. Scores, 200 targets each day:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	Total.
Osborne	175	174	349
Walton	162	172	334
Moulton	175	173	348
Abbott	155	148	303
Barclay	182	180	362
Bennett	163	...	...
Milne	168	158	326
Adams	177	173	350
Eastman	165	156	321
Burr	183	178	361
Smith	159	176	335
Davis	185	176	361
P S Clark	172	164	336
Senter	131	...	...
Twigg	154	...	...
Head	175	176	350
Prentiss	161	...	...
Post	147	...	...
Chennette	160	...	...
Professionals:			
Chapin	189	185	374
Hill	188	188	376
Fanning	180	184	364
T H Keller	164	...	...
W R Clark	175	...	...
Wheeler	168	...	...
Fay	166	170	336
H A Keller	145	130	275
The following shot at 150 targets:			
Pond	105	109	214
Priest	122	110	232
Houghton	107	116	123
Huber	94	104	198
Bruce	92	...	...
Jackson	...	115	...
Twigg	...	109	...
Post	...	104	...

The following scores were also recorded—First day:

	Shot at.	Broke.		Shot at.	Broke
Stevens	170	133	Stoddard	45	40
Second day:					
*W R Clark	90	82	Shepard	15	11
Chennette	135	96	Bond	30	11

No contestant was eligible for prizes unless shooting at the full 400 birds.

*Professional.

Gulfport, Miss., June 8, 9, 10.

THE Gulfport Gun Club was the scene of the most successful meet of the Mississippi State Association. W. T. Laslie, Tuskegee, Ala., was high gun with 429 out of 450. The team championship of Mississippi was carried off by S. P. North, George Northrop and Ed. Brady, breaking 266 out of 300.

The Individual championship was won by V. W. Johnson, with 24 out of 25, after a shoot-off with S. P. North and C. C. Hawkins. The original tie was 92 out of 100.

High professional score was made by Homer Clark, of Alton, Ill., with 443 out of 450. In the third day's shoot, Mr. Clark had a clean score, 150 straight. H. D. Freeman, of Atlanta, Ga., made 150 straight in the first day's shoot:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d. Day.
S P North	135	133	138
J J Bradfield	122	90	94
H B Blanks	132	129	132
J H Crawford	130	128	128
W T Cayler	139	136	141
G MacMurdo	138	135	136
W W Cocke	137	144	130
L Timmet	127	112	117
W T Laslie	142	147	140
E R Alexander	137	140	140
J R Livingston	135	136	141
W V Johnson	135	...	...
W F Rundel	92	106	106
Geo Northrop	130	129	139
Dr C M Davis	125	116	133
E E Terrell	100	131	118
O E Halbert	131	134	...
L R Fisher	136	109	117
W B Hawkins	138	130	134
R L Chessire	140	137	137
Ed Brady	136	134	123
J L Armstrong	111	127	113
C C Hawkins	131	138	134
J B Goodbar	119	116	129
J B Snowden	142	...	...
H B Finley	137	141	141
C S Eberhart	133	125	...
H N Ballinger	137	135	123
H Matlock	139	132	138
F Matlock	129	116	120
F W McNeir	140	140	139
H R Howard	136	146	144
Chas Green	136	...	...
Dr N B Smith	128	120	125
J O Sirmon	133	130	124
R R Skinner	133	137	137
Dr C Gallway	121	117	117
F P Baker	137	133	134
D A Edwards	135	139	140
Professionals:			
Homer Clark	145	148	150
H D Freeman	150	145	143
Guy Ward	148	143	144
Walter Huff	146	139	142
George Lyon	141	139	141
Ben Schwartz	135	143	140
S P McCutchen	129	131	116
John Riley	115	...	109
J W Osborne	...	106	97
H D Gibbs	142	144	144
L P Chaudet	132	138	132

Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—The first shoot of the Audubon Gun Club for the possession of the class badges for the first half of the season of 1911 was held at the grounds to-day, and Class A still remains in doubt, as there is a tie between C. F. Lambert, W. H. Hoffer and W. H. Smith, all having two wins each. W. P. Imhoff repeated in Class B once more, and Dr. J. M. Burke won out in Class C with six wins to his credit, beating Charlie Rogers, who had four wins.

The Reed handicap trophy was also decided, and C. F. Lambert was the best shot in the event, as he had fine wins to his credit, winning the last three points from the 21yd. mark.

After the shoot, the members adjourned to Jack Reed's place, where in a few well-chosen remarks Mr. Reed presented the handsome cup to Mr. Lambert, who responded, thanking Mr. Reed for the interest he has taken in presenting such a cup to the members of the Audubons to contest for. The donor promised that he would put up a similar cup to be shot for under conditions to be framed by Messrs. Cox and Reinecke, the first contest to take place at the regular July shoot.

The Audubons were honored with the presence of H. C. Kirkwood, a manufacturers' agent, and life-long friend of Mr. Lambert, and just because Mr. Lambert used to be able to beat Mr. Kirkwood in times gone by, some special events at 25 targets were added. After three strings were shot it was found that Mr. Kirkwood had a chance to beat the standing record of 100, so another 25 was ordered, and it looked as if the mark might be broken, as Kirkwood went straight until he missed his twenty-third target, which gave him 97, tying the old mark.

The Audubons will have an all-day shoot on Saturday, June 24, for the Woodmen, open to all.

Bay View Gun Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—The Bay View Gun Club trap shots did not turn out in full force at the Alameda shooting grounds to-day. During the forenoon weather conditions were favorable, a high wind making the afternoon shooting extremely difficult.

The total scores follow: Event 1, club medal shoot, 25 targets; event 2, "grub" shoot, 25 targets; event 3, 10 pairs, 20 targets; event, 4, Du Pont-Selby match, 50 targets in two 25 sections:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Events:	1	2	3	4
F Adams	21	22	11	38	W Lancaster	18	17	..	..
H Speetzen	13	19	7	18	L Vosburgh	18	25	..	29
S Swailes	22	21	9	27	C Lancaster	22	21	..	..
G Killam	18	15	..	..	P Holbrook	17	17	..	..
H Jacobsen	11	8	4	21	E Painter	11	13	..	..
O Reihl	12	..	..	..	*D Dorcey	..	..	..	17
F Welch	15	22	..	..	*Riehl	11	..	..	..
P Fox	17	18	..	..					

*Back scores.

The forenoon 25-bird practice matches show better results: Jacobsen 17, 17, 18, 16, 20, 16, 15; Adams 21; Fox 14, 17; Vosburgh 19, 13, 19; Welch 10; Swailes 19, 24; Riehl 12, 9, Killam 12, 14; W. J. Lancaster 21; C. A. Lancaster 21, 20; Speetzen 13; Holbrook 17, 11; McGill 3, 5, 10; Dorcey 14, 11, 9; Jacobsen, 10 double rises, 12, 14.

Chenango Co. Fish, Game and Gun Club.

NORWICH, N. Y., June 10.—The annual registered shoot of the Chenango County Fish, Game and Gun Club was held on June 7. Fine weather prevailed and some fine scores were made. Three professionals were with us—J. A. R. Elliott, S. Glover and H. H. Stevens. Elliott was high with 143 out of 150. Glover and Stevens tied for second place with 141. W. E. Corfield, of Utica, was high amateur, breaking 139 out of 150. Frantz, of Syracuse, and Wheeler, of Manlius, tied for second with 137.

Among the home shooters, J. C. Brooks was high with 131. About thirty shooters were in attendance.

The merchandise event was headed with a Winchester repeating shotgun, and was won by Mr. Wheeler with 24 out of 25 from 20yds. W. E. Race was second with 23 at 16yds. E. D. Borden was third with 22 at 19yds.

E. D. BORDEN.

Wilmington Gun Club.

THREATENING weather kept down the attendance, but had no depressing effect on the scores of the weekly shoot of the Wilmington Gun Club on the 17th. A monster merchandise shoot will be held this afternoon. Sixty-five articles are already on hand for prizes. All shooters are invited. No entrance fee will be charged. Scores: C. M. Buckmaster (75) 56, R. Whitworth (50) 30, L. D. Willis (155) 143, W. W. Cahall (50) 35, H. G. Buckmaster (125) 97, J. Parker (25) 14, I. Turner (25) 22, J. N. Turner (25) 18, F. G. Tinmar (50) 20.

Baltimore, Md., June 14.

TRACEY was first and Malone second in Class A at the Baltimore Shooting Association tournament. In Class B Denkus was first and Clifton second. Class C showed Galloway and A. C. Chase in order named.

GREAT SCORES and LONG RUNS
ARE FREQUENT WITH USERS OF

Peters Loaded Shells

Gulfport, Miss., June 8-10—	438 x 450	By H. D. FREEMAN	176 Straight	By H D. FREEMAN
Columbus, Ohio, June 6-9	436 x 450	By W. HENDERSON	152 "	By W. HENDERSON
	427 x 450	By WM. WEBSTER	106 "	By E. M. STOUT
Hickman, Ky., June 12-14	655 x 675	By H. D. FREEMAN	187 "	By H. D. FREEMAN
	649 x 675	By W. HENDERSON		
	428 x 450	By HARVEY DIXON		

Get in line for trapshooting honors by using PETERS SHELLS. No matter what gun you have, they will shoot and operate perfectly in it. Watch for PETERS doings at the G. A. H.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

New York: 98 Chambers St. T. H. KELLER, Manager
New Orleans: 321 Magazine St. E F. LECKERT, Manager
San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

The DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 17.—Remarkable shooting was done by Eugene du Pont and William Foord at the regular shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club to-day, each shooter breaking 97 out of 100. They followed this by tieing with 25 straight for the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise. Henry Winchester won class No. 2 with 23 out of 25. J. W. Anderson won class No. 3 and won a tie of class No. 2 from the shoot of June 10. All scores were good, while the attendance was enthusiastic.

There were thirty entrants in the mid-week shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club, and out of this number, five guns made beter than 90 out of 100 birds. Edward Banks 96, Frank Mathewson 93, J. T. Roberson 92, Henry Winchester and J. A. McKelvey 91. Weather conditions were ideal.

The hourse-warming handicap of the Du Pont Gun Club at New Bridge, on July 1, coming as it does just after the Interstate State shoot, and just preceding the Sixth Eastern Handicap at Wilmington, bids fair to be a record event. Every one is invited to inspect the handsome new house and to compete in the tournament.

Several local amateurs, together with about 100 Philadelphia marksmen will compete for the valuable prizes offered by the gun club.

The shoot will be governed by the Interstate Association rules. Entries close at 1:30 P. M. on the day of the shoot and will be received up to that time at the cashier's office.

If those who intend to enter in any of the handicaps will notify the secretary prior to July 1, it will greatly facilitate the work of the handicap committee, composed of W. B. Severn, H. W. Bush, T. E. Doremus, Secretary.

The shooting will start promptly at 11 o'clock.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The rain interfered with the shoot of the Analostan Gun Club on Saturday, the 17th. The downfall commenced early in the afternoon and kept up for several hours. Those who participated in the various events were soaked when they left for home.

Steubener	200	182	Leiter	100	62
Harrison	150	122	Barnes	75	58
Parsons	125	99	Moffett	75	39
Wagner	100	81	Monroe	65	45
Bray	100	75	Dr Taylor	50	44
Peck	100	73	Wilson	50	41
Green	100	67	Dufour	50	39

Eastlake Gun Club.

J. SPRING was high man with a score of 85 out of 100 at the regular Saturday shoot of the Eastlake Gun Club yesterday afternoon. The scores were: J. Spring (100) 85, K. Davis (100) 75, W. Fincher (60) 47, H. Black (50) 30, C. Haverbeck (50) 28, H. Jones (50) 26, L. Pike (25) 20, E. Hawk (25) 17.

The Hazard Double-Targets Challenge Trophy.

IN 1901 the Hazard Powder Company put up for open competition an extremely handsome silver trophy of unique and graceful design. This trophy was competed for at live birds, but owing to that branch of the sport of trapshooting falling somewhat into disfavor within but a short time after the trophy had been put

in competition, the cup's history is quite brief. The trophy has been held by W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., for a number of years without a single challenge for it having been registered.

The massive silver pitcher is a typical example of the Martele or hand-wrought silver which is recognized as a distinct artistic achievement. The piece is eighteen inches in height and of massive weight. It is entitled, "The Wave," the motive and feeling of which are most successfully expressed in outline and decoration.

The first contest for the trophy was held at Kansas City on Dec. 21, 1902, at Elliott's Blue River Shooting Park. There were thirty-three entries and C. W. Budd, of Des Moines, Ia., whose handicap was 29yds., tied for the trophy with Frank Parmalee, whose handicap was 31yds., both scored 25 straight, but in the shoot-off at 5 birds, Mr. Budd won with 5 straight, Mr. Parmalee losing his 4th bird dead out of bounds.

When donating the trophy, the Hazard Powder Company in the conditions governing contests for the trophy, reserved the privilege of changing the conditions at any time when in its opinion circumstances required such a change.

Quite recently the Du Pont Company, into whose possession the rights of ownership of the trophy passed, decided that as there was no likelihood of any further challenges or contests for the cup under the old conditions, changed these conditions, calling the cup in and putting it up for competition in a distinctly new line. It will hereafter be known as the "Hazard Double-Targets Challenge Trophy," and will be shot for in contests, either open or challenge, at 100 pairs per man. Instead of starting off the new contests for the trophy in open competition, the company had arranged to have the first contest shot on the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club in the morning of the day prior to the opening of the Eastern Handicap tournament, the contestants being Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., and Lester German, of Aberdeen, Maryland.

Milton, Pa.

WHILE the scores did not run high, there was no lack of enthusiasm at the shoot of the Milton Rod and Gun Club, on June 15. Rishel won with 135 out of 150. J. M. Hawkins took the professional event with 144.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Siegfried	150	133	Keyler	150	111
Teats	150	128	Ousel	150	120
Schoffstall	150	121	Rishel	150	135
Hartman	150	111	Rufus	150	106
Harold	150	129	Tuxet	150	120
Beyers	150	101	Hannis	45	21
D W Hoy	150	118	Rangler	30	20
Geo Clinger	150	126	Seebold	40	36
Higbee	150	53	Koch	30	20
Klickner	150	80	Ritter	75	52
Barr	150	102	Peters	60	20
J Klinger	150	91	R Hoy	30	16
Kift	150	88	P Beyers	15	4
J A Schifkief	150	93			
Professionals:					
I M Hawkins	150	144	O S Sked	150	135
L R Lewis	150	134	K S Klotz	150	92

San Francisco.

The Family Club, Claremont, covered the Family Club, of San Francisco, with bluerock dust at the Claremont Country Club grounds last Saturday. The original proposition was 100 birds per man, but it was finally agreed that 50 birds would answer. The score was 636 to 517.

It is rumored that the Families are teaching their offspring to shoot in time for the next meeting.

ONLY THREE WORKING PARTS.

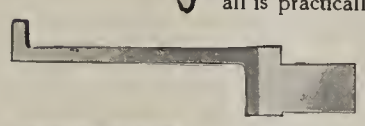
The Lock Mechanism in the A. H. Fox Guns is the simplest known. Each part is constructed on strictly scientific principles. Analyze the three working parts—Hammer, Sear, Main Spring—then compare with parts in other makes. The superiority of the Fox will then be fully appreciated.

CONSTRUCTED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Fox Rotary Taper Bolt—A glance at this bolt is sufficient to convince anyone that the Fox guarantee "to stay tight forever" is well founded.

Every gun is subjected to the most rigid test and inspection. Every part is gauged. Each gun is shot with enormous overcharge as required by all European Governments.

Fox Hammer—Heaviest where the greatest strain comes. Strikes primer direct. Gives quickest possible blow. Eliminates all delicate and troublesome firing pins. Is a positive gas check and above all is practically unbreakable.



Fox Sears—Will stand long, continuous service and always give uniform results. Made from drop forging of special tool steel.

Fox Springs—Are all non-breakable, spiral type. Constructed of finest piano wire; carefully tempered and tested. All spring troubles are eliminated in the A. H. Fox Guns.

A·H·Fox Gun
FOX PROOF
"The Finest Gun in the World"

The Fox Proof Tag attached to each gun is your guarantee.

This cut shows the F. E. Grade, $362.00 net "The Finest Gun In The World." Fox Guns cost no more than other guns. When you buy a Fox you get the best in material and workmanship. A gun built on beautiful lines and perfect in balance. We guarantee all parts and will at all times replace any defective part free of cost.

Fox Sterlingworth

The Fox Sterlingworth Grade, $25.00 net, was made possible on account of the perfect equipment of the Fox plant. Fox tools and fixtures are the finest ever constructed for the manufacture of shotguns. The cocking slide and other working parts are made of Chrome-Nickel Steel. Ten times as strong as ordinary gun parts and every Sterlingworth gun is as fully and liberally guaranteed as our other grades.

Write today for catalogue describing all grades. Prices range from $25.00 net for the Fox Sterlingworth to $362.00 net for the F. E. Grade.

THE A·H·FOX GUN CO. 4670 North 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

FAVORABLE conditions contributed to high scores at the Gun Club, June 17. Martin and Smoke each broke the first 50 shot at. In practice the former led with a clean score, while the latter missed one. Fayette and George were but a fraction of one per cent. behind them with Moller, Lewis and White close up.

Hymer, at 20yds., looked like the final winner of the president's cup, with his good score of 47, but Smoke nosed him out with 48. They each had a straight 25.

Practice: Edmonson (100) 84, Moller (100) 93, Lewis (100) 93, Dixon, (80) 70, Parry (80) 77, Smoke (40) 40, Britton (60) 59, Neighbors (60) 41, George (50) 49, Hymer (40) 32, White (80) 76.

President's cup, 50 targets handicap: Edmonson (16yds.) 45, Moller (18) 42, Lewis (21) 46, Dixon (20) 46, Parry (20) 46, Smoke (16) 48, Britton (16) 40, Neighbors (16) 22, George (16yds. and not eligible) 48, Hymer (20) 47, White (20) 20.

Stillwater Gun Club.

STILLWATER, Okla., June 16.—The first weekly shoot of the Stillwater Gun Club was held at the Fair Grounds this afternoon. As there is much room for improvement, I feel justified in saying: Watch us improve. The scores were as follows: Rose 17, Miller 5, Merry 10, Cleverdon 10, E. Selph 9, Shideler 11, Kolhurn 8, Lewis 9. This newly organized club has an excellent shooting range, and we hope to make rapid progress.

L. H. ROSE, Sec'y.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—At the Smith Gun Club shoot to-day, B. M. Shanley, Jr., was the winner with 177 out of 200. In the match on 25 birds, R. Bercaugh beat Shanley with a break of 25 straight, against the latter's 20. Following is a list of the scores: B. M. Shanley 23, 24, 18, 23, 23, 23, 20; H. von Longerpel 21, 21, 19; R. Bercaugh 23, 24, 13, 25; W. Patrick 16, 15, 17; Dr. Lockwood 24, 23, 20, 22; A. L. Perkins 20, 20, 19, 24, 20; H. Higgs 19, 17, 18, 16; E. W. Davis 19, 21, 18.

Newmanstown Gun Club.

SHERIDAN, Pa., June 17.—Despite unfavorable weather conditions, a number of high scores were made at the annual tournament of the Newmanstown Gun Club, held to-day. H. S. Buckwalter made high amateur average with 144 out of 150; Heil was second with 143; Schlicher third with 142, and Coleman fourth, 141.

J. M. Hawkins, of Baltimore, was high professional with 146 out of 150; Ossika, second, 140; Lester German third, 139.

Rifle and Revolver

Providence, R. I., June 10.

INCLEMENT weather somewhat interfered with high score shooting at the meeting of the South Providence Rifle and Revolver Club, at its Norwood range. A. J. Perry was high man at 500yds., with a 47 string. At 200yds., A. Wales took high with 46.

Two hundred yard range:											
A Wales	5	5	5	4	4—23	5	4	4	5	5—23—46
J A Vincent	4	4	5	4	5—22	5	4	4	4	4—21—43
A J Perry	5	4	4	4	4—21	4	4	4	4	5—21—42
F S Harvey	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	4	3	5	4—20—40
Wm Ashley	4	4	3	4	4—19	4	4	4	5	4—21—40
A F Harvey	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	4	4	4	3—19—39
A Langley	4	4	5	3	4—20	4	3	4	4	4—19—39
J B Vincent	4	4	3	4	4—19	4	4	3	4	4—19—38
W Wilcox	4	4	3	4	4—19	5	4	4	2	4—19—38
Five hundred yard range:											
A J Perry	5	5	4	5	5—24	4	5	4	5	5—23—47
J A Vincent	5	5	5	5	3—23	5	4	5	4	4—22—45
J B Vincent	4	4	4	5	4—21	4	3	3	5	4—19—40

Dayton (Ohio) Sharpshooters.

THE club held its annual spring shoot for the 49th time on June 14, and quite a number of riflemen from adjoining towns were present to help out the local's. Gus Sander, Jr., won the club's monthly cup contest after shooting off a tie on 102 out of a possible 120, with G. R. Decker. The free for all match was won by G. R. Decker with 71 out of a possible 72. In this match C. W. Sander, C. W. Matthews and Adolph Schwind were second with 69 each. C. W. Matthews won the off-hand contest with 69 out of a possible 75. The membership match was won by G. R. Decker on a score of 106 out of a possible 120. The weather conditions were favorable for good work.

Membership match, German ring targets, 200yds., 5 shots muzzle rest, possible 120: G. R. Decker, 106; C. W. Sander, 102; Adolph Schwind, 100; G. W. Sander, Jr., 97; J. Boehner, 95; G. H. Sander, 94; A. Haas, 90; D. D. Bergk, 86; Julius Weinstein, 81; C. A. Hanes, 66; F. H. Duke, 65; C. C. Harmon, 63; W. H. Wagner, 57; John Kender, 53; Chas Lang, 50; Frank Wentzel, 47; H. K. Schwind, 43.

Cup match, 5 shots, muzzle rest, 200yds., possible 120: Gus Sander, Jr., 102; G. R. Decker, 102; J. Boehner, 99.

Free for all, 200yds., 3 shots, possible 72, muzzle rest: G. R. Decker, 71; C. W. Sander, 67; C. W. Matthews, 67; A. Schwind, 67; I. A. Vore, 65; D. D. Bergk, 65; John Boehner, 64; E. Arbogast, 64; D. W. Macy, 61; C. C. Harmon, 61.

Off-hand, 200yds., 3 shots, possible 75: C. W. Matthews, 69; J. W. Spitler, 66; H. Croft, 62; D. M. Cuchman, 62; H. Arnett, 61.

Death of William Hayes.

WILLIAM HAYES, one of the world's greatest marksmen, who had won many championship trophies, died on June 17, unexpectedly, in his home, No. 739 High street, Newark, N. J. Hayes was a manufacturing jeweller in Newark with his brother. He sustained his reputation as a marksman for more than thirty years. He was repeatedly crowned "King" of German-American shooting organizations of this country. He repeatedly defeated the best shots of Europe.

Several years ago he went to Germany as a member of the German-American Schuetzenbund's team. His shooting not only won for him a world's championship, hut contributed much toward bringing a world's team trophy to America. He was sixty-three years old and left a widow, two daughters and a son.

DuPont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

ON the rifle range of the Du Pont Gun Club on the 17th, the following scores were recorded:

Rifle practice, 50yds.: L. S. Dorsey, 67; C. J. Rider, 13; W. Wood, 27, 18; W. S. K. Wells, 46, 53, 45; D. R. Rutter, 28.

Revolver and pistol practice, 50yds.: S. W. Long, 38, 11, 19, 21, 45; H. England, 69, 72, 70, 70, 68.

Revolver and pistol qualification scores, 50yds.: D. Appleby, 89, 83, 88, 89, 88, 89, 88, 85, 82, 88, 84, 87, 89, 84.

Rifle, .22 caliber, qualification scores, 50yds.: W. S. Weedon, 60, 51, 61.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

TESTS by the Board of Experts, appointed by the Assistant Secretary of War, to select the best rifle cartridges for use in the national matches the coming summer, were held at Sea Girt, N. J., recently. Various makes of cartridges were presented at the trials, and after exhaustive tests, those made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company were officially selected.

The mean radius of the 64 targets made with Winchester cartridges, 32 made at 600yds., and a like number at 1,000yds., was 7.122 inches. Winchester cartridges also won the test last year, the mean radius of the targets made being 7.316 inches. The figures made last year were considered wonderful, but they were bettered at the tests held this year.

YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He know it—

TWO CLEAN KILLS

The reason a Lefever kills clean and sure and far is **Lefever Taper Boring.**

But if you buy a Lefever for the taper boring alone, you will get more than your money's worth. For instance, you will never be handicapped with looseness at the hinge joint. The exclusive Lefever screw compensates for a year's wear by a trifling turn that you make yourself with a screwdriver.

LEFEVER
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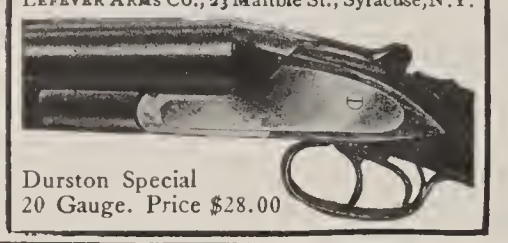
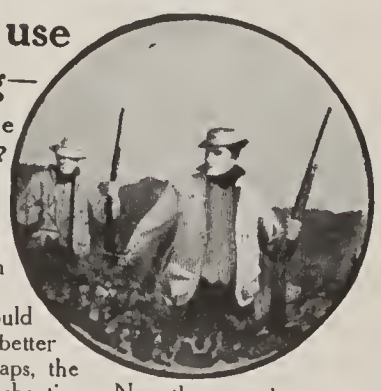
Sixteen other exclusive Lefever features and Lefever simplicity and strength make the $28 gun the peer of any $50 gun on the market. Upwards to $1,000. Send for free catalog and get Lefever wise.
LEFEVER ARMS CO., 23 Maltbie St., Syracuse, N.Y.



Durston Special
20 Gauge. Price $28.00

What's the use of shooting—
unless you have the best to shoot with?



What would be the use of pitting your skill against some one who is better equipped than you?

Neither he nor you would know which was the better shot — which is, perhaps, the chief reason you are shooting. Now there can be no reasonable doubt that **Dead Shot** is the best made powder. Recorded results in every section of the country prove it.

Dead Shot is always the same unvarying quality. You can always depend upon it at all times and places under all conditions.

Use **Dead Shot** and your powder will be sure, persistent and a considerable factor in your best success.

All loading companies use it. Be sure to get it.

AMERICAN POWDER MILLS
BOSTON CHICAGO ST LOUIS

Dead Shot Smokeless

Trade Mark Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.

When writing say you saw the advertisement in "Forest and Stream."

A BRITON ON GUIDES.

THE Gillie of America (wherein I include Canada), says F. G. A. in the Field, is an American citizen, or a Canadian (whatever his color), and he does not let you forget it. For his greater assumption of independence, he calls himself a "guide." Between "guide" and "gillie" (the meaning of which I know not, unless it have any connection with the gills of the salmon) the difference may not seem great; in practice it is immense; for your gillie of the New World is not content to be a guide. He regards himself as also your philosopher and friend, and, above all things, your equal—where he is not, indeed, your superior. I have known guides of Scotch descent in New Brunswick indignant if a sportsman refused to sleep under the same blanket with them! Now, in a Canadian winter, there may, on freezing nights, be something attractive in close companionship, but in a New Brunswick summer I can answer for it, a separate blanket, if not, indeed, a separate tent, is to be preferred. To add that they invariably address you by name, without the superfluous prefix, is stating what every one probably knows. Yet, for all their outward crudeness of manner, many of them are sterling fellows enough, and, if well paid and treated as equals (and, after all, out there in the backwoods they are less our equals than our superiors), they work like slaves and do their best to show sport with rod or gun. They are happiest when, round the camp-fire of an evening, they can tell their amazing stories of every beast, from moose to skunk, and the sportsman will do well to take it all in without a murmur, for his complaisance is a small reward for all their toil in camp or canoe.

More interesting to me than these was a lean and silent Chippewa Indian, with whom I camped out in Ontario, a curious gloomy fellow, who would paddle the canoe for hours together and who cooked for me, and, humanized by a good meal and a cigar, would endeavor to teach me fragments of the dying Algonquin tongue. Madwayosh was a fine type of a vanishing race—lithe, keen of eye, quiet as his native forest, and able to swing an ax and light a fire in less time than it takes to write of him. Yet he was no Fenimore Cooper Indian of superhuman instincts and dramatic woodcraft. His qualities were negative, but endearing, and he served me well, this Red Man. We parted the best of friends.

Another lake, lovelier far than Georgian Bay, whereon we fished together, comes before me as I recall "Jerry," a fair-haired, blue-eyed exile from Bavaria, and the lake is Tahoe, way up in the California sierras,

> The greenest of things blue,
> The bluest of things grey. * * *

Jerry was no unwilling truant from the Fatherland, for exile gave him freedom from the petty authority of *Unteroffiziere* and from the iron routine of barracks and drill ground. The Kaiser might carry fire and sword over the length and breadth of Europe, but Jerry would never shoulder a rifle or serve a gun. He preferred the pine-clad shores of Tahoe. The witchery of its waters had entered the soul of even this unromantic peasant. Sometimes, he owned, when there were no sportsmen to pay dollars for good trout, the silence of the sierras would oppress him, but—*Aber sehen Sie mal, Herr*—could he not then take train to Truckee or Reno, and drink beer with Czechs, Lithuanians, and other Balkan and Carpathian rabble from the mines?

Elsewhere in California are the gleaming bays of Santa Catalina, where the leaping tuna and great swordfish are taken on the rod, and there C. F. Holder and I would drift over the beautiful sea gardens in the company of "Mexican Joe," the half-cast *doyen* of the Catalina guides. With him was invariably a mascot in the shape of a hairless dog, appropriately named the "Tuna Hound" by Gifford Pinchot, then of the Forestry Department. Joe was equipped with an inexhaustible fund of fishing yarns, which he retailed as autobiography, and his revelations more than compensated for an occasional blank day. He had been the greatest of guides, but, knowing something of his wonderful imagination, few took serious blame as Jonahs when he calmly vowed that never before had he come back without a fish. The wages of all these American guides are high. A sovereign is not considered excessive for a half-day's fishing at Catalina, but this, of course, includes the petrol used on the launch.

Perhaps the least satisfactory guides in that continent are the *habitants*, or French-Canadians. My experience of them is not extensive, but I recollect fishing with one for some days on a lake not far from Montreal, where the boatmen might have stepped right out of the pages of Drummond. Louis was my guide, and he devoted most of the time (for which I was paying) to long rallies of mordant repartee with his brother Alphonse, who sat in a neighboring boat and slung it back. They quarreled in a curious *patois*, half French, half English, and they blasphemed with a freedom not to be equaled in the Paris *halles*.

A thousand miles nearer the sunset there is yet another lake of very different aspect from those of Quebec, a beautiful basin of clear water, deep and blue, framed in the crags of the Rockies. "Devil's Lake," as they call it, is within easy ride of Banff, and here I was rowed out to the fish by an old Trinity man. Out of luck at home, and with just capital enough to start in a small way in the new country, he had built a little inn and assembled a modest flotilla of punts, and here, fishing in summer and duck shooting in winter, making a livelihood by sharing his sport with those willing to pay for the privilege, he led a simple life almost ideal for any one of unambitious temperament.

The Canadian lake dissolves in the steam of a Florida back-water on a golden day of May, with grotesque pelicans wheeling heavily over the low shore of the Gulf of Mexico and giant rays leaping in the sunlight. Half a dozen of us are after tarpon, and my own guide is Underhill, a lean and sallow "cracker." When there is nothing doing, Underhill will smoke my cigars, crossing one long leg over the other in an attitude of *dolce far niente* that would be the making of a poster of the "idle rich." Yet, when there is work on hand, when a great tarpon, exhausted by its leaps, has to be dragged by main force to the beach, then does Underhill row for dear life, as if he were winning the diamonds at Henley, and, when the moment arrives, he jumps out in the shallows with the long-handled gaff and strikes it home in the great herring that he may drag it high and dry.

And so they pass across the screen of retrospect, the comrades of my fishing days, the men who shared with me the happy summers, the days that are no more and never can be. In earlier holidays, catching fish was all of fishing; but maturity brings wider interest, and the personal equation of the guide counts for more each year. He is the product of his climate and environment, and it seems inconceivable that, even if I outlive the ninety years of Walton, the future should bring a more varied fallowing than those who have been—the lazy Spaniard, the Mohammedan fatalist, the lethargic southerner, the vivacious Basque, the volatile nigger, the mercurial Italian, or the morose Algonquin. Peace to their memory!

HE DISTURBED THE SALMON.

SOME queer charges are brought from time to time in the police courts in connection with game and fish preservation, but that brought against a collier at Cockermouth seems to be unique. The man was charged with disturbing salmon on their spawning beds by walking up and down the river banks.

It was stated in evidence that the fish were so numerous that some of them had been driven right into the side to spawn, and that they ceased if anybody stood on the bank and looked at them. This sounds rather like a scientific fairy tale, but the magistrates believed it and fined the collier 15s. for prying into the domestic affairs of the *Salmonidæ*.—Truth.

INDIANS AND INDIAN DOGS.

THE population of Horse Island, in Lake Manitoba, says a writer in the Evening Post, consisted of one white man and two white boys, a hundred or so Indians, and several hundred Indian dogs summering on the island and living on the offal of the fisheries after it had been carted to the interior and dumped in heaps. The dogs looked so like coyotes, or most of them did, that you would not have hesitated to shoot them if you met them masterless on the prairie. Here, however, being well fed, they were fat and friendly—too friendly, in fact, for if you spoke to one of them, he immediately adopted you as a companion and invited his friends to come along. As their diet was entirely the cast out material from the fisheries and most of them were covered with fleas, we soon ceased to make encouraging advances.

I spent my nights in a little shack adjoining the main store. We did not get back from the fishing trip until long after dark, and I was just going to turn in when my friend and host, the manager of the fishing company, asked me if I would like some supper. When one has been living in the open air for a time, he is generally ready to eat at odd hours. I accepted his invitation. He led me down to a long, barn-like building.

The scene inside was theatrical in its unreality. There were tables running the whole length of the building, and seated at them were all the male Indians on the island. They looked grotesque as they sat there, dressed as deep-sea fishermen, in high boots, rough guernseys, and oil-skins. Somehow one never dreams of an Indian as a sea fisherman. Fancy an Indian in a sou'wester!

The room was lit up by oil lamps, dim and rather smoky, placed at intervals along the tables. The waitresses were squaws, padding noiselessly up and down with moccasined feet. Between the lamps were old tomato and meat cans containing bunches of tiger lilies and other vivid prairie flowers.

It was midnight before I went to bed. There was a window, curtainless and blindless, close alongside me, through which the moonlight poured, making the room almost as bright as day. Just as I was settling down to sleep, one of the Indian dogs set up a long-drawn howl outside. The solo continued for half a minute, and then, as if their conductor had waved his baton, all the dogs on the island joined in a chorus. But just as suddenly as it had begun, the noise stopped. I looked out and saw every dog rise to his feet. For another three or four minutes they threaded in and out among one another, single file, in lines of anywhere from three to a dozen dogs or more. Afterward I learned they went through the same performance at intervals in that night, and later I read a description of the same habit among the dogs of the Yukon.

The cause of it bothers me. It must be an ancestral trait derived from the time the dogs hunted in packs. But why? Is it to warn off possible enemies?

From the island I went to the mouth of the Saskatchewan, to shoot the rapids in a canoe. On my return the steamboat stopped at Horse Island again. We left just about midnight, and again that weird dog chorus echoed through the night-air. A mile away you would have sworn that children were singing, so human was the sound. When the dogs had ceased their howling, two pealed out a long, shrieking laugh of derision from the little crescent-shaped harbor of the island behind us. They say the interior of the island used to be the dwelling place of Wendigoes, and banshees, and wizards; but even a Wendigo could not stand these noises.

THE CANNY SCOT.

Two ministers were crossing a lake in a storm. When matters became most critical, someone cried out: "The two ministers must pray!" "Na, na," said the boatman, "the little ane can pray if he likes, but the big ane maun tak' an oar!"—Fishing Gazette.

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PIGEON'S LEG MENDED.

If the pigeon patient whose left leg has been in a plaster cast at the Relief Hospital for eleven days were able to talk probably the first thing it would do after its discharge from the hospital would be to fly to Pemberton Square, the general meeting place of the pigeons, and tell the others what a wonderful thing surgery is.

The pigeon at the Relief Hospital had the plaster cast taken from its leg by Dr. Shedd this morning. There were many surgeons present and they manifested no little interest in the work of Dr. Shedd, who has taken considerable interest in the case of the helpless pigeon, which a week ago Sunday tapped its bill repeatedly against a window of the hospital until an attendant came to its assistance.

The pigeon was admitted, and Dr. Shedd, after setting the injured leg, placed it in a cast, also placing the right leg in a cast.

The bird has been given much attention and has been an ideal patient. This morning the bird was taken to a private room and Dr. Shedd and Mr. Hartigan, the attendant, placed it on an operating table and removed the cast. When the cast was removed it was evident that the pigeon had forgotton all about flying. The bird flapped its wings once, but made no attempt to fly out of Dr. Shedd's hand. The injured leg has mended well, and in another week the patient will be discharged.

The injured pigeon has become a mascot at the Relief Hospital. The attendants would like to keep the bird there. Several persons have promised to give the bird a home should the attachés of the hospital wish to give it up. The managers of the poultry show made an effort to get the bird for exhibition purposes, but Dr. Shedd felt that the patient was not strong enough for show purposes.

In the accident the pigeon lost its tail, some plumage and broke its leg. It was a wise old bird, the doctor said, when it dragged itself to the window of the hospital. Dr. Shedd said that the pigeon seemed to take an interest in his operation and blinked its eyes approvingly when the cast was removed.— Boston Globe.

WATERSNAKE AND PICKEREL.

Up at Rock Ridge Lake, near Denville, Charles Jay spent half an hour at the dam last Sunday watching a most interesting fight between a three-foot watersnake and a sixteen-inch pickerel. The snake had seized the pickerel by the tail and the lively fish caught the snake's tail in its mouth. It was a case of "circulate," and for a few minutes the reptile and the fish looked like a "pinwheel." Charles yelled for a camera, but his companions were out of hearing, staking out building lots on the tract. Dr. Runge ran down from his bungalow just as Charles raked the combatants ashore. The snake had swallowed about one-third of the pickerel and the fish had engulfed nearly one-fourth of the snake. They were both provided with incurved teeth, and were not separated without considerable difficulty. The pickerel was returned to the lake minus a few scales and the snake was scotched. Then came a downpour of rain and the "subsequent proceedings interested them no more."—Newark Call.

SLIGHTLY MYSTERIOUS.

A Boston girl who was watching a Sedgwick county farmer milk a cow adjusted her glasses and said: "It is all very plain except that I don't understand how you turn it off."—Kansas City Journal.

ANANIAS PROFESSION.

"Open your mouth; I shall not hurt you—you feel no pain," said a dentist to a patient.

"Doctor," exclaimed the latter, after the operation had been performed, "now I know what Ananias did for a living!"—Fishing Gazette.

ASBURY PARK FISHING CLUB.

Continued from page 981.

Seventh Prize—Largest, 50 pounds or over, diamond club button.

Eighth Prize—Largest, silver cup.

Ninth Prize—Fourth largest, tackle book and tackle, rod rest and sand spike.

Tenth Prize—A split bamboo rod.

Eleventh Prize—Fifth largest, 600 feet line.

Twelfth Prize—Largest taken in October, 60 pound scale.

Thirteenth Prize—The last one taken during the year, reel.

Fourteenth Prize—Largest taken, between sundown and sunrise, fishing coat.

Fifteenth Prize—Sixth largest, gaff.

Sixteenth Prize—For the largest taken by a member who has failed to catch one since joining club, greenheart rod.

Seventeenth Prize—Greatest aggregate weight taken in June, casting reel.

Eighteenth Prize—For largest taken in June, one dozen hose.

Nineteenth Prize—For largest in July, one dozen hose.

Twentieth Prize—For largest in August, one dozen hose.

Twenty-first Prize—For largest in September, one dozen hose.

Twenty-second Prize (special)—For largest, over 41½ pounds (club record), reel.

CHANNEL BASS.

First Prize—Largest, reel.

Second Prize—Second largest, greenheart rod.

Third Prize—Largest, silver cup.

Fourth Prize—Greatest aggregate weight taken in September, reel.

Fifth Prize—Third largest, cigar lighter with club monogram.

Sixth Prize—Fourth largest, sweater.

Seventh Prize—Fifth largest, a German silver bait box.

Eighth Prize—Sixth largest, 600 feet of line.

Ninth Prize—Seventh largest, 600 feet of line.

Tenth Prize—For largest taken during month of September, one dozen hose.

Eleventh Prize—For largest in October, one dozen hose.

Twelfth Prize (special)—For largest over record of 49 pounds, reel.

TUNA.

1. Taken over 136 pounds, reel.
2. Taken over 100 pounds, split bamboo rod.
3. Largest taken, tackle book and tackle.
4. Second largest taken, 600 feet of line.

BLUEFISH.

1. Largest taken from the beach, 600 feet of line.
2. First taken from the beach. Tackle book and tackle.
3. Largest taken from the beach, tackle book and tackle.
4. Largest aggregate weight of five fish from the beach for the season, sweater.
5. Largest taken off shore, steel rod.
6. Largest aggregate weight of two taken off shore, refrigerator basket.

KINGFISH.

First Prize—Largest, German silver bait box.

Second Prize—First taken, leather rod rest.

Third Prize—Largest, 2½ dozen assorted hooks.

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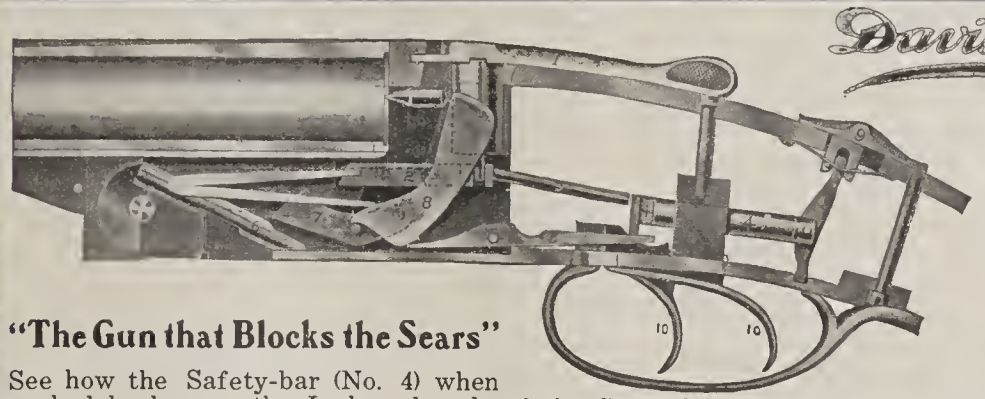

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3. Largest taken from the beach, rod.
4. Largest aggregate weight of five fish from the beach, tackle book and tackle.
5. Largest taken off shore, box cigars.
6. Largest aggregate weight of five fish taken off shore, 600 feet line.

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1. Largest taken, oxidized sand spike.
2. First taken, 600 feet of line.
3. Second largest taken, tackle book and tackle.
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5. Largest taken off shore, one dozen hose.

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4. First kingfish, a Japanese bracelet.

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MANY a writer in FORST AND STREAM, describing his hunting adventures in Africa, has expressed his dislike and disgust for the crocodiles, so abundant in many of the rivers there. A new indictment—followed by a saving perhaps—is brought against the crocodile by a London correspondent of the Asian, who quotes the German investigator Koch, as follows:

"How the hippopotamus combats sleeping sickness," suggests one of Lewis Carroll's nonsense rhymes rather than a fact in sober science, but it is much on a par with Darwins' famous Cats and Honey. At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, Dr. Ofenheim delivered a lecture on living micro-organisms, devoting attention to the organism which induces sleeping sickness. In a fly whose bite causes this disease in man, Koch found crocodile's blood, and his experiments showed that the fly could not exist without the blood of the crocodile; therefore, if "crocs" were exterminated, the extinction of the fly must follow and with its extinction, sleeping sickness must disappear. The hippo, unconsciously ally of humanity, is a ruthless destroyer of crocodiles' eggs; therefore a valuable agent in keeping down the saurian population and a beast to be cherished. The learned Professor's discovery should inaugurate a new era for the hippo and gain for him at least immunity from "things that burst inside" as a Punch poet has it. But let us not go too fast. Improbable, as it appears, the unattractive crocodile may, in his own unlovely fashion be rendering service to humanity, and if his extinction should be followed by the discovery that he is less black than he is painted, where should we be? Perhaps we need not concern ourselves on that score; the crocodile has no friends, but up till now he has shown enviable ability for taking care of himself, hippo and man notwithstanding.

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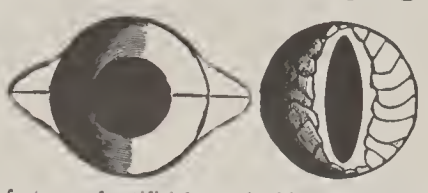

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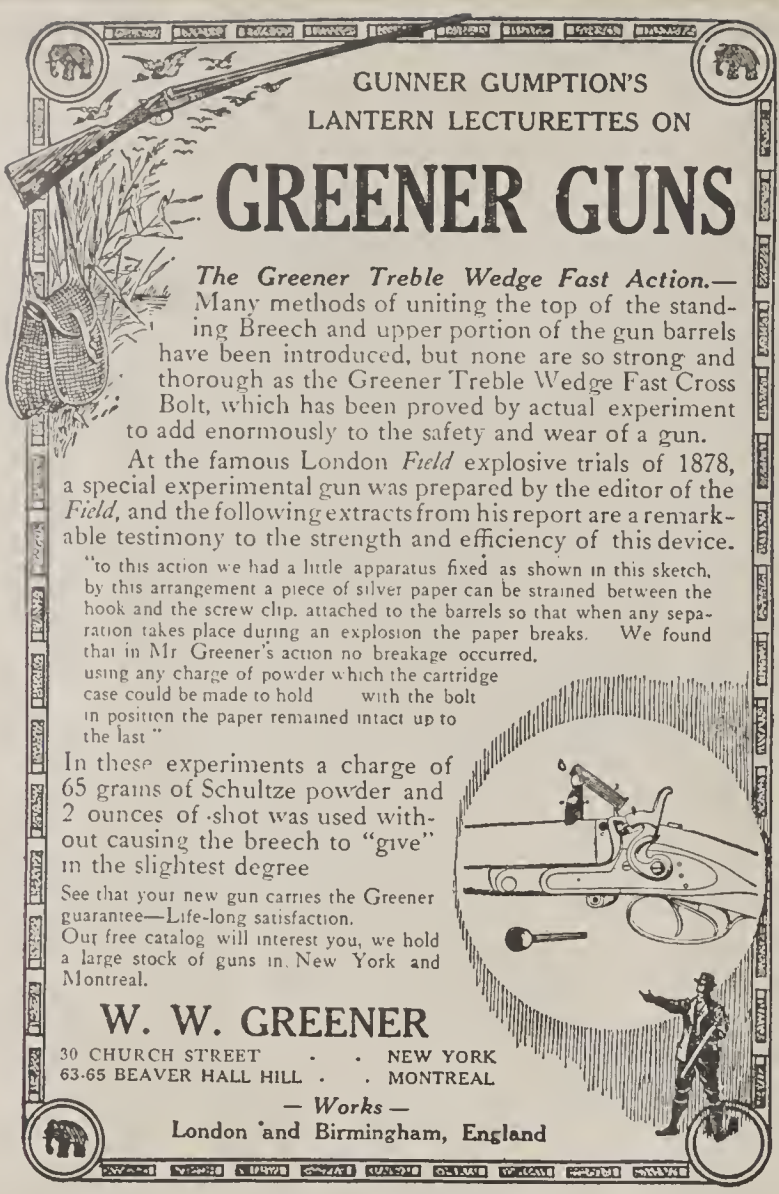

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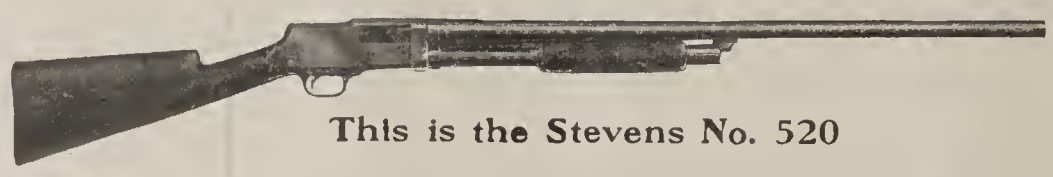

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